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JUNE

American Union



Family Newspaper, Devoted to the Union of the States and the Equality of all sections.

VOL. 1.

DENTON, MD., THURSDAY JUNE 27, 1861.

NO. 55.

THE UNION
IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
AT DENTON, MD.,
By Bloomsom, Kemp & Co.,
At One Dollar a Year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted at the following rates:
1 square (12 lines) 3 insertions \$1.00
1 " " " 12 " 2.00
1 " " " 6 months \$5.00
1 " " " 1 year 10.00
A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.
Business cards 1 year \$5.00.

The Law of Newspapers.
1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher is bound to send them until arrangements are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they settle their bill, and order the paper discontinued.
4. If a subscriber moves to another place without informing the publisher, and their paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncollected for its prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

ADVERTISING.
Has enlarged many a small business;
Has revived many a dull business;
Has rescued many a lost business;
Has saved many a failing business;
Has preserved many a large business;
Has created many a new business;
And ensures success in any business.

Poetry.
I WUD KNOT DIE IN WINTER.

Among the many attempts at the humorous, by means of spelling or pronunciation, which have become so fashionable of late we know of few more successful than the following, the poetic embodiment of the "feeling" of a gentleman who "Wud Knot Die at All," if he could help it—
I wud knot dye in winter,
When whiskey punches fo—
When poaty gals are skating
Our fields of ice & sno.
When sassage meet is phyring
& hickory knuts is thick;
Oh! who cad think of dying,
Or even getting sick.
Nary time.
I wud knot dye in spring time,
& miss the turnip greens,
& the sky-larks arly streams;
When the birds begin that wobbeling
& laters 'gin to sprout—
When turkeys go to gobbling,
I wud knot then peg out.
Knot by a jug ful.
I wud knot dye in summer,
& love the garden sass—
The roste lam & buttermilk—
The kool place in the grass;
I wud knot dye in summer,
When everything's so hott,
& love the whiskey juleps—
Oh! kno, I'de rasyther knot
As I knoes on.
I wud knot dye in ortum,
With peaches fit fur eating,
When the warty korn is getting ripe,
& kandidates are tresting,
Phor this & other reasons,
I'de not die in the phall;
& sense I've thort to over,
I wud knot dye at all.
By no manner of means.

The Plough-Boy.

When morning steals from the sky,
When night's fair jewels gleam,
And sends the breeze and tints the blue,
Add goss the building flowers with dew,
The plough-boy from his humble bed,
As stout of heart and clear of head,
And free from every shade of care,
As nature's children always are,
Goes forth to feast his honest eyes,
With rapture on the earth and sky;
And as the feathered songster rolls
Their accents rich around his soul,
His heart expands with nature's joy
And bliss untainted with alloy;
He sees the purple skies unfold
Their gorgeous hues of blue and gold,
He hears the streamlet's silvery sound,
In accents sweet the hills around,
He sees the lovely flowers expand,
And emblems of the better land;
And with a heart as free from guile
As morning's heaven-awakened smile,
Buries not those who will away
On Silken couch the dawning day,
Nor hears, nor heeds ambition's call,
Nor reck's if thrones and empires fall,
But, cheerfully resigned to fate
Leaves glory to the vulgar great.
A village pedagogue in despair with a
scolded boy, pointed to the letter A, and
asked him if he knew it?
"Yes, sir."
"Well, what is it?"
"I knows him very well by sight, but
I can't remember his name."
What is that will keep in any climate?
The secret of a woman's age.

AMERICAN UNION.
DENTON, MD.

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.



THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1861.

CONSTITUTION
OF

The United States.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America:

ARTICLE I.
All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand; but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill up such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 2. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro-tempore, in the absence of the vice-president or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

Sec. 4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the

Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the case of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. 5. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor at any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments thereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Sec. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, before it becomes a law, shall be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish postoffices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right in their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy; and to make rules for the government and

regulations of the land and naval forces.

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by session of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings;—and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sec. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but on appropriation made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and disbursements of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any title of nobility, honor, or dignity from any foreign prince, or state.

Sec. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as not to admit of delay.

ARTICLE II. Of the Executive.
Sec. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State, having one vote; a

quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary for a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the vice-president.

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend, the constitution of the United States."

Sec. 2. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officers in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of his office, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in case of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur, and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointments of such inferior officers as they think proper in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. 3. He shall from time to time give Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sec. 4. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III. Of the Judiciary.
Sec. 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time establish. The Judges both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States; and between a State, or citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction; both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such

regulations as the Congress shall make. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sec. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.—Miscellaneous.
Sec. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings, shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of Congress.

Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution, shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.—Of Amendments.
Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by convention in three-fourths thereof; as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress; provided that no amendment which shall be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner effect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.—Miscellaneous.
All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by this constitution, and any affirmation or oath or affirmation to support this constitution, but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.—Of the Ratification.
The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON.
President and Deputy from Virginia.

John Langdon, George Reed,
Nicholas Gilman, Gunning Bedford,
Massachusetts, John Dickinson,
Nathaniel Gorham, Richard Bassett,
Rufus King, Jacob Broom,
CONNECTICUT, MARYLAND,
Wm. S. Johnson, James M. Henry,

Roger Sherman, Daniel of St. T.
NEW YORK, Jefferson,
Alex. Hamilton, Tani I Carroll,
NEW JERSEY, VIRGINIA,
Wm. Livingston, John Blair,
David Brearley, James Madison, Jr.
Wm. Patterson, James M. Smith,
JOHN JAY, FREDERICK M. VENABLE,
JOHN RUTLEDGE, HUGH WILKINSON,
PENNSYLVANIA, JOHN FLETCHER,
Benjamin Franklin, JOHN BARCLAY,
Thomas Mifflin, JOHN PATTON,
Robert Morris, C. C. Pinckney,
George Clymer, Charles Pickens,
Thomas Fitzsimons, Pierce Butler,
Isabel Leavenworth,
Governor Morris, William Few,
Abraham Baldwin.

Attest:
WM. JACKSON, Secretary.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Art. 2. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Art. 3. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Art. 4. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Art. 5. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be put twice in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Art. 6. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

Art. 7. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Art. 8. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Art. 9. The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Art. 10. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.

Art. 11. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law, or equity commenced or presented against one of the United States, by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

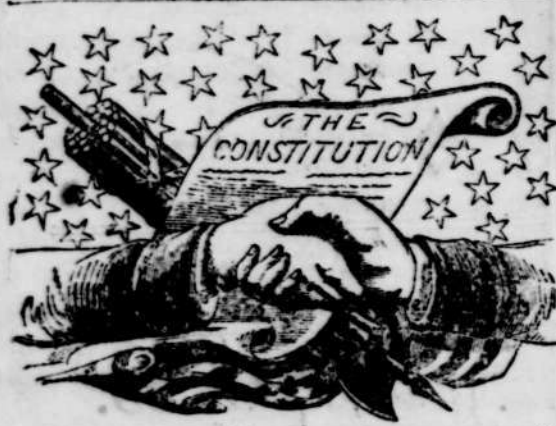
Art. 12. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots, the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to the choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

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, with all 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 have all remain quiet while the Caesar's push forward their invasion, their coercion, to the downfall and entire demolition of every vestige 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 mental 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, and his recent petition to the Executive, in this district, 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 the 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 those who have signed the petitions for an adjournment "sine die" was, 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 secession and the queries are all answered. We should not permit prejudice bias and self aggrandizement to lead us into the pits and quagmires of disunion and death. When a band of men rise to break down the very "magna charta" of American rights, does it not become the people to rise in their might and quell the treasonable dogmas which have been in "closet" since the days of 1833—to burst forth in 1861.

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-

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 crum 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 disunionists, 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 unmoved by any threats; 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 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 interest and favor at home as I thought she was 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 this course for the sake of strength to my 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 "striking 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 levied 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 this sentiment, and contributed my 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 "Proclamation of President" 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, sit 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 shared their delusory 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, and they were determined to force their will upon the Executive 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 abandoned. 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 fugitives 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 applied to the sword.

You say 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 the rights 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 caused me by the 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 sincerely 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, Mo. He 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 fired 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, and many 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 Leavenworth, 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.—KANAS 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 Schells, the present terminus of the Pacific Railroad, and about twenty miles from Cole Camp, say that in the night of the 18th, between a considerable body of Union men and a number of State troops, twenty-three of the former were killed by Captain Cook, and were the force that was supplied with arms from the arsenal at St. Louis a short time ago. Captain Cook's men rallied and forced their assailants to retreat, with a loss of twenty-five killed. J. H. Leech, editor of the Warsaw Democrat, and three other prominent citizens of Warsaw where among the number. Seventeen of the Union men who were killed were sleeping in the barn at the time of the attack.

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.

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 FORTRESS MONROE.

The Rebels Concentrating at Yorktown—Movements at Sewell's Point.

FORTRESS MONROE, 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, are contributed greatly to their health and comfort.

Important news has been obtained from the secession spies 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.

FORTRESS MONROE, 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 swam 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 warlike 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 Reuben 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 not having his home or business within 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 for pleasure travel. By command of Major General Butler.

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 we 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: 21 36; Arkansas: 29 28; Delaware: 25 12; Florida: 138 11; Georgia: 86 23; Kentucky: 90 119; Louisiana: 99 46; Maryland: 27 115; Mississippi: 41 68; Missouri: 60 60; North Carolina: 64 61; South Carolina: 16 23; Tennessee: 29 16; 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 38 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 Jarean 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 Starke, 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.

Alarms 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 in this Department by 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 fire-arms.

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 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 Thirtieth 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 well as his staff. 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.

