THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Col. Allen's Trial—Pleads Guilty to one Charge, and Denies the others—He asks Time, and is Denied it—Injustice to Camp Butler by the N. Y. Times Correspondent—The Excellent Condition of the Camp—Camp Hamilton.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Old Point Comfort, July 11, 1861.

The Court for the trial of W. H. Allen of the 1st Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, assembled this forenoon. On the names of the Court being read, Col. Allen objected to Col. Dimmick sitting as a member, on the ground that no regular officer could sit on the trial of a militia officer, which objection was overruled. Col. Duryee was objected to on the ground of prejudice, which objection was sustained. The Court was then organized and sworn, as follows:

Brevet-Colonel J. Dimmick, Lieut.-Col. 2d Artillery; Colonel D. W. Verdery, 3d Regular Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; Col. J. E. Benedix, 7th Regular N. Y. Volunteer Militia; Col. B. C. Hawkins, 9th regular N. Y. Volunteer Militia; Lieut.-Col. H. Fehrenbach, 5th Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; Lieut.-Col. F. T. Woodburne, 1st Vermont Volunteer Militia; Lieut.-Col. Isaac J. Wistar, Col. Baker's California Regiment; Major R. D. Elder, 3d Regiment N. Y. Regular Volunteer Militia; Lieut. R. Leder, 4th Artillery, Judge Advocate.

Col. Dimmick read a communication from the correspondent of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, asking permission to report the proceedings, or such portions as he chose. Col. Allen objected, and his objection was overruled.

The Judge Advocate then read the following charges and specifications:

Charge First—A disobedience of orders. *Specification*—In this, that Col. Wm. H. Allen, commanding 1st Regiment New-York Volunteers, did go himself, and did send a portion of his command, beyond the line of the pickets of Camp Hamilton, Va., in direct violation of Special Order No. 27, from Major-Gen. Butler, dated June 7, 1861. This, on or about the 27th day of June, 1861, at or near Buckrow Farm, Va.

Charge Second—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. *Specification* 1. In this, that Col. Wm. H. Allen, commanding the 1st Regiment New-York Volunteers, did arrest or cause to be arrested, in said Wm. H. Allen's camp, one Patrick H. Hopkins, a citizen of the State of Virginia, having and exhibiting at the time of his arrest a written protection and safeguard, from Major-Gen. Butler, commanding the Department of Virginia, &c.; and did keep said Hopkins a prisoner in said Col. Allen's camp several hours without reporting said Hopkins's arrest to Gen. Pierce, his immediate commanding officer. This, at the camp of the 1st Regiment New-York Volunteers, near Fort Monroe, Va., on or about the 27th June, 1861.

Specification 2. In this, that Col. Wm. H. Allen, commanding the 1st Regiment New-York Volunteers, did arrest or cause to be arrested one Robert Jackson, a citizen of the State of Virginia, said Jackson having and exhibiting at the time of his arrest a safeguard or protection in writing from Maj.-Gen. Butler, and did fail to report such arrest to Brig.-Gen. Pierce, his immediate commanding officer. This at or near Buckrow Farm, Va., on or about the 27th of June, 1861.

Specification 3. In this, that Col. Wm. H. Allen, commanding the 1st Regiment New-York Volunteers, did arrest or cause to be arrested Richard Arrington, James Hopkins, and John Clinton, citizens of the State of Virginia, and did send them to Maj.-Gen. Butler, commanding the Department of Virginia, without Maj.-Gen. Butler's or his immediate commander, Brig.-Gen. Pierce's, orders, or without reporting to Gen. Pierce that he had made such arrest. This near Buckrow Farm, on or about the 27th June, 1861.

Charge Third—Maliciously causing private property to be destroyed. *Specification*—In this, that Col. Wm. H. Allen, commanding 1st Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, caused to be burned in a place called Buckrow Farm, Va., a quantity of wheat in shocks, the produce of about twenty-five acres. This, without any authority from the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States. This, at or near Buckrow Farm, on or about the 27th June, 1861.

Charge Fourth—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. *Specification*—In this, that Col. Wm. H. Allen, commanding the 1st Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, did inform Gen. Pierce, in the presence of his aids, and did inform other officers, that he, Col. Allen, had not sent a party to burn a wheat crop, referring to a crop of wheat which had been burnt in the neighborhood. This, after he had sent a party to burn the wheat, and had approved the report of the officer commanding the party sent. This, at or near Camp Hamilton, on or about the 27th June, 1861.

Charge Fifth—Breach of Arrest. *Specification*—In this, that Col. Wm. H. Allen, commanding the 1st Regiment New-York Volunteers, after being placed in arrest by Major-General Butler, in special orders dated June 28, 1861, did leave his confinement before set at liberty by his commanding officer, or by his superior officer, by going beyond the limits assigned by Orders No. —, dated June 28, 1861, and signed by Major-Gen. Butler, commanding Department of Virginia, &c. This at or near Hampton, Va., on or about July 2, 1861.

Charge Sixth—Drunkenness. *Specification*—In this, that Col. Wm. H. Allen, commanding 1st Regiment New-York Volunteers, was drunk at Major-Gen. Butler's office, when visiting said office by order of Major-Gen. Butler. This at Fort Monroe, on or about June 28, 1861. R. ROCKE, First Lieut. 4th Art., Judge Advocate.

To all of which charges and specifications, except the fifth charge and specification, Col. Allen pleaded not guilty. To the fifth charge and specification, to wit, breach of arrest, he pleaded guilty.

Col. Allen appeared by himself and counsel.

Col. Allen requested that the trial be postponed three days, which the Court denied, and directed the trial to proceed.

Capt. Silas P. Richmond of Gen. Pierce's staff, called:—Witness testified that he overheard a conversation between Col. Allen and Gen. Pierce, in relation to the burning of a field of wheat, in the course of which, Gen. Pierce asked Col. Allen if he ordered the officer in charge of the party sent by him to Buckrow farm, to burn the wheat; Col. Allen answered, No, he did not; the place referred to was the Buckrow farm; there had been a report made by the officer commanding the party sent by Col. Allen to Gen. Pierce; saw the report; it was after the report was made that Col. Allen told Gen. Pierce that he had not given orders to burn the wheat; the conversation between Col. A. and Gen. P. took place on the evening of the 27th of June.

Question by Col. Allen—Did I not say to Gen. Pierce, the officer was to act according to circumstances? Answer—No.

Question by Col. A—How do you know that the report was made before the conversation between Col. Allen and Gen. Pierce? A.—Saw the report, and read it myself, previous to Col. Allen calling on Gen. Pierce; went to Col. Allen with the note requesting him to call on Gen. Peirce.

Question by Col. A.—Was not that the report of the officer of the morning, and not the report concerning the burning of the wheat? A.—It was the report of Lieut. Christianson relative to ordering him to burn the wheat. It was handed in about 5 p. m.

Question by Col. A.—Did I not tell Gen. Pierce that the officer had not returned at that time? A.—Lieut. Christianson was with Col. Allen at the time of the conversation.

Question by Col. A.—What was the proviso referred to in a previous question? *A.* When Col. Allen said I did not order the wheat to be burned, he also said if it got on fire accidentally I would not care.

Question by Col. A.—Did not Col. Allen state that the wheat was the property of the Secessionists, and was about to be transmitted to the enemy, as he had been informed?

Objected to by the Judge Advocate, and the Court sustained the objection.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 9 a. m.

It will be perceived that Col. Allen pleads guilty to a charge where the penalty is dismissal from the service.

Great injustice has been done by the editorial correspondent of *The N. Y. Times* in representing the encampment at Newport News as unclean and disordered. Of this the officers justly complain, and I can bear witness to the fact that the complaint is well grounded. I visited the encampment last evening. Nothing could be more complete. The ample grounds were as clean as the lawn of a gentleman's residence. There was neither filth nor disorder—on the contrary, perfect order and neatness. Laid out with perfect system, the encampment is adorned with hundreds of booths as well as tents, erected at great labor and with fine taste. The sanitary and police system of the camp, to which Col. Phelps has a special eye, is rigid and comprehensive. It is arranged so that about one hundred men are every day engaged specially looking after the neatness and sanitary condition of the camp, and in this respect no encampment that I have seen anywhere compares with Camp Butler. Nor was the editorial correspondent more fortunate when speaking of the military discipline of the camp, which is not less worthy of praise in this than in other respects. Cut off, in a measure, from immediate connections of every sort, it has had to a large degree an independent existence, and consequently a strong caste of individuality. Not only has Camp Hamilton in Col. Phelps a most excellent commanding officer, but the other officers have a high average. More than all, the camp has achieved results. It was no child's play to take the advance position, erect the formidable breastwork of nearly 3,000 feet, and 6 feet high, dig a ditch of corresponding extent, 6 feet wide and 6 feet deep, plant the batteries, mount the guns, while every man was required to keep at least one eye out for the enemy, beside doing duty as scouts and pickets. The camp has worked itself into a solid position, gained a solid reputation, and is justly the pride of the commanding general. It has accomplished results every day, as Gen. Magruder's men have learned. In this connection, it may be remarked that the wisdom of the movement to Newport News is abundantly proved in the success that has attended it, and especially in the fact that the Rebels would have made it one of their strongholds if Gen. Butler had *not*. I shall take early occasion to refer to Camp Butler more in detail.

Young Raymond, who lately escaped from Norfolk, states unequivocally that the rebels are short of food, that the men do not have enough to eat, and that great complaint constantly exists. The rebel strength at Norfolk and surroundings, including Sewall's Point, is stated at about 10,000, most of whom are insufficiently armed, and in point of discipline little better than a mob. They are represented as continually preparing to retreat, and scarcely an night passes without an alarm. An attack is daily and nightly expected.

Yesterday a large space on Sewall's Point, which appears to have been previously cleared of the timber, was burnt over, for what purpose does not appear. The new three-gun battery is now plainly to be seen. It is thought to have 42-pounders. Day before yesterday several shots of the Sawyer's and one of the Hotchkiss pattern, were thrown into their camp. The shots that have lately fallen there are known to have created great alarm in the camp.

As commander of the brigade, Col. Duryee has commenced a series of brigade drills, which are the first to which the men in Camp Hamilton have been exercised in. Such exercises were of course what the troops should have been schooled in months ago, but General Pierce knew nothing of his business.

[By Telegraph.]

FORTRESS MONROE, July 12, Via BALTIMORE, July 13, 1861.

The U. S. steam frigate towed up last night proved to be the St. Lawrence.

The Confederates confess to the loss of two officers killed in the encounter with 30 of Hawkins's Zouaves, and 150 of their troops a few days ago near Neport News. One of them was Col. De Russey of the Engineer Corps at Old Point.

One of Normansby's evaporators is being put in operation at the Fortress, which will produce from sea 1,000 gallons of fresh water per day. This is the most effective means yet employed by Quartermaster Tullmadge to supply this post with water.

The examination of Col. Allen for disregarding Gen. Butler's safeguard began yesterday. Lieut. Ledie is Judge-Advocate. Col. Allen denies the authenticity of nearly all the papers produced, as also the validity of the testimony. If the Colonel is really guilty of permitting the depredations charged against him, it is to be hoped that he will be punished to the fullest extent.

An immense volume of smoke is rising from Sewall's Point, probably from burning timber and brushwood.

FROM GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MARTINSBURG, July 10, 1861.

We have come to another standstill, and when or what the next move will be depends altogether upon General Scott and the operations of the Rebels.

It is very evident that so far from having any intention of advancing in this direction, they are retiring as fast as possible from our vicinity, and we may safely say that there is not now a thousand armed Secessionists within fifteen, if not twenty, miles of this point. Two days ago they retired from Bunker's Hill, nine miles below here, to Winchester; and from there it is currently rumored they are falling back upon White Post, a point twenty miles from Winchester, in the direction of Manassas Junction.

The New-York 12th and 5th, under Gen. Sanford, arrived here yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, having marched 22 miles from Hagerstown and forded the Potomac at Williamsport since 3 o'clock of the afternoon before. We never saw men come in in better condition, and their officers say that there is very little sickness or disability in the force.

Last evening a young man named Howard, who has been representing himself as Mr. Underhill, of *The New-York Times*, was arrested and placed in the guard-house, as was also Mr. Samuel Rea, the agent of the Associated Press. What the charges against them are we cannot say. They were arrested by orders from headquarters.

Three officers and a small company of men from the Rebels presented themselves yesterday with a flag of truce. We understand that they were citizens of this town who had been bearing arms, but have found out the error of their ways and have come to give themselves up.

The state of feeling between the Union troops and those of the citizens who have avowed themselves Secessionists is not at all hostile.

Gen. Patterson has taken especial pains that his force shall appear and advance in the garb of a conciliatory and not a conquering and devastating army, and this unlooked for position is being crowned with the most happy results.

We have heard avowed Rebels declare that when they heard that the Union army was approaching they made up their minds, from the reports which had been industriously circulated among them, that burn, kill, and destroy were to be the watchwords, and to their surprise they find themselves visited by an army of gentlemen, who make every effort to accommodate the highest and lowest in their rights and in the pursuit of their usual occupations.

The Adams Express Company has been opened, and a temporary postal route has been established to Williamsport.

We have no belief in a movement from here for some days.

MARTINSBURG, July 11, 1861.

An old saying is, "If you want news, go away from home." We have no idea here of the tremendous movements (according to the reporters) that we are now making. They appear to amount to very little, for Major-General Patterson has some 30,000 men under his command, and he likes them to well to risk an engagement that will not prove him victorious.

Col. Stone's brigade is all in encampment. They suffer from not having tents. The order was to march light and rapidly, so the advance did not bring any tents. I found last night Col. Patterson (a son of the General) encamped in the open field, and the 9th New-York just at the foot of the hill below them. They also had no tents.

Our Pennsylvania boys are bound for three years. The more the men and officers mingle among one another, the more they like one another. The Wisconsin 1st, 4th Connecticut and 11th Pennsylvania formed one brigade. They cannot do too much for one another. The 4th Connecticut being detached from the brigade to guard Hagerstown, did not like it. As the 4th Connecticut are for three years, it is likely they will advance and join the brigade.

Henry Fisher and a teamster were arrested to-day for breaking into a house last evening, beating an elderly lady and frightening her daughter, Miss Mary Kane, to death. She was found dead after the disturbance. Gen. Patterson has taken the affair in hand, and will make a thorough investigation of the matter. The men if guilty will be either hung or shot.

No alarm last night; everything unusually quiet. There need be no fears of this column, for its movements will be certain and to the point. The men are anxious to see the foe. The cry is hold on Mr. Cession and we will march to you.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Debatable Ground—Treason and Loyalty in Contact—Forbearance of the Union Men—Things Improving—What Armed Neutrality Means—Unionists Arming in Kentucky and East Tennessee—Overland Smuggling—The Rebels feel the Blockade—What the Rebel Papers Say—Lieut.-Gov. Reynolds of Mo.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, July 11, 1861.

Upon this debatable ground, treason and loyalty jostle each other in strange proximity. At the hotel breakfast-table, you look up from your latest TRIBUNE, forty-eight hours from New-York, to find your nearest neighbor perusing *The Charleston Mercury*. Step into the telegraph office, and you see the agent of the Associated Press, who makes up dispatches for the North, chattering with the Secessionist, who dishes up news for the delicate palates of the South. Stop to chat with an unconditional Union friend upon the sidewalk; and while he is telling you that Magoffin deserves hanging, and that if he and his fellow-traitors do precipitate a collision, it shall be made bloody business for them, some inebriated cavalier reels by, shouting "Hurrah for Jeff. Davis." A group of pale, long-haired young men is pointed out to you as a squad of newly-fledged soldiers, just leaving for the Southern army; and a moment after, a company of hardy, sinewy, long-limbed fellows, from one of the mountain counties, bearing aloft the old Starry Banner, come marching toward the river, to join Col. Rosseau's loyal regiment, encamped upon the Indiana shore. Two or three of the State Guards (Secession) pass, with muskets upon their shoulders; then comes a trio of Home Guards (Union), also bearing their guns. It is wonderful that with all these combustibles in contact, no explosion has yet occurred in the Kentucky powder magazine.

The Union men are overwhelmingly in the majority, but they act, to say the least, with extreme caution. The Tiger Rifles of Cincinnati were invited to participate in a celebration of the Fourth at Lexington, but though the loyal sentiment is very largely preponderant there, the Lexington authorities thought it best for them not to accept, lest their presence should by any possibility cause bloodshed. It is hard to extend this excessive deference to an insolent and unscrupulous minority, but I believe the Union men of Kentucky have acted judiciously and patriotically, and will yet work out the salvation of their State. They had difficult materials to deal with, and if they can bring the old Commonwealth around right without the commotions which convulse Maryland and Missouri, why, all honor to them for it.

Among the Missouri Secessionists "armed neutrality" signified treason; among the Kentucky Unionists it means loyalty. The case looks much better than it did two months ago. The loyal elements are rapidly crystalizing. The Union men are standing more and more squarely upon a fighting platform. The forty or fifty thousand Germans of the State are true, almost to a man. The same may be said of the people in the mountain districts. And the honest yeomanry throughout Kentucky, except in a few south-western counties, begin to see that Secession is one of those desperate diseases which require desperate remedies. The masses are more inteligent and liberal than those of any other Southern State, and even if Magoffin and the other traitors succeed in provoking a collision, they have very little prospect of precipitating Kentucky out of the Union.

The people mean, if possible, to keep out of this war. They will resist any invasion from the Tennessee Rebels; but if it becomes necessary for the Goverment to occupy Columbus, Paducah, or any other point, I think no one will object except a few traitors. About fifteen thousand guns have been furnished by the Federal Government to the Union men; and it is rumored that fifteen thousand more are now on their way to the mountain districts—one-half for the loyal Kentuckians, and the remainder for their neighbors of East Tennessee. Many of the Union companies in Kentucky, however, are still unarmed; and the Government should supply them *without a moment's delay*. The Secession companies are styled the State Guards—the Union men, Home Guards. The latter far outnumber the former, but they are independent companies, without any common or central organization—a very serious disadvantage.

In order to check the overland smuggling Southward, it will probably become necessary to guard three or four of the leading wagon roads. In the southern counties there is some disaffection toward the Government; hence this should be done as near Louisville as practicable. Freight to the Tennessee line, 150 miles, readily commands $3 per hundred; but, since the era of steam, heavy wagons are very scarce, and few are willing to run the risk of confiscation incurred in taking it.

As I have already stated, the Rebels are suffering greatly for want of leather. They are making strenuous efforts to obtain bagging and rope for baling the new cotton crop. They ordinarily obtain considerable from Missouri and Kentucky; but the great body of their supply comes from India. If it is entirely cut off it will embarrass them severely. Ice is another of their blessings, which brightens as it takes its flight. That staple, desirable for luxuries like butter, and indispensable for necessities like sherry cobblers, now commands ten cents a pound in Secessia!

They are in great straits for printing paper. About half their country journals have suspended; and those which do come to us, both metropolitan and provincial, are curtailed of their fair proportions. *The Helena* (Ark.) *Shield*, reduced to a pocket size, promises to re-enlarge in that extremely remote period, "when the war is ended, and the Southern Confederacy acknowledged." The leading New-Orleans papers are cut down one half. They are extremely bitter upon Mr. Russell, for the unpalatable truths of his letters from that city to *The London Times*. *The Nashville Union*, and other Southern journals, urge the people to save their rags, for making paper, averring that they readily command three cents a pound, cash. *The Augusta* (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* announces that the United States postage stamps are still taken at that office for subscriptions. And one Secession oracle, whose name I have forgotten, has an elaborate leader to prove that this a peculiarly favorable time for taking Washington!

"He that would not when he might,
He shall not when he wolds."

The Tennessee Rebels are greatly exercised about their Augusta Gubnatorial election. Hear *The Nashville Banner*:

Let us tell *The Jeffersonians*, then, and all others who, to gratify a personal preference or party prejudice, are anxious to break through an immemorial custom by reelecting Gov. Harris *that such a course will inevitably disrupt the State, and drive East Tennessee into rebellion!* This is plain talk, but we want the people of Middle and West Tennessee to understand the true position of affairs. The August election will decide the destiny of Tennessee and have an important bearing upon the history of this whole Southern movement. An effort will be made—is already being made—to induce the people of East Tennessee to vote for separation from the State. The friends of acquiescence there—among whom may be counted some of the leading men who voted the Union ticket on the 8th of June—will make an effort to save the people from so suicidal a decision. To attempt to force upon them for Governor for a third term, in violation of all precedent, the man most obnoxious to them of all others in the State, is to manifest a desire *to drive them into rebellion, and into the attempt to create a free State in our very midst*, rather than to seek to conciliate and disabuse *them*.

You see how tenderly the East Tennessee loyalists are to be manipulated. Still, their right to secede can hardly be denied, for the Rebels of the Paducah Congressional District, in this State, openly declare that *they* will secede anyhow, if Kentucky remains in the Union.

Everybody is looking with intense anxiety toward the impending conflict in Virginia, and its first results will exercise great influence in Kentucky.

Thomas C. Reynolds, the runaway Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri, issues, from Nashville, Tenn., an address to the people of Missouri, modestly suggesting that even if Jackson should be taken prisoner by the Federal troops, *he* is ready to accept the Governorship; urging them to drive out the Lincoln invaders, and join the Southern Confederacy. The Missouri Secessionists are certainly trying to follow the advice which Reynolds proffers them from his safe retreat; but their is emphatically one of those cases which "the vigor and success of the war have not quite come up to the lofty and sounding phrase of the manifesto."

FROM KEY WEST.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

U. S. STEAMER CRUSADER, KEY WEST, July 6, 1861.

There is no news of particular consequence. The Brooklyn, Massachusetts, and Powhatan are off the Balize, taking small prizes and sending them here. Two have just arrived—the brig N. Stetson of New-Orleans, with passengers from Mexico (four Indian women and five men), and a Mexican schooner loaded with flour, owned by the American Consul in Mexico (a Mexican), who is aboard. He was warned off by the Massachusetts, and attempted to run the blockade in the night; $2,000 was taken from her by the Massachusetts. Four other small craft are on their way here. The Powhatan sunk the steamtug Sweeny of New-Orleans by a single broadside. She was lying at anchor with English colors hoisted, and the tug ran down with two Secession flags.

Lieut. Duncan, of Brooklyn, has been sent home sick, and Lieut. Breeze is in command of the celebrated yacht Wanderer, now used by Government to transport coal, etc., to the steamers along the coast at Apalachicola, Cedar Keys, Tampa, etc. The steamer Salvor of Tampa is also in Government employ.

The Colorado, from Boston, and the State of Georgia, from Pensacola, have just arrived. The Georgia returns in great haste to-night, having come for troops, wood, and water, her commander saying that he cannot stop for coal, and that an attack is to be made upon the Rebels, immediately upon his return. If so, you may soon expect news of stirring interest. The Colorado, it is expected, will be taken by Flag Officer Mervin of the Mississippi, for the new flag ship.

An oration was delivered here on the 4th by Mr. Lincoln's new District-Attorney, Mr. Boynton, a young man of promising abilities and pleasing address. No attempt was made at oratory—but the plain truth involved in the issue between the North and South presented in a clear and forcible manner, adapted to the comprehension of all. Music, singing and the reading of the Declaration, attended the discourse. The Crusader and fort fired the national salutes, and the Crusader was decorated with flags. The troops of Major French and our blue-jackets marched through the village. In the evening a ball was given on board the Crusader.

The bark sent up by the Brooklyn, with coffee from Rio, was cleared by the Courts here, but the schooner taken by us was sent to New-York.

Capt. Allen was the name of the person hung at Apalachicola, taken from Cedar Keys. That is the place where a Northern Captain was once flogged for daring to say that he thought Slavery ought to be abolished. Florida, the weakest of the Southern States, makes the most noise about Secession, and was the first to pass the Ordinance, and that without any vote or action of the people. We got ready to go to Cedar Keys to punish them at the time of the murder, but the shoal water would not allow us to approach within two miles. They have since collected troops and built batteries.

WHAT OHIO HAS DONE FOR THE WAR.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., July 12, 1861.

A succint statement of what Ohio has done for the war will serve to show the practical loyalty of her people, and at the same time exhibit her resources for the maintenance of that loyalty:

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

In support of the Federal Government	$500,000
For the purchase of arms, equipments, etc., for militia of the State	450,000
As an extraordinary contingent fund for the Governor	50,000
For expenses in calling militia into service in case of invasion or danger thereof	1,500,000
For maintenance of ten regiments called into State service	500,000
For the purchase of fixed ammunition	25,000
Aggregate war appropriation	$3,025,000

The quota of Ohio under the care of the President, April 15, was 13 regiments for three months. The number of regiments authorized by Legislature for State service, was 9 of infantry and one of cavalry and artillery. Aggregate force under first call, 22 regiments.

In 20 days after the President's call was received by the Governor, Ohio had:

United States troops organized and under drill in Camps Harrison, Jackson, Taylor and Dennison	11 regiments.
In service near Washington	2 regiments.
State troops organized and under drill (infantry)	9 regiments.
State troops organized and under drill (artillery)	1 battery (6).
Aggregate number 3 months men	22,000 men.

The quota of Ohio assigned under the second call of the President, May 3d, was twenty-one regiments for three years or during the war. Of this force there are now:

In Western Virginia, under Maj.-Gen. McClellan	9 regiments.
In Kanawha Valley, under Brig.-Gen. Cox	2 regiments.
Number 3 years' Ohio regiments in active service	11

In addition to which, Ohio has in active service in Virginia under orders of Gen. McClellan transferred out of State to Federal service, with arms, equipments, and uniforms at the State expense: Nine regiments infantry; one battery—four rifled, two smooth-bore guns; two sections artillery—four rifled guns; two companies cavalry armed with Sharp's carbines, Colt's revolvers, and sabers.

RECAPITULATION OF OHIO TROOPS IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

Infantry mustered into United States service, for three months, near Washington	2 regiments.
Infantry mustered into United States service, for three years, in Western Virginia	11 regiments.
Infantry mustered into State service, for three months, in Western Virginia	9 regiments.
Artillery mustered into State service (six guns, 120 men)	1 battery.
Artillery mustered into State service, for three years (four guns)	2 sections.
Cavalry mustered into State service, for three years	2 companies.
Aggregate number of men in active service	22,500

Of the 21 regiments authorized for three years—four, organized, are in camp of instruction at Columbus, and four are in process of organization from three-months men mustered into State service. In 20 days these eight regiments might be in the field, which would give Ohio 26 regiments in active service.

In addition to all the foregoing, of militia available for transfer into active service, State or Federal, there are three regiments in southern counties organized and armed.

Having her own border to protect, Ohio has armed independent companies enough to make two regiments in counties opposite Virginia.

SUMMARY.

Money appropriated for the war	$3,025,000
	Regiments.
Troops mustered into the U. S. service for 3 years	15
Troops mustered into the U. S. service for 3 months	2
Troops mustered into the State service for 3 months	9
Artillery and cavalry mustered into the State service for 3 yrs.	1
Whole number of Ohio regiments mustered into service	27

Out of the two United States three-months regiments one for three years will be organized, and out of the nine three-months State regiments four three-years Federal regiments will be formed, making, with eleven regiments in the field, four in Camp Chase, Columbus, and one regiment for which volunteer companies are organized, the twenty-one three-years regiments authorized under the President's call.

Independent of all heretofore enumerated, offers have been made of companies enough to answer a future call, should Congress adopt the suggestions of the President's Message; and there are now organized from Cincinnati two regiments for three years, which were directly authorized by the Secretary of War, in addition to the regular call for twenty-one. Another one, of the same character, is being recruited. Summing up all classes of Ohio troops, we have then the following

AGGREGATE OF OHIO VOLUNTEERS FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION.

Three-months men in Federal and in State Service	11,000
Three-years men in the field, mustered, or in process of organization	24,000
In reserve for State and Federal Service, organized and armed	6,000
Whole number Ohio Volunteers in Service, or proposed to be called (deducting the 4 regiments to be transferred from three-months State to three-years Federal service)	37,000

A LETTER TO JEFFERSON D., ESQ.

ON THE FEVER AND AGUE IN THE SOUTHWEST.

CAMP DEFIANCE, Cairo, July 9, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Please excuse this letter from one who is a stranger to you, who has never been a Member of Congress nor an officer in the army, but who, with yourself, has for a long time been afflicted with the fever and ague. We have had it so much, that is, for several years, that we cannot now, even if we were able-bodied, except when we happen to feel well, engage in any matter requiring much physical effort, and yet, we attempt many things which we cannot accomplish. The trouble is that this disease not only destroys our digestive organs and general health, but it so affects our minds that we think we see things in a light in which they really do not exist. For instance, not long ago, as I lay on my bed, which I have had placed in my library, as I was beginning to feel a little better since the fever was going off, I cast my eyes on a large map, which is named a map of the United States, and I thought I discovered a very curious female figure, which I will describe to you. Her dress is beautifully colored in various places, more artfully than is common in gingham, and yet it presents squares something like this stuff, and across them run divers dark lines and waving ridges.

If you will cast your eyes upon this map, you will perceive that her head is formed by the State of Maine, and her face by its coasts, that her breast is included by the projection of the shore from Massachusetts to State Island, her waist by Pennsylvania, and her neck and shoulders by the States of New-Hampshire, Vermont and New-York; while she is adorned with a streaming ribbon which bears upon it the names of the Northern Lakes. Her heart, of course, is rightly located at Washington, and her lungs in that region which includes the cities of New-York and Philadelphia, nor can we help seeing, however little it may please us, that her brain is within the region of New-England. You will notice that her knee rests upon the Atlantic at Cape Hatteras, one of her feet upon the Florida Reefs, and the other upon the Rio Grande. The remaining parts of her person one so ingenious as yourself will easily locate, particularly when I remark that she is a lady elaborately dressed in hoops, which spread from the Gulf of Mexico to the Lake of the Woods, and that her extended and voluminous train sweeps the shores of the Pacific Ocean. While I lay musing upon this figure it struck me as a very barbarous thing in you that first you cut her off on the lines of South Carolina then on those of Alabama and Georgia, Mississippi and other States, all at different times, causing great torture as may be supposed. A laughing piece of butchery like this has not been known since the days of Hounan Al Raschid, when the jealous husband murdered his beautiful wife, and then cut her in pieces so as to get her in a box. But it seems that you think you can put the inferior parts of this lady together so as to suit you better, but I would inquire what you are going to do with said parts when you have neither heart, lungs, nor brains within your reach. It is my opinion that this whole business of chopping off has been like our ague illusions, indeed, you know yourself that the spinal column all along the Cumberland Mountains is so far from being separated as to be wholly uninjured, and it is manifest that whatever injury you may do to the skirt of the lady's dress, by ripping and slashing it, unless you can touch a vital part, such as the heart, lungs, brain or spine, you only act like a rioter and bring the lady to shame.

When the ague fairly gets hold of us it becomes a hard master, and no ways easily satisfied, for, after we have duly dosed and dieted and begin to feel a little like somebody, and set out upon some man's work with a man's resolution, we begin to feel unwell and know not what is the matter with us. At one time, we think we have all the symptoms of consumption, then of liver complaint, next dropsy—in short every disease seems combined in this one, and it is with grim satisfaction that we discover that only a chill is coming on. Still our lungs are affected, for our voices are weak and we feel almost gone. Then we have all that there is in rheumatism, when we feel sharp and sudden pains, and twitchings, and cramps, and stabbings and cuttings as with knives. If ever one has the pleurisy it is when the chill and fever are gone and we think we will get a little sleep, for then in our stomachs we feel the most awful torture, and we think that the only fatal termination of the ague, which is congestion, has come, and then—I do not know how it is with you but—I can't help crying out for help; however it wears away, or we would not be alive to think about it now. These pains are similar to those which precede the collapse state in cholera, and thus I may go on to show that the ague has in it parts of every disease with which man is afflicted. When the fever is on, what is our state but that of inflammation of the brain and insanity? How vainly we seek for rest, we lie down, we rise, we sit, and, if able, walk out in the shade, for in addition the heat almost burns us up, and we exclaim to ourselves, and frequently aloud: "Believe I shall die, believe I shall die, die—die—die—die die die die. O, if it would only get a little cooler—I know what makes it, its those horrid swamps—O, how they must enjoy themselves up North, on the mountains high, at Quebec, at Lake Superior, and away off on the plains where the Rocky Mountains shine with everlasting snow." At last we are obliged to sleep, nature can endure no more, even though the fever lingers, and if we awake, as we are likely to in five minutes, we are astonished to see the sun yet shining, for in that short time, we saw so many sights, traveled such long and weary journeys, and experienced so much trouble, that surely it must be night, and the cool breeze blowing. How long, O how long! There is not a breath of air, the mercury is at 95°, and it will be hours before the sun sets. Surely this head will burst, surely death must come; and then we repeat the old chant of die die die. Of all miserable, hateful and tormenting diseases, the ague is most so. It makes a handsome man look ugly, a smart man like a fool, our wives as though they had been abused, our daughters like inmates of the poor-houses, and our sons like vagabonds. How many children, how many women and men, O Jefferson D. have been forced by the cruel overseer to pick cotton in the cotton-field, through every stage from the first, faint chill, to the blazing, blinding, stupefying fever, of this dire disease!

O Jefferson D., if the holding of slaves would keep off the ague indeed it would be a Divine institution! If the holding of slaves would make a parched and sickly country fruitful and healthful, if it would make our minds as clear as other people's; if it would prevent our wives from having gray hair, from losing their teeth and from growing old, I would unite with you in praising it. Alas, we do not have a shake the less, daily we find out new weak places, and growing older, notwitstanding we try to think ourselves yet young; we continually see visions and attempt such things as are not in the power even of those who dwell on the mountain side.

At last the sun sets, a damp breath comes up from the valley, and likely enough bringing us another supply of the disease, our heads get cool, and if we can eat a little in the gathering dusk, while every thing looks strange we will do well. But after such a paroxysm we must get some rest, and as to-morrow is our well day we hope to enjoy ourselves. It is a very good plan at such times to sleep alone. Kings do, whether they have the ague or no, and as you are something between a constable and a king, you will do so. I do. Sleep comes pretty quickly, that is, if we don't have cramps, but we awake in the night drenched in sweat. That garment of which Augustus Cæsar was destitute is wet through with a semi-pasty fluid, which runs into our eyes, it streams down our faces, our bosoms are like cypress swamps, and every limb is slippery. We who have had the ague so much are prepared for this, and though we are as weak as cats, though our linen clings like another skin, we disrobe, we have a towel handy, and notwithstanding the chill night air, make ourselves clean, and then regaling ourselves a moment with the odor of a recently-ironed garment, lie down again to sleep and to dream. O Jefferson D., I recently had such a dream that I cannot forbear relating it.

I dreamed that I was in a certain country that was poor because there was no cotton. Something had taken place which made the people try to raise a little corn, and they neglected the cotton; and when a time came round the corn was scarce, and the cotton was scarcer. Something more, too, had happened, what I cannot say, but it seemed very dreadful, which was a greater reason why there was no cotton. Then I thought I saw a strong and hearty old gentleman come into that country, and ask them what had become of their cotton. They told him they had none, when he became angry, and cried: "Give me cotton or I shall die; give me cotton." Then one said to the old gentleman that he first taught them the method by which they raised cotton, but now it had failed, and he, mostly, was to blame. Still the old gentleman cried: "Give me cotton, or I shall die." Then one younger, and who seemed a son of the old gentleman, came to him with a parcel, and told him he had discovered a new cotton, and that it was abundant, when I heard the sound of instruments of music and the dancing of many feet.

It is pleasant at an early hour, and while the dew drips from the trees, to sit in the door-way, or enjoying the fresh air, anticipate the pleasures of a day free from the ague. But we are weak; we feel that we have been racked at the foundation, and know not how we shall be able to stand it many days more. How much more pleasant it would be to you, Jefferson D., if our Northern army could at once be attacked with this disease, for then they would be powerless. But he, born to drink pure waters, and to dishdu the deep snows and the frosts which whiten his red face, will not in the first, nor till the second year, suffer from the bilious disorders of your country, and he marches, disregarding both them and the heat, his body yet strong, and his blood yet pure.

It is frequently the case that when we think we are to enjoy a well day, a slight shadow of coldness steals over us and we well know what is coming, for we have done some trifling thing, stopped a cow, or cursed a Black Republican. While we were fearful we would not gather strength enough for the morrow, alas, it has come to-day. One going to the scaffold may feel less alarmed than do we at this unexpected visit, and we think that this time, certainly, we must die, for how can we endure such wrenching and tearing and tossing! Still it will come the more slowly, the more surely, and though we crawl out of the hot sun and get close to a blazing fire, our teeth begin to chatter; it is cold enough now, and we feel we will do well if we can hold ourselves together. The fever which follows an unlooked for chill is of the most violent kind; it gives us no rest and no pause, and we are at the last gasp. If we are to die we know it will be soon, and thinking how sweetly the dead sleep, we almost desire a cool grave in a shady grove. Our business, our property, our friends, and our children glimmer upon our sight, and our wives fade from our view as she, to the sight of the ancient hero, faded away upon the immortal shores.

And yet we do not die, and while the fever abates again we fancy aces pass before the sun goes down. Then it will be with renewed earnestness that we seek the bit