

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee held in Columbus on the 5th day of July, 1861, it was

Resolved, That it is expedient to hold a Democratic State Convention at Columbus, on Wednesday, August 7th, 1861.

Resolved, That a Democratic State Ticket, to be supported at the October election.

Resolved, That all the electors of the State of Ohio who are desirous of participating in the principles upon which the present State and National Administrations are wholly incompetent to manage the government in the present crisis, and who are desirous to unite with the Democracy in this hour of our country's peril, and who desire to place its affairs in the hands of a Democratic Administration, should be invited to send a delegate to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Columbus on the 7th of August, to nominate a State ticket to be supported at the October election.

Resolved, That no lover of his country will require prompting at this time to induce him to discharge his duty, and therefore the Committee is impressed with the belief that the delegates will eagerly respond to this call, and that an imposing Convention will assemble in Columbus at the time designated above, and on the 7th of August, to nominate a ticket of good and true men to be supported for the various State offices on the 23d Tuesday in October next.

W. M. MOUNT, Chairman.

W. J. JACKSON, Secretary.

The President's Special Message.

This anxiously expected document has at length made its appearance. Various opinions will be expressed in regard to its contents. In some quarters, it will be the subject of unequalled praise; in others, of unequalled censure. Neither of these, we apprehend, is justly its due.

The President very clearly exposes the sophistry of the secession arguments. Though they are new in the positions he takes, they are in a brief summary of some of the principal points advanced by our leading statesmen in their addresses against the secession here.

In the main, we heartily concur in the views expressed in this portion of the message.

The attempted justification of the right of the Executive to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, is not so apparent. It would appear, from the connection in which the clause authorizing a suspension of the writ is placed in the Constitution, that it was the intention of the framers of that instrument to place the power of suspending the writ solely in the hands of Congress. The President urges the necessity of the case as the main ground of his justification for violating, in this case and in his call for an increase of the U. S. Army and navy, the Constitution and the laws, which he is bound to see faithfully executed.

The message will not satisfy the people generally, who are loyal to the Union and the Government. This dissatisfaction will arise, not so much from what is said, as from what is left unsaid. Not that a longer message was wanted, but a clearer indication of the measures the Executive desired to see adopted, and some more definite explanation and indication of the policy he designed to pursue in administering the Government in this momentous and awful crisis.

The only measures specifically recommended to Congress are that four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of dollars be placed at the disposal of the Government for the purpose of making the present contest a short and decisive one. The raising of such an immense force would, according to the President's showing, decimate the able-bodied men among the loyal people of the country, and a debt of four hundred millions would be nearly equal to one-twenty-third of the money value of all the property owned by men who are still loyal to the Union.

It will seem to most men highly proper that the President should state some of the reasons for this extraordinary demand for men and money, to be placed at the entire disposal of the Executive, and that he should have in closed session of the means most proper and judicious to be employed in raising both. This would have given the country some insight into the future policy of the Administration with out developing any of the plans for military operations which it might be proper to make public.

There are various questions which are now agitating the country, in regard to the policy of the Government, or the Administration, toward the States Government, and the rights of private citizens, upon which the message prescribes a studied silence. We are well aware that the President's silence in that document goes into details on subjects of minor interest; but a few short sentences might have set to rest, so far as the country is concerned, many perplexing doubts that a few of the most loyal Union men in the country have felt, in view of the ultimate opinions held by a portion of his Cabinet and a large proportion of the party that elected him.

These doubts will be increased by an unfortunate (to make the best of it) expression in the message. The President seems to be aware that there is some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to the course the Administration may pursue. He assures that after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, it will be the purpose to be guided by the Constitution and laws. But will he not be guided by these in suppressing the rebellion? Loyal and candid men desirous to see the rebellion put down in any other mode or by any other means than those authorized by the Constitution and laws.

But the unfortunate expression to which we particularly allude is this: The President says that after the rebellion is suppressed, "he probably will have no different understanding of the government and duties of the Federal Government relative to the rights of the States and the people under the Constitution than expressed in the inaugural address." The inaugural expressed a determination to uphold the rights of the States, and not interfere with those of private citizens. The message throws out a dark and ominous hint that their determination may be

changed. It will PROBABLY be adhered to; as much as to say, it may be changed. What the President really meant by using the word "probably" in that connection, is best known to himself and his advisers; but its effect will be anything but salutary to the Union cause.

So far as the message exhibits a disposition to vindicate the Constitution as it is, and faithfully execute the laws in every State, and in every department of the Government, it will have the cordial approbation of every honest patriot, and of every loyal citizen. It is to be hoped that the new Congress, to whom the destinies of our country are now in a great degree committed, will be able to supply what may be lacking in the Executive department, and save the Union from impending anarchy and dissolution.

The Fairmount True Virginian.

The organ of the "irrepressibles" of Lake country, where they are nearly all of that stripe, says:

"We observe that those city papers, which under the specious phrase of a 'Union of all Parties' in the Governor, are endeavoring to commit the people without a pledge, explanation, or a principle, to a particular man, is being checked very effectively by the country press. We observe that the Summit News, Ravens Democrat, Ashland Democrat, Elletts Democrat, etc., have already spoken against it."

We regard this as conclusive against a Union ticket of Democrats and Republicans. The Western Reserve always controls the action of Republican conventions.

The Telegraph says:

"No one who in a crazy excitement shouts for the Union, and has nothing else but his Unionism to commend him, can suit our purpose."

Whenever you hear one of these irreligious Abolitionists 'shouting for Union,' you may set him down as 'crazy' or 'slightly inebriated.'"

Recd for the Army.

The Chicago man, who was the lowest bidder for the contract to supply beef, we understand, not completed his contract, or, in other words, has backed out. General Law is providing the cattle at eight dollars per hundred, as usual. Has SIMON CAMERON an interest in this?

Why have not our Ohio bidders secured this contract? We understand they were the next lowest. There is a big swindle going on in this beef business.

The Fairmount True Virginian.

We have received the first number of this paper, dated 'Fairmount, Virginia, July 3d.'

It is edited by Major C. N. LAMSON and Adjutant Frank Evans, and published by HAMILTON, CREKMAN & BALentine, of Company C, 20th Regiment Ohio Volunteers, every Wednesday morning, by order of Col. MORTON, commanding. Terms, \$1.00 per annum in advance, and 'no paper sent to any point more than a half day's journey from Fairmount, unless paid for first.'

This we should call a military newspaper all over. There is much of the editorial we would like to publish, did our space permit. In their 'how' to their soldiers, we clip the following extract:

"The fanatic abolitionists we detest no less than the fanatic slave-holder. They are alike enemies to Constitutional liberty and good government. We come, not to make war upon peaceful citizens or helpless women, but to suppress treason and rebellion against the present government of the world has ever known. The rights and the property of the people of Ohio are to be protected by us as fully as are the rights and property of the people of Ohio. We are your friends and neighbors. The waters of Virginia kiss the soil of Ohio. Our blood is mingled with your blood, we are one kindred and one people of a common origin. The blood of our fathers has mingled together on many an ensanguined field."

From all we can learn from the paper, it appears they just pulled in to the office—found the proprietor and editor, a Mr. DENKARD, absent, and went to work.

California.

The Republicans of California have nominated the following State ticket to be beaten this fall:

For Governor—Leiland Stanford; for Lieut. Governor—John F. Chittenden; for Congress—T. C. Phelps and A. A. Sargent; Judge Supreme Court—Edward Norton; Clerk Supreme Court—Frank F. Ward; Attorney General—Frank M. Pixley; Comptroller—G. R. Wasson; Treasurer—David R. Ashley; Surveyor General—J. H. Houghton; State Printer—P. P. Avery.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—John J. Fink and Albert Brewster, in place of Peter Carroll and John Sturdy; John Vanderveken and J. N. Garrett, in place of Frank Riley and J. N. Crockett; Daniel Whelan watchman at the stable, in place of John McGrath; J. R. Cronin, in place of W. W. Bailey; watchman at the public building, in place of M. Connaughton; David Moran and J. B. Moberg.—Washington Rep.

From this it would appear that they are removing the lamp lighters, ostlers at the public stables, laborers, etc. That is getting pretty well down. We suppose some of the fellows who went to Washington as applicants for consuls, clerks, etc., falling in that, went after the ostlers.

The Election in Philadelphia.

The election of Hon. CHARLES J. BIDDLE over CHARLES O'NEIL, is, under the circumstances, a great triumph.

Col. FORNEY supported Mr. O'NEIL, the Republican nominee. The day before the election he published a long article on the election, which concludes as follows:

"While these doubts exist about Mr. Biddle, and the course he may pursue if elected, there is none at all about his opponent. We can trust Charles O'Neil in Congress. We can trust him as an advocate for war, so long as a dollar is in the treasury, or a man remains to shoulder a musket. He has taken high, patriotic ground. He has declared himself to be for the Administration, in its efforts to crush rebellion. 'Should it cost me a million of men and a thousand million of dollars' he represents the sentiments which this newspaper has earnestly contended for, and as their representative we recommend him as an eminently appropriate successor of the Hon. Edward J. Morris; and we believe it to be the duty of every good citizen to support his election."

It would appear that the "good citizens," or a majority of them, differed with the Press materially.

No Party in Congress.

It was carefully telegraphed that, as an evidence that parties would be ignored in Congress, the Republicans would hold no caucus to nominate officers. We see, however, that among all the candidates voted for there were no Democrats. With all the efforts to cover the nation, the case will stick out.

Organization of Congress.

Congress organized on the 4th by the election of GALENA A. GROW, of Pa., as Speaker, and ERNEST ENGLISH, of Tenn., as Clerk. Mr. FORNEY, it would appear, is overboard.

Ohio White Sulphur Springs.—We learn by a dispatch from A. Wilson, Esq., that the Telegraph Office is now open at the Springs for the season.

Corruptions in the War Department.

We copy the following from the Philadelphia *Evening*, a Republican paper. The letter of the New York Times will be found on our first page.

It appears that the same system of plunder for favorites, is being carried on by the General Government, that was perpetrated in the States, only on a larger scale:

A SMALL BUSINESS FOR A CABINET MINISTER.—On our second page will be found an able and dispassionate letter in the New York Times, exposing the extraordinary proceedings of the Secretary of War with reference to the post of Butler at that place. It appears that a Mr. Moody, who has experience in the business of a Butler, has been displaced by Gen. Cameron, and that Mr. Wistar, who believes, of his own volition, has no experience, has been appointed, and that this has been done in defiance of the regular official action of a Council of Administration, much to the damage of the public service, and for no other reason than to enable the Secretary of War to give a fat office to one of his personal adherents.

It will be seen, from this correspondence, that General Cameron is not only abusing the power of his high office, but is also endeavoring to carry on the gang of worthless politicians in his train, as we have heretofore shown, but is actually degrading his position as Cabinet Minister, by grasping the profits of the camp and the garnison, with reference to their diversion into the pockets of his own near friends.

News Items from Washington and New York.

From the *Commonwealth's* of July 4.

Grow's election is attributable chiefly to determined opposition to Forney, who is thought to have made almost too good a thing out of the Clerkship. The Forney and Blair men joined forces, which killed Blair. It was this, and not Grow's popularity or ability, that elected the latter. Grow having triumphed, Eberly's election followed as a matter of course, since two Pennsylvanians cannot come in—Grow has always been a great rival to Blair, so his election does not content the conservatives any better than Blair's would have done.

Quite a breeze was raised in the House by Burnett's motion referring Virginia members seats until they had taken the oath of office. It was down, after John S. Carlile had made a strong speech, proving himself and Brown almost unanimously chosen by the people of two Western Districts. He did not commit himself to the three other claimants of seats from Virginia.

CAMP PHILLIPS, July 4.

All quiet here. No fighting. The day was celebrated by brigade parade. The Declaration of Independence was read by W. F. Edgerly, of Cleveland. Artillery in position by Col. E. H. of the 14th Ohio Regiment.

Ohio Sixty (Guthrie Greys) arrived this afternoon. Hundreds fell from the ranks overcome by heat; the worst cases were brought in wagons. Mr. McClintock's column moves from Buchanan to day, on Beverly. We shall undoubtedly advance within 48 hours. Harry Eastman, scout, accompanied by Captain Korshner, of the 6th Ohio, and a party of 100 men, rode within three miles of Bolling, to day. Nearly a hundred rebels pursued them, the bullets whistling on all sides. They gave the rebels the contents of their revolvers and rode off in safety. Mr. Eastman says they have no more than a thousand men as reported, and are apparently inactive.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

I hear of the circulation in business circles of treasury notes of small denomination (\$50), which, having expired yesterday afternoon from an error in the printing, were issued, as currently as specie paying bank notes. They are redeemable in two years, and bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

A considerable amount is going on among the patriots touching the offices of the House of Representatives. One would think that in this hour of the country's peril the coarse, harsh sort of wrangling among friends would be hushed. But no. Only in the spolia doctrine is recognized and justified in general, but the spolia are now engaged in pillaging their own camp.

It is stated in the press generally that Dr. John Richards, of this city, was taken prisoner near Falls Church, by the Confederate troops, has been released. But as he has not returned home, the fear is that he has been carried "beyond the borders of the Confederacy," and is in the hands of the rebels.

From a letter dated Baton Rouge, June 15, we take the following:

Our crops are teeming with promise. Louisiana can spare one-half of her corn crop. No one can accuse her of being in the exception of pork, and other products of the swine. The article of food is cheaper than for years past.

This little city, with five hundred voters, has sent over five hundred men—two hundred from the Baton Rouge Feudalists and Creole Guards, and three hundred from the remaining Arkansas and Mississippi. Our little Creole neighbor, West Baton Rouge, has sent near two hundred of her three hundred and fifty planters, leaving eight thousand negroes to make the crops.

THE CONFEDERATE LINES CLOSED.

The Richmond papers of Thursday contain the following order from Gen. Beauregard forbidding any person hereafter to enter his lines:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, 22d August Junction, June 25, 1861.

On and after this date, no person, no person whatsoever, with or without passport (except from the War Department) will be permitted to enter the lines occupied by the army of the Potomac with the intention to pass the same, or to be employed in any way in the lines of the enemy.

THOS. JORDAN, A. A. ADJ. GEN.

EPISCOPAL ACTION.

The Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of South Carolina last week passed a resolution, forbidding any resolution approving the secession of the Southern Church, which the people of the North have forced upon us.

THE LATE INDIANA VICTORY.

HAGERSTOWN, June 30.—The following dispatch is official:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF PENNA., HAGERSTOWN, June 30.

General Order No. 29.—The Commanding General has the satisfaction to announce to the troops a second victory over the insurgents by the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Regiments of Pennsylvania, on the 28th inst. Thirteen mounted men attached to the regiment attacked forty-one insurgents, killing eight, and chasing the rest two miles. On their return, with seventeen captured horses, they were attacked by seventy-five of the enemy, and fell back to a strong position, which they held till dark, when they retired to the camp, with the loss of one man killed and one wounded. In the last skirmish, a captain, two lieutenants, and a large number were wounded.

The Commanding General desires to bring to the attention of the officers and men of his command the courage and conduct with which this gallant little band of comparatively raw troops met the emergency, by turning on the enemy so largely superior in numbers, chastising him severely, and gathering in retreat the fruits of victory. By order of

MAJOR GENERAL PATTON.

ONE OF THE HONORS OF BATTLE.

We learn that on Thursday last, two of the dead bodies of Federal troops were found in the woods in the neighborhood of the "Blay" battle-ground, in a state of decomposition. They were traced out by means of the buzzards hovering over the spot. One of the corpses had in his harness a quarter of a baked shoat. It is supposed they had been taken away from the scene of the battle, after being wounded, and died on the spot on which they were discovered. From their uniforms it is presumed they were members of the 29th regiment. It is said that all along the road from Bethel to Hampton they were attacked by the buzzards, and a most intolerable stench prevailed, and that from the appearance of the buzzards circling round about, there must be numbers of putrid carcasses in the woods.—*Norfolk (Va.) Daily Post.*

FLAG OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The flag agreed upon by the State of North Carolina is said to be very handsome. The colors are a red field, with a single star in the center. On the upper extreme is the inscription "1776, 1776, 1776." It is said to be made of two bars, one of blue and the other of white.

Southern Items.

The following items are taken from the late numbers of the Richmond papers. We get very few items of news of what they are doing in the Seceded States:

AFFAIRS AT FORTSMOUTH, VA.

A letter dated Portsmouth, June 27, says: At two o'clock yesterday, the sloop of war *Geramantow* was successfully raised. The damages to this fine vessel, it is said, much less than to the *Merrimack* or the *Flycatcher*. Since these three ships adrift the surface of the river, matters begin to look very much as in the days of yore. The big *Dolphin* is still under water. It is not yet ascertained what condition the repairs will cost, or the length of time requisite to effect them; but employees of government intimated that both the *Geramantow* and *Plymouth* will be in readiness for service all too soon for those who thought to destroy them.

Ten large gunnery recovered from the river yesterday, part of the battery of the *Geramantow*. They were perfect, though a little rusty.

A week past, nothing of special interest has been reported by the Virginia lookouts at Cape Henry beach. The blockaders have overhauled several small vessels and taken them into Old Point; other ships approaching the beach, are being kept at a distance, and again, are appropriated for transportation purposes.

HOSPITALS FOR THE SICK.

The Culpeper Court House has been selected for the location of the division hospital of the Alexandria division, under the command of the Presbyterian Church, Methodist Church, Court House, F. C. Rixey's house, Piedmont Institute, and R. S. Jeffries' shop, are used for hospital purposes. Some 300 disabled soldiers are now in hospital receiving attention.

DEMAND FOR VIRGINIAN TOBACCO.

Tobacco is going up higher every day. Mr. Luel, the agent of the Messrs. Huffer & Co., who are the French contractors, is now in Richmond superintending the purchase of tobacco for the French Empire, and this, of itself, is a great stimulant to the trade. It may be stated, however, that the demand on Wednesday and Thursday than at any time this year, and as high as at any time last year, in prices on Wednesday from \$6.50 to \$10.50.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

In the Virginia Convention, on Thursday last, an ordinance was passed providing that the acceptance or holding of office by any citizen of Virginia under the Federal Government, shall be deemed to be an act of treason to the State, except in cases of officers out of the United States, who shall have until July 1st, 1862.

A resolution was also adopted on the same day determining that the Convention shall have made suitable arrangements for the election of members of Congress and for the choice of a President and Vice-President, and that the members of the Convention shall meet on the second Wednesday of November next, to consider the amendments to the Constitution, and such other matters as may be required by the public interests.

ARREST ON SUSPICION.

Mr. E. H. Craig, agent of Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, arrested yesterday afternoon on suspicion on Thursday last on the charge of being a suspicious person. He was committed for an examination the next day.

THE ATTACK ON THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER HUNTRISS.

The *Savannah News* of the 24th ult. gives the following account of the firing into the Confederate steamer *Huntriss* by a U. S. war vessel:

The Confederate steamer *Huntriss*, Capt. J. N. Mather, arrived yesterday afternoon from an engineering trip up North and East rivers. On Saturday Col. Traper decided on all his points of defense, and at 10 o'clock p. m. Saturday the *Huntriss* was anchored by Captain Maffitt at the mouth of the river, near the bridge. After an inspection, early on Sunday morning, Capt. Maffitt ordered the *Huntriss* to be put across the bar. When abreast of Stoddard's a man-of-war was seen off the harbor. Capt. M. headed for the intruder, and we ran within long range of the intruder, and he fired his 11-inch gun. His fires were direct, but his fuses were too short. "Having taken a careful look, and stood five heavy shells, Captain Maffitt returned, vowing that the next occasion he would annihilate the intruder as much as he seeds. The *Huntriss* was unarmed.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

From a letter dated Baton Rouge, June 15, we take the following:

Our crops are teeming with promise. Louisiana can spare one-half of her corn crop. No one can accuse her of being in the exception of pork, and other products of the swine. The article of food is cheaper than for years past.

This little city, with five hundred voters, has sent over five hundred men—two hundred from the Baton Rouge Feudalists and Creole Guards, and three hundred from the remaining Arkansas and Mississippi. Our little Creole neighbor, West Baton Rouge, has sent near two hundred of her three hundred and fifty planters, leaving eight thousand negroes to make the crops.

THE CONFEDERATE LINES CLOSED.

The Richmond papers of Thursday contain the following order from Gen. Beauregard forbidding any person hereafter to enter his lines:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, 22d August Junction, June 25, 1861.

On and after this date, no person, no person whatsoever, with or without passport (except from the War Department) will be permitted to enter the lines occupied by the army of the Potomac with the intention to pass the same, or to be employed in any way in the lines of the enemy.

THOS. JORDAN, A. A. ADJ. GEN.

EPISCOPAL ACTION.

The Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of South Carolina last week passed a resolution, forbidding any resolution approving the secession of the Southern Church, which the people of the North have forced upon us.

THE LATE INDIANA VICTORY.

HAGERSTOWN, June 30.—The following dispatch is official:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF PENNA., HAGERSTOWN, June 30.

General Order No. 29.—The Commanding General has the satisfaction to announce to the troops a second victory over the insurgents by the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Regiments of Pennsylvania, on the 28th inst. Thirteen mounted men attached to the regiment attacked forty-one insurgents, killing eight, and chasing the rest two miles. On their return, with seventeen captured horses, they were attacked by seventy-five of the enemy, and fell back to a strong position, which they held till dark, when they retired to the camp, with the loss of one man killed and one wounded. In the last skirmish, a captain, two lieutenants, and a large number were wounded.

The Commanding General desires to bring to the attention of the officers and men of his command the courage and conduct with which this gallant little band of comparatively raw troops met the emergency, by turning on the enemy so largely superior in numbers, chastising him severely, and gathering in retreat the fruits of victory. By order of

MAJOR GENERAL PATTON.

ONE OF THE HONORS OF BATTLE.

We learn that on Thursday last, two of the dead bodies of Federal troops were found in the woods in the neighborhood of the "Blay" battle-ground, in a state of decomposition. They were traced out by means of the buzzards hovering over the spot. One of the corpses had in his harness a quarter of a baked shoat. It is supposed they had been taken away from the scene of the battle, after being wounded, and died on the spot on which they were discovered. From their uniforms it is presumed they were members of the 29th regiment. It is said that all along the road from Bethel to Hampton they were attacked by the buzzards, and a most intolerable stench prevailed, and that from the appearance of the buzzards circling round about, there must be numbers of putrid carcasses in the woods.—*Norfolk (Va.) Daily Post.*

FLAG OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The flag agreed upon by the State of North Carolina is said to be very handsome. The colors are a red field, with a single star in the center. On the upper extreme is the inscription "1776, 1776, 1776." It is said to be made of two bars, one of blue and the other of white.

Secretary Cameron.

A decent respect for the Government will, we are inclined to think, demand the removal of Secretary Cameron. He has made the War Department a nest of robbers, and has, through contract, robbery, and speculation, made it a place of refuge for the most impious characters. He goes further than that—he undertakes, in his rapacity, to set aside law, and thrust his friends into lucrative offices in defiance of regulations of the army. We publish elsewhere the particulars of a controversy at Fortress Monroe, relative to the appointment of a Suler to a regiment. Cameron attempts to set aside the army regulations to provide the position for one of his friends. We call attention to it, and it seems entirely reliable.

The conduct of Cameron is disgusting. There is no honor in him, and he is disgracing the position he holds. He ought to be removed. He will hang to the Cabinet as long as there is a dollar to steal, if he is not kicked out, as he ought to be.—*Cin. Times.*

If a fugitive slave ran away from his master at Hannibal, Mo., and sought protection in the army. He was delivered up on demand.

Some of our Abolition friends will be very mad about this, and want to stop the war, if this is to be the object of it!

The special of the Cleveland Leader, from Washington, July 5th, says:

"It is said that Secretary Cameron is a prisoner at Fortress Monroe, neither by nor any other man being at liberty to return by way of the river, in consequence of a rebel battery at Mathias Point."

GENERAL ORDER NO. 26.

HEADQUARTERS O. M. & V. MILITIA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, COLUMBUS, July 4, 1861.

The organization of the corps or artillery called into active service of the State of Ohio, under the law of May 25th, 1861, will be as follows:

Each company will be composed of not less than eighty nor more than ninety men, including officers of all grades as follows:

1 Lt. Colonel, 1 2d do, 1 3d do, 1 4th do, 1 5th do, 1 6th do, 1 7th do, 1 8th do, 1 9th do, 1 10th do, 1 11th do, 1 12th do, 1 13th do, 1 14th do, 1 15th do, 1 16th do, 1 17th do, 1 18th do, 1 19th do, 1 20th do, 1 21st do, 1 22nd do, 1 23rd do, 1 24th do, 1 25th do, 1 26th do, 1 27th do, 1 28th do, 1 29th do, 1 30th do, 1 31st do, 1 32nd do, 1 33rd do, 1 34th do, 1 35th do, 1 36th do, 1 37th do, 1 38th do, 1 39th do, 1 40th do, 1 41st do, 1 42nd do, 1 43rd do, 1 44th do, 1 45th do, 1 46th do, 1 47th do, 1 48th do, 1 49th do, 1 50th do, 1 51st do, 1 52nd do, 1 53rd do, 1 54th do, 1 55th do, 1 56th do, 1 57th do, 1 58th do, 1 59th do, 1 60th do, 1 61st do, 1 62nd do, 1 63rd do, 1 64th do, 1 65th do, 1 66th do, 1 67th do, 1 68th do, 1 69th do, 1 70th do, 1 71st do, 1 72nd do, 1 73rd do, 1 74th do, 1 75th do, 1 76th do, 1 77th do, 1 78th do, 1 79th do, 1 80th do,