

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

D. E. VANVALKENBURGH, : : Editor

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1863.



DEMOCRATIC CO., TICKET.

FOR COUNTY CLERK:
JOHN C. CUSHMANFOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
LEONARD H. ALLEMAN.FOR SUPERVISOR:
JERRY M. KLINGER.FOR LAND APPRAISER:
JOHN B. KITCH.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKING:

There will be a Democratic meeting in Plymouth, on SATURDAY, JULY 16, at 2 o'clock p.m.

JUDGE LOGAN of Rushville, will positively be present. Turn out! Democrats and conservatives.

Democratic Central Committee.

The members of the Democratic Central Committee are requested to meet at the office of M. A. O. Packard, on Wednesday, July 22d, 1863, at 2 o'clock p.m. There is business of importance to lay before the Committee, and a full attendance is earnestly requested.

LAST week our State was thrown into great commotion by the invasion of John Morgan with a force variously estimated at from 1,500 to 10,000 men.

Volunteer companies organized rapidly, and last Saturday there were about 50,000 citizen soldiers at Indianapolis, and nearly as many more organized and ready to report there if necessary. But John had no desire to be captured, hence made a speedy exit from our boundaries, thus dispensing with the necessity for troops.

In our county one company was raised and started for Indianapolis on the 4th train West; though a dispatch was received, just previous to their departure, announcing that no more troops were wanted. Of their "honor and glorious career" a full account is given by your own correspondent.

It being generally charged that democrats won't go to war, Mr. S. R. Edwards, desiring to go for the defense of our State, concluded to see how many democrats would accompany him. Saturday noon he telegraphed to Indianapolis to ascertain if a company would be accepted, and by 4 o'clock that afternoon, over fifty democrats had placed their names on the roll, among whom were many of our most prominent citizens, including our Representatives, Treasures and Senators, and a many more names could have been presented, easily, but for the exigencies of the situation that no more troops were wanted.

Comments on this.

In the two cases, I as annull and battery against Wm. Babington before Esq. Osborne, to which we alluded last week, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and assessed the fine at \$5, in each case. We understand the Marshall takes an appeal to the Common Pleas Court.

These cases have been of great benefit to our community, showing our democrats can receive the practice of the law, they will resort to that for redress of grievances, if deprived of that, they are fully able, and ever ready to protect themselves.—If compelled to resort to force for protection, very unpleasant consequences would certainly follow, hence we are glad, for the sake of the public quiet, that the law holds us course.

Now save fanatics and ruffians desire to see discord and strife reign in our midst, and good citizens must rejoice at the supremacy of the law, and applaud the spirit which seeks redress of grievances through this channel.

The address of Jud. L. Lucas to the Democratic Invincible Club, at Corbin's Hall, last Saturday evening, was one of the honest, truthful, patriotic efforts that produces a good impression and thinking men. Let every man who can possibly do so, hear the Judges' speech next Saturday.

We have dispatched by Telegraph this morning announcing the surrender of Port Hudson, with 7,000 prisoners.

The rebellion is now very nearly at an end, so far as resistance in an organized army is concerned, in the Southwest.

We have several communications for publication which we are unable to present this week, but will present soon.

The riot in New York is subsiding by our reports this morning. The riot was of immense proportion, and was thus speedily quelled by the overwhelming force of Gov. Seymour and other officials.

THE CAPTURE OF WANATAH.

A Gallant Exploit!

Desperate Valor of the Leaguers.

Special Correspondence of the Democrat.

WANATAH, July 15 1863.

Henceforth Wanatah will have a history at a place among the battlefields of earth, standing side by side with Shiloh, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Stone River, Vicksburg and Gettysburg. Wanatah will not be the least. That audacious rebel John Morgan has accomplished more than he intended, when he planned the raid into Indiana. When he first stepped upon the sacred soil of our noble state, Wanatah was a town of four houses and twenty one inhabitants only. Behold how it hath arisen! A place known only to Rail Road Conductors and Prairie Chicken hunters is rendered famous, and he who was a "hero of resignations" only, is now a hero of battles.

It is impossible for my weak pen to give more than an outline of the wonderful events that have lately transpired here, resulting in such a crowning glory to our arms. My brain is still bewildered by the exciting scenes through which I, in common with the inhabitants of our town have just passed. But I cannot permit the acts of courage and devotion here performed to pass by unknown and unrecorded; and I write this to rescue from perhaps eternal oblivion the brave deeds of the gallant officers who led their men into the thickest of the fight.

The State of Indiana was invaded!—From the State came a cry for help—for men with stout arms and willing hearts to drive the hordes of rebellion back to their fastnesses. The cry was not in vain.—Upon the wings of the lightnings our wise and provident Governor, I suppose a message to Col. Cadet of Plymouth to raise a company of men and start at once for the scene of action. The message was well directed for who could raise men better than he! Twice before had he "shouted the battle cry of freedom," twice has he gone forth the leader of men! Twice has he returned and the enemy have seen him not! Long may he live.

With most commendable promptness the valiant Leaguers of Marshall County rushed forward, ready to offer their lives in defense of their homes and their firesides. Farmers, Mechanics, Schoolmasters, Physicians, Lawyers and Clergymen hastily forsook their peaceful pursuits and ranged themselves side by side, shoulder to shoulder, regardless of rank or profession. Lawyers in rusty pants, clergymen in slouched hats and strutting jackets, farmers in their Sunday clothes, and marched to the depot. Here they were met by news of the most discouraging character, and had the men been less brave and determined and the officers less resolute, the undertaking would have been abandoned. The Adj. Gen. sent notice by telegraph that no more men were wanted. But such men did not enlist for nothing. They were determined to show that the place was not to be taken. A party of rebels was encountered by Gen. Mulligan, and compelled to fall back.

Advices from Vicksburg state that the rebel prisoners drew rations for \$2,540 men. Sherman has had two encounters with Johnston. The rebel loss on the first day was 1,300, and on the second the Federals took 2,000 prisoners. Johnston has a force of 50,000, but they are in poor condition. Frank Blair is reported to be in possession of Jackson. A fight is in progress at Lake Providence, Gardner and Banks had been parleying about the surrender of Port Hudson, and there is a rumour that the place has capitulated.

There was a great anti draft riot in New York yesterday. The conscription office on 3d avenue was destroyed, with all the papers, and several other buildings in the vicinity shared the same fate. The telegraph wires were cut, and our advices last evening were received via Poughkeepsie. Superintendent Kennedy endeavored to quell the riot, and was fatally injured, as were also a number of policemen. The Mayor has issued a proclamation, and Gen. Wool has called out troops.

Morgan has crossed into Ohio, and it is believed that he will attempt to escape into Kentucky in the vicinity of Mayville. He is doing great damage to railroads on his way. Troops have been sent from Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport, but have been placed under martial law. There are rumors of fighting at Osgood, Ripley county.

At half past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Morgan was within sixteen miles of Hamilton.

An attack upon Charleston was to have been commenced last Thursday. The Federal fleet, preliminary to the assault, was rendered powerless and was to cooperate with the navy in the assault.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday July 15. On Monday and Monday night Gen. Lee succeeded in recrossing the Potomac with his army, at Falling Waters. He suffered a loss of 1,500 men, taken prisoners. The Federals now occupy William port and Falling Waters.

The anti draft riot in New York, yesterday, assumed very formidable proportions. A large number of buildings were burned or sacked, including the residence of Mayor O'Dwyer. The public office of the Tribune was gutted, and last night the printing establishments of that paper and the "Times" were barricaded and guarded. The rioters, who are in several bodies, were fired upon a number of times during the day, and a considerable number of them killed and wounded. Col. O'Brien, commander of a detachment of

troops, was captured by the mob, and after being terribly beaten, was hung to a lamp post. Stores were closed, and the omnibuses and horse-cars stopped running. Houses were demolished in Yorkville and Harlem, and all telegraphic communication, east and west, was cut off.—Three regiments from the seat of war were sent for, one of which (the 73d) was expected to arrive last night. Gov. Seymour made an address in the City Hall Park, imploring the visitors to desist from their manifestations, and declaring that the rights of the people should be respected, and subsequently issued a proclamation declaring that he would use all necessary power to maintain order. The Provost marshal was notified from Washington to suspend the draft.

Morgan crossed the Little Miami Railroad, between Loveland and Camp Dennison, at noon yesterday. At last advised they were reported to have passed Batavia, 88 miles southwest of Columbus. He captured a train of cars on the road, and burned fifty government wagons. Since crossing the Ohio River, Morgan has destroyed portions of seven railroads; but the damage, in each instance, is said to be slight.

Later advices states that, at 6 o'clock last evening, Morgan was at Boston, twenty miles from the River. He was easily pursued, and it was believed that he would be cut off.

Gen. Sherman reached Bolton, four miles beyond Champion Hill, on the evening of the 16th. There had been more skirmishing, but the main body of Johnston's army had not been discovered.—Grant's headquarters were still at Vicksburg. Osterhaus is reported to have occupied Jackson, with a force of 2,000 men. News was hourly expected at Vicksburg of the surrender of Port Hudson.

The Federals have captured all of Morris Island, near Charleston, with the exception of Fort Wagner. Five Monitor were engaged, and the rebel loss was 700 to 800. The fort is invested, and the prospects are in favor of its speedy capture.

We had selected the following correspondence for our paper last week but could not make room for it. The *Republican* however—following the example of the *State Journal*—published the correspondence on the part of Winslow, Lanier & Co and retain to give the reply of Col. Walker, but proceeded to denounce him for his course. Shams on such untrustworthiness and unkindness! Wilfully deceiving and unblushingly attempting to shock the responsibility of Gov. Morton, unjustifiable and illegal course upon the shoulders of Col. Walker, by withholding his letters, which take the only position warranted by law. We ask a careful perusal of the correspondence:

BANKING OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., 25 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
June 24, 1863. John C. Walker, Esq. Agent of the State of Indiana, New York:

DEAR SIR.—It being now quite certain that the next July interest on the funded debt of the State of Indiana will not be paid for reasons publicly known, we have, at the earnest solicitation of Governor Morton and other citizens of this State, agreed to pay the same to the holders of the certificates of indebtedness, to protect the credit of the State. To do this safely to ourselves, we must take an assignment from each creditor of the amount of interest due, with power of attorney to collect the same when you are dead in funds to pay the same. To enable us to do this we, however, must have a certified copy of your payroll for July, or list, giving the names of the holders, as also the amount of dividend due to each, &c.

We therefore respectfully request that you furnish us with the same at as early a day prior to the day of payment as your convenience will allow. We shall expect to pay you all expenses that may be incurred in and about furnishing the same. We shall be pleased to hear from you as soon as convenient. Yours truly,

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

OFFICE INDIANA STATE AGENCY, NEW YORK CITY, June 25 1863. Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co:

GENTLEMEN.—Your favor of the 24th inst has been received and duly considered. In reply I beg leave to say, that in common with every citizen of Indiana, I am exceedingly anxious that the creditors of our State shall be promptly paid that which is due to them. The State has ample provision for them all. Her Treasury is full and her tax payers will keep it so for every lawful demand. All that is needed is that the Legislature shall have an opportunity to make the appropriations to give the financial officers of the State authority to disburse the funds. I hope it is correct, as you state in your letter, that the "next out" why the "next July interest on the funded debt of the State of Indiana" will not be paid at that time are "publicly known." The people of Indiana, with the issues before the country upon them, elected a majority of Democrats to represent them in the Legislature of the State. To prevent the legislation demanded by the people, the Republican minority of the House of

Representatives, instigated by Gov. Morton, and in violation of their sworn duty, deserted their posts and left that body without a quorum to do business. By this revolutionary proceeding the Legislature appropriated money to delay the expenses of the State, to pay the accruing interest on the State debt, to carry on the benevolent institution and to keep up the State prisons, failed to become law.

In consequence of this, there are the thousands of creditors of the State at home who suffer already for their just dues, and, as you mention, the credit of the State abroad is also about to suffer by the anticipated failure to meet the accruing interest on her funded debt. The majority of the Legislature are ready and anxious to make these appropriations, not only to pay yourselves and the cases of creditors to whom you refer, but other creditors for a large amount, whose claims are equally just.

Through you, Governor Morton now asks me, as an officer of the State, what the law prescribes, to co-operate with him and to furnish the records and facilities of my office, for what purpose? Not to facilitate the State to pay her interest or to add to her pecuniary resources—for the arrangement you propose is only a transfer of some portion of the indebtedness to other hands. And you plainly state that you ask this, not as an individual about to buy and operate in the certificates of the State, in a business way, (and as such, reasonably entitled to information,) but in connection with arrangements entered upon at the express solicitation of Gov. Morton and other citizens of the State." For an officer of Indiana, who has respect for his duty to himself and his State, to become a party to Governor Morton's rear purpose in this scheme, is impossible. The object is not to "save the credit of the State," but to continue him in his unlawful and disastrous purpose to override the Constitution and laws of Indiana, to arrogate to himself the functions of all other departments of the State Government, and to set at defiance the people and the Legislature. Governor Morton, if he is faithful to the duties of his office and to the wishes and interests of Indiana, will promptly convene the Legislature, and let them, as they will do, if his friends will remain at their posts, appropriate the money to the payment of the demands of her creditors.

The Governor prefers to rush into all sorts of temporizing expedients and shifts, bringing the good name and financial credit of his State into bad repute with every holder and hawker of claims against her. The honor and interests of Indiana require that her faithful servants and friends shall withdraw countenance from him in his mad career. The State does not need that creditors at home or abroad should be called upon to postpone their demands, nor, on the other hand, that individuals should be asked to advance money for her.

The party or parties who unnecessarily subject her to the shame of this apparent conclusion, or who seem to sanction it as necessary, in fact, only insult and disgrace her. Governor Morton has his personal politics and his selfish ambition to prompt him, and I will not lend myself to a furtherance of his acts, which are revolutionary and ruinous. He has no right, after the people of Indiana have taxed themselves and filled their Treasury or the purpose of paying the debts still in his obstinacy, to ask them to accept as a favor the advancement of funds from individuals, to save them from dishonor.

Without, therefore, intending disrespect to you, gentlemen, I must decline to render assistance to the Governor in his attempt to carry on the State Government in defiance of law and without that legislation which the Supreme Court has decided essential in the premises.

Truly Yours,
J. C. WALKER,
Agent of the State of Indiana.

BANKING OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., 25 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, J. John C. Walker, Esq. Agent of the State of Indiana:

DEAR SIR.—Your letter of yesterday in reply to ours of the 24th has been received.

We have nothing to say in reply, save to express our regret that the State should fail in paying the interest on her funded debt. As far as the fault lies in the premises, it is not for us to say.

It has occurred to us, however, that we could shorten our request in a manner that may meet your approbation; it is this—That you should, in the capacity of the Agent of the State, go on and pay each creditor entitled thereto on your dividend books, taking the receipt of each in the usual form, you to draw your official check on our house, to the order of each creditor entitled thereto, expressing on the face of such check that it is given for the July dividend on stocks. These checks we will pay, and hold same as our vouchers until we are reimbursed. In this way the payment can be made in the usual manner, as the Agent has always heretofore paid by drawing his checks on our house, or some other house in this city.

As it is necessary for us to know whether or not we are to advance so large a sum of money by Wednesday next, we will thank you for an early reply.

Very respectfully,
Winslow, Lanier & Co.

OFFICE INDIANA STATE AGENCY, NO. 36 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, June 26 1863. Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co:

GENTLEMEN.—Your letter of this morning is received. I regret to say that a sense of duty compels me to decline according to your proposition.

Respectfully yours,
John C. Walker, Agent of the State.

LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

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