

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

D. E. VANVALKENBURGH, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1863.



DEMOCRATIC CO., TICKET.

FOR COUNTY CLERK:

JOHN C. CUSHMAN.

FOR 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 18, at 2 o'clock p. m.

JUD. E. 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 22nd, 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 a many more organized and ready to report there if necessary. But John Morgan did not desire to capture it, hence made a speedy exit from our boundaries, thus dispensing with the necessity for troops.

In our county a 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 "brave and glorious career," a full account is given by our own correspondent.

It being generally charged that democrats would 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, last afternoon, over fifty democrats had placed their names on the roll, among whom were many of our most prominent citizens, including our Representatives, Treasurer and Sheriff, and a many more names could have been procured easily, but for the reason of the thought that no more troops were wanted.

Comrade this morning.

In the two cases of assault and battery against Wm. Babington before Judge 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 Marshal takes an appeal to the Common Pleas Court.

These cases have excited great feeling in our community. The Democrats can receive the protection 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 its course.

None 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 Judge Logan to the Democratic Inevitable Club, at Corbin's Hall, last Saturday evening, was one of the honest, truthful, plain efforts that produced a most upward and thinking men. For ever man who can possibly do so, hear the Judge's speech next Saturday.

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

The rebellion is now virtually at an end, so far as resistance with 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 action 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 of a place among the battlefields of earth, lying side by side with Shiloh, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Stone River, Vicksburg and Gettysburg. Wanatah, shall 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 unnoticed 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 lightning, our wise and provident Governor dispatched a message to Col. Bailey 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 loyal Leaguers of Marshall County rushed forward, ready to offer their lives in defense of their homes and their friends. Farmers, Mechanics, School-Teachers, Physicians, Lawyers and Clergymen hastened forth their peaceful pursuits and ranged themselves side by side, shoulder to shoulder, regardless of rank or profession. Lawyers in rusty pants, clergymen in slashed hats and stouting 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 Adg. Gen. sent notice by telegraph that no more men were wanted. But such men did not enlist for nothing. They were determined to show their love of country and have a free ride. Fifty men, thirty high privates, five ministers of the Gospel, two lawyers and one Col. took the cars amid the cheers and shouts of their assembled friends, who loudly wished them to return with arms in their hands to kill the miserable copperheads at home and they were whirled away.

When the train stopped here and the men began to pour out of the cars a shout of welcome arose from the long oppressed Union element of the town, which consisted of one Hotel keeper, his wife, two boys and a couple of bird dogs. A dirty hankerchief was waived by a red arm thrust through a broken window pane, two small hats with large holes in the crowns were thrown up, and the empyrean vaults rang with their joyous welcome. Forming in double column, the brave boys led by their gallant officers marched to the depot office, then many voices rang out as they sang the patriotic song.

"We're a marching down to Kentucky
"And our drums are loudly beating."
"Halt!" cried the Col. a few men in front halted but those in the rear pressed on and the line was thrown into the utmost confusion. Had the enemy perceived and taken advantage of the opportunity the result must have been most disastrous to our arms, as the troops were in no condition to withstand a charge. Fortunately by our situation was not perceived and after a little time, comparative order was restored, the men were anxious to move on to Salem. Down with Morgan! was the cry. But they were doomed to meet a bitter disappointment; in the hurry of raising the company, and getting ready for a speedy departure, the Col. had forgotten to obtain transportation for his troops, and now they could get no farther. But such a display of patriotism should not be allowed to pass in vain; they had come out to fight and they wanted to fight, they were led by brave and experienced officers and they wanted to show their gallant, those whose mission it is to proclaim "peace and good will on earth to men" went roaming through the streets seeking some visible object on which to vent their pious wrath. Was there no enemy, no foul copperhead, in or about the town? Oh yes! there was and the Union Ele-

ment pointed him out, grim, intrenched behind a stout wooden barricade, a cheese knife in his hand, and a row of bottles on shelves behind him, while barrels of crackers, kags of sugar and strings of Bologna sausages flanked him right and left, and showed that he, careful and wily Dutchman that he is, had made ample provision for sustaining a protracted siege; a council of officers was called when Col. Bailey was not to be found, but it was soon discovered that he had gone some distance out of town to procure assistance or subsistence. So the junior officers and emergency men determined to storm the works at once, and not wait the slow delays of a regular siege, which, many supposed, Bailey would propose.

The lines were soon formed, and the men went in with a will, through the door, in at the windows, and through a breach in one side of the wall they poured, regardless of the oaths in high Dutch—low Dutch and English their plucky antagonist showered upon their devoted heads; and, with jack-knives drawn and pocket pistols cocked, they rushed forward! There was no withstanding such valor. The enemy fled in the wildest confusion and Wanatah was ours! All the provisions, consisting of one barrel of crackers, about ten dollars worth of Bologna Sausages and two cheese and the ammunition, consisting of about half a barrel of whisky and nearly two kegs of lager beer, fell into the hands of our victorious troops, and were distributed among the men. The troops then fell back—resting on their laurels. As the day was the Sabbath day, the clergymen proposed divine service, to return thanks to the Lord for the signal victory with which he had blessed our arms. The ministers prayed and preached, while at a convenient distance for hearing and seeing, the men played cards and seven up, and the officers enjoyed the hospitality of their delivered friends. And peace, quiet and order once more reigned around us. Early the next morning I again repaired to the scene of action, when Preston told me a man was sighted. My brain was dizzy! Had Morgan been here and gobbled up those brave men? I rushed wildly into the hotel to learn the cause—an ordinary freight train had come along in the night—and Wanatah was evacuated! X.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14.

Lee's army still remains north of the Potomac. There was no battle yesterday. The rebel force is estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000, with 160 pieces of artillery. Beauregard is reported to be near the Upper Potomac, with a large force. Hagerstown has again been evacuated by the rebels and occupied by the Federals. The rebels estimate their loss at Gettysburg, in killed and wounded at 20,000. Meade and Couch are within a short distance of each other. A party of rebels was encountered by Gen. Mulligan, and compelled to fall back.

Advises from Vicksburg state that the rebel prisoners drew rations for 32,540 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 night is in progress at Lake Providence, Gardner and Banks had been parleying about the surrender of Port Hudson, and there is a rumor 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. Wood 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 Maysville. He is doing great damage to railroads on his way. Troops have been sent from Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport has 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 thereto, were rendezvousing at Port Royal and Edisto. Gen. Gilmore, with a large force, 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 Federal 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 Opdyke. The publication office of the Tribune was guarded, 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 looted, 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 73) was expected to arrive last night. Gov. Seymour made an address in the City Hall Park, imploring the rioters 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 advices he was reported to have passed Batavia, 58 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 state that, at 6 o'clock last evening, Morgan was at Boston, twenty miles from the River. He was closely pursued, and it was believed that he would be cut off.

Gen. Sherman reached Baton Rouge, four miles beyond Champion Hills, on the evening of the 8th. There had been some 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 monitors 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, Lainer & Co. and retained to give the replies of Col. Walker, but proceeded to denounce him for his course. Shame on such unfairness and uncharitableness! Willfully deceiving and unblushingly attempting to shirk 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, LAINER & 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 that State, agreed to pay the same to the holders of the certificate 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 placed in funds to pay the same. To enable us to do this, if necessary, we must have a certified copy of your pay roll 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 as early as 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, LAINER & CO.

OFFICE INDIANA STATE AGENCY, }
NEW YORK CITY, June 25 1863. }

Messrs Winslow, Lainer & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—Your favor of the 21th 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 simply provided 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 "tax on" 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 appropriations 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 laws. In consequence of this, there are thousands of conditions 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 those appropriations, not only to pay yourselves and the cause 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, to outbid the law prescribes, to cooperate 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 earnest solicitation of Gov. Morton and other citizens of that 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 real purpose in this scheme, is impossible. The object is not to "save the credit of the State," but to continue himself 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 select and dismiss 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, to his friends will remain at their posts, appropriate the money for 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 hawk 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 seems to sanction it as necessary, in fact only insult and dishonor her. Governor Morton has his partisan 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 obnoxious, 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, LAINER & CO., 25 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, }
John C. Walker, Esq. Agent of the State of Indiana, New York: }

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of yesterday in reply to ours of the 21th has been received.

We have nothing to say in reply, save to express our regret that the State should not be paying the interest on her funded debt. As to where the fault lies in the premises, it is not for us to say. It has occurred to us, however, that we could shape our request in a manner to meet your apprehension; 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 party 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 lend 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, LAINER & CO.

OFFICE INDIANA STATE AGENCY, }
No. 36 WALL STREET, NEW YORK }
June 26 1863. }

Messrs Winslow, Lainer & 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 State.

LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

LARD OIL	WALL PAPER	TOYS TOYS TOYS
COAL OIL	WINDOW PAPER	TOYS TOYS
TANNERS OIL	STATIONERY OF	A LARGE
SPERM OIL	ALL KINDS	ASSORTMENT
At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store
LINSEED OIL	PAINT BRUSHES	FRESH DRUGS &
WHITE LEAD	A COMPLETE	MEDICINES & ALL
TURPENTINE	ASSORTMENT	POPULAR PAT-
WINDOW GLASS	AT	ENT MEDICINES
At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store	At Lemon's Drug Store

A large Assortment of Perfumery constantly on hand.

Aug. 28, 1862. 31m3

AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE.

New Advertisements.

LOOK HERE, EVERYBODY!!

NEW INDIANA, CHEAP CASH STORE!

DALE & CALKINS :: Proprietors.

We are now receiving direct from New York and Boston a

LARGE AND WELL SELECTED

STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, & CLOTHES

Hats, Caps and Clothing

And in fact almost every kind of goods used in this country, which they offer

AT THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Their motto being

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS

As are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere; and satisfy themselves that we are selling

As Low, or Lower,

than any other house in the West.

Be particular and call at the North Room of

Hewitt and Woodruff's New Brick Building

PLYMOUTH, IND.

DALE & CALKINS

N. B.—All kinds of country produce such as Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Hides, Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, &c., taken in exchange for Goods at the New Indiana Cheap Cash Store.

Oriental Turkey Stable.

SALE, FEED & EXCHANGE.

Horses and Carriages always on hand to let at reasonable rates. We also pay the highest market price in cash for Horses, Horses boarded by the day, week and month, on reasonable terms. HESS & NESSEL, Plymouth Indiana March 26th 1863.

NEW FIRM!!

The Ohio Cash Store having passed into the hands of

JOHN BLAIN & Co.

The new proprietors take pleasure in announcing

TO THE CITIZENS OF

MARSHAL!

AND

The Adjoining Counties.

That they have JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF

DRY GOODS!

GROCERIES!

AND

BOOTS & SHOES.

It is our intention to keep constantly on hand a

FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

THE LATEST STYLE

and the

BEST QUALITY

OF

GOODS

Those wishing anything in our line will do well to give us a call before going elsewhere, as, in addition to the inducements offered above, we propose to

SELL CHEAP.

CALL AND SEE US.

JOHN BLAIN & Co.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

E citing News:

I beg leave to inform my numerous customers in Plymouth and the surrounding Country that I have received one of the

Finest Stocks of Goods

ever brought to Plymouth. It was selected in the

Eastern Cities,

with the utmost care to the wants of customers and will be sold to cash and short time buyers at the very best terms, my motto is

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS

And I will say to all those that want good goods to come along, no trouble to take goods, examine for yourselves, the stock of Goods at the

Regulator

Will bear examination, both as regards quality and fair price, and while you have to pay fair prices for the best quality and that kind of goods I keep and will sell the best kind of goods at cheap as any other house in Plymouth.

You will find that the "Regulator" is a good agent of the following Goods:

CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, TWEEDS

JEANS, FARMERS SATIN, FLANNELS, DENIMS, HICKORY, BROWN

SHEETINGS, BLEACHED MUSLIN,

PRINTS, CAMBRICS, PLAIN AND

BARRED JACONETS, CHALLIES

LAWNS

As a very large lot of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

Of various kinds And a large lot of

Boots and shoes.

Sole Leather, Pegs and Nails of all kinds. Hats and Caps, a fine lot of Queensware, and a large lot of Groceries. Call at the Regulator and examine for yourselves.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at market prices and money not received. M. R. JUSTICE, LORER, Plymouth Indiana, April 9th 1863. 2515m

Telegraphic:

Beauregard Dead and Lee Resigned!

This startling intelligence is daily looked for from the South, but is still uncertain. One thing however is certain, that is that

RENBARGER

Keeps constantly on hand and offers for sale, cheese

THE LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

Harness

Ever offered in Plymouth.

He also manufactures better work more promptly than any other establishment in the County.

REPAIRING done with neatness and dispatch.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Stock.

SHOP—One door south on River and Smith's.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

A. RENBARGER

December 25th 1862

JOHN D. DEVOR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

SOLDIER'S BACK PAY AND BOUNTY AGENT

AND

SOLICITOR OF PENSIONS.

OFFICE—Over Fenshling's Drug Store Plymouth, Indiana.

JOHN G. OSBORNE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING, PLYMOUTH, IND.

Cavalry Horses Wanted.

Two hundred CAVALRY HORSES wanted from four to nine years old, from fifteen to twenty and