UNION DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

ADOPTED IN STATE CONVENTION JANUARY, 8, 1862.

WHEREAS, The Democratic party having, from the date of its organization, been in favor of the maintenance of the Union and the preservation o the Constitution, and seeing in the present condi tion of the country the deplorable effects of a departure from its time-honored and conservative principles, and the triumph of sectionalism; and firmly believing that the Union and the Constitution can be preserved alone by the restoration of that party to power, we invite all true Union men throughout the land to unite with us in sustaining its organization and carrying out its principles: Therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we reaffirm and endorse the political principles that from time to time have been put forth by the National Conventions of the Democratic party.

2. That we are unalterably attached to the Constitution, by which the Union of these States was formed and established; and that a faithful observance of its principles can alone continue the existence of the Union, and the permanent happiness of the people.

3. That the present civil war has mainly resulted from the long continued, unwise, and fanatical agitation, in the North, of the question of domestic slavery, the consequent organization of a geographical party, guided by the sectional platforms adopted at Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and the development thereby of sectional hate and jealousy, producing (as had long been foreseen and predicted by us) its counterpart in the South of secession, disunion, and armed resistance to the General Government, and terminating in a bloody strife between those who should have been forever bound together by fraternal bonds, thus bringing upon the whole country a calamity which we are now to meet as loyal citizens, striving for the adoption of that mode of settlement best calculated to again restore union and harmony.

4. That in rejecting all propositions likely to result in a satisfactory adjustment of the matters in dispute between the North and the South, and especially those measures which would have secured the border slave States to the Union, and a hearty co-operation on their part in all constitutional and legal measures to procure a return of the more Southern States to their allegiance, the Republican party assumed a fearful responsibility, and acted in total disregard of the best interests of the whole country.

5. That if the party in power had shown the same desire to settle, by amicable adjustment, our internal dissensions before hostilities had actually commenced, that the Administration has recently exhibited to avoid a war with our ancient enemy, Great Britain, we confidently believe that peace and harmony would now reign throughout all our borders.

6. That the maintenance of the Union upon the principles of the Federal Constitution should be the controlling object of all who profess loyalty to the Government—and in our judgment this purpose can only be accomplished, by the ascendancy of a Union party in the Southern States, which shall, by a counter revolution, displace those who control and direct the present rebellion. That no effort to create or sustain such a party can be successful which is not based upon a definite settlement of the questions at issue between the two sections; and we therefore demand that some such settlement be made by additional constitutional guaranty, either initiated by act of Congress or through the medium of a National Convention.

7. That the Republican party has fully demonstrated its inability to conduct the Government through its present difficulties.

8. That we are utterly opposed to the twin heresies, Northern sectionalism and Southern secession, as inimical to the Constitution; and that freemen, as they value the boon of civil liberty and the peace of the country, should frown indignantly upon them.

9. That in this national emergency the Democracy of Indiana, banishing all feeling of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to the whole country; that this war should not be waged in the spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

10. That we will sustain, with all our energies, a war for the maintenance of the Constitution, and of the integrity of the Union *under the Constitution*; but we are opposed to a war for the emancipation of the negroes, or the subjugation of the Southern States.

11. That the purposes avowed and advocated by the Northern disunionists, to liberate and arm the negro slaves, is unconstitutional, insulting to loyal citizens, a disgrace to the age, is calculated to retard the suppression of the rebellion and meets our unqualified condemnation.

12. That the total disregard of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the authorities over us, and the seizure and imprisonment of the citizens of loyal States where the judiciary is in full operation, without warrant of law and without assigning any cause or giving to the party arrested any opportunity of defense, are flagrant violations of the Constitution and most alarming acts of usurpation of power, which should receive the stern rebuke of every lover of his country and of every man who prizes the security and blessings of life, liberty and property.

13. That liberty of speech and of the press are guaranteed to the people by the Constitution, and none but a usurper would deprive them of these rights; they are inestimable to the citizen and formidable to tyrants only. And the attempts which have been made since our present unfortunate troubles, to muzzle the press and stifle free discussion, are exercises of despotic power against which freedom revolts and which can not be tolerated without converting freemen into slaves.

14. That the seizure of Slidell and Mason, on board a neutral vessel, on the high seas, was either in accordance with international law, and so legal; or else in violation of such law, and so illegal. If the former, we lament that our nation has been humiliated by their surrender, *under a threat*; if the latter, it was the duty of the Administration at once to have disavowed the act of their officer, and instead of incarcerating the captives in Fort Warren, to have immediately repaired the wrong by placing them, as far as practicable, in the same condition in which that officer had found them. In either event, the action of the Administration was vacillating and cowardly, and degrading to the dignity of a great nation.

15. That the action of the Republican party, as manifested in the partisan character of all appointments of the Administration to civil office; and, in holding party caucuses by the Republican members of Congress for the purpose of impressing upon the legislative action of that body the peculiar dogmas of that party, have demonstrated that their professions of "sacrificing party platforms, and party organizations, upon the altar of their country," are but so many hypocritical and false pretences by which they hope to dupe the unwary into their support; and we warn all loyal persons, as they love their country, not to be deceived thereby.

16. That the disclosures made by the investigating committee in Congress of the enormous frauds that have stalked into the army and navy departments, implicating the heads of those departments in a connivance at, if not an actual participation in a system of corruption, and in which our brave soldiers have been defrauded of their proper supplies, and our Government threatened with bankruptcy, demands a thorough investigation into all our expenditures, both State and National, and that a speedy and marked example be made of all such "birds of prey," who, taking advantage of the necessities of our country, have fed and fattened upon public plunder.

Resolved. That the meritorious conduct of the Indiana troops, in every battle field where victory has perched upon the national banner, has filled the people of this State with the highest gratitude to her gallant sons, and thus we send our best wishes to officers and men, dispersed throughout the country, and the heartfelt greetings of every Democrat for their further brilliant achievements in the coming contests for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union.

Principles and Plan of the Democratic Organization.

Believing that the Union can not be restored or prosperously maintained except on the basis of the Constitution adopted at Philadelphia, on the 17th of September, 1787, we pledge ourselves to each other, while upholding the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government, that we will, at the same time, and henceforth at all times, perfectly observe, as well as clearly and steadily recognize, the rights of the people in every State, north and south, east and west, according to the terms of the original compact.

PLATFORM.

We adopt and affirm as our own the following principles as expressed by Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, upon the momentous issues now before the people, and in adopting them we are for an open, constitutional opposition to all fanatical party movements, but especially to all secret political societies or organizations:

[Tenth Amendment to the Constitution.]

"The powers not delegated to the United States by this Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

CREED OF JEFFERSON.

[Inaugural Address, March 4, 1801.]

"It is proper you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our Government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear—stating the general principle, but not all its limitations:

"Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political.

"Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.

"The support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most important administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against all anti-republican tendencies.

"The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

"A jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe correction of abuses which are lopped off by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided.

"Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to form the vital principle and immediate parent despotism.

"A well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them.

"The supremacy of the civil over military authority.

"Economy in the public expense that labor may be lightly burdened

"The honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith.

"Encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid.

"The diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of the public reason.

"Freedom of religion, freedom of the press and freedom of person, under the protection of the *habeas corpus*, and trial by juries impartially selected.

"These principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment. They should be the creed of our political faith, the text of civic instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or of alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps, and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety."

ADMONITION OF WASHINGTON.

[Farewell Address, September 17, 1796.]

"In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union; it occurs, as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection.

ADMONITION OF JACKSON.

[Farewell Address, March 3, 1827.]

"But the Constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the General Government. The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people; in the security which it gives to life, liberty and property in every quarter of the country; and in the fraternal attachments which the citizens of the several States bear one to another as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. Hence, the citizens of each State should studiously avoid everything calculated to wound the sensibility or offend the just pride of the people of other States; and they should frown upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the Union.

In a country so extensive as the United States, and in pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars; and this difference is unavoidably increased by the varying principles upon which the American colonies were originally planted; principles which had taken deep root in their social relations before the Revolution, and therefore, of necessity, influencing their policy since they became free and independent States. But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of the people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference, and weak men may persuade themselves, for a moment, that they are laboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race, but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from these improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured that the men found busy in this work of discord are not worthy of your confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation."

BY JAMES MADISON.

[Federalist, No. 14.]

"Hearken not to the unnatural voice which tells you that the people of America, knit together as they are by so many cords of affection, can no longer live together as members of the same family; can no longer continue the mutual guardians of their mutual happiness; can no longer be fellow citizens of our great, respectable and flourishing empire. Hearken not to the voice which petulantly tells you that the Government recommended for your adoption is a novelty in the political world; that it has never yet had a place in the theories of the wildest projectors; that it rashly attempts what it is impossible to accomplish. No, my countrymen; shut your ears against this unhallowed language; shut your hearts against the poison which it conveys. The kindred blood which flows in the veins of American citizens, the mingled blood which they have shed in defense of their sacred rights, consecrate their Union, and excite horror at the idea of their becoming, aliens, rivals, enemies. And if novelties are to be shunned, believe me the most alarming of all novelties, the most wild of all projects, is that of rending us in pieces in order to preserve our liberties and promote our happiness."

CONSTITUTION OF EACH CLUB.

ARTICLE 1. Any citizen of the United States, a resident of this ——— may, on subscribing this constitution and creed, become a member.

ART. 2. The officers of the Association shall be a President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be elected quarterly, at the meetings in June, September, December and March, and who shall, besides their usual functions, be an Executive Committee for the transaction of all business put in their charge by the Club.

ART. 3. The President shall, at the first meeting of the Club, appoint a committee of three to draft and report by-laws for the regulation of business.

ART. 4. The President shall, on motion to that effect, appoint a committee for each road district for the purpose of getting a correct list of all Democratic voters in the ward, township or precinct, which list shall be had at all primary meetings, to be used in aid of the purity of their proceedings.

ART. 5. The Secretary shall report the organization of the Club to the Democratic County Executive Committee.

ART. 6. Each member on joining the Club and quarterly thereafter, shall pay a small sum as shall be determined in the by-laws thereof, which shall be used only to defray the expenses of the Club and the publication of public documents, which shall be determined by the Club.

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A NEW INSTRUMENT—JUST THE THING FOR Sabbath Schools, Academies and Small Churches.

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Thos. T. Crittenden, Colonel.
Hiram Prather, Lieutenant Colonel.
Augustus H. Abbott, Major.
John Earnshaw, Adjutant.
W. E. McClellan, Regimental Quartermaster.
Dr. Schissler, of Madison, Surgeon.
Samuel H. Charlton, Assistant Surgeon.
Captains—Philemon P. Baldwin, Samuel Russell, Wm. Davis, Hagerman Tripp, John R. B. Glasscock, James Moffett, George W. Brown, Charles R. Vantrees, Augustus H. Abbett, Calvin Campbell.

SEVENTH REGIMENT—IN MARYLAND.

James Gavin, Colonel.
John F. Cheek, Lieut. Colonel.
Benjamin C. Shaw, Major.
John M. Blair, Adjutant.
Richard P. Johnson, Quartermaster.
George W. New, Surgeon.
William Gillespie, Assistant Surgeon.
John Kiger, Chaplain.
Captains—Jessie Armstrong, Solomon Waterman, Scott Miller, Merit C. Welsh, Ira G. Grover, Samuel Lambertson, Wilson C. Lemert, Samuel J. Banta, John H. Ferry, Will C. Banta.

EIGHTH REGIMENT—IN MISSOURI.

Wm. P. Benton, Colonel.
David Shunk, Lieutenant Colonel.
Charles S. Parrish, Major.
Charles O. Howard, Adjutant.
Nathan Branson, Quartermaster.
James Ford, Surgeon.
George W. Bruce, Assistant Surgeon.
Captains—Frederick S. Wysong, Thomas J. Brady, Joseph M. Thompson, Oliver H P. Carey, Wm. R. Walls, Alexander J. Kenney, George W. H. Riley, John R. Polk, Hiram T. Vanderventer, Frederick Tykle.

NINTH REGIMENT—IN MARYLAND.

Gideon C. Moody, Colonel.
Wm. H. Blake, Lieutenant Colonel.
John B. Milroy, Major.
Thomas J. Patten, Adjutant.
James J. Drum, Quartermaster.
Mason G. Sherman, Surgeon.
John K. Blackstone, Assistant Surgeon.
Safety Layton, Chaplain.
Captains—Thomas Madden, William Copp, Douglas G. Risley, Amasa Johnson, Leonidas A. Cole, George H. Carter, Joshua Healey, Isaac C. P. Suman, James Houghton, William P. Laselle.

TENTH REGIMENT—IN KENTUCKY.

Mahlon D. Manson, Colonel.
Wm. C. Kise, Lieutenant Colonel.
Abram O. Miller, Major.
Reuben C. Kise, Adjutant.
David N. Steel, Quartermaster.
Joseph S. Allen, Surgeon.
Conrad S. Perkins, Assistant Surgeon.
George T. Dougherty, Chaplain.
Captains—Samuel H. Shortle (discharged,) John W. Perkins, Alexander Hogeland, Marsh P. Taylor, Joseph F. Taylor, (discharged,) Wm. P. Carroll, James H. Vanarsdall, Abram O. Miller, Benjamin M. Gregory, James H. Hamilton.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT—IN KENTUCKY.

George F. McGinnis, Colonel.
Wm. J. Richardson, Lieutenant Colonel.
Isaac C. Elston, Major.
Daniel Macauley, Adjutant.
Joseph P. Pope, Quartermaster.
John C. Thompson, Surgeon.
Clay Brown, Assistant Surgeon.
Henry B. Hibben, Chaplain.
Captains—Nicholas R. Ruckle, Henry M. Carr, Jabez Smith, Edward T. Wallace, Wm. W. Darnell, David B. Cully, Jesse E. Hamill, Joseph H. Livsey, George Butler.

TWELFTH REGIMENT—IN MARYLAND.

Wm. H. Linck, Colonel.
George Humphrey, Lieutenant Colonel.
Henry Hubler, Major.
Oscar Hinkle, Adjutant.
Milton R. Dixson, Quartermaster.
Wm. H. Lomax, Surgeon.
Noble P. Howard, Assistant Surgeon.
Captains—Thomas G. Morrison, Thomas R. Noel, James Bachman, Wm. O'Brien, Henry Hubler, George Nelson, Arthur F. Reed, Thomas Doan, Alexander Buchanan, Joseph F. Draper.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT—IN MARYLAND.

Jeremiah C. Sullivan, Colonel.
Robert H. Foster, Lieutenant Colonel.
Cyrus J. Dobbs, Major.
Charles H. Ross, Adjutant.
Alois D. Gall, Surgeon; Wm. C. Foster, Assistant Surgeon.
Captains—Abner L. Newland, Clinton, Davis, Chauncey, Harrington, Sayles, Wilson, Johnson, Kirkpatrick, Ben. H. Myers.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT—IN MARYLAND.

Nathan Kimball, Colonel.
John R. Mahan, Lieutenant Colonel.
William Harrow, Major.
John J. P. Blinn, Adjutant.
Thomas C. Buntin, Quartermaster.
Geroge W. Clippenger, Surgeon.
George W. McCane, Assistant Surgeon.
Thomas E. Webb, Chaplain.
Captains—Lucien A. Foote, Jonathan D. Wood, Lewis Brooks, Elijah H. C. Cavins, Nathan Willard, Jonathan D. Hagan, John Coons, John H. Martin, Philander R. Owen, James R. Kelly.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT—IN KENTUCKY.

George D. Wagner, Colonel.
Gustavus A. Wood, Lieut. Colonel.
Alexander Fowler, Major.
S. F. Fry, Quartermaster.
Captains—Samuel Burns, Comparet, Short, Miller, Templeton, McCutcheon, Rice, Fowler, Bennett.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT—MARYLAND.

Pleasant A. Hackleman—Colonel.
(No further returns at the Adjutant-General's office.)

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT—MARYLAND.

Milo S. Hascall, Colonel.
John J. Wilder, Lieut. Colonel.
George W. Gorman, Major.
Edmund R. Kusletter, Adjutant.
Samuel E. Munford, Surgeon.
Captains—Wm. T. Jones, James Thompson, Silas W. Boswell, George Cubberly, Ethan M. Allen, George W. Stough, Henry Jordan, Jacob G. Vail, Jacob R. Stewart, Silas F. Rigby.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT—MISSOURI.

Thomas Pattison, Colonel.
Henry D. Washburn, Lieut. Colonel.
DeWitt C. Thomas, Major.
George S. Marshall, Adjutant.
John H. Popp, Quartermaster.
Samuel W. Peck, Surgeon.
John W. Hitchcock, Assistant Surgeon.
George W. Ames, Chaplain.
Captains—Jonathan H. Williams, William Stanley Charles, John W. Jones, Jesse L. Holman, Samuel W. Short, Peter C. Woods, Samuel Donalson, John C. Jenks, James R. Bryant, Rinaldo R. Ruter.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT—WASHINGTON, D. C.

Solomon Meredith, Colonel.
Robert A. Cameron, Lieutenant Colonel.
Alois A. Rockwood, Major.
John P. Wood, Adjutant.
James S. Drum, Quartermaster.
Calvin J. Wood, Surgeon.
Captains—Samuel J. Williams, Valentine Jacobs, Robert W. Hamilton, William W. Dudley, John B. Clark, John M. Lindley, Richard M. Kelley, Luther B. Wilson, John H. Johnson, Isaac M. May.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT—IN VIRGINIA.

William H. Brown, Colonel.
Ben. H. Smith, Lieutenant Colonel.
John Vanvalkenbaugh, Major.
Israel N. Stites, Adjutant.
Isaac W. Hart, Quartermaster.
Orpheus Evarts, Surgeon.
Henry C. Grover, Assistant Surgeon.
William C. Porter, Chaplain.
Captains—Wm. B. Reyburn, John Wheeler, William Babbington, George F. Desk, James H. Shannon, John Kistler, Wm. C. P. Taylor, Geo. W. Meikle, James W. Lytle, Alfred Reed.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT—MARYLAND.

James W. McMillen, Colonel.
John A. Keith, Lieutenant Colonel.
Benjamin T. Hays, Major.
Matthew A. Latham, Adjutant.
Wm. S. Hinkle, Quartermaster.
Ezra Read, Surgeon.
John B. Davis, Assistant Surgeon.
Nelson L. Brakeman, Chaplain.
Captains—Richard Campbell, Jacob Hess, Elihu E. Rose, James Guinsley, Wm. M. Skelton, James H. Gavitt, Francis W. Noblet, Wm. Ray, John F. Campbell, Edward McLaftin.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT—MISSOURI.

Jeff. C. Davis, Colonel.
John A. Hendricks, Lieutenant Colonel.
——, Major.
Charles L. Holstein, Adjutant.
Emory Bradley, Quartermaster.
Benjamin J. Newland, Surgeon.
Jos. A. Stilwell, Assistant Surgeon.

Army Pay Roll.

The following statement, taken from official sources, will show the army pay roll. In the first column will be found the nett salary per month and in the second the total salary per month, which includes rations, servant hire, forage, &c.

	Per month.	Total.
GENERAL OFFICERS.		
Lieutenant General	$270	$778 00
Aids-de-Camp and Military Secretary to Lieutenant General, each	80	198 00
Major General	220	477 00
Senior Aid-de-Camp to General-in-Chief	80	189 00
Aid-de-Camp, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant	24	32 00
Brigadier General	124	329 50
Aid-de-Camp, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant	20	19 00
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
Adjutant General—Colonel	110	237 00
Assistant Adjutant General—Lieut. Colonel	95	213 00
Assistant Adjutant General—Major	80	189 00
" " " —Capt'n	70	138 50
Judge Advocate—Major	80	189 00
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
Inspector General—Colonel	110	237 00
SIGNAL DEPARTMENT.		
Signal officer—Major	80	189 00
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.		
Quartermaster General—Brigadier General	124	329 50
Assistant Quartermaster General—Colonel	110	237 00
Deputy Quartermaster General—Lieutenant Colonel	95	213 00
Quartermaster—Major	80	189 00
Assistant Quartermaster—Captain	70	138 50
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.		
Commissary General of Subsistence—Colonel	110	237 00
Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence—Lieutenant Colonel	95	213 00
Commissary of Subsistence—Major	80	189 00
Assistant Commissary of Subsistence—Captain	70	138 50
Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant	20	11 00
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.		
Surgeon General $2,740 per annum	—	228 33
Surgeons of ten years' service	80	225 00
Surgeons of less than ten years' service	70	174 50
Assistant Surgeons of ten years' service	70	174 50
Assistant Surgeons of five years' service	70	138 50
Assistant Surgeons of less than five years' service	5333	121 83
PAY DEPARTMENT.		
Paymaster General $2,740 per annum	—	228 83
Deputy Paymaster General	95	213 00
Paymaster	80	189 00
OFFICERS OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.		
Colonel	110	237 00
Lieutenant Colonel	95	213 00
Major	80	189 00
Captain	70	138 50
First Lieutenant	5333	121 83
Second Lieutenant	5333	121 83
Brevet Second Lieutenant	5333	121 83
OFFICERS OF MOUNTED DRAGOONS, CAVALRY, RIFLE MEN AND LIGHT ARTILLERY.		
Colonel	110	237 00
Lieutenant Colonel	95	213 00
Major	80	189 00
Captain	70	146 50
First Lieutenant	53	129 83
Second Lieutenant	53	129 83
Brevet Second Lieutenant	53	129 83
Adjutant, and Regimental Quartermaster, in addition to pay of Lieutenant	10	10 00
OFFICERS OF ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.		
Colonel	95	222 00
Lieutenant Colonel	80	198 00
Major	70	179 00
Captain	60	120 50
First Lieutenant	50	110 50
Second Lieutenant	45	105 50
Brevet Second Lieutenant	45	105 50
Adjutant, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant	10	10 50
Regimental Quartermaster, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant	10	26 00

In the above we have not inserted the fractional parts of dollars, for convenience sake, in this matter of but little importance.

BELOW THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT.

The first column denotes the pay per month of artillery and infantry, and of dragoons and riflemen when serving on foot. The second column denotes the pay per month of light artillery and of dragoons and riflemen when mounted:

Sergeant Major, Quartermaster Sergeant, Principal Musician, and Chief Bugler, each	21	21 00
First Sergeant of a Company	20	20 00
Ordnance Sergeants	22	— 00
Hospital Stewards	22	— 00
All other Sergeants, each	17	17 00
Corporals	13	14 00
Buglers	12	13 00
Musicians	12	— 00
Farriers and Blacksmiths	15	15 00
Artificers	15	17 00
Privates	—	13 00
Matron	—	6 00

Females nurses 40 cents per day and one ration.

Paymaster's Clerks $700 per annum, and 75 cents per day when actually on duty.

Chaplain in volunteers $146 50.

In addition to the pay as above stated, one ration per day and an abundant supply of good clothing is allowed to every soldier. Quarters, fuel and medical attendance are always provided by the Government without deduction from the soldier's pay. If a soldier should become disabled in the line of his duties, the law provides for him a pension, or he may, if he prefer it, obtain admission into the Military Asylum, which will afford him a comfortable home so long as he may wish to receive its benefits.

To the above pay for private soldiers must be added the additional $2 a month to be paid during service, the $100 bounty at the end of the war, which has already been provided for, and the quarter section of land that Congress will provide for at its coming session. The bounty and land apply to officers and privates alike.

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Sick Headache

CURE

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All kinds of

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By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

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They relieve a Cough instantly.

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SAVE THE PIECES!

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meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point.

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As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

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THE GREATEST

MEDICAL BEAUTIFIER

OF THE AGE,

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HAIR PREPARATION

Worthy of any confidence for restoring

BALD AND GRAY

EVERY DRUGGIST IN THE UNITED STATES familiar with the article, and will tell you if you you are

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Or Your Hair Needs a Tonic,

Professor O. J. Wood's

HAIR RESTORATIVE

Is the Only Reliable Article for you to Use.

FOR STATESMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMEN,

Ladies and gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can here be given; see circular for more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt.

PROF. S. THALBERG, PIANIST,

says on his arrival in the United States, he was rapidly becoming gray, but on applying Wood's Hair Restorative, his hair soon recovered its original hue.

CHARLES CARDEW, 13 NASSAU ST., N. Y.,

Says the gray hairs on his wife's head were, after a few weeks' trial, turned into a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair.

A. C. RAYMOND, BATH, MAINE,

Says he is now sixty years old, and his hair and whiskers were two-thirds gray, but by the use of two bottles of the Restorative, the gray hairs have disappeared, both on his head and face, and is more soft and glossy than for twenty-five years previous. His wife, at the age of fifty-two, has used it with the same effect.

FINLEY JOHNSON, ESQ., NEW ORLEANS,

Says that he lost his hair by the Yellow Fever in 1854. He used Wood's Hair Restorative, and his hair is now thick and glossy.

M. MIDDLETON, LIVINGSTON, ALABAMA,

says the Restorative has done much good in his part of the country. He used it for baldness and now has a fine head of hair.

T. L. MORSE, LEBANON, KENTUCKY,

Says he has seen Wood's Hair Restorative used in hundreds of cases, and never knew it to fail in accomplishing all it professes to do.

A. J. ALDEN, McLANESBORO', ILL.,

Says he had the scald head eight years, and was bald, but by the libera use of Wood's Hair Restorative, he now has a rich, gloss head of hair.

LIGONIER, Noble county, Indiana, Feb. 5 1859.

Prof. O. J. Wood, Dear Sir—In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending to the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scal