

UNION DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted by the National Convention, January 1, 1862.

WHEREAS, The Democratic party having, from the date of its organization, been in favor of the maintenance of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution, and seeing in the present condition 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 only by the restoration of that party to power, so that its policies may be 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 of the party to the time has been put forth by the National Conventions of the Democratic party.

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

That the present civil war has mainly resulted from the long continued, unwise, and fatal 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, Philadelphia, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and the development thereof by sectional hate and jealousy, producing (as has long been foreseen and predicted by us) its counterpart in the South of secession, disunion, and armed resistance to the Federal 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 the Union, the Republican party assumed a fearful responsibility, and acted in total disregard of the best interests of the whole country.

That if the party in power had shown the same desire to reach a peaceable 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 would not 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 ascendency 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 which does not deem 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 Union, to the rights of freemen, as they value the boon of civil liberty and the peace of the country, should from indignantly upon them.

9. That in this time of 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 the Government, but 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 its dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that 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 party, to the effect of abolishing 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 the 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 loyal citizen 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 hence no usurper would deprive them of these rights; they are inalienable 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 Shields and Mason, on board a neutral vessel, on the high seas, was a violation of international law, and, as such, no 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 treaty; if the latter, it is a gross insult to the administration at once to have disavowed the act of their officer, and instead of incarcerating the captives in the Fort Warren, to have immediately released them by placing them, as far as possible, in the same condition as when they were captured. In either event, the action of the Administration was vacillating, half 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 offices, and in holding party exercises by the Republican members of Congress in every battle field where victory 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 disloyal mode of conducting 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 conspiracy at, if not an actual conspiracy, in a system of robbing the treasury of the country, and the heartless 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 prospectively maintained except on the basis of the Federal Constitution, and that the Democratic party, in 1797, 1827, 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, peacefully observe, and that a speedy and untroubled recognition, 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 numerous issues now before the people, and in adopting them we are for an open, constitutional opposition to all financial party movements, but es-

pecially to all secret political societies or organizations, and to all secret political societies or organizations.

[Fourth 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.

[Manuscript 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 bulwark against all foreign encroachments."

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

"A jealousy 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 republicanism, 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 arrangement of all the parts of the public service, which are lopped off by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided."

"Freedom of religion, freedom of the press and freedom of person, under the protection of the *habeas corpus*, and trial by jury 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 bequeathed to their children, that they should be the creed of our political faith, the text of civics instruction, the touchstone by which to try the service 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 yielded 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 yourself too much against this dangerous 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 8, 1837.]

"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 sense which they give 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 the same Union."

"The people are in fact, the only bulwark of the Union, and it is to their duty, as well as to their interest, to contribute to the maintenance of the Union, and to the preservation of the rights of the States. But 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 from 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 the difference is unavoidable, increased by the varying principles upon which the American people 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 have been 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, it is perfectly free to do so. 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 its institutions, or any 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. Measures of placidation may be resorted to for 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 odium, are giving to the people of other States, and deserve your strongest rebuke."

BY JAMES MADISON.

[Farewell, 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 continue the mutual guardians of their mutual happiness; can no longer be fellow citizens of our great, respectable and flourishing empire. Hearken to the voice which 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 is entirely untried, and that it is impossible to establish. 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 is the novel wild of 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 county, may, on subscribing this Constitution and creed, become a member.

ART. 2. The officers of the Association shall be 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 on 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 the Club.

ART. 4. The President shall, on motion to that effect, appoint a committee for each district for the purpose of getting a correct list of all Democratic voters in the ward, township or precinct, which list shall be laid 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.

SCHOOL ORGANS.

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

VERY CHEAP.

WILLARD & STOVELL.

Army Pay Roll.

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

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Per month. Total.
Lieutenant General.....\$270 \$778 00
Aids-de-Camp and Military Secretary to Lieutenant General, each 80 198 00

Major General.....220 477 00
Senior Aids-de-Camp to General-in-Chief.....80 189 00

Aids-de-Camp, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant.....34 32 00

Brigadier General.....124 329 50
Aids-de-Camp, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant.....30 19 00

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Adjutant General—Colonel.....110 237 00

Assistant Adjutant General—Lieut. 95 213 00
Colonel.....80 189 00

Assistant Adjutant General—Major.....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 124 329 50
General.....110 237 00

Assistant Quartermaster General—Lieutenant Colonel.....95 213 00
Quartermaster—Major.....80 189 00

Assistant Quartermaster—Captain 70 138 50
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner General of Subsistence—Colonel.....110 237 00
Assistant Commissioner—Lieutenant Colonel 95 213 00

Subsistence—Lieutenant Colonel 80 189 00
Commissioner of Subsistence—Major 70 138 50

Assistant Commissioner of Subsistence—Lieutenant Colonel.....70 138 50
Assistant Commissioner of Subsistence—Major.....80 189 00

Assistant Commissioner of Subsistence—Captain 70 138 50
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon General \$2740 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 less than ten years' service.....70 138 50
Assistant Surgeons of less than five years' service.....5333 121 83

PAY DEPARTMENT.
Paymaster General \$2740 per annum.....228 33

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, INFANTRY, MEN AND LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Colonel.....110 237 00
Lieutenant Colonel.....95 213 00

Major.....80 189 00
Captain.....70 138 50

First Lieutenant.....53 129 83
Second Lieutenant.....53 129 83
Brevet Second Lieutenant.....53 129 83

Adjutant and Regimental Quarter Master.....10 10 00
Lieutenant.....10 10 00

OFFICERS OF ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

Colonel.....95 222 00
Lieutenant Colonel.....80 198 00

Major.....70 179 00
Captain.....69 130 50

First Lieutenant.....50 110 50
Second Lieutenant.....45 105 50
Brevet Second Lieutenant.....45 105 50

Adjutant.....10 10 50
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 a cent, or of dollars, or of cents, 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 of cavalry, artillery and dragoons and riflemen when mounted.

Sergeant Major, Quartermaster, Sergeant, Principal Musician, and Chief Bugler, each.....21 21 00

First Sergeant of a Company.....20 30 00
Ordnance Sergeants.....22 00 00

Hospital Stewards.....17 17 00
All other Sergeants, each.....12 13 00

Musicians.....12 13 00
Farriers and Blacksmiths.....15 15 00

Artificers.....15 17 00
Privates.....13 00 00
Matrons.....6 00 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 attention 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 a discharge 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 the absence of the soldier from his home, and the \$100 bonus 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.

AMERICAN CEMENT CLUE.

Something for the Times.

A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD!

Johns & Crosley's

AMERICAN CEMENT CLUE,

THE STRONGEST CLUE IN THE WORLD

For Cementing Wood, Leather, Glass,

Ivory, China, Marble, Porcelain,

Alabaster, Bone, Coral, &c.

THE ONLY ARTICLE OF THE KIND EVER PRODUCED WHICH WILL WITHSTAND WATER.

EXTRACTS:

"Every housekeeper should have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Clue."—*N. Y. Times*.

"It is so convenient to have it."—*New York Express*.

"It is always ready; this commends it to everybody."—*N. Y. Independent*.

"We have tried it, and find it is useful in our houses as water."—*Haver's Sydney Times*.

Price 25 cts. per Bottle.

VERY LIBERAL REDUCTIONS TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.

JOHNS & CROSBY,

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Corner of Liberty Street, N. Y.

July 8-11-61

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EXCHANGE STABLES,

25 ILLINOIS STREET,

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aug-11-61

RAILROADS.

PERU AND INDIANAPOLIS

RAILROAD.

1862. 1862. 1862.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

New Route to Chicago via Kokomo.

32 MILES SHORTER THAN OTHER ROUTE.

ON AND AFTER MAY 5, 1862, trains will be run as follows:

A Mail Train will leave Indianapolis at 11:10 A. M., stop at all stations and make close connection at Kokomo with train for Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad for Cincinnati, and Chicago, and arrive at Peru at 2:15 P. M., in time to make connection with trains on the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, going East and West.

Returning, the same train will leave Peru at 6:00 A. M., after the arrival of the train on the T. & W. R. W. from the East, and arrive at Indianapolis at 8:20 A. M. in time to make connections for all points East, South and West.

An Express Train will leave Indianapolis at 10:35 P. M., connect at Kokomo with train for Chicago, and arrive at Peru at 5:00 A. M., in time to make connection with trains going East and West on the Toledo and Wabash Railroad.

Returning, the same train will leave Peru at 12:00 M., making close connection at Kokomo with the train on the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad for Chicago, Valparaiso and Logansport, and arrive at Indianapolis at 4:10 P. M., in time to connect with the evening train for Cincinnati, Louisville and other points.

Special train given to the transportation of live stock, produce and merchandise generally.

DAVID MACY, General Agent and Superintendent, Peru, Pa. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent. April 22-62

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI

Short-Line

RAILROAD!

Shortest Route by Thirty Miles!

NO CHANGE OF CARS TO CINCINNATI!

Three trains leave Indianapolis daily (Sundays excepted).

First Train—5:20 A. M.—CINCINNATI LIGHTNING Express—Leave Indianapolis at 5:20 A. M., and Lexington, 7:30 P. M.

Second Train—10:40 A. M.—Cincinnati Mail, arrives at Cincinnati 10:40 P. M. Makes close connection with the Miami Railroad for Loveland, Morrow, Columbus, Newark, Zanesville, and Wheeling.

Third Train—5:30 P. M.—Cincinnati Express, arrives at Cincinnati 11:10 P. M.

Fare same as by any other route. Call for your tickets via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad.

Cars checked through.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Be sure you get in the right train at Indianapolis. The only Cincinnati train, stands on the Fifth Street, being the farthest track south on the Union Depot, at Indianapolis.

W. H. L. NOBLE, General Ticket Agent. May 2-62

W. POWELL, Traveling Agent. May 2-62

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