

THE SHELBY VOLUNTEER.



SHELBYVILLE,

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1864.

R. SPICER EDITOR.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864.

Gen. GEO. B. McCLELLAN,

The Election in Addison Township

The following is a statement of the vote cast at the Township election for Addison Township on Monday last.

DEMOCRATIC.

TRUSTEE.

Tho's H. Fleming, 423 Isaac H. Wilson, 354

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Wm. Hatcher, 428 James Fix, 340

CONSTABLES.

James C. Morrison, 430 James L. Capp, 331

William Davis, 428 Wm. Barnes, 332

J. Hollingsworth, 421 John Worland, 337

Columbia Stafford, 418 Mat Ditzler, 343

It will be observed that the entire Democratic ticket was defeated by majorities ranging from 69 to 99. Notwithstanding the average majority is scarcely as large for the abolition ticket as they obtained last fall, it is nevertheless a substantial victory for them and a most unequivocal defeat of the Democracy. The vote also shows a falling off of quite two hundred from last fall, when it exceeded 980.

We never saw greater apathy and indifference exhibited by the Democracy, with a few commendable exceptions, at any election than on Monday last, and on the contrary never saw its opponents more active and determined. The result is just what might have been expected—Addison Township is not a Democratic nor abolition stronghold, but the party that works the hardest, especially of late years, carries it. We hope this defeat will teach the Democracy a lesson, and that never again will the enemies of civil liberty and a Constitutional government be permitted to achieve so easy a triumph. Our ticket was composed of good men and in every respect worthy the support of the party, our candidate for Trustee, J. H. Wilson, is the best we have ever had, and we opine that the families of Volunteers and others dependent for support from this source will miss him severely, not that his successor will not endeavor to do his duty but from a lack of knowledge of the duties of the office. The balance of the ticket was equally worthy.

THE RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.—For months the telegraph has been teeming with accounts of reported destitution and demoralization in the rebel States—that the stock of provisions was exhausted and starvation stared the entire people in the face—that the armies were discouraged and demoralized and could not possibly hold together but a short time longer, that the last dollar was actually spent and the last man already in the field.—There was policy in this—the reports were put forth after mature deliberation by the managers and wire workers at Washington with the full intent of deceiving the people—lulling them into a temporary and false security—a kind of narcotic slumber from which they would soon awake to a full realization of the stern realities that surround them and which they would have to encounter. Thousands dreamed of an early termination of the war and others self complacently chuckled at the thought how quickly and easily they had earned the handsome bounty then in their pockets, and no doubt were making airy calculations how best to invest it—whether to take one grand old spree prior to doffing the habiliments of war and again resuming the routine of a private citizen, or to open out in some business that would not too greatly over size their pile. But all things have an end, and we trust that this will be the case with the present war and the present execrable administration—that the pleasing anticipations of an early peace are already ended in a self evident fact.

According to the best authenticated accounts the rebels are to-day stronger and more determined than at any time since the commencement of the war—the strong union element heretofore existing to a greater or less extent in all the Southern States has been quite annihilated by the foolish and insane negro policy of the administration at Washington—the Southern people have discovered that the abolitionists in the North now shamelessly avow, that the war is being waged, not for the restoration of the

Union and to restore the supremacy of the Constitution, but for subjugation, negro emancipation and negro equality. No man with a spark of manhood in his breast (except with sinister motives) would take the oath prescribed in the so called amnesty proclamation, a document as much in violation of the Constitution and subversive of civil liberty as any ordinance of secession enacted by any Southern Legislature or Convention. The rumors about starvation are dissipated—the currency by heavy taxation and other judicious measures is recovering to a considerable extent, and to day a unity of feeling and determination among the people to succeed is more general than at any previous time, and the reports are that their armies are more numerous, better equipped, clothed and disciplined—

The Springfield Republican gives the following brief account of the affair:

Monday was the first day of the Coles County Circuit Court, and a large number of the people of Coles County were in attendance. In the afternoon a number of soldiers went to the courthouse. One of their number justified a citizen named Elsa Wells, who warned him not to do so again. Wells was again pushed, when he stated that he would kill any body or hit any one who molested him. It is stated, however, that Wells was killed, and was the first one killed. Firing then became general, when Dr. York went to the door of the Court-house and discharged his pistol several times. Some body that was near shot and killed him. Colonel Mitchell was wounded in the hand slightly. As soon as the difficulty commenced, the 54th Regiment reached Charleston in thirty minutes after the dispatch was sent.

15 Fifteen radical abolition papers, mostly German, have hoisted the name of Fremont for President and declare that under no circumstances will they support Lincoln. This faction of the abolition party favors the calling of a separate Convention for the nomination of the path-finder. There is another large element in the party for Fremont and quite as hostile to Lincoln, but favor submitting the claims of Fremont to the Baltimore Convention, asserting their confidence of their ability to nominate him, but promise that if he is unfairly treated to then favor his independent nomination. The feud between the Lincoln and Fremont wings of the party has become so warm and threatening as to create serious alarm among the shoddyites enjoying the fat pickings of government patronage, and a desperate effort is being made to buy up the malcontents, or in some other way stave off the threatened split in the party and the consequent loss of plunder. It is even proposed to put off the holding of the abolition Convention until September, with the hope that the conflicting elements in the party may be harmonized, but this meets with but little favor, and now seems to be a foregone conclusion that the political monstrosity that has brought all the evils upon our country is about to fall to pieces and it is questionable if the cohesive power of plunder can longer hold it together.

According to the Boston papers the State of Massachusetts has enlisted fifteen hundred Germans, who are now on their way out to this country to help to fill the quota of that state in the army. They also announce that the negro colonists who have just returned from Hayti have been enlisted for a similar purpose. This same state, by the way, has levied upon all parts of the country and all races to fill the ranks of its regiments in the field.

For some reason or other the swarms Governor Andrew promised if the abolition policy was carried out have never appeared, and Massachusetts has been in the market for mercenaries to fill up its quotas when other states have furnished their own sons. Can it be that the old Bay State wishes to show the blessed results that are to follow the sublime mingling of races by drawing its recruits from as many different sources as there are nations? In other words, is political and social equality to be postponed until a trial is made of military miscegenation?

Several of our abolition exchange papers are speaking of the deputation of negroes that waited upon the President on the 4th of March as the "Creole delegation from Louisiana." We beg to observe that a creole and a nigger are as different as a Bosom or a Chimpanzee is from an intelligent, refined white man. A creole in Louisiana is the native descendant of European ancestors, and is usually distinguished by pure blood, elastic figure, and great intelligence. A nigger from Louisiana is a connecting link between man and the animals, is black as soot, has wool in place of hair, prognathous skull, elongated tibia, thick lips, flat nose, and is indifferently known as "contraband," "darky," "bondman," "nigger," "our African brother," and "an American citizen of African descent."

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The Riot in Illinois.

As we expected and predicted, the recent bloody and murderous riot in Coles County, Illinois was incited by the lawless and mobocratic spirit of abolitionism—the quarrel by them was purposely and systematically provoked, and it is a matter of congratulation that some of the principal instigators of the bloody affray got their meritous deserts in the shape of a leaden passport to eternity. All accounts agree in saying that the soldiers were incited and encouraged by the abolitionists in the town, who foyards prior to the meeting of the Court.—indeed from the first day of their arrival, had been busily engaged in poisoning their minds with the basest and most malignant lies of a partisan nature, which culminated in a bloody riot and the death of near fifty persons, whose blood is on the already blood-bedecked skirts of abolitionism:

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The killed and wounded are reported as follows: Killed—Major S. York, Surgeon, Fifty-fourth; James Goodrich, Company C, Fifty-fourth; A. Turner, Company G, Fifty-fourth; William Hart, Sixty-third; John Jennings, Union citizen, by accident—Wounded—Colonel Mitchell, Fifty-fourth; Oliver Salee, Company C, Fifty-fourth, mortally; a private, unknown, Company G, Fifty-fourth; Seeter, Sixty-fourth; George Ross, Company C, Fifty-fourth; O. Noyes, Company I, Fifty-fourth; William German, citizen; C. Jeffords, citizen; Copperheads like Nelson Wells and John Cooper, like Winkler.

At last accounts all was quiet and the troops had been withdrawn. A number of arrests had been made and the whole affair will be thoroughly investigated.

The members of the 33d regiment are now at home on furlough. They are looking exceedingly healthy and robust, notwithstanding their hardships and hard-tack. We hope the boys will have a happy time during their brief sojourn and we are happy to know that they intend casting their ballots at the coming election. This will not suit the Volunteer and other Copperheads, to see the loyal soldiers voting. We presume they will call it a military interference with the polls.

We clip the above choice bit of low malignity and dispicable falsehood from the last issue of that effulgent sheet, the Sibley Union Banner, and have only to say that its fling about the soldiers voting not suiting the Volunteer is as false as the tone of the article is contemptible.

The Volunteer desires that every man entitled to vote should legally exercise that right without fear, intimidation, or coercion. The twaddle of the Banner and prints of like ilk about the "loyal soldier," "our brave boys," and similar bosh, is simply soft soldier. If our "brave boys" happen not to cordially endorse all the foolish and destructive measures of the administration, insinuate in round about way that they have their doubts whether a negro is quite as good as a white man or not, and do not vote the clean abolition ticket and thus give a license to the gang of cormorants that are filling their pockets with plunder and rolling up a debt that will grind the next dozen generations into the very dust of poverty, why he is disloyal, a traitor, a copperhead, &c.,—the dozen battles he has helped fight, the long and wearisome marches he has made, the privations he has suffered, all go for naught if he does not vote the abolition ticket.—Just so long as the soldier can be induced or compelled to cater to the morbid and brutal passions and sentiments of abolitionism he will be cajoled with soft words of admiration—but the moment he cannot be used as an instrument to carry out their diabolical designs he is no longer an object of respect or charity in their eyes, and this the soldiers will discover if the war should eventually be perverted from one of negro emancipation to one for a restoration of the Union and the honest maintenance of the Constitution as we originally set out.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY.—In another column will be found the prospectus of the American Monthly Knickerbocker, one of the ablest literary publications of the kind in the country. The Knickerbocker is one of the few, monthly publications that has not drifted into the filthy slough of abolitionism and nauseates its readers by rapid descriptions on the wrongs and superior merits of the sooty idol. The Knick hoists no false flag nor seeks to palm itself upon any one as a purely literary journal, but plainly announces that it is devoted to "Literature, Art, Science, and Politics." Its articles are well and ably written, especially those of a political nature, the logic and reasoning so sound and irrefutable as to carry conviction to every unbiased mind. We commend the Knickerbocker to the patronage of our Democratic friends.

NEWS ITEMS.

—According to published statements, the rebels this year, in eight of the revolted states, will have under cultivation, devoted to wheat, corn and potatoes—20,550,000 acres, against 10,500,000 in 1860, 13,950,000 in 1862, and 17,200,000 in 1863. It is announced that the cultivation of cotton is to be nearly or quite abandoned this year and the ground devoted to the raising of food.

—The election in Columbus, Ohio, for City officers, on Monday, resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket by majorities ranging from three to six hundred. The election in Cincinnati on the same day resulted in an abolition triumph by about the same majorities as last fall, a very small vote being polled.

—On the fourth, a resolution offered in Congress by Eldridge, of this State, calling upon the President, Secretary of State and Secretary of War to furnish a list of all persons who have been arrested for political offenses, or any alleged offense against the government, by order of either of them, and who have not been tried or convicted by any civil Court, together with the charges against them, was voted down by a unanimous abolition vote. The people have read with horror the dark and dastardly atrocities committed by the Spanish Inquisitions, but appear not to realize that the same atrocities are to day being repeated right under their nose in America.

—Gen. Grant arrived in Washington on the 4th, and proposed going to the army of the Potomac on the following day. An abolitionist has been elected Mayor of St Louis. The election was characterized by all the natural attendants of abolitionism and fraud.

—The steamer City of London arrived at New York on the 4th bringing European date to the 24th. The London Times in speaking of American affairs says it sees no advantage on either side, and there is but one thing certain, and that is that America will be left to work out her own destiny without European intervention. The Herald argues that unless Napoleon and Maximilian recognize the Confederacy, the establishment of the Mexican Empire will be a fruitless expenditure of strength by France, and end in humiliation to all concerned. Maximilian is to embark for Mexico on the 13th of April—it is reported that he will adopt a policy of strict neutrality towards the Confederate States. Four paddle wheel steamers built of steel, of great power and speed are said to be about ready to leave European ports, destined to run the blockade. An outbreak has occurred in Hungary—fifteen or twenty prominent citizens have been arrested and fifteen hundred arms seized.

—A class of speculators in New York are "gobbling up" the entire stocks of tea, coffee, sugar, and other actual necessities of life, with the intention, of course, of controlling the market and obtaining their own price.—Look out for a rise in these commodities.

—The rebel Congress has followed the example of a similar named body in Washington, and passed a law authorizing the employment of negroes in connection with military operations—for the building of fortifications preparing ammunition, &c., for which they are to receive rations and clothing, and eleven dollars per month. They are not to be armed.

—The official Bureaus in Washington are becoming alarmed at the growing popularity of McClellan, and are preparing, in the War Department, a batch of bogus dispatches purporting to have been sent by him to Washington, which are to be attached to his official report and sent out to the country.—It is evident that Lincoln & Co., would rather recognize the South than see McClellan elected.

—Gov. Bramblette of Ky., has just returned from Washington. No negroes are to be enlisted in that State. The Democracy of Kentucky are wide awake, and during the coming month a State Convention is to be held for the appointment of delegates to the Chicago Convention. The State, excepting abolitionist and secessionists, is overwhelmingly for little Mac.

—The Guerrillas along the Mississippi are still troublesome, and not unfrequently capture and burn a steamer.

—Liberty Township Convention.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Liberty Township, held at Cynthiana on Saturday the 24 of April, 1864, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State, Congressional, Judicial, Senatorial and County Conventions Sam'l Donaldson, was selected Chairman and Ely Rucker, Secretary. The following named gentlemen were appointed said delegates:

STATE—Andrew Jerrell and Ely Rucker. JUDICIAL—Jackson Baker and Benj' Bowen. SENATORIAL—Sam'l Donaldson and Aaron Lewis.

COUNTRY—Kimble E. Midkiff, Andrew Jerrell, Dr. R. K. Washburn, D. G. Robertson and George Query.

It was ordered that the delegations vote as a unit.

The convention was eloquently addressed by K. M. Hord Esq. and Samuel Herrell, Esq. who expounded the principles of the Democratic party in clear and forcible language and depicted the usurpations, imbecility and recklessness of the present administration so strong and vividly as to make it even more detestable to every lover of the Constitution and respecter of the laws, after which the Convention adjourned.

S. DONALDSON, Pres't.

EAST RUCKER, Sec'y.

Miss M. E. NAYLOR, DRESS MAKER,

SHELBYVILLE, IND.

ALL KINDS OF NEEDLE-WORK done to order and with dispatch. Rooms at Mrs. Conover's, North-west corner Harrison and Mechanic Streets.

TRAINS PASS SHELBYVILLE.

FOR CINCINNATI—A.M. Mail.....10 40 P.M.

Mail.....10 40 A.M.

Accommodation.....6 00 P.M.

Night Express.....8 30 P.M. Chicago Express.

W.M. H. BROWN.

TRAINS PASS SHELBYVILLE.

ARRIVE.....8 40 A.M. For Columbus, 8 30 A.M.

From Muskeville, 8 15 P.M. For Rossville, 8 30 P.M.

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