CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, April 10.

SENATE.—The confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. Sherman offered a substitute.

Mr. Willey offered an amendment to the original bill, making an appropriation of five million dollars for the colonization of negroes made free by this bill or otherwise.

Mr. Willey thought it not fair to throw on the border States a class of population which Senators refuse to receive in their own States. It must necessarily result in the state of things foretold by the Senator from Kentucky, and all free negroes be re enslaved. The Senators seem disposed to make the border States suffer all the evils of war and also thrust upon them this new evil.

Mr. Doolittle moved to go into executive session.

Mr. Trumbull hoped not. He wanted to get a vote on the amendments to the bill; but if the Senate choose not to act, he at least would do his duty.

Mr. Doolittle protested against the supposition that he wished to antagonize the bill in any way. He made the motion at the suggestion of the chairman of the Military Committee.

The question was taken on going into Executive session, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kennedy, Lane of Ind., Nesmith, Powell, Starke, Wilson of Mass., Wilson of Mo., Wright—22.

Nays—Chandler, Dixon, Hale, Lane of Kansas, Latham, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilson, Willey—13.

After Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Vallandigham, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a substitute for the Senate jointresolution as to the act of 1856 granting lands to Wisconsin for a railroad. It authorizes a change of location, so that the road be constructed from Appleton to some point on Green Bay, at or near the mouth of Fox River. Passed.

Mr. Arnold introduced a resolution expressing gratitude to Almighty God for the glorious triumphs of our army over the rebels and traitors; recognizing, in the brilliant victories at Island No. 10 and Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., the exhibition of that Divine Power which has so signally blessed us as a nation; that the gratitude and thanks of Congress are due to Com. Foote, Gens. Pope, Grant, Buell and Halleck, and to each and every gallant soldier, officer and sailor, for their gallantry, energy, endurance, patriotic suffering and devotion to their country. Their names shall be always cherished and honored by a grateful people. While Congress honors the brave who escaped death, they would not forget the wounded and dead who fell in their country's cause. Congress extends its sympathy to the widows and children, and promises relief.

Mr. Porter suggested that the name of Major General Lew. Wallace be included.

Mr. Cox thought it proper to include General McClernand and other officers.

Mr. Richardson had anticipated this difficulty. It was usual to insert only the names of the commanding officers, as they could not embrace the names of all who distinguish themselves.

Mr. Arnold consented that the resolution should be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee of Ways and Means reported back the Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill.

The House concurred in that appropriating $13,000,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for the construction of iron clad steam vessels of war, as a substitute for the original item.

The amendment for an appropriation for Stevens' battery being under consideration Mr. Lovejoy opposed it.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Stevens reported back from the Committee of Ways and Means the resolution that, the Senate concurring, Congress will adjourn *sine die* on the 3d Monday in May, and it was agreed to.

Adjourned.

Soldier's Aid Society!

JOLIET, April 11th, 1862.

In pursuance to a call issued by the Mayor, our citizens met this evening at the Court House, for the purpose of forming a *Soldier's Aid Association*.

On motion, Wm. Adams, Esq., was elected Chairman of the meeting, and Jas. G. Elwood elected Secretary.

Rev. Mr. Crews addressed the meeting on the object and aims of the Society, advocating that a Committee be appointed with full power to act at all times. R. E. Barber, Esq. followed, closing his remarks by motion that a committee of five be appointed for sanitary and other purposes, which shall be permanent, and empowered to appoint sub-committees as it may deem necessary. Carried.

Whereupon the chair appointed Messrs. R. E Barber, Rev. Mr. Crews, C. Knowlton, H. Howk and S. W. Stone, to report names of a permanent committee, which resulted in the unanimous choice of Mayor S. W. Bowen, Otis Hardy, J. C. Williams, Wm. Adams and R. E. Barber. The report being accepted the standing committee presented the following names as the permanent Soliciting Committee. Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. Parks, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. N. D. Elwood, Mrs. A. McIntosh, Mrs. Crews. This committee will receive all donations for the benefit of our wounded soldiers, of clothing, food, delicacies or money.

Messrs. A. McIntosh, J. G. Elwood, C. E. Price, Frank Bush and T. P. Cagwin, were reported as a Committee for receiving the bodies of soldiers from our vicinity and looking after our wounded volunteers, empowered to make all necessary arrangements to this end.

Hereupon a subscription being circulated, $169 00 was immediately subscribed. On motion H. Howk was elected Treasurer. (The subscription list may be found at his store, corner Chicago and Jefferson street. *All are respectfully invited to call and examine it.*

Dr. G. S. Thomas having kindly volunteered his professional services, the standing committee is requested to correspond with the Chicago committee and enleavor to pass him to and from the late scene of battle in Tennessee.

On motion the Treasurer shall take charge of all donations.

On motion, our city papers be requested to publish these proceedings, and that we now adjourn. Carried.

WM. ADAMS, Chairman.

J. G. ELWOOD, Sec.

Foreign News by the Asia.

New York, April 11.

The Asia arrived at 6:30 this evening. Her news is meager.

Lord Parlmeston had so far recovered as to attend the Cabinet Council on the 28th.

Sir F. Smith had given notice in the House of Commons that he would call attention to the engagement between the Merrimac and Monitor, and ask whether, in consequence of its results, government would not suspend the construction of iron-plated ships until the question of iron-plated gunboats in considered.

The Continental news is wholly unimportant. The Paris Bourse was depressed and fluctuating, and closed firm at 69f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, March 30.

The rebel schooner C. T. Evens was passed on the 4th of March, by the G. Flemming, from Bombay.

There was an unknown American ship alongside. The Union flag was lowered when the ships parted company.

The London *Times* has a sarcastic editoral on the taxes about to be imposed in America, and says it will take the whole army when released to collect them, and insinuates that they will not be submitted to.

JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Tuesday, April 15, 1862.

The Great Battle.

One of the most desperate and bloody military conflicts of modern times, occurred at Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee river, about nine miles from Savannah, on Sunday the 6th and Monday the 7th inst.

The battle commenced at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, and lasted with terrible fierceness until the afternoon of the 7th. The rebels, under the command of the famous Beauregard, made the assault and fought with a desperation worthy a better cause. Inch by inch the ground was contested; and the slaughter on both sides was immense. The ground for miles was literally covered with the slain and wounded.

The rebels, by the timely arrival of a portion of Gen. Buell's division, were compelled to retire and leave our army in possession of the field. They did it sullenly and reluctantly, however, and the vast numbers of their dead found on the battle ground attest how much they suffered.

And the extent of the loss on our side is almost incredible. Our brave soldiers fell like grass before the mowers sythe, and our killed and wounded numbers thousands. Indeed, beyond all doubt, this battle was the bloodiest ever fought on the continent and the number slain the largest.

As much as we have been accustomed, during the progress of this war, to scenes of blood and devastation, we are completely overwhelmed by the recital of the details of the bloody conflict at Pittsburg Landing. If one half of the reports of the slaughter and mortality be true, the mind falters in attempting to form an adequate conception of the amount of pain and misery entailed by the dreadful strife.—How many homes have been robbed of their heads, and how many hearts have been made desolate. The though is indeed painful.

There is one feature, however, in the details of the great battle, which affords us sensations of pride. And that is, the indomitable courage and fighting qualities of the Illinois troops, and especially of our own regiment, the glorious Twentieth.—They fought like demons; and their thinned ranks and the number of their dead testify to their bravery.

The battle of Pittsburg will occupy a place on the pages of the world's history along side with those of Napoleon the First as well as those of the second ruler of the French. No greater degree of bravery was ever displayed by the soldiers of any country, and Southern chivalry have learned another lesson that may be of advantage to them in the future.

The Surrender of Island No. 10.

Almost simultaneously with the achievements of our arms on the Tennessee, came the tidings of the surrender of Island No. 10.

For several days previous to the surrender, great anxiety was felt by the public mind in regard to the result of the siege. The position was a strong one, and the enemy had every advantage. Commodore Foote displayed wonderful skill and sagacity in all his plans, and is entitled to the gratitude of the nation for his success.—The achievement, as great as it is, was accomplished without the loss of life. The running of the rebel blockade by the gunboat Carondelet on the night of the 4th, completely frustrated the operations of the enemy and doubtless led to the glorious result.

The rebels had mostly left the Island, but Gen. Pope surrounded and captured over five thousand of them after they had reached the mainland, and they are now held as prisoners of war.

The property falling into Commodore Foote's possession was immense, consisting of 100 cannon, 5,000 stand of small arms, and large quantities of stores and camp equipage, besides several gunboats and transports.

Death of Albert S. Randall.

It becomes our painful task to announce the untimely death of Albert S. Randall, son of Hon. S. W. Randall, of this city.—He died at Pittsburg Landing on the 3d inst., from disease contracted by exposure at the battle of Fort Donelson.

The memory of Albert S. Randall is entitled to more than a passing notice.—Though scarcely twenty years old, he possessed a well informed mind, and his views on all questions of politics and subjects of import were remarkable for their accuracy and depth of thought. At an early day after the call for troops, he volunteered in the Twentieth Illinois Regiment as a private. Subsequently, for his good conduct, he was elected corporal, and afterwards sergeant. Finally, without the solicitation of any of his friends, Col. Marsh appointed him sergeant of supplies and regimental postmaster, which position he filled with credit to himself until after the battle of Fort Donelson when, on Col. Marsh's recommendation, he was appointed brigade postmaster, which last office, after filling it two or three weeks, he was obliged on account of increased labor and impared health to decline, and was reinstated as regimental postmaster, which office he held at the time of his death.

Young Randall was, indeed, a young man of bright promise. As a public speaker, he was equalled by few of his age, and as a writer, the correspondence published in this paper from the seat of war bears evidence of more than ordinary ability. Honorable and upright in his actions, he commanded the respect of all with whom he came in contact. His relatives have the sympathies of this entire community in their deep sorrow over the loss of one so dear to them, and on whom they rested their future hopes.

The young patriot visited his home in December last, on a brief furlough, and on his return to assume his position in the army, left the following paragraph on a fly leaf of a richly bound volume in his father's library, which breathes the most noble sentiments, while at the same time it would seem as if he had a presentment of the fate that awaited him:

"Should anything prevent my returning to this kind home again, let none but my good deeds be remembered. While my country was in danger, I could have no peace unless I shared her perils.

ALBERT."

Emancipation.

There are some people who seem to think that the emancipation of the slaves would prove a panacea for all our ills. They allege that slavery is the cause of the war, and are urging its removal as the surest means of securing peace.

Already have these fanatical agitators inaugurated their emancipation policy at Washington; and there is little doubt but that the slaves in the District of Columbia will be liberated by an act of Congress during the present session.

Thus, these ultras, regardless of the compromises of the constitution and heedless of the terrible bloody conflict now going on between our people, and which grew out of the agitation of the slavery question, are madly determined to force the measure through. Their darling project is negro emancipation; and they do not care for the Union, or constitution, or the happiness, prosperity and peace of thirty millions of white people, so long as four millions of blacks are held in bondage. They want them freed and endowed with all the rights and privileges enjoyed by white men.

Now we shall not attempt to reason with those who believe in the emancipation plan, but will refer them to the expressions of those who are in a position to decide correctly in the premises and who have been loudest in their cries for freedom.

A leading English journal, of a recent date, after expatiating upon the workings of emancipation in the West Indies, says:

"The emancipation of the slaves has been a blow to our West India colonies.—Where once prosperity reigned, there are now poverty and distress; flourishing towns have assumed the character of poor country villages: forests have taken possession of land once in a high state of cultivation; thousands of families have been ruined or become hopelessly involved; whilst the negro, for whose sake sacrifices so vast have been made, has hitherto shown no inclination to take advantage of the freedom which the nation generously bestowed upon him. All the predictions of our philanthropists have been falsified. The nego, unless compelled by necessity, will not work. If he can make sufficient money in a day to cover the expenses of a whole week, he will only work one day out of the seven; and he is, moreover, 'very chary of entering into any contract or engagement that can be enforced by law."

The same is said of the abolition of negro slavery everywhere, Hayti, which, a few years since, before emancipation, produced thousands of hogsheads of sugar, now produces not one. The negroes will not work voluntarially, and wherever they have been liberated, the same picture of decay is presented to view. Even Sewell, the distinguished advocate of negro freedom, has been compelled in his work on the Ordeal of Free Labor, to admit the following, as to the free blacks in Kingston:

"There is not a house in decent repair; not a wharf in good order; no pavement, no sidewalk, no drainages, and scanty water; no light. There is nothing like work done. Wreck and ruin, destitution and neglect reigns. The inhabitants, taken *en masse*, are steeped to the eyelids in immorality. The population shows unnatural decrease. Illigitimacy succeeds ligitimacy. Nothing is replaced that time destroys. If a brick tumbles from the house to the street, it remains there. If a spout is loosened by the wind, it hangs there by a thread till it falls; if furniture is accidently broken, the idea of having it mended is not entertained.

A God-forsaken place, without life or energy, old, dilapidated, sickly, filthy, cast away from the anchorage of sound morality, of reason and common sense. Yet this wretched bulk is the capitol of an Island the most fertile in the world. It is blessed with a climate the most glorious; it lies rotting in the shadow of mountains that can be cultivated from summit to base with every product of tropic and temperate region. It is the mistress of a harbor wherein a thousand line of battle ships can ride safely at anchor."

We might go on and give the evidence of every traveler who has visited the places where the negro population has been set free, corroborating the above, but it is not necessary. In every country were the blacks have been turned loose to shift for themselves the picture is the same.

We would ask those who are in favor of immediate emancipatin to consider well the proposition. Suppose the negroes were all set free to-morrow, what would become of them? Are they prepared for freedom? Would freedom be a blessing to a class of people who are incapable of appreciating its value or providing for themselves? Freedom to fiddle, steal and starve is hardly desirable, yet we have a strong party in this country who would turn four millions semi barbarians loose amongst us, without a moment's warning or preparation, to be consigned to such an inevitable condition.

And then, does not every intelligent person know that if the slaves were liberated, they wo'd come amongst us in swarms like the plagues of ancient Egypt, for they have an idea that the North is the promised land. Therefore, we protest against all emancipation schemes, at least for the present. We know of no greater nuisance to any community than a population of free negroes—and we trust the dominant party will pause in its mad career before it fastens the evil upon us.

Maj. Bartleson Wounded.

Among the list of wounded at the battle of Pittsburg, we find the name of Major Bartleson, of this city. His left arm was shot off by a cannon ball. He will be brought home as soon as he can be removed.

Major Bartleson has won a reputation since the war commenced that his friends may well be proud of. Among the first to offer his services to his country, he has never forsaken the field for the comforts of home or the society of friends. He was always at his post; and on the bloody battlefields his bravery was a subject of general commendation. At Fort Donelson, he was in the thickest of the fight and his brave soldiers were encouraged to deeds of valor by his coolness and courage. We know that to be maimed for life is a severe blow to one so young and ambitious, but it was for the honor of the old flag that the great sacrifice was made.

GONE TO THE BATTLEFIELD.—George Woodruff, William Tonner, B. F. Russell, Otis Hardy, and others of our prominent citizens, accompanied by Dr. A. L. McArthur left this city on last Thursday for Pittsburg Landing, to look after the wounded soldiers of this vicinity, of whom we learn there is a large number.

☞ There will be services in Christ's Church (Episcopal) every morning this week, commencing on 10 o'clock; also on Thursday evening, service and Holy Communion, commencing at half past seven o'clock.

Their Time Next.

The Abolitionists, headed by Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Sumner, Wade, Lovejoy, and Chandler, are advising the practice of the severest punishments upon the rebels for their violations of law. They are even in favor of denying them the rights of civilized warfare and advocate the hanging of them up like dogs when they are taken prisoners. It was strongly recommended by these negro worshippers that the Fort Donelson prisoners be thus summarily dealt with. Nothing seems to satisfy them but subjugation, emancipation, confiscation, blood and thunder.

But would it not be well for these Ethiopean gentlemen to moderate a little. The way things are working, we shall have an Abolition rebellion some day, and then the Greeleys and Sumners and Lovejoys will feel the need of moderation. If this Union be restored under the old constitution and the supremacy of the laws established, of which there is now strong ground of hope, the Abolitionists have a sad prospect before them.

The Government is now determined to execute the laws, at all hazards; and therefore, has adopted the force policy. When the enemies of the Union in the South are disposed of, the Northern disunionists may lookout. Greeley and Lovejoy and Sumner, and their sympathisers in Abolitionism, have been rebels to the Government for a quarter of a century—and, to-day, they are just as much enemies to the Union as are the secessionists of the South. And it is evident that when the Government has succeeded in putting down the Southern rebellion, it will have to take the Abolitionists in hand. Hence, these men who are so anxious to see secession prisoners hanged, may find themselves in a like predicament one of these days.

We have hope that the President will deal with all of the enemies to the country in the same manner, when the proper period arrives, and that nullifying Abolitionists will not be forgotten. Let justice be done to all, and Abolition traitors be held accountable for our disasters as well as the rebels of the South.

A BENEFIT BALL.—On Wednesday evening, the 23d inst., a ball will be given in Young's Hall, in this city, for the benefit of the suffering poor of Ireland. We understand that no pains will be spared by the committee to render the entertainment a pleasant one; and it is hoped that the hall will be crowded. The object is certainly a worthy one and appeals to the philanthropic and humane. Tickets only one dollar.

☞ The current magazines and periodicals for May, may be found at Carlin's News Room. The daily papers, with the latest news, may also be had there.

Great Battle at Pittsburg!

TWO DAYS HARD FIGHTING.

Immense Loss on both sides.

Pittsburg, Tenn., April 7.

One of the greatest and bloodiest battles of modern days has just closed here, resulting in the complete route of the enemy, who attacked us at day break on Sunday. The battle lasted without intermission during the entire day, and was again resumed on Monday morning, and continued until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the emeny commenced their retreat. The loss on both sides is immense. We have lost in killed, wounded and missing from 18,000 to 20,000. That of the enemy is estimated to be much larger.

FIRST DAY'S BATTLE.

The fight was brought on by a body of 300 of the 15th Missouri regiment, of Gen. Prentiss' division, attacking the advance guard of the rebels, which were supposed to be the pickets of the enemy, in front of our camp. The rebels immediately advanced an Gen. Prentiss' division on the left wing, pouring volley after volley of musketry, and riddling our camps with grape, canister and shell. Our forces soon formed in line and returned their fire vigorously, but by the time we were prepared to receive them they had turned their heaviest fire on the left and centre of Gen. Sherman's division, and drove our men back from their camps, and, bringing up a fresh force, opened fire on our left wing under Gen. McClernand.

The fire was returned with terrible effect and a determined spirit by both infantry and artillery along the whole line for a distance of four miles.

The rebels exhibited remarkable good generalship. At times engaging the left with apparently their whole strength, they would suddenly open a terrible and destructive fire upon the right and centre.—Even our most destructive fire on the enemy did not appear to discourage their solid columns.

At five o'clock the rebels had forced our left wing back so as to occupy fully two-thirds of our camp, and were fighting their way forward with a desperate degree of confidence in their efforts to drive us into the river, at the same time heavily engaged our right.

Our condition at this moment was extremely critical. Large numbers of men, panic-struck, others worn out by hard fighting, had straggled towards the river, and could not be rallied. Gen. Grant and and staff who had been recklessly riding along the lines during the entire day, now rode from right to left, inciting the men to stand firm until our reinforcements could cross the river.

About an hour before dark a general cannonade was opened upon the enemy from along our whole line, with a perpetual crack of musketry. Such a roar was never heard on this continent. For a short time the rebels replied with vigor and effect, but their return shots grew less frequent and destructive, while ours grew more rapid and terrible. Night coming on all the combatants rested from their awful work of blood and carnage.

SECOND DAY'S BATTLE.

Gen. Buell having arrived on Sunday evening, in the morning the ball was opened at day light, simultaneously with Gen. Nelson's division on the left and General Wallace's division on the right. The fire soon became general along the whole line, and began to tell with terrible effect upon the enemy.

The fighting was kept up, with varied success, until 3 o'clock P. M., when Gen. Grant rode to the left, where the fresh regiments had been ordered, and, finding the rebels wavering, sent a portion of his body-guard to the head of each of the five regiments, and then ordered a charge across the field, himself leading. As he brandished his sword and waved them on to victory, while cannon balls were falling like hail around him, the men followed with a shout that sounded above the roar and din of artillery, and the rebels fled in dismay as from a destroying avalanch, and never made another stand.

Gen. Buell followed up the retreating rebels, driving them in splendid style, and by half past three o'clock, the whole rebel army was in full retreat.

It is currently reported that Beauregard had his arm shot off in the fight this afternoon.

Generals Bragg, Breckinridge and Johnson were commanding portions of the rebel forces.

Town Elections.

The following officers were elected in the several towns named, in this county, on the 1st inst:

JOLIET,

Supervisors—G. Woodruff, J. C. Zarley,
Town Clerk—Samuel D. Smith,
Assessor—Royal E. Barber,
Collector—James O'Riley,
Commissioner Highways—John Clifford,
Overseer of Poor—Edward McGee,
Justices of the Peace—Peter W. Webber, Barton Smith, Alanson Williams, Patrick Carbery and Richard Hobbs,
Constables—Francis Hoffman, Patrick Murray, John Roney, Henry Young and David O'Brian.

LOCKPORT.

Supervisor—Simon Lanergon.
Town Clerk—Daniel T. Martin.
Assessor—William W Marcy.
Collector—John Donohue.
Com. of Highways—Marvin Eddy.
Justices of the Peace—Stephen Dowse, and Dewitt C. Norton.
Overseer of Poor—George Turner.

TROY.

Supervisor—Nicholas Hull.
Town Clerk—Michael Dillon.
Assessor—John Dillon.
Collector—John Dempsey.
Com. of Highways—James Paul.
Overseer of Poor—D. B. Curran.
Justices of the Peace—John Dillon, D.C. Searls.
Constables—Patrick McCarty, P. W. Pomeroy.

JACKSON,

Jackson—Sheldon Young,
Town Clerk—Henry Rose,
Assessor—Robert J. Boylan,
Collector—Henry Lichtenwalter,
Commissioner Highways—Gabriel Noel,
Justices of the Peace—Henry Spangler and H. B. Goddard,
Constables—Jonathan Linebarger and Jonathan Dennis,
Overseer of Poor—S. M. Spafford.

PLAINFIELD,

Supervisor—John Caton,
Town Clerk—James R. Ashley,
Assessor—Bela Luce,
Collector—Alanson J. Hatch,
Com. Highways—Milton Philleo,
Justices—Elihu Corbin, J. R. Ashley.
Constables—Jason Flanders and George Keach,
Overseer of Poor—Ira Weeks.

FRANKFORT,

Supervisor—John Reid,
Town Clerk—Jacob C. White,
Assessor—Charles V. Ackerman,
Collector—Patrick McMahon,
Commissioners of Highways—John B. Etz and Jonathan Dall.
Justices—Ozias McGovney, J. Carpenter,
Constables—Charles V. Ackerman and Overseer Poor—Elisha Coon.

MONEE.

Supervisor, Oscar Kahler,
Town Clerk, D. G. Somarindyck,
Assessor, Bernard Sheridan,
Collector, Christian Kline,
Commissioner Highways, D. Carpenter.
Justices, Augustus Herbert and David Millikin,
Constables, P. Bishman and J. Cloor,
Overseer of Poor, Augustus Herbert.

WILTON,

Supervisor, Merritt O. Cagwin,
Town Clerk, O. C. Dickinson,
Assessor, John Nugent,
Collector, Alfred Warner,
Com. Highways, Edward Robbins,
Justices, Jabez Harvey, Wm S. Smith,
Constables, Moses G. Dommond and Owen Bickerton,
Overseer Poor, Allen Wright.

MANHATTAN,

Supervisor, Clark Baker,
Town Clerk, George A. Buck,
Assessor, J. E. Baker,
Collector, Martin Bergan,
Com. Highways, Edward Lawrence,
Justice, Orson J. Williams.

WILMINGTON,

Supervisor, David U. Cobb,
Town Clerk, L. C Stevenson,
Assessor, Jerome Warner,
Collector, C. S. Jessup.
Com. Highways, R. C. Thompson and Joseph Longmire,
Justices, David U. Cobb, Jas L. Young,
Overseer of Poor. William Harbottle.

NEW LENNOX,

Supervisor, Andrew Frank,
Town Clerk, A. H. Reynolds,
Assessor, James Kercheval,
Collector, Joseph E. Gougar,
Commissioner Highways, Wm Norris,
Justices, Dwight Haven, Charles Snoad,
Constables, A. Cooper, Daniel Gougar,
Overseer Poor, John Cooper.

CHANNAHON,

Supervisor, Edward S. Jessup,
Town Clerk, Charles Wignall,
Assessor, Patrick O'Boyle,
Collector, George Alexander,
Com. Highways, Michael Rogers,
Justices, G. W. Black, Joseph N Fryer.
Constables, E. D. Sheekles, J. O'Boyle,
Overseer Poor, Caleb Fowler.

CRETE,

Supervisor, Ebenezer W. Beach,
Town Clerk, Rensselaer Richards,
Assessor, Aimon Wilder,
Collector, John O Rohe,
Justices, Konrad Tatge, A. W. Wilcox.

REID,

Supervisor, F. D. S. Stewart,
Town clerk, W. D. Stewart,
Assessor, Hiram Taylor,
Highway commissioner, P. Dwyre,
Justices, Edwin Shoemaker and Michael Stewart.

HOMER,

Supervisor, Solomon Knapp,
Town clerk, Francis Granger,
Assessor, Alanson Granger,
Justices, A. B. Brooks, A. G. Rowley.

The Rev. Chas. Button.

The following from a private in Company B., of the 20th Illinois regiment, is a just tribute to the Rev. Charles Button, Chaplain of that regiment:

Pittsburg, April 3, 1862.

EDITORS SIGNAL—

SIRS: Will you allow me space in your columns to say a few words in regard to Rev. Chas. Button, Chaplain of the 20th Illinois regiment, and of what he endured and suffered during the siege of Fort Donelson; and how he acted the part of a hero, although suffering from exposure and sickness. He attended to the wounded boys, and carried fence rails to build them fires until he fell down from weakness and exhaustion. He is a brave man and a christian, which is more than can be said of every chaplain

Our chaplain is loved by every one of the boys in the regiment and the officers also. You ought to have seen him at the battle of Fredericktown when Company B was hauling up the captured cannon. He came riding up on his horse and said, "Give it to them boys, the Lord is on our side."—Them words, although we were fatigued and tired, having marched twelve miles and fought nearly two hours, gave us, as it were, new life and vigor. We dropped the cannon and pursued the flying foe about four miles and had another brush with the enemy.

Please excuse this letter, as it is my first attempt, but I could not remain silent when those more competent seem not to appreciate the services our loved chaplain has rendered us.

Yours.

BILL.

From New Mexico.

Kansas City, Mo., April 7.

The Santa Fe mail has arrived.

The Texans, 150 strong, had evacuated Santa Fe, and were marching down the river.

It was reported that Col. Canby had intercepted an express with orders to the commander of the Texas forces to evacuate the the Territory and return to Texas.

Col. Slough had left Fort Union with 1,400 men to effect a junction with Gen. Canby.

The Texans were exacting contributions and forced loans from the inhabitants of New Mexico. As high as $20,000 were exacted from single individuals residing near Albuquerque. Clothing and provisions were taken from merchants without regard to politics or circumstances.

THE BATTLE AT PITTSBURG.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Armies Facing Each Other.

Cairo, April 10.

No list of the killed or wounded of any regiment or company have been recsived here yet. Every preparation possible is being made for the reception and comfort of our wounded at this point.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded officers so far:

KILLED.

Col. Pegram, Acting Brigadier General.
Col. Ellis, of the Tenth Illinois.
Lieut. Col. Canfield, of the Seventy-second Ohio.
Col. Kyle, of the Thirty first Indiana.
Col. Davis, of the Forty-sixty Illinois, wounded, and since dead.
Capt. Carson, of Gen. Grants scouts.
Capt. Preston Morton.
Capt. Dillon, of the Eighteenth Illinois.
Capt. Mace, of the Fifth Illinois.
Capt. Carter, of the Eleventh Illinois.
Maj. Page, of the Fifty seventh Illinois.

WOUNDED.

Gen. W. H. L. Walleco, dangerously;
Gen. W. T. Sherman, slightly;
Major Bartleson, Twentieth Illinois, seriously;
Col. Sweeney, Acting Brigadier, severely;
Col. Dave Stuart, Acting Brigadier, dangerously;
Col. Chas. Croft, of the Thirty-first Illinois, Acting Brigadier General;
Cols. Isham and N. Haynie, of the Forty-eighth Illinois;
Col. McHenry, of the Seventeenth Kentucky;
Lieut. Col. Morgan, of the Forty fifty Indiana;
Col. Mason, of the First Ohio;
Major Eaton, of the Eighteenth Illinois, Acting Colonel, fatally;
Major Nevins, of the Eleventh Illinois.
Col. John Logan, of the Thirty-second Illinois, seriously.

Cairo, April 11.

Particulars are arriving from Pittsburg hourly, bringing more incidents of the great battle.

The Fifteenth Illinois Regiment, under command of Col. Ellis, was badly cut up. Most of its field officers were killed.—Among them were Col. Ellis, Major Goddard, Capt. Wayne, and others.

Col. Davis, of Freeport, was shot through the lungs, but is still alive.

Gen. Wallace was shot through the head, the ball entering back of the left ear and coming out at the nose, taking out one eye, but he is not dead as reported.

The Twentieth Illinois Regiment was badly cut up. Col. Marsh was slightly wounded. His Adjutant was killed.

Cairo, April 12.

A steamer arrived at an early hour this morning at Mound City with 750 wounded soldiers from Gen Grant's army.

When the rebel flank movement was executed, there were four Ohio regiments guarding the position, all of which displayed inexcuseable inefficiency. The Seventy-seventh Ohio Regiment turned and fled from the field without firing a gun.

The fifty third Ohio, which supported Waterhouse's Battery, took to their heels, after firing three rounds, and occasioned the loss of the battery.

The Seventy first and Fifty seventh Ohio also fled after firing one or two rounds.

The cowardice of these regiments left that point undefended, and the enemy immediately closed in and surrounded the more advanced regiments.

These troops were all green soldiers.

It is stated also that the Eighteenth Wisconsin and the Sixteenth Iowa fled from the field after firing two or three rounds.

At noon of the first day, the enemy had six of our batteries in their possession.—All of these were turned against us and used during the battle, but were recaptured in the rout of the second day.

Taylor's Chicago Battery had one man killed and ten wounded.

The disabled guns were drawn off the field by hand.

Willard's Chicago Battery had five men killed and thirty wounded.

Gen. Buell's whole army has arrived at the field of battle, with the exception of Mitchell's division, and is posted in the advance.

The enemy's loss is much heavier than ours, both in killed and wounded.

Ours in killed, wounded, and prisoners is not less than 10,000.

One New Orleans regiment, the Louisiana Tigers, was almost entirely left on the battle field, killed or wounded. They were nearly all wealthy young men, and were dressed in an elegant and picturesque Zouave uniform.

Gen. Prentiss escaped from the enemy on Tuesday, and came into camp alone and on foot. In the confusion of retreat he managed to elude rebel vigilance, and after many perils in getting through both lines, arrived in safety. He was wounded during the battle, but not seriously.

Col. David Stuart of Chicago is wounded in the breast, and, it is reported, seriously. It is thought the ball penetrated the lungs.

The death of Gen. A. Sydney Johnson is confirmed by the most conclusive statements. His body is in the possession of our troops.

In the flank movement, on the first day, the Eighth Iowa Regiment was captured almost *en masse;* but few of them escaped, and none were recaptured.

The Second Michigan battery was captured by the enemy and recaptured by our troops three or four times. There was more fighting over it than any other battery on the field.

The time of its second capture General Beauregard urged forward three regiments in person, and received a bullet wound in the arm from a volley delivered by our troops.

Our troops pursued the enemy but five miles from the river, and the two armies are now encamped within sight of one another.

Beauregard is well intrenched, with communications opened to both railroads.

The artillery duel on the afternoon of the first day is described as being magnificent.

The two armies, by tacit consent, ceased fighting, and the artillery ranged in front of each line and in great force opened upon each other.

For nearly two hours a contest raged which shook the earth for miles around and filled the air with a stunning roar.

The iron storm tore all intermediate objects into fragments, and carried death in every direction.

Night closed the scene, and the contending armies laid down in their tracks to rest

Beauregard intended to make his attack two days previously, but extraordinary rains impeded his progress and delayed his arrival on the ground. Had he attacked at the time he intended, Buell could not have reached the spot in time to have saved us from defeat.

The steamer Woodford arrived from Pittsburg to day, with about 250 secession prisoners taken at that place.

The body of Gen. Wallace was brought down on the boat.

A deserter that came down says that the rebels encamped within 1,200 yards of our camps on Saturday night, and planted 24 pieces of cannon, and could hear the tattoo of our drums.

The report that General Prentiss escaped is untrue. He is still a prisoner.

Cairo, April 13.

A shell from the gunboat Tyler or Pittsburg took part of the leg off of General Hindman, killed his horse and about twenty-five of his men. He commanded the Arkansas Brigade.

There were three Johnsons killed in the rebel army at the battle: Bushrod, A. Sydney and the provisional Governor of Kentucky.

The rebels had 135 regiments averaging from 300 to 800. He thinks the total number of their force about 70,000.

The Battle on the Tennessee.

St. Louis, April 10.

The *Democrat* has the following from Cairo in relation to the battle at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee:

The disposition of the Confederates in the attack was in the form of a letter V.—The point penetrated Prentiss' division, which consisted of raw recruits who could not stand the shock, and fell back, causing great confusion among our troops on the left.

This charge would have resulted in turning our left wing, and the capture of a large portion of Prentiss' and Sherman's divisions, but for the gunbosts Tyler and Lexington, which beat the enemy back by firing into his ranks shot and shell.

Great blame is attached to Generals Prentiss and Sherman, who, it is said, had no scouts out, and only a very small picket guard. Information of the approach of the rebel army is said to have been given to those Generals by persons from the country, but it was disregarded, and no preparations made to receive the enemy.

Sherman was on the left; Prentiss was next to him; Generals Hurlbut and McClernand occupied the centre; General Sherman held the right.

The onset of the rebels was terrible. It was received first by Prentiss and Sherman. By 10 o'clock a. m., our whole line, from right to left, was engaged. Our line was five miles back of Pittsburg, and we were driven back to the river. The slaughter was great, and officers who participated at Fort Donelson say that fight in no way compares with this in fierceness.

The gunboats continued firing all of Sunday night.

At 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, General Buell marched to Pittsburg from Savannah. About this time a great portion of his command reached the river opposite Pittsburg and rent the air with cheers. This inspired our men who had been driven back with fury during the day, and the tide of affairs changed.

A large body of Buell's force were crossed Sunday evening and night, by fifteen or twenty transports.

Sunday night Gen. Lew. Wallace got up from Crumps landing with 19,000 men.—With this reinforcement the fight was renewed on Monday morning, and raged the hottest from 9 to 2 p. m., by which time a force of 40,000 men from Buell's army had crossed the river at Pittsburg.

One ravine between Hurlbut's and Prentiss' divisions is said to have been literally filled with dead rebels.

Rebel prisoners say they had orders to kill as many of our officers as possible.—Their officers fought in disguise, ours in their uniforms, which was the cause of their being distinguished and so many of them killed.

OTHER DISPATCHES.

Cairo, April 10.

Our informants left the battle field on Wednesday morning at five o'clock. The rebels attacked General B. M. Prentiss' Brigade at six o'clook on Sunday morning, while eating breakfast. It consisted of the

61st Illinois—Col. Fry.
16th Wisconsin—Col. Benjamin Allen.
24th Indiana—Col. A. P. Hovey.
71st Ohio—Col. Rodney Mason.

The rebels are said to be 129,000 strong. General Prentiss had no artillery. His brigade was cut to pieces and forced to retire, with General Prentiss and many others prisoners.

At twelve m. the entire line was fiercely engaged, but in full retreat.

At 4 o'clock the enemy had taken Schwartz's battery, 6 guns; Dresser's battery, 2 guns; (all Illinois batteries;) 2 rifled 50 pounders of an Ohio battery, and 6 guns of another Ohio battery, name not given.

Thousands of our soldiers had taken refuge under the bank of the river, and utterly refused to fight. In fact they could not, for officers and men were in inextricable confusion. The army seemed utterly demoralized.

General Mitchell's division, which had made a forced march from Shelbyville, about this time arrived on the opposite bank with 15,000 men, and were ferried across during the evening and night.

The Federal gunboats Lexington and Tyler opened a tremendous fire of shell upon the enemy and kept it up every half hour during the night, saving the army from utter ruin. They set the woods on fire, and many of the dead rebels were burned.—At 7 p. m. the firing generally ceased. At midnight the rebels attempted to plant a battery within 300 yards of our siege guns, but they were drived back by the gunboats and siege guns, supported by three regiments of Mitchell's division.

Our informant persists in estimating our loss on Sunday at 3,000 killed and 5,000 wounded as a low figure. It was undoubtedly tremendous.

Monday, during the night, the rebels were reinforced by Price and Van Dorn, from Arkansas, with a very large force.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

ROOM OF THE COMMON COUNCIL
JOLIET April, 2d, 1862.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Present His Honor the Mayor and Ald. Werner, Doolittle, Galvin, Strong, Scheidt, Theiler, Cook, Goodell, Leo, and Caswell.

Reading of minutes of previous meeting d