

...ing claims for taxes paid on erroneous assessments recommending that the county tax be paid on such assessments be refunded by the county.

JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.
Tuesday, October 6, 1863.

The Constitution and the Rights and Duties of the People Under It.

Vattel, the celebrated French writer and jurist, defines a constitution as a fundamental regulation that determines the manner in which the public authority is to be exercised. In it is seen the form by which the nation acts as a body politic, and what are the duties of the governors and the rights of the governed.

The same writer regards the constitution of a country as the basis of the public tranquility, the firmest support of political authority, and a security for the liberty of the citizens. But he adds that this constitution is a vain phantom, if its provisions be not religiously observed. The nation then ought to watch very attentively, in order to render it respected by those who govern and by the people destined to obey.

To attack a constitution of a nation, is a capital crime against society; and if those guilty of it be invested with authority, they add to this crime a perfidious abuse of the power with which they are intrusted. The nation ought constantly to repress them with its utmost vigor and vigilance, as the importance of the case requires.

A further truthful remark by Vattel is, that it is a very uncommon thing to see the constitution of a nation or State openly and boldly opposed. And he adds that it is against the nature of things that a nation should be so divided on its government. Sudden revolutions strike the imagination; their secret springs are developed. But people are apt to overlook the changes that insensibly happen by a long train of steps that are not slightly marked.

It would be surprising to see an important society, to show from history how many States have thus entirely changed their nature and lost their original constitutions. If we would do this in our country, people would no longer shut their eyes to the innovations which have been made upon our constitution.

And Junius, the great English writer, exhorted British freemen never to suffer invasions of their constitution, without determined, persevering resistance. It is for legally resisting innovations upon our constitution by the Administration the Democrats are classed as Copperheads and traitors. But they will not be deterred from their duty by vile, pernicious epithets. The history of the past two years exhibit the insidious workings of the encroachments upon the constitution by those whose sworn duty it is to protect it. With the tyrants plea of necessity, the Administration has trampled upon all the civil rights assured by the constitution, until the year of our government has changed to a despotism. It is to put a stop to these encroachments and innovations that the Democracy are organizing for next year's campaign.

Iroquois Democracy.
The gallant Democracy of Iroquois county have entered the contest for the ensuing election, with a will which bodes no good to the stoddy patriots. They have nominated a ticket, as well as the shoddies, and go into the contest confident of success. E. K. Farmer, their nominee for County Treasurer, is one of the oldest and most substantial citizens of that county. As a Democrat, he has never wavered from the doctrine of the party as understood and enunciated by Jefferson and Jackson. In adversity as well as prosperity, he has remained the firm supporter of the constitution, never giving encouragement to the despisers of the Union, whether of the Jeff. Davis stamp, or of the Sumner and Lovjoy stamp. His election will be certain.

The nominees for School Commissioner, J. B. Eay, and the nominee for County Surveyor, John Wilson, are also well fitted for the positions for which they are presented.

With such a ticket the Democracy of Iroquois can go into the contest with assurance of success. Let them rally all the opponents of negro equality, and carry their county by five hundred majority.

\$375,000,000!
It is calculated, says a recent Washington dispatch, that the above figures will about meet the Quartermaster's account for the fiscal year, closing on the 30th June.

This is moderate for that one branch of the negro-freedom machine.

When the commissary, the soldiers' pay, and the miscellaneous departments are added, and, on top of that, the navy, and the myriad of unmentionable incidents, will cost into thousands of millions, as the annual cost of the experiment of the Republican party for negro equality, a strong government, everlasting debt, taxation and national degradation.

What shall we do then?
The Boston Herald, a paper that has had some sense heretofore, adopts the argument of the "War Democrats," and says: "Let us wait until the rebellion is over, and until the country is out of danger from any interference on the part of France or Great Britain; and then, if men in high places have shown their trust, the people can vote them down."

Yes, but how about it "if the men in high places" have fixed the matter so the people cannot vote them down? That is the question.

No despot ever trampled a patient and offending people's liberties to the dust but made use of the same argument; and we go further—no administration ever made use of that argument, that had no designs against the rights and liberties of the people.

The Republicans make a great boast of the result of the recent election in Maine. We cannot see any occasion for their great rejoicings. They have hardly held their own. They had 17,381 majority in 1856, 16,322 in 1860, 16,993 in 1861, and about 15,000 now. They discarded their name and called themselves the Union party, and nominated a man for Governor who had always been a Democrat—voted that ticket last year. They avowed no principles but a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The 100th Regiment Nearly Annihilated.

Accounts from the battle-field of Chickamauga leave no doubts of the terrible fate of the 100th Illinois regiment, which was made up exclusively from this county.

Capt. Burrell, of the Plainfield company, and Lieutenants Patterson, of this city, and McDonald, of Lockport, the two former wounded and the latter sick, have arrived here since the great battle—and they confirm our worst fears.

The 100th regiment, it is said, rebelled upon the second division of the rebel army, but after a most desperate hand to hand conflict, were compelled to retire before vastly superior numbers. The noble fellows fought gallantly and marched into the very jaws of death, without flinching.

When the enemy opened fire upon them, the scene was most appalling. The ground was literally covered with the dead and wounded. More than two-thirds of the regiment were either killed or wounded—most of the wounded and all of the killed fell into the hands of the enemy.

The noble Colonel Bartleson fell, it is feared, mortally wounded while leading his brave boys into the conflict. His fate is not known to a certainty, as he fell into the hands of the enemy soon after he was wounded. Lieut. C. L. Waterman was wounded, and had his horse shot from under him as was that of Major Hammond.—Indeed it is said the air was completely blue with bullets.

It is wonderful that a single man escaped so concentrated and immense was the fire of the enemy.

No correct account of the casualties has been received yet, but it is hoped the painful suspense will be removed during the week.

Among the killed are reported the names of Daniel Linberger, John B. Morey, V. D. Perkins, A. D. M. Spafford, E. S. Miner, Joseph Sloan, J. Perrington, G. Bush, John Barrett, John Bez, Henry Koch and T. L. Parker.

Lieut. Bartlett, L. L. Warren, E. Mahony, Sergeant Lewis Linberger, Benjamin Byer, A. N. Chamberlain, Charles C. Sampson and Sergeant Harter, are dangerously wounded.

One account states that the regiment went into the fight with 300 men and only 83 were reported fit for duty after the battle. But notwithstanding the terrible slaughter we learn that the regiment is yet willing to march to the front of the battle at the command of the proper officer.

A little more than a year ago, the 980 young men, who composed the 100th regiment of Illinois Infantry, took leave of their friends at the Alton and St. Louis railroad depot in this city. There was a vast crowd assembled on that occasion, and there were many tender parting scenes, yet the pride and hope of the multitude and the gallant young soldiers who were starting for the scene of mortal strife, pervaded over gloomy forebodings.

But how is it now? A little more than a year has elapsed, and the noble regiment that went out from our city, 980 strong, is reduced to 83 men fit for duty. Disease and the battle field have done their work, until there is scarcely a company left of the entire regiment. Ever since the brave boys left here, the work of depletion has gradually but constantly progressed.—But this last stroke at Chickamauga was the most fatal of all.

We have few comments to offer on the subject of this calamity to the Will County regiment at present. Many of those who have fallen were our best friends, and with their bereaved relatives, we mourn their loss. Our county, indeed, is almost shrouded in mourning at the fearful result, and their abolition policy, will be held to a fearful accountability for the bloody sacrifice.

A Prophecy Fulfilled!
Daniel Webster, the great statesman, left the following prophecy on record, which has been literally fulfilled within the last two years: "If (said Mr. Webster) the infernal Abolitionists ever get the power in their hands they will override the constitution; set the Supreme Court at defiance; change and make laws to suit themselves; lay waste the farms, and burn the houses, and Triggs, and other such mad dog, and next Friday a great daylight procession of the Democracy in Cincinnati takes place. Pugh, Seymour, and others are not to be forgotten."

Mr. Pugh, who has returned from a campaign into the State, reports the uprising of the people for the democratic ticket as greater than ever known before. Mr. P. is confident that the people of the State are struggling hard for victory, and that democracy are now in fine spirits and sanguine of success.

What is the Matter.
A New York dispatch of Tuesday evening is as follows: "The Commercial says gold advanced to 141 1/2 last evening after the regular business had closed. The market was to-day, partly under the influence of a heavy speculation, said to be nearly half a million, and partly under reports of adverse prices of cotton. The market closed at 141 1/2, but advanced to 144 by 11 o'clock, from which it receded to 142 1/2 at closing."

From Washington, where every telegraphic utterance is at the disposal of the official managers of the government machine, there has not been "much of a shower" in Georgia; that Chickamauga is nothing—no more than Frederickburg. That "all is well" and "nobody to blame." Rosecrans being safe in the "fortress" of Chattanooga. This is "satisfactory" at Washington. If true, we have no substantial reason given there, or satisfactory explanation of Rosecrans' reverses. The country has only to understand that Washington is satisfied with the "offering" and "anguish" of the northwest is quadrupled.—Washington is satisfied; but Wall Street, the most tender monitor nerve of the republic, is severely touched, giving rise to doubts, which show a general feeling of uneasiness. What is the matter? Why is it that the government people at Washington, who must know the real state of things, keep the public in the dark? It is sufficient that the Washington gamblers are satisfied; the general public, and especially the great northwest, just now, whose interests are at stake, are stark and stiff, or mourning cripples, in the hills of Georgia. "Gen. Rosecrans receives his supplies by wagon from Stevenson. The rumor that Rosecrans' supplies were cut off is not credited. Rosecrans is confined to his works around Chattanooga, our lines extending to the river, above and below him. His defenses are strong, and thought to be superior that no assault will be made."

The Leaguers Convention.

On next Tuesday the members of the mid-night political cabals and the sympathizers of Samba hold their convention for the nomination of candidates.

The Joliet Republican exhibits considerable solicitude on the subject, evidently fearful that the people—the honest men of the county who are opposed to secret political societies and negro equality—will not sanction the movement or support the men who may be selected by such a tribunal. And we can assure our contemporary that his fears are well founded.

The white man of Will county is opposed to any such political amalgamation, and on the day of election will manifest it at the polls. No matter who may be endorsed by the Shoddies next Tuesday, they will not be endorsed by the people.

"Copperheads."
A Troy soldier recently wrote home a very sensible letter about "Copperheads," in the course of which he says: "I thought that there was a riot in Troy, a short time ago, and that the Copperheads did it."

I don't know what you call a Copperhead in Troy, but in the army of the Potomac, if a man says he is a Democrat, he is called a Copperhead. That is the name I know by. I don't know any other name. But I don't care for any name. I care for the man who will do all the hard fighting, and will die for the free ones we are fighting for. I care for the man who will stand by the side of the brave boys, and will do all the hard fighting, and will die for the free ones we are fighting for.

The Abolitionists stay at home to form loyal Leagues and hold all the fat offices; but they have no liking for the smell of powder. Illinois has sent forty thousand over her quota; but Gov. Andrew's "swarms," and Greeley's "Thirty three hundred thousand," have not yet started.

From Chattanooga.
Chattanooga, Oct. 3.
Our ambulances, to the number of 200, sent within the enemy's lines under flag of truce, to fall out with the rebels, and to eat while in the hands of the enemy was combated, with water. The rebels were then very kindly, expressing their regret that they could not provide for them better.

The information received in reference to Gen. Lytle, is that his body is buried, and his remains will be sent to his friends, and his friends may readily find it. The rebels refuse to permit the bodies of wounded or deceased officers to be removed. Only private soldiers are permitted to return to our lines.

Capt. Lordeck died on Sunday. His grave, and that of Col. Will Jones, have been marked.

Our army retain 52 of our surgeons and who fell into their hands during the battle. Our ambulances returned to their lines this A. M., conveying back the wounded soldiers, and the remains of the dead.

Both armies are industriously fortifying, and the respective pickets are within a stone's throw of each other.

The two divisions of the rebel army are reported at Harrison's Landing, and a rebel cavalry was detected this A. M. in an attempt to ford the river above us.

The report of the battle by the agent of the rebel forces, is that the rebels are very indignant among the troops. His statement that Reynolds and Brannon were the only divisions that were thrown into confusion is incorrect. I learn from Gen. Thomas that the rebels of the 1st division is the fact; that to the obstinate bravery of these commands the army is largely indebted for its safety. Reynolds moved out on Sunday, and Brannon, though his ammunition was exhausted, only changed front, the left resting on the old line, and prepared to oppose the advance of the rebels.

Our wounded are well cared for, and are very comfortably situated.

Lieut. Col. Housholder is a prisoner, but not wounded.

From Cincinnati.
Cincinnati, Oct. 3.
Gov. Thomas H. Seymour will be in Circleville on the 6th, and in Cincinnati on the 9th, and address the democracy.

To-day a large number of military hospital patients in Covington were discharged, and 40 negro contrabands employed in their stead, carrying out the policy that the whites must submit to be supplanted by negroes.

The republican meeting at Carthage to-day was entirely attended by government contractors, military, and negroes. Gov. Patterson, Hon. H. M. Johnson, Judge Triggs, and others were present, and they were all in favor of the war.

From Washington.

New York, October 2.
The Washington special to the World says: "Returned prisoners who reached here to-day declare that A. P. Hill still commands the Richmond defenses with about 8,000 men, and that Longstreet reinforced Bragg three weeks since with 28,000 men."

The Cabinet is said to be equally divided on the Missouri question. Attorney General Bates, brother-in-law of Governor Gamble, and Postmaster General Blair, are very strong against the removal of General Schofield. Several members of the delegation declare to-day that the latter will be superseded, though it is quite certain that the President has given no assurance to that effect."

A Washington special to the New York Tribune says: "We are enabled, upon the best authority, to state that the 60,000 men who are any further draft than the one last ordered and now in progress, is contemplated by the Government."

A square of rebel guerrillas made a dash upon one of our trains near E. I. Falls to-day, but, discovering a strong guard, they dashed."

The Washington special of the Herald says: "There is no foundation whatever for the rumors said to be in circulation in New York that there has been any interruption of the line of communication between the army of Rosecrans and its base of supplies. The latest official information from that quarter indicates that matters are progressing as favorably as can be expected, and no apprehension of disaster of any kind is entertained abroad."

Dr. V. Ham, Medical Inspector of the Department of Washington, has been ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans as Medical Director, in his diplomatic language, receive another name.

The Paris journals estimate the insertion in the Monitor of the Polish memorandum on the subject of a moral recognition as belittling.

Russia.—The Russian Emperor, in a speech, had promised reforms and extended privileges.

Eleven non-placed gunboats, with torpedoes, will be completed by spring.

Twenty thousand men, it is reported, are stationed in Finland.

The Emperor of the Greeks has ordered St. Petersburg on the 20th.

No more leaves are given to naval officers.

The Rumanians were defeated on the 30th of September, and at Mogoren on the 31st.

The Rumanians massacred a great many inhabitants at Lutomer.

The Russians had plundered several houses in Warsaw.

From Mexico.
New York, Oct. 3.
Mexican dates of the 12th ult. confirm the fact that Delgado has been placed at the head of Juarez's Cabinet. He proposes the following plan:

To gather independent men of all parties to form a national party; to agree to such intervention as proposed; to elect a President, adding also the United States and to disown all political acts now due in Mexico.

Durango had been attacked by 400 Mexican revolutionists, who were routed. Gen. Zalazola Minister of War, and Nurey of the Treasury, under Juarez.

From Europe.

Cape Race, Oct. 2.
The Saxonia, from Southampton, 22d arrived at this point at noon to-day.

The London Times says: "The fate of Charleston is virtually decided. It falls is only a question of time."

Mr. Mason sent to Earl Russell, on Monday, a notification that he has been instructed by the Richmond government to withdraw from England. Mr. Mason proceeds to Paris.

La France says a Federal steam corvette had arrived at Brazil from Madeira, having been sent with another Federal corvette, in pursuit of the Florida. The Florida leaves Brest on the 23d, completely repaired, and proceeds immediately to rendezvous with the corvette, which is at Lisbon, and attack her before she can be joined by the one at Brest, which is repairing.

La France says the Federal corvette Keokuk will be treated at first like the Florida. Both belligerents will enjoy the same rights and advantages.

The Confederate loan was quoted at 29 3/40 discount; French rents 71/80; Consols 93 1/2; 94 for money. Napoleon will receive the Mexican diplomat on his return from Trieste.

The Memorial Diplomatique says that England has entered into an engagement to acknowledge the present Mexican government as soon as Maximilian announces to the Spanish his final acceptance of England and France will then immediately accredit official representatives.

England has promised to favor every means for the realization of a loan necessary to place Mexico in a position to fulfill her obligations abroad.

La France says that, if three powers make a common communication to Russia, it will be of a different character to the ordinary notes, and in diplomatic language, receive another name.

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From Baltimore.

New York, Oct. 3.
The Herald's sensation Baltimore correspondent says that "Johnston's army in Northern Georgia numbers 135,000, with 34 batteries. Lee's force amounts to 62,000 infantry, 18,000 cavalry, and 200 guns, unless Ewell's corps has been sent to Johnston, which would reduce Lee's army to 30,000. The rebels expect to gain Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Memphis, and then send back to Lee Longstreet's corps, with 50,000 additional men, to attack Washington."

The same correspondent says: "A rebel military council composed of Davis, Lee, Johnston and Beauregard, held at Richmond the last of August, agreed to arm all the slaves in the South immediately, expecting thus to add 400,000 men to their army, and as many more a year hence."

From Charleston.
Fortress Monroe, Oct. 3.
The U. S. steamer Massachusetts arrived to-day, from Charleston last Wednesday night.

Our works on Morris Island were progressing rapidly.

The rebel batteries shell our workmen constantly, but few casualties are reported.

Gen. Gilmore occasionally shells Fort Moultrie quick.

Capt. Munger's Company.
The following letter from Capt. Munger, discloses the casualties of his company in the late battle:

CHATTANOUGA, Sept. 25.
For the information of those in Will Co. who had friends in Co. G of the 100th Regt. I will submit the following report of casualties that occurred in my Co. in the engagement on the 19th and 20th inst.

Killed—Corpl. Gottlieb Weidner; privates, Mathew Bush, Albert Deal, Severly wounded—Francis Lafayette, shoulder, J. Pearson, side and leg, Alexander Moor, face, George H. Leg, shoulder, Wm. Shaw, elbow shattered, John C. Batterman, leg broken, Lewis L. Warren, leg, Joe W. Tucker, fresh wound in right leg, Simon H. Smith, shoulder in leg, W. B. Hunt, shoulder hit twice, Corp. Russell, arm.

Slightly wounded—Jennett Goodson, Simon Burton, arm, Frank Adams, face, Enoch Dodge, face, Joshua Bush, ran over by cannon.

Missing—Sergt. James J. Harley. 3 Killed. 1 Missing. 1 Missing.

All these (Shaw, Moor and Tucker) were killed and wounded during the engagement of the 19th. Most of our wounded are now in our own Hospitals. Warren, Lafayette, Pearson, Batterman and Price, were sent to the hospital at Fort Moultrie, and are now in the enemy's hands, but are well cared for, as a detail of Surgeons and Nurses were left to attend to our wounded. Abundant supplies were also sent to us. I have a reliable surgeon who has come from there since we were captured, and he has seen all our wounded, and he states that all our wounded are well cared for and well treated by the Confederates.

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The GREAT BATTLE.

Letter from Capt. Godard.
We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter written by Captain Godard of Co. H, 100th Ill. Regiment, at intervals during the battle of Chickamauga, to his wife of this city:

The battle so long anticipated is now in progress. As I write I hear the confused roar of cannon on the right and left, the enemy apparently endeavoring to flank us, but as yet without success.

With armies since our arrival here received large reinforcements. The enemy advanced yesterday morning and fell upon our lines from right to left all day and last evening just before dark made an attack upon our extreme left, and for a short time drove our men back, but they soon rallied and drove the rebels back and regained all the ground lost, and took quite a large number of prisoners.

This morning the fighting commenced on the left of our line of battle, and has been very heavy ever since. There is something grand and glorious that sends a thrill through our ranks. I do not hear the roll of musketry and the roar of artillery—how exciting—how low to all danger—yet how many brave fellows are bidding a long farewell to earthy joys and sorrow, and how many loved ones are being made desolate.

Sunday morning, Sept. 20. I write this morning with a sad, sorrowful heart. The horrors of war! At half past 2 our division was ordered to line on the double quick, and marched to the left where the battle was raging with undiminished ardor. Reaching our position at 11 o'clock we were ordered to march behind the 8th Ind. and 6th Ohio batteries. Scarcely had we got into position when the troops in front of us gave way and came rushing through our lines in wild confusion.

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