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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The full details of the late outrages in Detroit, will be widely read. These disturbances are the direct results of the teachings of Copperhead journals.

Our news from Vicksburg is light, but indicates progress, and the promise of warm work near at hand. It seems certain that the rebels have lost the Indianola by a gallant and successful movement of our forces yet unexplained.

THE DETROIT MOB.

A depraved Copperhead mob fell upon the colored people of Detroit the other day, and murdered and burned many in their homes, and destroyed by fire the humble dwellings of scores of negro families. This fiendish outrage on the negroes is not on account of their color, but simply because they happen to be *free*. The black man is never hated where he is a slave. Let him only be known as the "property" of a Southern aristocrat, and he is regarded with respectful deference by the canaille. Not one of them would think of harming him. He is not odious in their sight when in bondage. His color or race is not considered offensive to them. He can travel the streets in peace and safety, whether he is jet black, yellow, or white as themselves. The mobbites do not object to dwelling and laboring in the same city where there may be tens of thousands of "niggers," as in New Orleans—provided they are slaves. If the colored people of Detroit had been chattels, no mob would have assailed them. If any individual among them committed a crime, he alone would be punished. The innocent would not be molested or assassinated. If the negroes of Detroit were ten times as numerous, all black as charcoal, and at the same time were slaves, the rabble would not dream of molesting or maltreating them. Indeed, if they did, the owners would bring them to summary grief, as they do the "poor white trash" in the South whenever the latter happen to injure or molest the precious "nigger property." But this re-straint is hardly necessary, as the rabble rather like "niggers" if they are slaves, and feel no malicious, deadly animosity towards them.

If a black man be free, he is regarded with an evil eye by the ignorant whites. It is alleged that he takes the bread out of their mouths; that he then competes with them in the labor market and injures them. But, strange to say, they make no such charge when he is a slave. He may then work at any trade his master may select, and work sixteen hours a day, but there is no fault found. On the contrary, if the "poor white trash" see him idle, they are sure to tell his owner of it. But let him be free, and the same class of people feel outraged if they catch him doing a day's work. It is then he is charged with the crime of snatching the bread out of their mouths and elbowing them out of employment!

A *slave* negro that performs much labor is not considered as competing with the laboring class of whites; but a *free* negro that works industriously is looked upon as a competitor who deserves mobbing or death. If the free black man, finding himself crowded out of employment and persecuted when caught working, remains idle, then the same rabble raise the cry against him of laziness and vagabondage. It is alleged in such cases that niggers hate to work, would rather steal than labor, and are good for nothing set of lazy drones who ought to have masters placed over them to make them work.

There is no cure for this unreasonable, unhappy animosity, but in the total extirpation of slavery. The minds of the ignorant have been poisoned by the lies and sophistries of the slave-mongers and their satraps. To their devilish influence can be traced the murderous assault upon the handfull of free blacks in Detroit, and the bitter hatred of every colored man who is free. These same slave-holders are drenching our beloved country in blood, and imperiling the very *existence* of free institutions; but instead of being regarded as parricides and enemies of human rights, as they are—they are defended, supported and justified by the very class of whites who are degraded, shunned and robbed by them. Every Copperhead in the North is a pitiable, though willing tool, of the oligarchy. Destroy slavery, and these poor dupes will recover their rights and rise in the scale of manhood, and the fell spirit that murdered and burned the defenseless negroes of Detroit for no better reason than that they were free, will be exorcised, and in its place there will arise respect for law and human rights. Heaven speed the day.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

Action of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

The New York Chamber of Commerce held its usual monthly meeting on Friday afternoon, Peletiah Perit, Esq., presiding. The discussions were of great national interest and were participated by a large number of members.

The following letter was received from Hon. I. N. Arnold:

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1863.

SIR—I enclose you a printed copy of the call for a national convention at Chicago for enlarging the canals. I trust the enlightened and truly national Chamber of Commerce of New York will appreciate the importance of the movement, and give it aid and co-operation. There are several other names to be added to the call, but this need not delay action.

Very respectfully your obdient servant,
ISAAC N. ARNOLD.

The Chamber listeded to some interesting remarks from Jonathan Sturgis and S. B. Ruggles, on the subject of enlarging the canal communication between the Mississippi and Atlantic.

Mr. Ruggles continued at some length to speak in favor of the canal enlargement movement, and the Convention for that purpose to be held at Chicago in June.

Mr. Ruggles then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which he supported in some forcible remarks:

WHEREAS, At the city of Washington, on the 2d of March inst., ninety-eight members of the Congress of the United States, largely representing the patriotism and intelligence of that honorable body, published their call for a convention at Chicago on the first Tuesday of June, of "all those interested in the enlargement of the canals between the valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic," regarding them as of great national, commercial and military importance, and as tending to promote the development, prosperity and unity of our whole country, and in that call especially invited the "co-operation and aid of the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, agricultural societies and business associations of the country;" therefore,

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of New York, reiterating the opinions they have heretofore expressed of the necessity of the work in question, cordially accept the invitation thus extended by so large a portion of the national legislature.

Resolved, That, for the purpose of being duly represented in said Convention, a committee of twenty-five members of this body be appointed by the President, whose special duty it shall be to present to the Convention such authentic information as they shall be able to furnish as to the necessity, value and cost of the proposed work; and that whenever said committee shall be convened on due notice, five of their number shall constitute a quorum, and that said committee be empowered to fill any vacancies in their number.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

☞ The idea of sustaining the Government in time of a perilous war, and fighting to the death the Administration by which the war must be carried on is (says the Nashville *Union*,) the offspring of a weak brain or a false heart. It is like lauding virtue in the abstract, and picking your neighbor's pockets in practice.

☞ There is to be a grand Union rally of the loyal citizens of the Toledo Congressional District at Toledo, on the 18th inst.

THE BLOODY RIOT AT DETROIT

A Fiendish and Unrelenting Mob.

Barbarous Treatment of Unresisting Women and Children.

PALTRY AND COWARDLY CONDUCT OF THE DETROIT AUTHORITIES.

After the Rioters have Actually Exhausted Themselves the Military are Called out.

Detroit Eternally Disgraced.

[From the Detroit Free Press, 7th.]

Yesterday was the bloodiest day that ever dawned upon Detroit. The feeling of revenge and hatred which had been engendered by the late outrage on the person of a little orphan girl culminated in the most brutal and bloody riot that ever disgraced any community. Early in the morning the symptoms of the riot began to manifest themselves, growing stronger as the day progressed, until the final eruption and fatal and disastrous consequences which resulted. It seemed as though the minds of the men who constituted the vast crowd which assembled in and around the City Hall in the forenoon were bent on murderous mischief. They were resolved that the negro Faulkner should forfeit his life at their hands, be his verdict and sentence what it might.

At about half-past twelve, after the adjournment of the court, the clouds which portended the coming storm began to gather. The mob first manifested the day by petty persecutions of any negroes who chanced to come in the vicinity of the City Hall. Any of that unfortunate race who happened along were subjected to kicks, cuffs and blows, and were liable to be butchered upon the streets. Even women and children were not exempt, several of them being abused in a most shameful and outrageous manner.

These proceedings continued without interruption until the re-assembling of the court, when all who could obtain ingress into the hall did so, and the street became comparatively quiet. But it was a quiet that nurtured rather than diminished the fierce passions of the enraged and uncontrollable men who had set themselves up in defiance of the law. Even in the very halls of justice there were grave apprehensions that violence would be committed.

In order to quell the disturbance, and to deliver the prisoner safe to the jailor, the Detroit Provost Guard had been ordered to escort him to the jail. Their arrival in front of the City Hall was greeted by threats of defiance from the crowd, who became more excited as the prospect of gratifying their bloodthirsty vengeance upon the negro became less favorable. The Guard formed in line upon Monroe Avenue, and, everything being prepared for a vigorous defense, Faulkner was led down by the officers into the street. As the mob got sight of their intended victim, the yells, groans, and hisses were almost deafening, and nothing but the fixed bayonets of the soldiers could have prevented them from rushing upon and tearing him to pieces. And it was with great difficulty they were kept back. The throng of people which followed the prisoner to the jail was immense, and could only be estimated by thousands.

It was not until they had neared the jail that the riot commenced in earnest. Notwithstanding the array of flashing bayonets, and the danger of being shot down in the attempt, a large number of the rioters simultaneously rushed for the prisoner, and came very near rescuing him. But he was got into the prison inclosure unharmed, without a single sacrifice. After this was accomplished, without orders from any reliable authority, a number of random shots were fired promiscuously into the crowd by the Provost Guard, several of them taking effect, and one man, Charles Langer, being instantly killed, shot through the heart.

The Provost Guard, after this display, hurried back to the barracks, leaving the crowd to disperse at their leisure.

The cry of death and vengeance ran through the crowd like an electric shock. The sight of the bleeding corpse of the dead man, and the groans of a half dozen who were wounded, kindled anew the flames of insubordination and frenzy. The Germans, especially, were maddened beyond description, because their countryman had been sacrificed, as they thought and expressed it, to protect a negro who was deserving of torture and death. The excitement among all classes, however, was intense. Being baffled in their attempt to rescue the criminal, they sought other channels to give vent to their malice.

The first house where a negro family resided, one end of which was used as a cooper shop, situated on Beaubien street, was assaulted with bricks, paving stones and clubs. About a dozen negroes were at work in the shop or stopping in the house at the time. The most of them were armed, and fired several shots into the crowd from the windows, taking effect in several instances, but not fatally injuring any one, as far as could be ascertained.

As each shot from the negro hovel reverberated through the vicinity, the fiendishness of the mob became more manifest, and their desperation more dreadful. The firearms in possession of the negroes deterred them from entering, for it would have been almost certain death for any man to attempt it. Any missile that could be conveniently obtained was hurled at the rendezvous of the negroes, the windows and doors burst open, and everything destroyed which could be seen by those outside. Finally, finding that they could not be forced out of their hiding-place in any other manner, the match of the incendiary was placed at one end of the building, and in a very short time the flames spread so as to envelop almost the entire building. The scene at this time was one that utterly baffles description. With the building a perfect sheet of livid flame, and outside a crowd of bloodthirsty rioters, some of whom were standing at the doors with revolvers in their hands, waiting for their victims to appear, it was a truly pitiable and sickening sight.

The poor wretches inside were almost frantic with fright, undecided whether to remain and die by means of the devouring element, or suffer the almost certain fate which awaited them at the hands of the merciless crowd. There was no more mercy extended to the suffering creatures than would have been shown to a rattle snake. No tears could move, no supplication assuage the awful frenzy and demoniacal spirit of revenge which had taken possession of that mass of people. One colored woman made her appearance at the door with a little child in her arms, and appealed to the mob for mercy. The monstrous fact must be told, her tearful appeals were met with a shower of bricks, stones and clubs, driving herself and the baby in her arms back into the burning building. At this juncture one man, moved to mercy, at this cowardly and inhuman act, rushed to her assistance, bravely and nobly protecting her person from the violence which threatened her. But the negroes found no such protection. They were driven gradually to the windows and doors, where they were murderously assailed with every species of weapons, including axes, spades and clubs, and everything which could be used as a means of attack. The frightened creatures were almost insane with fright as their persecutors were with madness. As they came out they were beaten and bruised in a terrible manner, their shrieks and groans only exciting the mob to further exertions in their brutal work. Several of them were knocked down with axes and left for dead, but who afterwards recovered only to be again set upon and cruelly beaten to insensibility.

The scenes which followed were of a similar nature. Old men, eighty years of age, were not in the least respected, but knocked down with the same fiendish vindictiveness which characterized all the other proceedings of the day. After the first building had been reduced to ashes, the appetite for arson had only been whetted, and not at all appeased. As night approached they grew bolder, and did not scruple to commit the worst crimes upon the calander with perfect impunity. The houses on Lafayette street, between Beaubien and St. Antoine, were literally sacked of their contents, and the furniture piled in the middle of the street and burned. Among the articles constituting the bonfires, a large number of musical instruments could be discovered—base viols, violins, banjos, guitars, accordeons, and almost every musical instrument in existence. Feather beds were ripped open and the contents scattered over the streets, and everything totally destroyed. Then, not satisfied with having destroyed every vestige of furniture, the torch was applied to the buildings, and nearly the whole of the entire block, on both sides of the street, was soon reduced to the ground. The steamers were upon the spot promptly, but would only be permitted to throw water on the houses of white men, to prevent the conflagration from becoming general. The mob threatened that the engines would be torn to pieces if they attempted to play upon any other buildings than those designated. As there was no room for doubt that these threats would be summarily executed, if necessity compelled that course, it was deemed proper to cater to the wishes of the mob in that respect.

The work of destruction then progressed with fearful rapidity. No sooner was one building burned than another was set on fire, some of them being several blocks apart.

The notorious Paton alley was entirely destroyed, as also were several buildings in that vicinity.

It was impossible last night to ascertain the number of buildings destroyed, but it is safe to say that they will aggregate not less than forty or fifty.

At about nine o'clock in the evening a barn was discovered on fire in the alley back of the City Hotel. It was thought that the fire was the work of an incendiary, though for what reason it is impossible to say. The building in which the fire originated was totally consumed, and another building adjacent injured to a considerable extent.

The barn of C. P. Crosby, on Larned street, between Hastings and Rivard, was also destroyed by fire. How the fire originated is not known. The opinion, however, prevails that it was purely accidental.

About 7 o'clock the flames of the conflagration illuminated the entire city, and appearances seemed to indicate that the principal portion of the Third Ward was on fire and would be totally destroyed. In a short time the mob, which had previously been operating on Beaubien street, moved down nearer to the centre of the city, and set on fire a nest of old houses and sheds on Brush, between Congress and Fort streets. This caused the greatest alarm, for fear that the valuable blocks of stores surrounding the market would become ignited from sparks, which were constantly being blown upon their roofs. The houses destroyed here were occupied by poor white people, who are by this misfortune left entirely destitute. In one of them resided a widow woman who supported six children by her own unaided labors. She barely saved herself and family alive, but lost every vestige of her property, including four dollars in money—all she had. Mr. Giles, the owner of the buildings, kindly provided a lodging place for her and her children for the night.

An hour or so previous to this, the authorities, becoming alarmed, and feeling satisfied that no force that could be mustered in Detroit would be sufficiently powerful to quell the riot, or stop the outrages of the rioters, telegraphed to the commander of 27th Infantry, in camp at Ypsilanti, requesting him to forward a battalion of his men, by special train, to assist in dispersing the mob. About this time a dispatch was received, stating that the request of the city officials had been complied with, and that five companies were on the way. This news, together with the appearance of several squads of armed men in various parts of the city, had no influence in overawing the crowd, but rather tended to increase their rage and activity.

The fire bells now sounded an alarm for the First Ward, and a couple of steam engines started for the place indicated, followed by a large portion of the mob. The crowd, upon arriving, discovered a negro carrying water from a neighboring house, when they immediately raised the cry of "Nigger!" Nigger!" and attempted to lay hold of him, but he managed to get beyond their reach.

Great alarm and distress prevailed everywhere, as these fires successively burst forth, and in some localities the citizens armed themselves and turned out to protect their families and property.

After the last fire had been extinguished, the rioters suddenly dispersed, completely worn out and dispirited by their labors.

It is impossible to give the names of all the persons injured. Among the casualties we noticed the following:

Charles Langer was shot through the lungs, and instantly killed, one of the large veins leading to the heart being cut. He was standing upon the sidewalk at the time. He was about thirty years of age, and leaves a wife and three children to mourn his untimely end.

Henry Hufnagle was wounded in the fleshy part of the thigh, with buck-shot. His wound is not serious.

Maurice Horan was shot through the jaw, and seriously injured, by one of the negroes.

Edward Crosby was shot in the leg, the ball passing through the upper portion of the nose. Though the wound is not serious, it is certain that he will be disfigured for life.

William Berridge was struck by a buck-shot in the throat. The shot, last evening, had not been extracted.

Besides these, perhaps a dozen or more were struck and more or less injured by the bullets and shot fired by the soldiers and negroes. At one volley from the negro house on Beaubien street several people were struck, including a boy ten or twelve years old, and a girl a little older.

Of the negroes it is believed that several were killed, but as far as known nothing is positive concerning the matter. Our reporter saw a large number in an insensible condition in the gutters and alleys, but none entirely dead. A large number, however, were very seriously injured, and it is probable that many of them will never recover.

The colored population of the city, frightened and distracted, hurried from the mob, scattering in every direction, a large number going over the river to Canada, while many actually fled to the woods with their wives and little ones. They were perfectly panic-stricken, and ran hither and thither. Those who did not leave the city huddled themselves together in the kitchens and out houses of the buildings adjoining the places where the riotous proceedings were had.

Toward evening it became apparent that, unless some extraordinary measures were taken at once, great disasters would result to the city. F. B. Phelps, acting Mayor, immediately established his headquarters at the Mayor's office and issued an order calling out the military. The 27th regiment, at Ypsilanti, was telegraphed for, the regulars at the Fort were sent for, and all the independent military companies in the city were ordered out. With commendable promptness, at nine o'clock, a detachment of 250 men, consisting of companies A, B, C, F and G, numbering about four hundred men, under command of Colonel Foster, and Lieutenant Colonel Richardson, arrived and reported at headquarters. They were immediately sent to the scene of the riot to disperse the crowd. About 7 o'clock the Light Guard were upon the street, fifty strong, and secured efficient service patrolling the streets in the region of the city where the fires were occurring and where the crowds were the most dense. The Lyon Guard were also on hand, and had the important task of holding the jail and premises secure against invasion. Company A, of the Scott Guard, were out in force, and prevented the destruction of much valuable property in the upper portion of the city. A company of fifty regulars from Fort Wayne, with two brass pieces, did much toward dispersing the crowd.

Gradually the excitement died away, the fires became less numerous, and the crowds began to disperse. By 11 o'clock all was again quiet, and the streets were deserted. The Mayor, deeming it important to provide against any more demonstrations during the night, issued an order for the establishment of a patrol guard upon every street in the city, with orders to arrest every straggler.

The 27th was divided into eight patrol squads, properly officered and supplied with ammunition. The Light Guard were divided into two patrol squads, the Lyon Guard protected the jail and the surrounding region, while the regulars, with two cannon, held the upper part of the city. Besides these a large police force, under the direction of the City Marshal, patroled the streets for the arrest of stragglers, and a private patrol was placed around many public buildings and blocks. Refreshments were provided at the City Hall, and the guards were regularly relieved and allowed time to rest.

By midnight the city was quiet as though nothing had happened, and, save the measured tread of the patrol guard as he walked to and fro on his beat, and the smouldering embers where once stood many a peaceful and happy home, there was nothing to remind the belated traveler of the terrible tragedy which had just been enacted.

The Light Guard were sworn in as Deputy Sheriffs, to serve for twenty-four hours. The 27th regiment will remain in town for several days, or until the excitement dies away, to prevent a fresh outbreak of any disturbance.

MORE REBEL BARBARITIES.

Men and Women Shot Down for Loyalty to the Union—A Hundred Bloodhounds Used to Hunt Down Loyal People—Hundreds of Families Driven Out to Perish of Starvation.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1863.

The following has been forwarded to the headquarters of the army:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CORINTH,
MISS., January 24, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit a few of the outrages committed upon citizens of Alabama by the Confederate troops. While all their leaders from the President down, are boasting of their carrying on this war in accordance with the laws that govern nations in such cases, and are charging upon our troops all kinds of depredations and outrages, I think a few simple facts might put them to blush, and make those parties, and our press and people, who are seconding the efforts of Davis to cast a slight upon us, ashamed of the work they are doing. I will state merely what I know to be true.

Abe Canadi and Mr. Mitchell were hung two weeks ago for being Union men. They were on the Hackleboh Settlement, Marion county, Alabama.

Mr. Hallwork and his daughter, of the same county, were both shot for the same cause. The latter was instantly killed. The former is still alive, but will probably die.

Peter Lewis and three of his neighbors were hunted down by 100 bloodhounds and captured.

The houses of Messrs. Palmer, Wesby, Williams and the three Weltmans, were burned over their heads. The women and children were turned out of doors; and the community was notified that, if they allowed them to go into other houses, or fed or harbored them in any manner, they would be served the same.

Mr. Hierson, living at the head of Bull Mountain was shot.

I am now feeding some 100 of these families, who, with their women and children, some gray haired men, and even cripples on crutches, were driven out, and found their way here through the woods and byways, without food or shelter. All this was done for the simple reason that they were Union men, or that they had brothers or relatives in our army.

The statements of these people are almost beyond belief, did we not have the evidence before us. I am informed by them that there are hundreds of loyal men and women in the woods of Alabama, waiting for an opportunity to escape.

I am, respectfully, your ob't serv't.
G. M. DODGE, Brig. Gen.
Capt. R. M. SAWYER, A. A. Gen. Memphis.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gossip from the Capitol.

Important Civil Nominations.

Affairs on the Rappahannock.

GEN. ROUSSEAU AUTHORIZED TO RAISE TEN MOUNTED REGIMENTS.

Appointments by the President.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, March 8, 1863.

The nominations for Judges of the new Supreme Court of this district are still unsettled, and reports contradictory. At last accounts the State was said to stand as follows. D. K. Carter, Ohio, late Minister to Bolivia, and Andrew Voilie, Va., formerly nominated in Judge Crawford's place; Geo. E. Fisher, Del., late Congressman; Abraham B. Olin, N. Y., late Congressman and Chairman of the Military Committee. If this should prove a correct cast of the constitution of the Court, Henry Bennet of N.Y., will probably be Clerk.

Gen. Butler is strongly urged for Provost Marshal General under the new conscription law. Ex-Congressman Dixon is said to be urged in opposition by Mr. Seward. The Arizona nominations are not yet confirmed, but they are all safe. They were sent in on Saturday. As announced a week ago in these dispatches, they are, Gunter of Ohio for Governor; McCormick of New York, chief clerk of the agricultural bureau, for Secretary; ex-Congressman Goodwin of Maine, for Chief Justice.

Mr. Potter of Wisconsin, is nominated for Governor of Nevada, and Mr. Wallace, late delegate from Washington Territory, Governor of Idaho. Sidney Edgarton, ex-Congressman from Ohio, was an applicant for one Associate Judgeship of Arizonia, but changed to Chief Judgeship of Idaho, for which place he is understood to be nominated. Ex-Senator Wilmot is already confirmed Judge of Court of Claims. It is said that Joe Greigh of Cincinnati, has been appointed special agent of the Treasury Department; if so, he will of course resign his clerkship in the United States Court. The following are nominations for Pension Surgeons in Wisconsin: J. E. Thayer, Warsaw; Jno. Phelps, Stevens Point; J. D. Weller, Grand Rapids; Jesse Bennet, Sparta. Illinois: Moses Kellogg, Geneva.

News from Mississippi through rebel sources received to-day by telegraph reports the Indianola recaptured and the Queen of the West very much damaged. Another dispatch says that the Indianola was not captured but destroyed after her guns were taken off. Richmond papers also have dispatches to the effect that our gunboats are doing great damage at Lake Providence.

Our new iron-clad Roanoke is nearly completed. Those best able to judge say she is more than a match for the Warrior or the Normandie, the best English and French iron-clad ships.

A funeral service for the wife of John F. Potter, was performed this morning by Mr. Channing. Numerous friends, including members of both houses, were present. The corpse will be at once taken to Wisconsin.

The Ohio convalescent camp beyond Georgetown is broken up, and the few remaining invalids distributed through the city hospitals. The hospitals are also thinning out a good deal, and many patients returning to their regiments.

The following are the newly nominated Brigadiers from the West, none of whom are yet confirmed: M. Brayman, Ill.; Solomon Meredith, Ind.; S. Beatty, Ohio; W. E. Barton, E. D. Brown, Mo.; J. W. McMillan, J. S. Mason, Ohio; J. Horton, G. F. McGinnis, Ind.; C. L. Mathias, T. H. Rogers, Wis.; T. E. G. Ransom, Ill.; J. E. Smith, Ill.; W. Vandever, Iowa; N. Y. Williams, Iowa; J. C. Smith, Ohio; C. D. Wagner, Ind.; J. D. Webster, Ill.; W. P. Burton, N. W. Orme, Ill.

SECOND DISPATCH

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, March 8, 1863.

Thomas W. Olcutt, of Albany, is nominated Comptroller of Currency, under the new banking law. New Yorkers speak of the appointment as capital. This is the place for which it has been said, the ex-Speaker Grow was a candidate. Leonard Swett, of Illinois, has been nominated to settle pension claims. The other commissioners are not yet appointed. E. G. Squires, of Nicaragua fame, is urged. Prof. Dalemba, of the University of Paris, returned from rebel dominions last Sunday, having traveled from Atlanta to Mississippi through Jeff. Davis' dominions, crossed the Rappahannock on his return. He was arrested, thrown into the old capitol, and thence released to-day on representations of the French Minister, showing that he was found to be Northern and anti-slavery. The professor adds little but what confirms previous information from rebeldom.

Three hundred prisoners, taken near Acquia Creek, were brought up here.

It was as Governor of Dacotah, and not of Nevada, that Jno. F. Potter was nominated for. He has declined the position since the death of his wife.

☞ In a few days it is thought that Simon Draper, the present Provost Marshal General for New York will be appointed Provost Marshal of the War Department, under the new conscription act. A proclamation from the President, giving all deserters certain time to return to the army, with pardon for deserting, as authorized in a late law of Congress, may be anticipated in a few days.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made a decision concerning the assessment and collection of taxes where the liability existed previous to the 3d of March, 1863, namely:

The act of the 3d instant, amending the excise law of July 1st, 1862 will not relieve parties from payment of taxes previously assessed or from liability to assessment in all cases where such liability exists at the time of the passing of this first named act.

Hon. Stephen Baker, of New York, is the only member of the late House of Representatives who positively refused to receive the third mileage. The aggregate amount paid on this account is probably $30,000.

Gov. Andrew Johnson, of Tenn., has arrived here.

Two thousand cavalry and artillery horses are wanted by Quartermaster Rucker, at Washington.

A rebel mail, $12,000 in rebel bonds, some gold and Treasury notes, and four rebels, were captured on the Potomac, Friday.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations while in executive session:

David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, to be Judge of the Court of Claims.

Albert S. White, of Indiana, Eli R. Chase, of Wisconsin, and Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota, to be Commissioners under the act of Congress for the relief of persons who have sustained damages by reason of depredations and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians, approved Feb. 16th, 1863.

Clinton G. Hutchinson, of Kansas, to be Agent of the Ottawas and Chippewas of Swan Creek and Black River, and the Christian Indians of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—It is officially stated that the Judges of the Supreme Court will on Tuesday, deliver their opinions in cases recently argued before them. The questions of prizes and blockade are involved in these proceedings.

Cassius M. Clay has been nominated for the fourth time as Minister to Russia.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the names of Major General Rosecrans, Couch, Hurlbut and Schenck, to fill vacancies under the old law. The nomination of Judge Field for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court is reported favorably.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Washington special to the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

With the return of good weather the enemy has made his appearance in greater force on the Rappahannock, and is materially strengthening his position. General Hooker is on the alert. General Hooker's system of furloughs to private soldiers works admirably. Furloughed soldiers almost invariably return punctually. Desertions are becoming more and more unfrequent.

The New York *Times'* Washington special says:

Nothing is positively known in regard to distant military operations, only that the Government are in high spirits and sanguine of success.

Notwithstanding the numerous positive assertions that Gens. Butler and Fremont have been definitely assigned to high commands, it is probably not true that either has received any authoritative answer. It will probably prove that the settlement of each of their cases depends somewhat upon the other, and that their commands, if they get any, will be comparative.

It is said Gen. Rousseau has received from the War Department authority to raise ten regiments of mounted infantry, to operate in the West against Forrest and Morgan, and other guerilla chiefs.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: "The appointments for Idahoe Territory are as follows: Governor, W. H. Wallace (late Delegate from Washington Territory); Secretary, J. P. Daniels, of Oregon; Judges, Sidney Edgarton of Ohio, Mark Smith of Washington Territory, and Samuel Parks of Illinois; for District Attorney, Rich. Williams, of Oregon; Marshal, D. S. Payne, of Oregon.

"The Secretary of the Treasury will probably recede from the position he has taken in refusing to receive postal currency in payment for Custom House dues. The fifty millions fractional currency, authorized in the last Finance bill, will probably be substituted for postal currency, which was inadvertently made equivalent to demand notes, and postal currency be withheld from further issue and withdrawn as rapidly as possible from circulation without inconvenience to the public."

Leonard Swett, of Illinois, has been appointed Commissioner to Peru.

FROM MEMPHIS AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MEMPHIS, March 6, via CAIRO, March 8, 1863.

We have news from the fleet to Tuesday afternoon. Everything was working well. All the canals, it is now thought, will be successful. Dr. Edging's machines are working upon the canal opposite Vicksburg, and soon the gunboats will be able to pass through. Already one gunboat has proceeded up Yazoo Pass, and had nearly reached Yazoo City.

There was no doubt as to our ability to get our forces in the rear of Vicksburg, by this route, and thus to cut off their communication with Jackson.

At Lake Providence the weather was bright and clear, and the troops have splendid camping ground. The canal is nearly ready for use, and as soon as the trees, stumps and other obstructions are removed, water is to be let into it. Already the Mississippi is fourteen feet higher than the Lake. Altogether the situation is very satisfactory, and Vicksburg is certain to fall.

It is feared the enemy may evacuate. It is said that owners of property along the streams to be overflowed, via Lake Providence, have made an offer to the citizens of Vicksburg, of one million and a half in money, if they will surrender and save them from loss by the cutting of levees. The destruction of property will be immense, should the lands be submerged. The skies look brighter, and stock in Gen. Grant is going up.

Transports with Confederate troops are expected soon to come out of White River, and offer us battle. The fight will be at the mouth of the White River, if they attempt it.

The gunboat Conestoga is on duty there.

The Mississippi is rising.

It is still reported that the Confederates will dispute the possession of the country.

Near Lake Providence, a few days since, a skirmish took place between our cavalry and a force of mounted rebels. The Confederates were routed. No loss.

Maj. Charles M. Willard, late Provost Marshal, but later said to have commenced practicing law here, is reported to have been ordered out of the district, and departed northward yesterday. He will probably return to his old stamping ground in Chicago.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, March 8th, 1863.

The steamer Diadem, Willard, master, arrived this evening from Memphis on the 6th. She brought the latest intelligence from the fleet, a great number of bodies of dead soldiers and considerable cotton. It is reported at Memphis that Van Dorn is at the mouth of Duck River with 1,500 cavalry and some infantry, preparing to cross Tennessee River.

Maj. Rowley of Gen. Grant's staff, lately confined to his bed by an attack of rheumatic fever, brought to Cairo yesterday by a delegation of military Masons from Columbus, and in charge of Dr. Cady of Rock Island, passed up this morning en route for his home at Galena. The Major has an enviable reputation as an officer. He has seen much service, and hopes to see more. His friends all feel interested in his speedy recovery.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, March 8, 1863.

The Yazoo Pass expedition had reached Cold Water. Sickness among the troops appears to be abating. It is now confidently asserted that the Indianola was sunk in the encounter with the Webb and Music, and report has it that the Webb suffered so much in battling her, and from the effect of the two inch shells from the Indianola, that she too, had sunk. On the night of the fight a great explosion heard, is believed to have come from the magazine of one of the rebel boats. Should the story prove true the rebels are left in a defenceless situation with reference to the Mississippi. Southern reports at Memphis confirm the sinking, at least, of the Indianola. On Friday evening last heavy firing was heard at the point where the river comes in sight of Vicksburg, the cause of which was unknown. The canal opposite Vicksburg is at a stand still; the water goes in faster than the syphon can pump it out. Digging has been suspended now. The new entrance to the ditch may yet do no good. The water still rises at that point.

Lake Providence affairs are progressing favorably. It is believed water would be let in within a few days.

Captain Sousely, the Captain of the Belle Memphis, publishes a card in the *Bulletin*, denying that Lieut. Jasper Thorn, of a guerilla force attacking the steamer on the 2d ult., was killed by him. He states that he was shot by one of his own comrades.

The secesh of Memphis are jubilant over rumors circulating regarding affairs at Vicksburg. They have nothing reliable.

Capt. Charles W. Lyman has taken charge of the railroad and river transportation business at Memphis.

The report that Major Mudd, of the 2d Illinois cavalry, was dangerously wounded, is not credited. They have no such news at headquarters. The weather is becoming clear and pleasant.

CAIRO, March 7.—A flag of truce came to the Federal lines on Sunday, the object of which is unknown. Three thousand men, with a dredging machine, are at work on the canal.

The Yazoo Pass expedition is progressing favorably. There are rumors of important movements of the army to take place soon.

Admiral Porter thinks the Indianola and Webb were sunk during the engagement. Gen. W. S. Smith passed down to Grant's Army to-day.

FROM LANSING.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
LANSING, Mich., March 6, 1863.

The bill to punish desertion is perfected and will pass. It provides that any person convicted of desertion shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison or County Jail, at the discretion of the Court, for a term not exceeding two years. The second section punishes persons who seduce soldiers to desert, or excite mutiny, by imprisonment in the State Prison not more than five years. Section three provides that any person who shall resist a draft or will fully discourage enlistments, or incite resistance to military laws, shall be imprisoned in the State Prison or County Jail not more than one year. The fourth section provides a punishment of imprisonment of not more than two years in the State Prison, or a fine of not more than $500, for concealing or knowingly harboring a deserter.

The act of 1861, providing relief for the families of volunteers, has been amended in the Senate to apply to drafted men.

The House passed a large number of bills yesterday. None of them were of general importance. One bill amends the law, for assessing property at its true value, in various particulars. The bill to forfeit certain land grants, conditionally made to certain railroad companies, is engaging considerable attention. In several instances a longer time will be granted to companies to comply with the provisions of their grants.

Among the bills passed yesterday in the House were several providing for building wagon roads in the Upper Peninsula.

The appropriations for State benevolent institutions are still undisposed of.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, March 8th.

News in this vicinity is dull. The Ohio river is still rising. Steamer Jessie K. Bell arrived this morning late from Young's Point, but later from Helena, Ark., having on board upwards of five hundred contrabands, in charge of Rev. Sam'l Sawyer, sent up to St. Louis by Gen. Prentiss. Mr. Sawyer reports the contrabands in excellent health. They appear to be healthy, able-bodied plantation hands—male and female—and are mostly those who have come within our lines from Mississippi and Arkansas.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, March 7, 1863.

The Assembly to-day, with considerable opposition, agreed to meet Saturdays and Mondays at the same hours as other days. The Rosecrans resolutions were postponed to Tuesday evening.

A resolution was adopted declining the Minnesota request for the cession of Douglas county. The vote, by which the bill for the sale of the specie in the State treasury, was rejected yesterday—was reconsidered, but after some debate, the bill was again lost by one majority.

As the hour for the departure of the cars approached, the Assembly was thinned out, till thirty members were missing without, and some twenty-five with, leave. A call of the House was made, to secure a quorum. The Sergeant-at-Arms finally reported his reaching the cars just as the train left, and he could not bring back any members. Four or five of them were notified, but refused to return. The determination is expressed to punish them for contempt. Although a large amount of business was before the Assembly, it was obliged to adjourn.

The announcement that Cothren, Democratic candidate for Chief Justice, proposes to make an electioneering tour through the State, creates much disgust.

About sixty ladies have to-day took preliminary steps to form a Union league, to encourage loyalty, and bring the weight of their influence against treason.

Union clubs are forming all over the State, and the good effect is already manifest in the subdued tone of the Copperheads.

About three tons of vegetables, fruit, jellies pickles, hospital and sanitary supplies, will be forwarded from here Monday, with Gen. Treadway, for Wisconsin soldiers at and above Vicksburg.

APPOINTMENTS.—I. G. McCornack, Quartermaster 28th Regt. *vice* Ruggles, resigned; Major O. C. Johnson, Lieut. Col. 15th Regt., *vice* McKee, killed.

FROM MISSOURI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, March 7, 1863.

Information has been received of Marm