HIPHINI IRIY

RESIGNATION OF GEN. BURRESIDE.

General Hooker to Command the Army of the Potomac.

General Franklin and General Sumner Relieved of Their Commands.

BUBESIDE'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

One of the Reasons Assigned for the Change.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN THE ARMY.

Movements of General Burnside-When He Was Relieved of His Command.

Washington, Jan. 26, 1863.

Major General Burnsido has made arrangements to be in New York early this week.

Oo Salurday morning General Burnside, at his own request, wer relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac.

President Lincoln almost immediately afterwards conforred the chief command of that army on Major General Joseph Hooker..

> HRADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTEMAC. Jan. 26, 1863.

command of the Army of the Potomac to Major General Joe Hooker, who came to the headquarters of the camp | lan. He then proceeded to reorganize the two ! for that purpose.

As soon as the change became known throughout the army a considerable number of the superior officers called on General Burneide and took their parting leave of him with many regrets.

The following is the address of General Burnside to the MINTER .

HRADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. I Camp Near Falmoute, Jan. 26, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS-NO. 9.

By direction of the President of the United States, the Commanding General this day transfers the command of | short distance into the interior, were smally withdrawn, | Chairman, and at first relused to take the chair, but was this army to Major General Joseph Hooker.

best not been fruitful of victory nor any considerable ad- | burg his division bravely stood the brunt of the battle | attempted to prevent those who had Mr. Adams in charge | vancement of our line; but it has again de | the men of the Excolsier Brigade actually being mowed | from reaching the Speaker's chair; but they were pushed | monstrated an amount of courage, patience and down as they stood up in line. At Fair Oaks the from one side, and Mr. Adams was placed in the Speaker's | militia, &c. The interview was a pleasant one to both . constance that, under more favorable circumstances, again showed their valor, and the General his fighting | chair and remained there until R. M. T. Hunter, a State | parties. General Wool stated that his action in reference would have accomplished great results.

Continue to exercise these virtues, be true in your do. | part, and bravely went through with his share of the | him. _velion to your country and the principles you have sworn | seven days' fights, particularly at the battles of Nelson's | long been identified with your organization, and who is placed under the community or desired tope, we have the Clerk was absent; and, therefore there now to command you, your full and cordial support and

co-operation, and you will deserve success. Your general, in taking an affectionate leave of the struggle.

W. W. Mackall, J. A. Early and other noted rebel officers. Dravery and holdness, he still possesses some of that lientenancy of the First United States artillery, and on great. was, in May, 1847, brevetted captain for gallant conduct | inscriptions are as follows:--in the several conflicts at Monterey, which took place on the flet, 22d and 23d days of September, 1846. His brevet staff as assistant a djutant general, with the brovet rank ? of captain, on the 2d of March, 1847, and in March, 1849, was further brecetted major for gallant and meritorious. conduct in the affair at the National Bridge, Mexico, his signers and the workmen who executed it. brevet dating from June 11, 1847. In the same month he received another brovet-viz, lieutenant colonel-for de gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cha. puitorec. This brevet bore date September 13, 1847. On the 29th of October, 1848, he was appointed a captain of the First artillery, and on the same day-vacated his regimental commission, retaining his position in the Adjutant General's Dopartment, with brevet of lieutenant

un the 21st of February, 1853, he resigned from the Larmy while in California, where heretired into private life and purchased a tract of land. He then became a farmer in Schoma, on the Bay of San Francisco. From this employment, when the government made an appro. priation for a national road connecting California with Oregon, the subject of our sketch was chosen by Colonel Bache to superintend that enterprise. Colonel Bache was I then Major of the Topographical Engineer Corps, and was in charge of the appropriation for the carrying out of that " work. Coknel Hooker had but just completed this work

and returned to his farm when the rebellion broke out. General Hocker was strongly solicited while in Oregon to allow his name to be used in connection with the THE CONTROVERSY OVER United States Senate. He, however, not only declined the suggestion, but, joining bands with Senator Nesmith, ! fessedly a main instrument in placing in that body the lamented Baker, who was his bosom friend.

As 8000, as he heard of the attack on Fort Sumter he lest his farm and started for the East. On his arrival at the national capital he was appointed a brightler general of volunteers, with a commission dating from the 17th of May, 1861. his appointment being accredited to the This morning Major General Burnside turned over the State of California. He at first acted under instructions from General Dix, but was afterwards appointsei to a separate command under General McClel. disturbed counties of Maryland-Prince George and Charles-and succeeded admirably, entirely reoccupying those courties and disarming the eccessionists without and transferred to the immediate command of General. taken and carried to the chair by main force. Several of The short time that he has directed your movements | McClellan, on the peninsula. In the contest at Williams: | the officers of the House and assistant sergeants at arms | qualities. In the various minor contests Hooker took his | rights whig, was elected by the democrats going over to

Bottos, Todd and others of the Union army; Braxion Bragg, - that although he has the characteristic of undoubted On the 1st of July, 1837, he was promoted to the second | prudence and caution, without which, no general cane be

the 1st of November, 1838, was further promoted to a first | General Hooker's friends in California have propared a lieutenancy in the same regiment. From July 1 to October | handsome testimonial in remembrance of his past per-il 3, 1841, he was the adjutant of the Military Academy at | vices. It is a sword of the finest steel, with beit thickly | (democrat) as temporary chairman, on Saturday West Point, and from 1841 to 1846 was the adjutant | studded with diamonds, a scabbard of solid silver, head of his regiment. He served with distinction in Mexico, I vily and richly mounted with gold. The cost of this mag. and was ald-de-camp to Brigadier General Hamer. He | pincent sword will be between \$4,000 and \$5,000. The

MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH HUOKER. FROM MIS FELLOW CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO. December 25, 1862. ore the last mentioned date. He was appointed on the | Williamsburg-Fair Oaks-Glendale-Malvern Hill-Bull run-Germantown-South Mountain-

The whole affair is said to be creditable alike to the def

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

The Speaker Elect Declares Himself that we are fast drifting in that direction they can the a Bemocrat, and Votes for Ropublican Candidates for Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms.

Charges of Corruption Made Against the Speaker and an Investigation Demanded.

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canvassed the whole State with him, and was time con- The Revolutionary Developments at | by the Speaker, and the cry returned to the Speaker to the State Capital.

> Trouble Between the State and National Government Foreshadowed.

DISORDER.

ALBANT, Jan. 26, 1803. the l'otomac river, and several spirited excursions were They have no good reason to justify them in their views. made by pertions of his command in the neighborhood of The election of a temporary chairman, under the circumblockuded the river for some time previous, and, having. John Quincy Adams was, amid just such bedlam as effectually removed these obstructions, and advanced a existed here on Saturday; declared elected temporary

The movement here on Saturday was only for a chairnames of "Fighting Jos Hooker" and the late General licans to make their belligerent demonstration and raise Kearry mentioned together in the thickest of the the storm that they did. It would have been much better for all concerned if an arrangement had been entered into when the commencement of the session, and a member | United States authorities.

government officials have taken the lead in overriding the laws and the constitution, and that they, the masses, are sustified also in taking the matter into their own hands. Hence, when the contest for Speaker reached the point that the republicans nominated Callicot (a democrat) for that clifice, this revolutionary leeling, quietly slumbering. in the broasts of the democracy, was aroused, and broke forth. On the other hand the election of Mr. Murphy stirred up this same element on the republican side, pounding of desks and floor, rushing to the Speaker's j county, the Speaker elect, and there is evidence in existdesk, &c., and also proves clearly that we are to-day | ence to substantiate such charges, and whereas there forth with all its furys, it proves also that the public i negotiations to exort his influence and power as Speaker mind is ripe for revolation, and is in that expidition not to | of the Assembly in favor of a certain candidate for United be willed with, either by Jacobin-abolition faction or any | States Benator, who would assist him in securing the other. It is as liable to break out in one place as another: | Speakership; and whereas, there is reason to believe that and when it once breaks loose when the first blow is the said Callicot entered into a corrupt bargain to seeme The Union Gunboat Hatteras Sunk by struck or the first pistol fred which at one time was im. I the election of the Clerk and other officers of this House; minent here—the injection will spread and no human libertsfore. power can stop it. That this is the true condition of the public mind at present, and that daily events are de- | House by balllot, to investigate said charges, and also the veloping this sentiment and ripening it for the future, no legislative acts of T. C. Callicot in the Assembly of 1860, one who; has carefully watchout their progress in different | and report thereon to this House, and that the said comlocalities of the North can help but admit. It proves that I mittee have power to send for persons and papers. the perilons bour of the nation is now upon us, and that "Mr. Fixtus, in offering the preamble and resolution, the order of the day unless our rulers take such steps | members on the floor, he hoped that no objection would as are necessary to stay the storm.

There are many men here, who stand far above the the national and State administrations. As evidence fact that the administration at Washington have not I officials since he was placed in office; also, the move-I ments of General Wool, calling upon the militia to report to him matera of to the Governor. They consider this I as evidence that it is the determination of the authorities at Washington to force an issue upon the State. may it be asked whither we are drifting.

ALBANY, Jan. 26-5 P. M. The developments in debate on the resolutions calling for an investigating committee on Mr. Callicot very plainly prove that the bad feeling engendered in the long contest has not been quieted by the election of Speaker. There was considerable bitterness manifested in the dethe QUESTION, bate on these resolutions. Members who opposed them were charged with selling themselves for positions on committees, and charges were made back, entil, finally, the galleries began to cheer. They were called to order read 'sit down." Motions were then made to clear the galleries, when some of those having seats there sang out "We would like to see you do it." In fact there was considerable excitement existing on the floor of the House. During this state of affairs, and before any vote was taken on the resolutions of investigation, the Assembly adjourned until to-morrow morning, when the subject will be again brought up, and no doubt another exciting , time will follow.

AIBANY, Jan. 26-11 P. M. The election of Callicot as Speaker has transformed Congress Hall into the political Mecca of the State capital. | long to him (Mr. Callicot), but to five thou-Pilgrims of all ages and conditions, from the applicants for positions on committees and managers of special regard this as perfectly blameless on the part of Mr. | pursuit. The firing ceased before these vessels reached schemes down to the poor boys secking the positions of | Callicot; but while he (Mr. Leslie) might, perhaps, obtain a | the spot—some twenty miles from Galveston. At day. Many of the leading republicans are endeavoring to pages, are dancing attendance on the new prophet. His loss of life. His division at this time took military pos- make capital out of the movement placing Mr. Murphy in rooms are completely overrun, and the hall crowded with session of the northern and castern shores or left bank of . the chair, declaring it outrageous and everything else. those waiting their turn to see the successful candidate.

Some extraordinary developments in referense to the contest for Speaker are now coming to light-develop- adjourned until eleven o'clock to morrow morning. Budd's Forry; Pert Tobacco, &c.; to the opposite Virginia | stances, is not without precedent. If I correctly remem- | ments that not only show that certain republicans are shore. A portion of these troops afterwards crossed the | ber the history of the long and stormy contest for Speaker | not only responsible for the filibustering that has taken | Potomac, and took possession of the batteries which had of the House of Representatives at Washington in 1841. | place, but also proving that the democratic leaders done what they did to prevent a ballot being taken at the direct and positive appeal of several republican members of the House. Additional facts will be known in a day or two, and I withhold details for a full chain of events.

Now that the Speaker is elected, preliminary more ments are being made in reference to the United State. Senator. Next Tuesday is the day of election. A lively and interesting time is before us. General Wool has been here to day, and had a lengthy

consultation with Governor Seymour in regard to the CAPTURE OF A NUMBER OF REBELS to the militia was upon his responsibility, and that he had received no instructions from the administration at Washington to pursue that course; and, furthermore, that it was done under a misunderstanding of the real existing state of affairs. He found, in fact, that everything that he desired had been aud is being done by Governor Seymour and his by the reports in some of the New York papers. The knowledge of these facts have somewhat relieved tho minds of those who feared a conflict between the State and

Messrs. Bustwick and S. Smith were appointed as such

Mr. REDDINGTON moved that a committee of two wait upon the Senate. Messrs. Reddington and Trimmer were appointed as

The organization of the Assembly being completed. Mr. Thomas C. Fields rose to a question of privilege,

and offo! ed the following preamble and resolution:— Whereas, charges have been made against the integrity, which broke forth with all its forv in shaking fists, honesty and personal Atness of T. C. Callicot, of Kings standing on a volcano. Hable at any moment to break-1 is further evidence that the said-Callicot entered into

Resolved. That a committee of five be elected by this.

we are fast approaching a period when anarchy will be said that in justice to the Speaker elect, as well as to the be made to the proposition.

Mr. Marroon, (rep.) of Oswego, hoped that no member | Strength of the Rebel Works several contests and personal troubles or the hour, who i of the republican party would rise against the resolution. consider it more than probable that the winter will not | Serious charges had been made against the Speaker pass away without there, being a controversy between | chosen by the republicans, and he hoped they would be

Mr. Leverings ross to the point of order that "as the resolution gives rise to debate it must lie over." The Speaker ruled the point of order well taken and

Mr. Fixing appealed from the decision of the Speaker and was proceeding to argue that "a question of privilege could not lie over." when the Spraker withdrew his decision, on the ground that the resolution affected him

Mr. Marroon said that the resolution embraced the highest privilege of the House and aught to be adopted at once. If the charges are true they should be substanliated, and if false they should be publicly disproved.

Mr. Sugawoon objected to the preamble of the resolution as implying that the charges were true. For the purpose of further consideration, he moved to lay the preamble and resolution on the table.

personal privilege could not lie on the table. At this time Governor Seymour's private secretary ap-

peared and delivered his Annual Message, which was with the United States gunboat Hatteras, and sunk her. It At the conclusion of the reading of the message,

Mr. Dran moved to amend the preamble by inserting the words "it is alleged," so as to make no positive

the amendment was accepted by Mr. Fields. Mr. Lesure opposed the resolution, on the ground that as Ir. Callicut was elected Speaker that settled the question Re (Mr. Leslie) held that the charges against Mr. Callicot had not been substantiated. Mr. Callicot had a perfect right to make an arrangement to support the republican | 7,000 men. The city is well fortified with batteries all candidate for United States Senator.

Mr. Darcy said that charges had been openly made on this floor of bargain and corruption against the Speaker, as well as of having disposed of a vote which did not begood place on some committee, it was very certain that Mr. Callicot would never again be supported by the good and true and honest democrats of Kings county.

At the instigation of the republicane, Mr. PRINDLE op. posed the preamble and resolution strongly.

After further debate, pending the question, the House

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT IN LOUISIANA.

Bayou Teche.

Death of Lieutenant Commander Thos. McKean Buchanan.

HISSERVICES

## IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

THE ALABAMA REPORTED OFF GALVESTON

Short and Sharp Naval Engagement.

an Unknown Rebel Cruiser.

Some of Her Crew Picked Up by the Sciota.

at Galveston,

We are indebted to Captain Wier, of the steam trans port Mary A. Boardman, for some important news,

The Mary A. Boardman left New Orleans on the 14th inst., but touched at Key West. The day she left that port, the 20th inst., the Northern Light arrived there from New Orleans, en route for New York, with the New Orleans Della of the 16th inst. on board. Captain Wies kindly furnished us with a copy of that paper.

The Delta publishes the following letter, conveying in-Mr. Lourner made the point of order that a question of | telligence that a vessel, supposed to be the Alabama (290) has been off Galveston, and on Sunday had an encounter will be observed the Delta's own correspondent doubte that the rebel vessel in question was the 290. He thinks it was a ressel from Mobile. Here is the letter:-

OFF GALVESTON, TEXAS, Jan. 19, 1863.

Of the first Galveston disaster you know all. The rebels occupy this city with a strong force of 5,000 or

On Sunday evening a strange sail appeared off the harbor. The gunboat Hatteras went in chase about seven o'clock. A heavy fire was soon after heard, and the of Kings county. His colleague (Mr. Leslie) might | sloop-of-war Brooklyn and the gunboat Sciota started in light next day Capt. Lowry, of the Sciota, picked up a boat containing an officer and five men, belonging to the Halteras. They reported that at seven o'clock on Sunday evening the Hatterds ranged up along side of a steamer, which tooked like the Alabama. She was hailed by Captain Blake, and replied that "I am her Britannic Majesty's steamer Spitfire." Capt. Blake said, "Heave to-I will send a boat on board of you." A bout was lowered, the one spoken of as having been picked up. Just as this boat shoved off the strange steamer opened a furious fire on the Hatteras. Both vessels then engaged in flerce combat, running ahead of the boat; but soon after-say about twenty minutes—the officer in the boat saw the Hatteras stop cvidently crippled. Then there was loud cheering on board the rebel steamer.

The Brooklyn and Sciota cruised all night, and next morning found the wreck of the Hatterns sunk in nine fathoms of water. Some of her boats were picked up: which contained arms and bloody clothes. But the victor had disappeared. The Hatteras was a purchased iron vessel, sister to the steamer St. Mary. She was unfit for a man of-war, having no powers of endurance. Her battery consisted of three small rifled guns, and four short eight pounders by the evenue opening and that the

MIRILATION MINOR HADDING MINISTER OF BEGINS ASSESSED ASSESSED OF STREET ASSESSED ASS be pardoned if he bids an especial farewell to his long and | ral McClellan, in September, 1862, we find General | Placed in the chair to preside until a Speaker was elected. tried associates of the Ninth corps. His prayers are that | Hooker placed in an important command and moving | All this trouble, anarchy, confusion and blustering would God may be with you and grant you continual success until the rebellion is crushed. By command of

Major General BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, Acting Adjulant General.

It is understood that Major General Sumper and Major General Franklin have also been relieved of their commands, the right and left grand divisions of the Army of the Petomac; but the name of their successors have not yet been divulged, nor is it known who have been appointed to take their places.

General Burnside, with most of his late staff, has been allowed thirty days' leave of absence. They go to New Tork.

The weather is warm and pleasant. The mud is fast drying up.

General Burnside's Departure from the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 26, 1863.

The publication of General Burnside's farewell address to the Army of the Potomac and the announcement of General Booker's appointment as his successor was made jo day.

It was known that General Burnside had been absent from beadquarters since Friday night until last evening, and, although there had been conjectures that it might possibly indicate an early termination of his connection with the army still but few supposed it would come quite so soon. As soon as it was known that he had been relieved, many officers called to pay a farewell risit and express their regret at the separation. Although his efforts have not met with that success which his unselfish patrictic devotion to the cause and the military capacity which he has displayed deserve, yet it was felt that it was not from any fault or shortcoming on his part. Their kind feelings were fully reciprocated by the General, who, though doubtless rejoiced to be relieved of a command which he had never desired, could not but seel regret at parting from his companious in arms, with some of whom he had seen much service and won glorious victories on other fields.

At ten o'clock the command was turned over to General Hooker, and General Burnside's connection with the Army of the Potomac terminated.

Leave of absence for thirty days was given to all the members of his staff and to most of the clerks and employes in the Adjutant General's and other departments. At half-past one P. M. they all took their departure from the Falmouth station and preceeded to Aquia creek. General Emmner and his son, Captain Summer, wise accompanied the party.

Generals Sumper and Franklin, communiting the right and left grand divisions, have also been relieved of their i commands and ordered to report in person at Washington.

Among those who left with General Burnside were Goneral Parke, Chief of Staff, General Patrick, Provist Marshal General, and Lieutenant Colonel Richmond, Assistant Adjutant General. The party reached Aquia crock between two and three o'clock P. M., and embarked en board the steamer Carrie Martin, which left soon after for Washington.

General Hooker is very bushy engaged in organizing. his staff and making the appointments and arrangements which this change necessitates.

Arrival of Generals Burnside, Sumner and Franklin in Washington. Wammuton, Jan. 26, 1863.

When Generals Burnside and Sumner arrived this evenand at Willard's, they were rapturously cheered by the

General Franklin has also arrived in this city.

The New Commander of the Army of the Potemac.

schief command of the Army of the Potomic, was born in | making history, prefixed to this General's name a title Taio, and is consequently about forty-four years of age. | that will live forever in the annals of the country. purs parents are both dead, he has no brother, and his But it appears that General Hooker does not like his title; three staters are married, two of them residing in this | for, on one occasion, when called so by a friend, Bute, the third in Ohio. He is as yet unmarried, and is he is reported to have said, "Don't call me malive of Madley, Massachusetts, from which State | Fighting Joe, for that name has done and is Be the represented a cadet to West Point Military Academy | doing me incalculable injury. It makes a 13. His graduated on the 30th of June, 1837, stand- portion of the public think that I am a hot header, furious ) to, pain a class of alty members, among whom were | Toung fellow, accustomed to making furious and needless | Bearing, Arroid, T. Williams, French, Fedgwick, dashes at the enemy," By this remark it would appear the masses. They have, in a word, discovered that the House was organized. less his life on the 14th of January, 1863.

rapidly upon the enemy. At the battle of Anticiam he have been prevented, and that never been recorded was wounded in the foot. The following report will ox | against this Assembly. plain the part he took in that important battle:--

Centreville, Md., Sopt. 17, 1862. Major General McCleulan:-A great battle has been fought, and we are victorious. had the honor to open it yesterday afternoon, and i continued until ten o'clock this morning, when I was | rent to every person that the long confest for Speaker was | adjourn. wounded and compelled to quit the field. The battle was I drawing to a close, although many of the democratic fought with great violence on both sides. The carnage | leaders were still confident that Callicot could not get a has been awful. I only regret that I was not permitted to take part in the operations until they were concluded. | majority. But this class of men little understood the for I had counted on either capturing their army or I seeling in the Assembly. In point of fact the democrats driving them into the Potomac. My wound has been have elected Mr. Callicot by their filibustering. painful, but it is not one that will be likely to lay me up. Had they proceeded to business on the day general interest was transacted. Adjourned till eleven Calhoun, until he came to the obstructions placed in the abound by the rabels. At this point, unlackly, the gun-J. HOOKER, Brigadier General. After the battle he was compelled to leave the field, and | keep themselves within the parliamentary rules, took up his residence with the family of his old and in- he would have never been elected Speaker of this timate friend, Dr. Nichols, superintendent of one of the House. Mr. Callicot had not at that time been government asylums for the insanc. Under this gentle- | nominated in caucus, and a large number of republicans |

man's charge he is said to have recovered from his positively refused to support him; but the fillbustering wound. After his recovery he was appointed to the com- of the democrats, and the stormy and disgraceful session mand of the Fifth army corps, made vacant by the re- of a week ago Saturday, drove many of those wavering moval of General Fitz John Porter. He had previously | republicans into the support of Callicot, and enabled the been promoted to the rank of Major General of Volunteers, | republican managers to apply the whip with greater with a commission dating from July 4, 1882. General | effect and more power, until finally every member was Marsfield reving been killed at Antictam, a vacancy was I forced back into the ranks and voted for Callicot. This left among the brigadier generals of the regular army, I feeling of disgust for the filibustering of the and General Hooker was appointed to fill the saine, with | democrats was not confined to the republican a commission dating from September 20, 1862. On the party. A large number of the best class 12th of November, 1862, General Hooker assumed com. of democratic members exhibited in many ways mand of the Fifth army corps, and announced his staff in general order. On the 14th of November the Grand Army | Callicot elected, although they would not vote for him of the Potomec was divided into three grand divisions, each consisting of two corps, with the Eleventh corps act. ing as a reserve, under General Sigel. General Hooker | elected Speaker, and Mr. Cushman (republican) elected | was then placed in command of the centre of the Grand Army, embracing the Third and Fifth army corps, re- attached to the election of Speaker that of Clerk. The was willing to act with his party upon all matters, he spectively under the command of Generals Stoneman and | Clerk decided that that portion referring to Clerk was in | would not violate good faith. He therefore voted to sus-Buttersield. At the battle of Fredericksburg this grand division lost between three and four thousand men, the Clerk sustained, several democrats voting in favor of mittees. although it was late before they joined in the light. On I sustaining the decision of the Clerk on the ground that i Saturday last the President sent in a further they did not desire to place themselves in any position A nomination with regard to General Hooker, de- tored into on Saturday. siring that his commission of Major General of Volunteers should date from May 5, 1862, instead of July 4, The Cierk appointed Messrs. Trimmer and Depew to con-1862, asserting as a reason that the former was the dute | duct Mr. Callicot to the chair. It was announced that Mr. | from New York (Mr. Fields) had not designed to violate | Colonel Thomas, of the Eighth Vermont, avenged his of the battle of Williamsburg. On the 26th of January, 1863. (yesterday) General Hooker was appointed to the | Pointed, but it was ascertained that he too was not on ) chief command of the Army of the Potomac, thereby re- Some one sang out "I hope Mr. Smith will not act;" Heying Concral Buruside.

In parson, Géneral Hooker is very tall, erect, compactly but not heavily built, extremely muscular, and of I hands in the lobbies and galleries, but no other demon- lorder. great physical endurance; of a light complexion, a fresh, a strations whatever. Mr. Callicot delivered his address i limidy countenance, full, clear mild eyes, intellectual head, brown hair, slightly tinged with gray—and al-ing and appearance in the army.

in social intercourse he is frank, unpretending and | Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper. It was particularly | courteous, removing embarrassment from even the Insticed that Mr. Callicot voted on all of these for the rehumblest personage who approaches him. It is only republican candidates, and thus that party have secured to when at the head of his command and in the storm of battle that he arrays himself in the stern and lofty aspect of the commanding military chieflain.

Perhaps it may not be unluteresting to our readers to learn how the subject of our sketch obtained the now historic name of "Fighling Jos Hooker." On one occagion, after a battle, in which General Hooker's men had distinguished themselves for their fighting qualities thus adding to the same of their commander—a despatch to the New York Associated Press was received at the office of one of the principal agencies announcing the fact. One of the copyists, wishing to show in an em phatic manner that this commander was really a fighting man, placed over the head of the manifold copies of the despatch the words "Fighting Joe Hooker." Of course this heading went to nearly every newspaper office of the country, through the various agencies, and was readily adopted by the editors and printed in their journals. The soub-louet was also adopted by the army and by the | whether either side was justified in its course. | partial enforcement of the rules of order, and by vigilant | the station, and on the 4th of November, 1858, was propress, and is now well known all over the world. Thus but that revolutionary proceedings have taken place is care of the dignity of the House and the rights and moted to master, and ordered to the sloop St. Marys an unpretending innocent convict manager that he was admitted by all. One day it was the democrats who privileges of each and every one of its members, and by Major General Joseph Hooker, now appointed to the an unpretending, innocent copyist, unaware that he was

the resolution to investigate the charges against Callicot. with a view of presenting the project of investigation. The signs of the times clearly indicate that most of the time for the present will be taken up in the Assembly in ..

Assembly met that an election would arke place to-day. The republicaus not paired off were all present, and republican outside managers has the committees already were busy. whipped into the traces for Callicor. This made it appaid in his pocket. If this be the case it is unnecessary to I that Callicot was nominated, and continued to I o'clock to-morrow. fast nearing the position that they were ready to see Mr. As soon as the House was called to order this morning I been offered after consultation with several republican

Mr. Fields offered a resolution declaring Mr. Trimmer | members. | violation of the special order. An appeal was taken from | tain the decision. the decision, a vote taken, and the decision of A Member-Oh, you will get a good place on the com that could be misconstrued as violating the agreement en-

Mr. Callicot elected on the first ballot by two majority. I the negative his seat there were numerous hisses and clapping of l for Speaker, he thought that the resolution was not i to the Assembly in a clear and distinct tone. claring that he was still a democrat, and should act as | result:such in his individual capacitys and that he accepted the [Callicot....... no election could take place without a compromiso.

The House then proceeded to the election of Clerk, I Smith, Stuart and Taggart. the organization of the House, as far as the elective officers are concerned. It now remains to be seen whether the fourteen officers that the Speaker has to appoint will be given to the republicans or democrats. The bargain that it is understood that he did make was that the de-

mecracy should have those officers. These elections being concluded, the officers sworn in. I and the usual committee appointed to wait upon the Governor and the Senate to inform them that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business. Mr. Fields | be effected without some compromise. Therefore it bethen renewed his charge of corruption against Mr. Callicot. I came my duty to accept the chair! On doing so, let me the charges, the committee to be elected by ballot. The in- on me. The duties of the position are at all times sation. During the controversy over the question the land ardnons during the present session, and I am deeply

document, which took up considerable time. Now that the election of Speaker has been accomplished I the best refutation of calumny. While as an individual and no violence done, it may be proper to look back for a | member of the Assembly I remain firmly at- | On the 9th of June, 1855, he graduated, and was attached moment to the developments that have been a disgraced tached to the political principles I have always to the sloop Constellation (twenty-two guns), Captain Boll, to the Assembly. The scenes that have transpired here | professed, my duties as Speaker shall be performed with have been, in many instances, exceedingly exciting | an equal regard to the rights of all, and with judicial fairwere the leaders in it. Another day the republicans had the monopoly of the revolutionary and belligerent demonstrations. There must be a cause for all this, and where else can we look for it but in the revolutionary condition of the public mind? The events of the extensive civil war that we have on our hands, including the arbitrary course of some of the officials and the extreme policy I that the radicals have forced the administration to adopt. in many instances overriding the constitution and the marks that have been the guide of our forefathers. I which guaranteed the protection of all in their rights, has caused a revolutionary feeling in the break.

The republicans will to-morrow present a substitute for We learn by passengers from Berwick yesterday that | 290. an engagement took placo yesterday between General Weitzel's forces and the rebels. At the time the train discussing resolutions on various questions, including left it was reported that the Unionists had killed six and captured forty of the rebels. Heavy cannonading was four guns. It was plainly to be seen this morning long before the | national affairs. There is considerable talk about adjourning until Monday; to give Mr. Callicot an opportunity to heard afterwards, which indicated that the gunboats arrange his committees. It is said that one of the radical

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Assembly.

The galleries and lobbies and all parts of the House were

Colonel Trimmer Speaker, and Joseph B. Cushman

Mr. Curren raised the point of order that the resolution

was a violation of the agreement adopted yesterday, as it

Mr. Fields felt bound to appeal from the decision of the

The CLERK decided the point of order as well taken.

Clerk. He (Mr. Fields) offered the resolution in good faith.

and he believed that he did not violate the spirit or the

was that which was sought to be accomplished. It had

Mr. Dean thought that the resolution was strictly in

When the vote was taken, Mr. Konn said that, while he

Messes. Annery Smith, Lott, Gillestie and Frean made

Mr. Weaven thought the resolution in strict conformity

Mr. Sugrwood was quite confident that the gentleman

agreed on the manner in which the vote should be taken

A ballot for Speaker was then taken, with the following

Absent-Mesers. Boswell, Hughes, Quackenbush, F. B.

The CLERK appointed Colonel Trimmer and Mr. Depew

The CLERK then named Mr. Smith, who, with Mr. Depew

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY -- An ineffectual contest so

long delayed the organization of the House and obstruct-

ed the legislation required for the welfare of the State

sensible that whatever degree of success your presiding

I intentions, I shall strive to make my action in this office

inswerving fidelity to the Union, the constitution and the

Again thanking you for this signal proof of favor, I enter

the House then proceeded to elect the following officers,

First Assistant Doorkeeper-Alex. Fryor, of Columbia.

ith diffidence upon the duties of the chair.

Sergeunt-al Arms-Levi N. Gano, of Olean.

Doorkeeper—Charles E. Young, of Oswego.

Second Assistant Doorkeeper-Willard S. Cook.

Clerky-Joseph B. Cushman, of Oneida.

There officers were all sworn in.

officer may attain is largely dependent upon your induly-

that it was rendered obvious that no organization could

as a committee to conduct Mr. Callicot to his seat.

Mr. Callicor, on taking the chair, said:—

Mr. Trimmer did not appear.

conducted Mr. Callicot to the chair.

Mr. Dean failed to appear.

The CLERK then named Judge Dean.

The decision of the Clerk was sustained.

l elected a Cierk as well as a Speaker.

| Bimilar statements and voted "Ave."

The Assembly met at eleven o'clock this morning.

ALDANY, Jan. 26, 1863.

ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1863.

We also received yesterday the following despatch from Berwick's Bay, by which it will be seen that our navy has lost another efficient officer:-

FT S ANTE AND A STAIRS ASSESSMENT OF STAIRS AND ASSESSMENT OF STAIRS AN

TO THE EDITORS OF THE DELTA.

Berwick's Bay, Jan. 15, 1883. I have just learned the particulars of an affair of some The Senate held a session of ten minutes. Nothing of day Commander Buchanan went up the Techo with the channel by the rebels. At this point, unlackily, the gunboat got aground. Commander Buchanan, however, it is said, went forward some distance and was shot through from Galveston the head from one of the rifle vits near. A man named Whitehurst, also belonging to the Calhoun, was killed at the same time. Colonel Thomas, of the Eighth Vermont. hearing the firing, ordered his regiment to charge the pit. which resulted in the capture of thirty rebels and the dispersion of the rest. I have been told that six rebels Mr. Fields, of New York, offered a resolution electing | were killed. I learn on good authority that the captain I of the rebel gunboat Cotton was killed, and it is also reported that the boat is captured. I shall send you further particulars as soon as I can.

SKETCH OF THE TECHE BAYOU.

The Teche (pronounced tesh) is a bayou of Louisiana, and commences in St. Laudry parish, a few miles from Opelousas, and after flowing in a southeasterly direction. in a very tortuous course of about two hundred miles. unites with the Atchafalaya Bayou, near the southeastern extremity of Lako Chetimaches. The chief towns on its banks are St. Martinsville and Franklin. It is bordered by fertile prairies and plains, in which cotton and sugar flourish. During high water steamboats can ascend this bayon for a distance of nearly two nundred miles from the Gulf of Mexico.

> THE DEATH OF COMMANDER BUCHANAN. fFrom the New Orleans Delta, Jan. 16.]

We are called upon to mourn the death of Lieutenant Thomas McKean Buchanan, commander of the gunboat Calhoun, who was shot through the head, on board of his vessel, on Wednesday morning. His vessel had got with the agreement made yesterday, as it fully carried | aground before the obstructions near the entrance of the This subject being disposed of a vote was taken, and out the organization of the House. He therefore voted in I Jecho, and while he was forward, endeavoring to float her, he was shot by some Southern scum from a rifle pit. death by a prompt assault of the pits and the capture and rout of the devils. Lieutenant Buchapan was a l noble sailor. He was courageous and generous, and everybody who came within the influence of his manhood liked him. He won high titles while on the New London, and we think that we bestow no less than I just praise when we say the navy has lost one of it: bravest officers, and the American Union one of its traest sons. He was a nephew of the rebel naval Commodore . Buchanan and a connection of ex-President Buchanan; but in name only was he like them.

Notice is hereby given that the funeral of the late Lieutenant Commander Thomas McKean Bachanan. United States Navy, will take place from theist church, and inasmuch as the majority of our regiment were dis-Canal street, to-day (Friday), the 16th a. January. Fervice to commence at eleven o'clock A. M. Otheers of the army and navy and civilians are respectfully invited to

SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT COMMANDER THOMAS M'R.

BUCHANAN. Lieutenant Commander Ihomas McKean Buchanan, roported killed at Teche Bayou, was comparatively a young man, having tentered the Naval Academy as a cadet on troduction of this resolution created considerable conver- | difficult and important, and must be especially delicate | the 1st of October, 1851. He was a native and citizen of | Pennsylvania, from which State be was appointed to the service. In the Naval Register for 1855 his name stands Tion charges were laid one side for the reading of this | ence and co-operation. Conscious of the rectitude of my | at the head of the list of members of the first class of acting midshipmen on probation at the Naval Academy. then stationed in the Mediterranean, in Commodore Samuel for me to say ness. It will be my earnest endeavor, by strict and im- | L. Breese's squadron. In January, 1858, he returned from ) der the new act the subject of our sketch became, at the | Some of the New York cavalry were wounded. end of 1861, one of the lieutenant commanders—a new I grade of the United States naval service. He was then in a command of the Mississippi (twelve guns), in the Western | Gulf squadron. He was next attached to the New London, the "bl ck devil" of the Mississippi Sound. He was

was waiting an opportunity to run the blockade and pro-

It is also surmised that the cruiser may have been the Harriet Line, but we have no account of her escape

The rams and fortifications at Galvest a arc formidable.

The Hatteras was a side-wheel steamer and mounted

The rebei steamer thus engaged and supposed to have

been the Alabama may possibly have been the Oreio from

' Mobile. She was at that port at the last accounts ready

for sea, under the command, we believe, of Captaia John

Newland Mast, formerly of the United States Navy. She

## INTERESTING FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Doings of the Free Labor Associations-Their Opposition to Covernor Stanis and Mr. Piggott-The North Carolina Expeditions-Spirited Skirmish and Defeat of the Rebels, &c.

The state of the s

NEWBERN, N. C. Jab. 17. Via Fortzess Monroe, Jan. 24, 1863.

The presidents of the Free Labor associations of Craven, Carteret, Hyde and Beaufort counties have received letters from prominent Northern statesmen, irrespective of party, expressing the camest commendation of their object and principles.

They were also assured of the hearty sympathy and co-operation of President Lincoln, notwithstanding the persistent opposition of Governor Stanly to the move

The movement is repidly gaining strength and already includes the First North Carolina regiment.

Hop. C. H. Foster, the brilliant and eloquent champion of the free labor North Carolina movement, was serenaded jast night by the band of the Fifth Massachusetts rogi-

A movement is on foot to ask the authority of Congress for the formation of ten loyal North Carolina regiments. the material for which is abundant.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the First North Carolina Loyal Volunteers:-

Resolved. That one Jennings Piggott, now claiming a scat as representative from this district, who came to Nowbern a few weeks ago from Washington, D. C., where he has been "claim agent" for fifteen years, for the purpose of getting "elected to Congress." through Governor Sinkslaves and indemnify there for their losses, and by sym pathizing with them generally and denouncing "free labor" as "abolitionism," while he himself, at his home the District of Columbia, professes to be an "abolitionist," has earned the contempt of all decent men, and richly merits "a cost of tar and feathers" and "a free ride on a rail." should be ever again visit North Caroline.

Resolved. That, as native citizens of North Carolina and loyal men, who have taken up mine for the Union, we claim the right to have something to say as to who shall be the representative to Congress from this district; franchised through the trickery and meanness of Covernor Stanly and his confederates, and, with the exception of some fifty or sixty of our members, not given an of portunity to vote, we protest against the recognition of the election of the said Jennings Piggott.

The following is among the resolutions adopted on the 15th inst. by the Carteret County Free Labor Associa-

Resolved, That Edward Stanly's attempted supplession of the freedom of the press by menaces of sammary nunishment of correspondents, and by threats to arrest and imprison any and all persons whatever who shall dare to speak or write in censure of his course, is in derogation of public liberty, and hostile to the fundamental principle of republican government.

Dr. Jno. M. Davis, Assistant Surgeon of the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers, has been appointed Post Surgeon here.

Boston, Jan. 26, 1863.

Private advices from Newbern are to Tuesday, the 20th instant. No mail had then left for the North for two weeks, but one was about leaving for New York.

The main expedition, of which so much has been said. (twenty-two guns), Captain R. D. Thorburn, then en- | had not started; but a land force was sent forward on Salews, to secure your entire confidence and good will. | gaged in the Pacific, in Flag Officer J. C. Long's squadren. | turday, the 17th instant, toward the railroad, which en-On the 18th of July, 1860, he was promoted to a liquid- | countered one thousand three hundred rebels at Pollockspancy, and attached to the steam sloop Mississippi. Un- ville, drove them from the town, and took possession.

The general health of the troops is excellent.

Release of Mr. Deming.

PHILADELPHIA, Jun. 26, 1888. Mr. Deming, who was arrested for endeavoring to send Mr. Bostwick moved that a committee wait on the afterwards a tached to the gunbout Calhoun, on which ho General Buruside's address to the Northern press. has beer released. He is now in this city