

# RESIGNATION OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

## Gen. Hooker to Command the Army of the Potomac.

### FAREWELL ADDRESS OF BURNSIDE

#### Bens. Franklin and Sumner Relieved of their Commands.

#### Burnside and Staff Coming to New-York.

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

This morning Major-General Burnside turned over the command of the Army of the Potomac to Major-General Jos. Hooker, who came to the headquarters of the camp for that purpose.

As soon as the change became known throughout the army, a considerable number of the superior officers called upon Gen. Burnside and took their parting leave of him, with many regrets.

The following is the address of Gen. Burnside to the army:

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It is understood that Major-General Franklin and Major-General Sumner have also been relieved of their commands, the right and left Grand Divisions of the Army of the Potomac; but the names of their successors had not yet been divulged.

Gen. Burnside, with most of his late staff, has been allowed thirty days leave of absence. They go to New-York.

The weather is warm and pleasant. The mud is fast drying up. Major-General Burnside has made arrangements to be in New-York early this week.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

The following was received from your correspondent with the army:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 25, 1863.

The leaving taking of Gen. Burnside was unattended by any unusual indications of feeling, the time between the knowledge of his arrival and his departure being but a few hours.

Quite a concourse of officers were at headquarters and bid the General farewell, who proceeded at noon to Gen. Sumner's quarters, where he tarried for some time, and arrived at Falmouth depot at 2 o'clock, accompanied by Gen. Sumner. Two baggage cars conveyed the General, his personal staff, and his baggage to Aquia, where they arrived at 2 o'clock, no demonstrations being made by the troops along the railroad.

Arrived at Washington at 7 o'clock, the party proceeded to Willard's.

The General preserves the same unruffled good nature since his removal that he has always manifested in every variety of circumstances, and his personal staff have appeared as joyful as if we had gained a great victory.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

The National Intelligencer of this morning says: Gen. Burnside arrived in Washington on Saturday morning, and was in conference all the forenoon with the President, the Secretary of War, and the General-in-Chief. We understand that, at his own request, he was relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and that the President immediately conferred the chief command on Major-General Hooker.

The Last Campaign of the Army of the Potomac—Details of the Plan of Movement—Everything Done Except Preparing the Roads—How the Road to Banks's Ford Was Distinguished—It is Paved with Dead Horses, Broken Wagons and Smashed Pontons—The Reported Demoralization—What the Rebels have been Doing.

From Our Special Correspondent.

REAR GRAND DIVISION, Jan. 23, 1863.

Another, and perhaps the last, campaign of the Army of the Potomac has just closed. No one, I think, will venture to contradict me when I say that it was the shortest and the most fruitless of them all. For weeks, in the midst of the most delightful weather, with the hardest and finest roads, the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments had been preparing for it. For weeks the Engineer Corps had been at work upon the pontoons and repairing all that had been damaged and replacing all that had been lost in the former disastrous advance upon Fredericksburg.

To all appearances, nothing was wanting to give success to the undertaking. The exact points selected for crossing the river had been carefully selected by the Commanding General, the Grand Division Generals and—Gen. Lee, who had listened to the speculations in the Army, the Rappahannock was to be crossed from the Chesapeake to the Rapidan. At every Ford, all along the river, the pontoons were surely to be laid.

The pontoons were being extricated as rapidly as possible from the mud into which they had sunk. A portion of the Engineer Corps was this morning sent out with their axes, and rations for three days, to assist in getting the boats again into a better position. The Engineer Corps have the most laborious of work and are seldom idle. For two days and nights of the last movement the only rest they had was upon the muddy earth under their pontoons, and of this but a little. This department get an immense amount of exposure and perform untold labor to receive little glory or credit for it.

Since the storm the roads have rapidly improved with two days of intermittent sunshine. The weather has been like Spring, but not yet settled or reliable. The Virginia farmers are spectators of Burnside's march, and wonder what the result will be. The army is generally protected against the rains which we may now expect. During their recent absence the roads, constructed from their tents, being taken with them, the rains considerably damaged their mud and log shanties. The roads are again restored, however, and fires built in the fireplaces, and the huts dried for their occupants.

Sketch of Gen. Hooker.

Major-General Joseph Hooker was born at Hadley,

# New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXII.....NO. 6,806. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

## EXCITING REPORT FROM GALVESTON.

### A Strange Steamer Met With in the Offing.

#### She Claims to be the British Sloop-of-War Spitfire.

#### She Fires into the United States Steamer Hatteras and Sinks Her.

#### SHE THEN RUNS AWAY UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS.

#### She is Supposed to be the Pirate Alabama.

By the arrival at this port last evening of the steamer Mary A. Boardman, from New-Orleans via Key West, we have news from Galveston to the 17th inst., brought to Key West by the steamship Northern Light via New-Orleans.

On the 17th inst., while the United States sloop-of-war Brooklyn, in company with six other United States vessels, was off Galveston, they saw a steamer in the offing. The steamer Hatteras, one of the United States vessels, immediately got under weigh to speak her, and when within hailing distance asked who she was; they received the answer, "Her Majesty's sloop-of-war Spitfire."

The commander of the Hatteras told her to wait and he would send a boat to her, and had just lowered his boat and had one of his officers and a crew in her when the steamer opened her broadside, and fired into the Hatteras. The Brooklyn hearing the firing, got under weigh and started in pursuit of the stranger, but night coming on lost sight of her, and was compelled to give up the chase. When coming back to where the Hatteras had been, found her sunk in nine fathoms of water. The steamer was no doubt the pirate Alabama. The Hatteras was merely a transport, but carried four guns of light caliber, similar to the transport McClellan.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

At a late hour last night our reporter boarded the Mary A. Boardman, and obtained from the First Officer the following additional particulars: The Mary A. Boardman left New-Orleans on the 12th inst., made a short run to Key West, where, on the 19th inst., our informant saw Capt. Terry of the Northern Light, Capt. Terry reports that on Sunday, the 17th inst., the blockading vessels lying off Galveston saw a strange vessel leave in sight. The naval transport Hatteras got under weigh and went out to meet her. When within speaking distance she hailed the stranger and asked her name. The reply was, her Majesty's sloop-of-war Spitfire. The captain of the Hatteras said he would send a boat alongside and board her. He lowered away his boat, with crew and officer in charge.

About the time the boat reached the water the so-called Spitfire, which is supposed to be the "220," or the Alabama, opened fire upon the Hatteras. The Brooklyn and half a dozen gunboats were lying at anchor by the bar at Galveston. They saw and heard the firing and immediately got under weigh. It was dark before they reached the place of engagement. The supposed Alabama was under a full head of steam and out of reach of our guns.

The next morning they found the Hatteras sunk in nine fathoms of water. Up to the time our informant received this news nothing had been heard of the crew. They pulled away from the ship soon as the firing commenced; whether they escaped or not is unknown. They may have met with the same fate their comrades doubtless met on board the ill-fated Hatteras.

The supposed Alabama had the British flag flying at her mast at the time she sank the Hatteras. It is not positively known whether it was a British vessel or the Alabama. The latter has been so frequently and so minutely described it is a wonder if it was her that she was not recognized when first sighted by the Hatteras; besides, it is strange indeed if she ventured so near the neighborhood of vessels that could have easily captured her in a fair fight.

On the other hand, the Alabama may have concealed herself under the cover of fresh paint and false colors in order to deceive those who may have seen her in her old rig. The fact that she strikes the coward's blow and then runs away, and that she runs fast after closing the edge of the evening for the result, so as to escape in the dark, lead us to suppose that she was the Alabama. The future will undoubtedly reveal the mystery, and the murderers on the high seas will be known hereafter.

### Honors to Eric-Gun Hatch.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

The friends of Eric-Gun Hatch, to-day made him a present of a service of silver and a policy of insurance on his life. An immense crowd of people were present. Major Foot presided, and the presentation speech was made by Judge Brewster, to which the General, who is just recovering from his wound, responded.

Thomas H. Bond of New-Haven, Conn., somewhat marred the harmony of the gathering by making a speech, denouncing those who support the President's Emancipation Proclamation. Mr. Bond was finally hissed down.

### The Cruise of the Vanderbilt in Search of the Alabama—The New Merrimack Slowing Herself—The Iron-Clad Patuxent.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

U. S. S. VANDERBILT, Hampton Roads, Jan. 25, 1863.

Since my last letter announcing our arrival here, we have completed coaling, and expected to start tomorrow on another cruise for the 220, but orders were received from the Department for us to tow the iron-clad Weehawken and Nahant to some, as yet, unknown port, and then return here. The Weehawken, during the heavy weather on her passage from New-York, sustained some slight damage to her machinery, which is repairing at Norfolk. It will be completed in a day or two when we will take her to her port of destination.

The New Merrimack, that was reported to be a failure, has been showing herself lately at the mouth of the James River, on the look-out, no doubt, for a chance to "noble" some of our fleet, but experience has taught our people to keep a bright lookout, and not trust to reports circulated by Rebels for the purpose of putting them off their guard. If the Merrimack should venture out she will meet with a warm reception from the invincible iron-clad Patuxent.

The steam-ship Monongahela, from Philadelphia, arrived yesterday and went up to Newport News.

Mass., in 1815. In 1833 he received his appointment as Cadet in the West Point Military Academy from that State. He graduated on the 20th June, standing No. 23 in a class of 50 members. Among his classmates Gen. Arnold, Benham, Bates, French, Sedgwick, Williams and Todd of the Union army, and Bragg, Mearns and others of the Rebel army. He received his appointment as Second Lieutenant July 1, 1837, and Nov. 1, 1838, was promoted to a First Lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Artillery.

From July to October, 1841, he acted as Adjutant of the Military Academy; and from September, 1841, to May, 1845, was ranked as Regimental Adjutant. He served with distinction in Mexico, and was Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Hauser. On the 23d Sept., 1846, he was brevetted Captain for gallant conduct in several conflicts in Monterey, Mexico, while acting in that capacity. In March, 1847, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain.

He was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the affair at the National Bridge, Mexico, June 11, 1847, and on the 13th September, 1847, Major Hooker received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec, on the 27th of October, 1847, he was appointed a Captain of the 1st Artillery, and on the same day he resigned his regimental commission, retaining his position in the Adjutant-General's Department, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

In February, 1852, he left the army and retired into private life. He lived in California till called upon again to do battle in his country's cause. On the 17th of March, 1861, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, his appointment being accepted to the State of California. He first served under Gen. Dix in Maryland, but was soon appointed to a separate command in the Army of the Potomac under Gen. McClellan. His field of operations was in the disturbed counties of Maryland, and these he reorganized, and disbanded the secessionists there, without loss of life.

His division at this time took possession of the northern and eastern shores, or left bank of the Potomac River, and several spirited excursions were made by portions of his command in the neighborhood of Budd's Ferry, Fort Tobacco, &c., and to the opposite shore.

A portion of these troops afterward crossed the Potomac, and took possession of the batteries which had blockaded the river for some time previous, and having effectually removed these obstructions and advanced a short distance into the interior, were finally withdrawn and transferred to the immediate command of Gen. McClellan on the Peninsula.

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## FROM GEN. FOSTER'S ARMY.

### THE MAIN EXPEDITION NOT OFF YET.

### ADVANCE OF A LAND FORCE.

### CAPTURE OF POLLOCKVILLE.

### 1,300 REBELS PUT TO ROUT.

Private advices from Newbern are to Tuesday 20. 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 had not started, but a land force was sent forward on Saturday 17, toward the railroad, which encountered 1,300 Rebels at Pollockville, drove them from the town, and took possession. Some of the New-York cavalry were wounded. The general health of the troops is excellent.

### THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

#### Contraband Publications—Rebel Attack on a Train of Cars—Gen. Garfield Joins Rosecrans—Re-Enforcement of the Rebels—The Losses of the Rebels at Murfreesboro.

MURFREESBORO, TENN., Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

Gen. Rosecrans hopes the Cincinnati, Louisville, and other newspapers will desist from the practice of publishing reports of shipments of supplies to the Department of the Cumberland, which is substantially a notification to the Rebels to prepare their forces for the capture of such supplies.

It is understood, however, that newspapers do not make such publications if Quartermasters and Commissaries did not furnish the items.

Wheeler's Cavalry made a dash at a train of cars Sunday on the railroad between Nashville and Franklin, and succeeded in destroying two cars, but were frightened away before they destroyed the remainder of the train.

A convalescent killed one of the Rebels. One Union Sergeant was badly wounded. Brig-Gen. D. S. Stanley followed the Rebels sharply, but they had too much the start of him. He rode 32 miles within 20 hours.

Rebel cavalry in considerable bodies constantly hover on our flanks, watching our communication. The Government ought to re-enforce the cavalry arm of this Department, and employ horses to mount infantry regiments to pursue the Rebels.

The Rebel General Wheeler has been made a Major-General, and is in command of all the Rebel cavalry in Tennessee.

Capt. Emory Otis of the 4th United States Cavalry, who distinguished himself conspicuously in a splendid and successful charge upon the enemy in the battle of Stone's River, and who now commands a brigade of cavalry, has been recommended by Gen. Rosecrans for a Brigadier-Generalship. Also, Col. Stanley, and all the officers of his brigade, for promotion to Brigadier-Generals.

Brig-Gen. Garfield, who whipped Humphrey Marshall in Eastern Kentucky, and who afterward distinguished himself in the command of a brigade at Shiloh, has reported to Gen. Rosecrans for duty, and will probably be assigned to the command of a division in the Army of the Cumberland.

Brig-Gen. R. W. Johnson, during the absence of Gen. McCook, commands the right wing. Brig-Gen. Granger commands Gen. Rosecrans's division.

It is reported the enemy are being reinforced. An intercepted letter from a member of Gen. Bragg's staff indicates that the feeling against Bragg is so strong that he will be superseded. The writer admits that, notwithstanding the Rebels captured the most guns and several thousand prisoners from us, they were badly whipped.

He says the slaughter of their officers was awful, and although the fighting of the Rebel army was splendid, they were beaten by superior generalship, and by the obstinacy of the Yankees.

The whole number of the Rebel prisoners captured in the battle was about 3,000, with eight guns and four standards.

The weather continues stormy and the rivers are swelling.

Dr. E. Swift, U. S. A., Medical Director of this Department, whose services are almost invaluable, will be strongly recommended for promotion, to rank as Lieutenant-Colonel, for long years of faithful service.

### Naval.

#### REPORTED LOSS OF THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT WINONA.

The screw steam gunboat Winona, built for the regular navy, is reported lost. The gloomiest feeling pervaded naval circles in this vicinity yesterday, when the contents of the New-Orleans dispatches announcing the last tidings became known. The result of brilliant engagements participated in by this vessel, and the plucky character of her commander, made her so well known that her loss will be very deeply deplored. The Winona was one of the 23 steam gunboats built for the navy when the war first broke out; she was constructed by C. & E. Pollock, at the foot of Bridge street, Brooklyn, and was launched on the 14th of September, 1861. She was 165 feet long, 25 feet beam, 12 feet deep, and 555 tons burden. On her trial trip to Sandy Hook, she made 12 knots an hour in 39 pounds of steam, which was the fastest time then made by craft of her class. The Alliance Works built her machinery. Her term of service on the blockade had nearly expired. She arrived at New-Orleans on December 7, 1862, and after remaining there a few hours, started for a cruise in the river accompanied by the steam gunboat Itasca, which broke down, and was towed back by the Winona. The Kinco, Katabidin, and the iron-clad Essex, then joined her, and the fleet proceeded as far as Donaldsonville. They passed Plaquemine and Baton Rouge, and anchored within six miles of Fort Hudson.

On Sunday morning, the 14th of Dec., 1862, the Winona was ordered upon by a battery, not 500 yards from the bank, which consisted of six guns. Mr. Vincent, Master's Mate, was killed in the engagement which ensued. The deck and hull were pierced with shot and shell; one shot went through the mainmast. The wire main stays were cut in pieces. One rifled shot went through the side of the ship, near the wardroom. For forty-five minutes the Winona lay a little craft amid this terrible fire, relying as best she could. On making signals to the Essex, a white flag was used, which induced the Rebels to believe the Winona had surrendered. The Essex and Winona, locked together, backed down below Profit Island. The latter repaired at Donaldsonville, and then left on the expedition in which she is reported to have been sunk. She certainly

## THE FRENCH WAR AGAINST MEXICO.

### Three Days Bombardment of Acapulco.

### THE FIRE RETURNED BY THE FORT.

### The Fort Silenced and Guns Spiked.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

Arrived steamer Louisa from Panama. She reports that four French war vessels bombarded Acapulco for three days, commencing 16th. The fire was returned from the forts, doing some damage. The people abandoned the town, but thirteen Mexicans were killed. The fort was finally silenced, when one hundred sailors landed and spiked the guns. The fleet then left.

Sailed, ship Sea Serpent, for Hong-Kong.

### FROM MEXICO.

#### Arrival of a Portion of the Mules and Wagons for the French—Change in Gen. Forey's Plan—The Positions Occupied by the French—The Fighting that has Taken Place—The Precarious Position Occupied by Juarez.

ORIZABA, Dec. 25, 1862.

A portion of the mules and wagons bought in New-York and Martinique reached this city last week, and have been immediately used in transporting munitions of war and provisions to the garisons of Polmar, San Andres, and Tehuacan.

An officer belonging to Gen. Forey's staff told me this morning that the General would not lay siege before Puebla. He will simply concentrate a strong corps of observation on the hills commanding the city, and will fortify them so as to guard it against a sortie. He is of opinion that the divisions existing among the Mexican leaders, as well as the want of provisions of all kinds, will do more for the reduction of the city than a regular storming. The policy of the General, he said, was to prove to the world that France, in this expedition, had not proposed to herself a work of conquest, but simply the establishment of law and order all over the country.

The positions already occupied by the French are well selected, and disposition in such a way as to support each other. Imagine two lines of operations, one running South-East, the second North-East, and forming a triangle, the summit of which is Vera Cruz and the base between Perote and Polmar. On the Southern side of the triangle, between Vera Cruz and Orizaba, the French have established four military posts, viz: La Soledad, Pasa Ancho, Chiquililla, and Cordova, from which all the Mexican guerrillas punished could not dislodge them. On the Northern side of the same triangle the French are taking possession of Puerto Nacional, Jalapa, Cerro Gordo, and are now at Perote. The holding of those positions, some of which are naturally fortified, constitute for the French a very strong footing in the country, and it would take a very considerable army to drive them out.

On the left side, in the direction of Orizaba, the military operations are under the command of Gen. Dant, who has under his orders two brigades, about 12,000 men. On the 15th of December, he was met by the guerrillas of Carrizal, who did not even stand the fire of his vanguard, but fled in confusion behind the chaparrals. On the right, on the way to Jalapa and Perote, the French are led by Benitez and Pizarro, re-enforced by 2,000 men under Gen. Marquez, the Mexican ally of the French. Think you met, on the 18th of December, the horsemen of Aureliano Rodriguez, who after a skirmish with a battalion of Zouaves, disappeared, leaving 22 of their men as prisoners. This and a few trifling encounters with guerrillas at other points, is the sum total of all the fighting which has taken place between the Mexicans and the French since the arrival of Gen. Forey.

North-west of Orizaba the French have extended their line of operation as far as Tehuacan, 24 miles from Puebla. Between these two points are found El Ingenio, Amecigo, San Andres, Polmar, and including toward the south, the city of Tehuacan, where Gen. De Lorencez had his headquarters during the negotiations which preceded the breaking out of hostilities.

I was informed that the Mexican officers, attended by 200 horsemen, have arrived at the headquarters to offer their services to Gen. Forey and submit to intervention. I understand, also, that the great Indian Chief Mejia, who has declared himself the ally of the French, is marching toward Mexico in the direction of San Luis de Potosi. This movement, it is said, has compelled Juarez to fall back on the Capital.

### CUTTING OF THE INTELLIGENCE'S TAIL.

The Senate has ordered an inquiry, which will undoubtedly have the effect to discourage or quell the business of giving *The Intelligencer* a monopoly of certain Departmental news, and then paying for its publication as an advertisement.

### ACCEPTANCE OF RIDGES OF TROOPS FOR THE WAR.

A bill will probably be reported to the House, authorizing the President to accept for three years, or during the war, the services of any company or regiment of infantry, or cavalry, or battery, which may be tendered to him from any State in the Union, and without any limitation as to the number so to be accepted.

### The State Senate.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 25, 1863.

The Senate held a session of 10 minutes. Nothing of general interest was transacted. Adjourned till 11 to-morrow.

### BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The first representation of the emotional drama of East Lynne, in which Lucille Western appeared in her delineations of Lady Isabel and Madame Vine, was given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening, under the management of Leonard Grover, of Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C. The house was filled to its utmost seating capacity. Miss Western was ably supported by Mrs. G. C. Gorman, Miss Kato Denin, Charles Barron, and L. C. Barrett. The acting for the first representation was good Miss Western, supporting herself admirably in the two characters.

A grand Promenade Concert of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association is advertised for this evening, at the Academy of Music.

## ADMIRAL PAULDING SUMMONED TO WASHINGTON.

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