NEWS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

NEGRO JUBILEE AT HILTON HEAD.

Immense Assemblage of Contrabands.

A Plentiful Supply of Abolition Speeches.

Brother Cheever Sends a Flag for a Black Regiment.

RESIGNATION OF UNION OFFICERS, &c., &c., &c.

The steamer United States, Captain Fulton, arrived at this port yesterday from Hilton Head, and by her we have very interesting news from the Palmetto State. The letter of our correspondent at Hilton Head will be read with much interest.

The United States ship Vandalia, seven days from Port Royal, also arrived yesterday. On the 2d and 3d inst., off Cape Hatteras, experienced a fresh gale from the northward. To the northward of the Gulf had light southerly winds and pleasant weather.

Annexed is a list of her officers:—

Commander—M. B. Woolsey.
Acting Master and Executive Officer—Edward M. King.
Acting Masters—Charles Folsom, Alfred Washburn.
Paymaster—Rufus Parks.
Surgeon—Albert C. Gerous.
Lieutenant Marines—Charles H. Nye.
Acting Ensign—Francis H. Bacon.
Acting Master's Mate—Richard Burke.
Paymaster's Clerk—Henry Gleason.
Boatswain—Philip J. Miller.
Gunner—Wm. Cheney.
Sailmaker—Wm. Rogers.

Our Hilton Head Correspondence.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Jan. 3, 1863.

Rejoicings of the Negroes on the First of January—Extraordinary Scenes on the Occasion—The Ceremonies and Reading of the President's Proclamation—Dr. Brisbane, the Tax Commissioner—Ode of Gratitude—Flags for Black Regiments—Enthusiastic Speeches—What is to be the Result of All This—Scarcity of Lumber—Probabilities of a Fight, &c., &c.

In accordance with the address of Gen. Saxton to the colored people of the Department of the South, a copy of which I enclosed in my letter of two days ago, the negroes in this vicinity celebrated the 1st of January with all the zeal and animation which bright promises of freedom could inspire. Camp Saxton, the headquarters of the First South Carolina regiment, was the scene of a demonstration of a purely African character—no less than from three to four thousand of the dusky natives having assembled, in company with their commanding general and various dignitaries of the humanitarian school, to participate in the celebration of their emancipation. Early in the day the contrabands commenced flocking to the ground. They came singly, in pairs and in squads, leaving plantations without field hands, wharves and depots void of laborers, and messrooms bereft of servants. Toward the middle of the day the steamer Boston, which Gen. Brannan kindly loaned for the occasion, reached the landing, and deposited a freight of several hundred sable visitors from Hilton Head, while General Saxton's steamer Flora arrived from Beaufort with a cargo of negroes to the number of a thousand. These additions to the crowd previously collected constituted one of the most motley assemblages of which it is possible to conceive. There were the young and the old, of all shades, sizes and costumes; ancient domestics, feebly tottering up the grassy slope, bewildered with the glory by which they were surrounded; antiquated aunties, done up in turbans, tickled and curtseying to every one they met, gay and gaudy yellow girls, decorated with superabundant jewelry, and flashing their smiles profusely on the gay and gallant youths around them; toothless crones furiously sucking their black pipes; young mothers, not only of the present, but of the future tense, the former violently hushing their babes, and the latter appearing painfully destitute of crinoline; while here and there gleamed the bayonet and glowed the red breeches of a South Carolina volunteer. With some delay these incongruous elements were formed in procession, and, with the band of the Eighth Maine regiment at their head, moved out to the spacious live oak grove, wherein, in olden times, the family of one of the wealthiest planters in Beaufort district had their pleasure grounds and pastimes. The day was bright and beautiful, and the green leaves and pendant moss that here and there intervened between soil and sunlight lent to the spot an air like that of Indian summer.

In the centre of the grove a stand had been erected. Here were seated General Saxton, Chaplain French, the Rev. Dr. Peck, Colonel Higginson, and numerous other personages, prominent now, if never before—here if not at home—in the sphere of negro philanthropy. Around this locality the crowd distributed itself as best it could. After music by the band, the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln and the "New Year's Greeting" of Gen. Saxton were read by the Rev. Dr. Brisbane, one of the Tax Commissioners for this State. This gentleman was twenty-seven years age a resident of Beaufort, but, having tired o. Southern life, sold his slaves and removed to the Far West. There he became so thorough and complete an abolitionist as to return to his former home with the purpose of repurchasing his servants and setting them free. This he succeeded in accomplishing, save in the case of one favorite and likely boy, whose whereabouts he was unable to trace, and after this impoverishing himself again went to Wisconsin. A few weeks since he arrived in Beaufort as one of the South Carolina Tax Commissioners, and among the earliest to recognize and greet him was the old slave whose destiny he had failed, more than a quarter of a century ago, to ascertain. Of course he found him enjoying the liberty he had sought to procure for him. The reading of the proclamation and address was followed by the singing of an ode, composed for the occasion by Professor J. C. Zachos, of Antioch College:—

ODE FOR EMANCIPATION DAY, JANUARY 1, 1863.

AIR—"Scots Wha' Ha'."

Ye sons of burning Afric's soil,
Lift up your hands of hardened toil;
Your shouts from every hill recoil—
To-day you are free!
A mighty arm has struck your chain,
The same that broke a tyrant's reign,
And took the Lion by beard and mane
Beneath his knee.

To-day you hear a nation's voice,
To-day you have the glorious choice
Forever, ever, to rejoice
In freedom's reign;
Or, ground to earth as fearful slaves,
Your thirsting soul forever craves
To find dishonorable graves
From earthly pain.

The sun of Liberty's first ray
Reveals a shining throng's array;
Millions unborn to hail this day—
The day you are free!
They spread their shadowy hands to you:
"O, fathers! to your sons be true;
Snatch us the fruit that early grew
On Liberty's tree!"

Oh! Abraham Lincoln, thanks to you,
From every Christian heart you drew,
The grand, the beautiful, the true,
And sent it down
To gladden, to uplift our hearts,
To give the life that hope imparts,
The joy of dawn when night departs,
And veils its frown.

We hail this dawn of future days;
And God's right arm that still upstays
The cheering sun's perpetual rays,
Now makes us free.
We thank the Lord, we thank the North,
Whose breath hath sent the tidings forth;
To day a people's glorious birth—
To-day we are free!

Next came the presentation of a stand of colors, donated by the members of Dr. Cheever's church, in New York city, and bearing the embroidered inscription:—

"The Year of Jubilee has Come."

Chaplain French did the presentation speech, immediately after which the negroes struck up the tune of "America," swelling forth the national anthem in a manner which did great credit to their late vocal instructors. Colonel Higginson received the colors in behalf of the regiment, chanting in reply to Mr. French an address full of flowery language and hope for the African, but marred by a distressing drawl in its delivery. He closed his speech by calling up two darkies whom he had selected as color bearers, and handing over to them the flags under which he hoped the regiment was yet to win freedom for their brethren in bondage and renown for themselves. The latter then complied with their colonel's request, and favored the audience with speeches which, in the broad *patois* of the plantation, were less intelligible to the whites, but more enthusiastically received by the blacks, than the remarks of their predecessors. Speeches were also made by General Saxton, who hoped that flags for negro regiments would continue to arrive until the whole South should be under their shadow; by Mrs. Francis D. Gage, who occupied the rostrum for a half hour in rehearsing the story of the insurrection in the Danish West Indies, and who told the negroes that if they only knew their power they might make themselves free in a single day; and by Mr. Stickney, one of the Tax Commissioners for Florida. This portion of the performance concluded with the announcement, by Mr. French, that a mail from the North had just arrived, "bringing the glorious intelligence that John C. Fremont was at the head of the federal armies." In this, however, I conclude that Father French was mistaken, inasmuch as a careful examination of the latest papers fails to corroborate the news. The rebel pickets gave to our own a rumor to that effect on New Year's eve; but the Tenth army corps is nevertheless distrustful of its truth, and is hoping that McClellan, and not Fremont, is the reinstated general.

The exercises over, the crowd adjourned to the parade ground of the regiment—the blacks to partake of a barbecue of twelve roasted oxen and illimitable quantities of hard tack, washed down with sweetened water, and the whites to witness the demolition and consumption of the edibles.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 12.

HEADQUARTERS, BEAUFORT, S. C., Dec. 20, 1862.

The following system of labor for the cultivation of the plantations in this department having been proposed by the superintendents of the Second division, is adopted for the entire department, and all the superintendents are hereby directed to conform strictly to its requirements.

I. The negroes are to be responsible for planting and cultivating sufficient corn and potatoes for their own subsistence. For this purpose land will be allotted to them as follows:—

To each working hand one acre and two tasks for corn; two tasks for potatoes.

To each child one task for corn; one-quarter task for potatoes.

The allotments to be made in such field or fields as the superintendent may select, but in such manner that when all the tasks in any field or fields are allotted they shall be contiguous one to another, so as to avoid intermediate spaces of uncultivated land.

The ploughing on these allotted tasks is to be done by the use of the ploughs and oxen, mules, or horses of the plantation, and to be conducted by a ploughman appointed by the superintendent and acting under his direction exclusively. The distribution of manure, which is to be furnished by the negroes, also to be made by the use of the carts and working animals of the plantation. The ploughman to act as cartman when his services are not needed in ploughing, and to be responsible to the superintendent for the care of the ploughs and working animals, and to be paid for his services at the rate of thirty cents a day.

II. In exchange for the use of the government lands and working animals, and the services of the ploughman, the negroes are to plant and cultivate, in addition to the allotments above stated, as many acres of land as will produce corn enough for the subsistence of the plantation mules and horses, for the use of the superintendent of the district in which the plantation is situated, and also for the subsistence of old or disabled persons for whom no other provision can be made. This additional land is to constitute a part of the negro allotments, or to be annexed pro rata to each, and to be at the rate of six acres for every mule or horse belonging to the plantation or used by the superintendent—one acre for the superintendent himself, one acre and a half for the ploughman, and one acre for every old or disabled person.

When the crop of corn is gathered in, each negro is to contribute, for the purposes mentioned, such a part of the total produce of that negro's allotment as will make the portion contributed bear the same relation to the total produce that the land annexed, as aforesaid, bears to the entire allotment.

III. For the raising of cotton, the negroes are to agree as to the number of tasks or acres they will each plant and cultivate, and these tasks or acres will be allotted in such field or fields as the superintendent may select; but in such manner that, when all the tasks or acres in any field or fields are allotted, they shall be contiguous one to another, so as to avoid intermediate spaces of uncultivated land.

The negroes will be paid for work done on the cotton fields at the rate of twenty-five cents a day; the following standards to be used in determining what shall constitute a fair day's work:—

In ploughing, three acres.

In listing, without the use of the plough, in light land, one task and a half; in heavy land, one task.

In listing, after the ground has been broken by a plough, two tasks.

In banking, when no ploughing is done, one task and a half; when a plough is used, two tasks.

In planting, four tasks or one acre.

In the first hoeing, two tasks.

In the first hauling, two tasks

In the second hoeing, two tasks.

In the second hauling, two tasks.

In the third hauling, when needed, as in light land, two tasks.

For picking the cotton the negroes will be allowed two and one-half cents per pound as picked, or as weighed with the seed; a part of this allowance, say one half a cent, to be regarded as payment for the labor of picking, and the remaining two cents as additional to the daily wages, and offered to encourage faithful and thorough cultivation.

If any negro fails to do the work required to be done on his task, within a given time specified by the superintendent, he is to call in such other laborers as he may select to do that work, and pay them for it instead of the person to whom the task was allotted.

If any negroes, able to labor in the cotton fields or to perform the general plantation work, should decline doing so, and should at the same time occupy houses or cultivate lands on the plantation, they shall pay a rent, to be determined by the superintendent, but not to exceed $2 per month for each house and the land allotted to such negroes, according to the above regulations.

IV. The foreman on the plantation will have the general oversight, under the direction of the superintendent, of all work done in the cotton fields, and will make a true report to the superintendent from day to day of any delinquencies that may fall under his notice. He will also have charge of the plantation buildings and implements, and see that the ploughman takes proper care of the working animals, and that the field minder attends to his special duties. For this service, when it occupies all his time, he will be paid at a rate not exceeding ten dollars a month, and, when he does not give his whole time to this service, his wages will be reduced at the discretion of the superintendent.

V. Mechanics, field minders, cattle minders, cartmen, boatmen, nurses and others engaged in necessary job work on the plantation, will be employed and paid as at present.

By order of R. SAXTON,
Brigadier General and Military Governor.

S. WILLARD SAXTON, Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

So emancipation has been inaugurated in the Palmetto State. So the ignorant, untutored, helpless creatures, who have heretofore lived under the care either of their masters or of the government, are turned adrift upon the sea of independence. Henceforth they call themselves their own. There may be smooth sailing for a time; but the tempest is in their track, and sooner or later they must encounter it. Their liberty is not natural. They have been lifted too high. The system of education to which they are being subjected gives them superciliousness, breeds boldness and excites effrontery. Their idea of liberty begets indolence and robs them of thrift. Not that their new condition is improper—that they deserve not to be free—that their masters in arms against the government deserve not the penalty which the confiscation of all this property inflicts—but that they are too much petted and lionized and inflated with conceit ever to be of any great degree of usefulness to us or to themselves. Already the superintendent of the contrabands at this point—Mr. McMath—has found it necessary to resign his position. He found the colored people docile, obedient, and, with the proper incentives, moderately industrious. To day they are free, regulating their tasks by their own desires, and governable by no power save immediate want. Of course there are many among the negroes who, for the wages they receive, are willing to labor faithfully; but they do not constitute all or nearly all the freed men, and the troubles Mr. McMath has lately experienced will, I fear, be increased rather than diminished in the hands of his successor.

The English steam corvette Rinaldo went into Charleston on Wednesday last, having previously procured permission to do so from Captain Godon, the senior officer on the blockade. She went in, it is alleged, for the purpose of affording protection to the British residents of the city. When on the bar she signalized for a pilot, and a rebel tug came down and placed one aboard, and then, with a white flag at the fore and the British flag at the main, steamed out to our fleet with the English Consul's letter bag. Nearly the entire fleet was at that moment assembled around the supply steamer Blackstone, for the purpose of receiving fresh provisions, and as the rebel boat came into their midst they were beat to quarters, the guns run out, and many a finger itched for a pull at the lockstring.

The scarcity of lumber in this department is severely felt. For the purpose of adding to our supplies, an expedition is to be sent to-day to Nassau river, near the mouth of which the rebels are said to have collected large quantities of the precious material. The steamers Delaware and Cosmopolitan, together with the gunboat Uncas and two schooners, with a body of four hundred infantry, are to constitute the expeditionary force. As the Confederates keep a vigilant guard over their coast, a fight is not only possible, but probable, but the rout of the enemy and the capture of their lumber are confidently anticipated.

The Tax Commissioners for the State of Florida are to leave Hilton Head for Fernandina to-day. Connected with this commission is Mr. H. H. Heiper, whom Governor Stanly banished from North Carolina last summer. The Commissioners are to locate at Fernandina, and will proceed at once to confiscate and sell the property of all disloyal owners.

I am informed by one of the government pilots that Captain Lewis, of the steamer Neptune, reports fifteen feet of water on San Augustine bar since the late norther. The channel is not only deeper than for many years before, but has shifted considerably to the northward.

The following officers of the Tenth army corps have resigned their commissions during the past week, and have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States:—

Lieutenant Colonel S. R. Bucklin, Third Rhode Island artillery.

Lieutenant Hotchkiss, Sixth Connecticut Volunteers.

Lieutenant Samuel H. Wallace, Forty-eighth New York Volunteers.

Lieutenant James L. Richardson, Third Rhode Island artillery.

Lieutenant Henry A. Marsh, Third New Hampshire Volunteers.

Lieutenant Julius Hess, New York Volunteer Engineers.

Assistant Surgeon Pendleton, Forty-eighth New York Volunteers.

The following circular, in reference to one of the school teachers of the department, has been issued by General Saxton:—

HEADQUARTERS, BEAUFORT, S. C., Dec. 5, 1862.

TO THE SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS IN THIS DEPARTMENT:—

We have been called upon to pay a last tribute of respect to our friend and brother, Samuel P. Phillips, of Boston, who departed this life on Friday last. He was a brave, true hearted man, and devoted to the work in which he was engaged. His bold and earnest spirit would have led him to the battle field in the great struggle for the rights of the oppressed now going on. Influences which he could not control retained him at his no less honored post here. The people under his charge had in him a true friend, and we a valued companion, who did honor to our cause. His was the offering of a noble life upon the altar of freedom. R. SAXTON,
Brigadier General and Military Governor.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon at Portland.

PORTLAND, Jan. 6, 1863.

The steamship Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool December 18, via Londonderry December 21, arrived here this morning. News anticipated. The Anglo-Saxon left Liverpool on the 18th of December, and, owing to a terrible storm, did not reach Londonderry until the 21st (Sunday). December 28, in latitude 52, longitude 36, fell in with the steamship John Bell, from Glasgow for Portland and New York, which had lost her rudder and screw. Laid by her thirty hours, then took her passengers off and proceeded. The John Bell was sound, and, having rigged a temporary rudder, returned to Glasgow.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

THE POLICE COMMISSION CONTROVERSY.

The Quarrel Between the Governor and the Politicians.

Governor Seymour Acts Independent of Them.

HE SNUBS CAGGER & CO.

The Strong Points of the Governor's Message.

Probable Election of a Democratic Speaker of Assembly, &c., &c., &c.

ALBANY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Very few people in the city of New York really understand the commotion and excitement that have existed at Albany since the 1st day of January. Long before Mr. Seymour took the oath of office he was importuned for the removal of the Police Commissioners. The clamor was so great that he had not the time to prepare an inaugural address. No sooner had he taken possession of the executive chamber and the chair just vacated by Governor Morgan, than this clamor increased a hundred fold. Leading operators in Tammany Hall insisted, in fact demanded, that the Police Commissioners should be immediately removed, cause or no cause, and Tammany men appointed; that it belonged to them and they should have it. This course was adopted by some of the Mozarts. Large delegations were here from Brooklyn, others from Westchester county—even the members of Congress elect from that county all, joining in the clamor for immediate decapitation of the Police Commissioners, backed in their clamor by the Cagger portion of the Regency. Seymour's desire was to let the matter rest until the organization of the Legislature and, then take hold of the matter boldly and fearlessly bring those officials to justice. He distinctly and decisively refused to remove them without a fair trial and an opportunity to answer the charges made against them. The clamor was so great that he decided to cite the Commissioners to appear at the State Capital on January 3. His object, as stated to some of his confidential friends at the time, was to have them appear, and that then an early day for their trial would be fixed upon. The Commissioners did not appear, but, contrary to the general impression, sent a reply asking for a hearing in New York. The non-appearance of the Commissioners emboldened the politicians, and they frenzied their fight. This time they took the position that the Police Commissioners had shown contempt for his authority. The Saturday and Sunday night trains brought up a large army of applicants for the positions, each with a long list of names signed to his recommendation. They each of course called upon the Governor, and urged the removal of the Commissioner without a moment's delay; and about two thirds of the number, in the very next breath, asked for the appointment to the position thus made vacant for themselves.

So large a number of those urging for the immediate removal of the Commissioner took that course that the whole affair began to look like a squabble of politicians for office, and not for the interests of the city of New York and the country. The pressure upon the Governor can be stated in no other terms than that it was awful, and at one time it looked as though he would yield. The only men that stood up with him, and aided him to resist this tide, were P. W. Engs, Samuel J. Tilden, Amasa J. Parker and a few men of that stamp. Before the Governor announced his final decision upon this question there was the most violent abuse heaped upon his head by the applicants for the positions and those importuning for immediate removal. Such expressions as "weak knees," "wishy washy," "truckler," "damned imbecile," "disgrace to the State," and similar epithets could be heard at the saloons of the hotels. In fact, the radical republicans were never so bitterly denounced as was Seymour by members of his own party. But when his official order was promulgated and his final decision made, these detamers slid off to their rooms or took the first train for home, ashamed to show themselves.

When I arrived yesterday there appeared to be a general gloom. The three or four hundred politicians assembled here for the purpose of controlling matters all wore long faces, and looked as though they had a six months' attack of dyspepsia, in fact, they appeared sour, morose and as though they had each decided to break things and make a general smash. A physician might have decided that their stomachs were sour and generally bilious, while a zoologist would have, no doubt, pronounced them a set of infuriated bulls, pawing, foaming and bellowing because they were prevented from carrying out their designs. This feature was so marked that I made up my mind that the end of all things was at hand. But upon inquiring more fully into the matter and looking under the surface, I found that the true difficulty and the cause of this trouble was the fact, not that the Governor was weak backed, but that, on the other hand, he had the nerve to resist the pack.

As an item showing which way the wind blows, and who control the Governor, I will call attention to the appointment of the Adjutant General. Cagger & Company had a candidate which they insisted should be appointed, and in fact had declared publicly that he would be, but it appears that the Governor preferred Major Sprague. On the evening before the appointments were publicly announced, there was a party at Cagger's house playing cards. Whilst the game was going on one of the party announced that Major Sprague had been decided upon by Governor Seymour for Adjutant General. Immediately Mr. Cagger jumped to his feet and began to pace the room, muttering and denouncing the Governor. This little item shows how matters stand now, but whether they will continue so or not time alone can tell.

As I predicted last night, there was no organization of the House to-day. There has been a regular bungle in this matter on the part of the Convention. The managers on that side have butchered the whole affair, and played into the hands of the republicans. They had matters all in their own hands, but have fooled it away through the jealousies and selfishness of some of the wiseacres.

The democratic caucus met at 9 o'clock this morning and completed their nominations, as follows:—

Clerk of the Assembly—Henry J. Sickles, of Orleans county.

Sergeant-at-Arms—S. D. Spaulding, of Ulster county.

Doorkeeper—A. V. Dodge, of Albany.

Assistant Doorkeepers—Messrs. Brown, of Schoharie and D. S. Drumming, of Westchester.

Committee to Call Future Caucuses—Messrs. T. C. Fields, Trammer, Murphy, Paulding and Van Buren. Adjourned.

The Governor's Message—The Speakership, &c.

ALBANY, Jan. 6—9 P. M.

Copies of the Governor's message will be mailed this evening to New York, arriving there in the morning. It will fill one entire page of the HERALD. There is a great interest taken in the document. Despatches have been received from Boston, Chicago and Cincinnati for advance copies.

Governor Seymour handles most of the subjects in an able manner. His arguments on arbitrary arrests and suspensions of the writ of habeas corpus are strong and emphatic. He also denounces the declaration of martial law in a State like New York, where no rebellion exists, as unconstitutional and an unauthorized assumption of power, and dwells at some length on these three points. He likewise takes the ground that it is the duty of the State to respond to all legitimate demands of the government for men and money to crush out this rebellion, but does not, as far as I can learn, directly allude to withholding supplies. He may do it in an indirect way, of this I cannot be certain. He shows that the object and purposes of the war have been changed, and that as long as it was conducted for the purpose and according to the original resolution of Congress on that subject, there was but one feeling in the North. All were in favor of speedy work; but the change from that programme to that of emancipation had caused dissensions and divided feeling in the North. He likewise alludes, in an able manner, to the influence that will be wielded hereafter by the Mississippi valley, holding that it matters not what the result of this war is, that the valley of the Mississippi will be united by the interests of commerce, extending from its source to the Gulf, and that they will have an important influence over the settlement of the present difficulties.

All of the above points are spoken of at much length. It is decisive in its tone, but not as bitter as some had desired, but much stronger and better guarded on the important points than many have anticipated.

It now looks as though a Speaker of the Assembly would be elected on the first ballot tomorrow. The conservatives are making amends for their blunders of yesterday, and everything indicates the election of Judge Dean on the first ballot. The leaders on that side all declare that it is fixed, while the leading republicans quietly say that they fear the republican candidate cannot succeed. You need not be surprised if future developments prove that Weed's anti-radical finger was in that pie.

The appeal in the case of Mrs. Hartung for the murder of her husband comes up before the Court of Appeals tomorrow. Her counsel will take the ground that her case has virtually been settled by the decision of the court in the case of Shepherd, which was, that the Legislature having changed the punishment, justice must be stayed. To this it is understood that the judges will assent, and order her discharge.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 6, 1863.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock this morning.

Lieutenant Governor JONES addressed the members as follows:—

SENATORS—Called by the will of the people to the office of Lieutenant Governor of this State, I am here, in obedience to the mandate of the constitution, to act as President of the Senate. In this responsible position I shall endeavor so to discharge its duties as to merit and receive your approbation, and that of those in whose name and by whose authority I assume to act as the presiding officer of this intelligent branch of the Legislature. I trust to be able to convince you before our official connection shall have been severed that I have brought to this at present somewhat delicate and embarrassing position none of the superstitions or prejudices of the mere politician. I pledge to you a sincere and honest effort to act on all occasions impartially, courteously and firmly. In aid of this accomplishment, I shall be compelled to invoke not merely your better experience and superior wisdom, but also your kind, liberal and charitable construction of my motives and actions. We have high and solemn duties to perform to this State and to the general government. Let us be true and faithful to one—devoted and loyal to the other. Let all the ends we aim at "be our country's, our God's and truth's." May it be our exalted privilege to help restore, repair and strengthen "the shattered columns of the republic," and with the blessing of the Almighty upon our labors we shall be able—all of us—to leave this scene of our official duty with no stain upon our reputation, and with consciences void of offence, and may hope to have contributed something to the stability, prosperity and glory of our country.

The President announced the following appointments:—

Assistant Postmasters—Stephen McConnell and Henry T. Smith.

Janitor—Meyer Stark.

Keeper of the Chamber—N. Goodwin.

Senators Murphy and Bell were appointed a committee to inform the Governor the Senate had organized.

Senators Connolly and Monroe were appointed a committee to wait on the House and inform them the Senate was ready for the transaction of business.

The daily sessions were fixed at eleven A. M.

Mr. BRADLEY gave notice of a bill to regulate the sale of hay in New York and Brooklyn.

Mr. LOW gave notice of a bill to allow the vote of the soldiers to be taken in camp.

Adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 6, 1863.

The Assembly met at eleven o'clock this morning, and was called to order by Joseph B. Cushman, Clerk of the last House.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the last Assembly was appointed to act as Sergeant-at-Arms *pro tem.*

The proceedings opened with a prayer from Rev. Dr. Wyckoff.

The members appeared at the bar as their names were called and took the oath of office, which was administered by Secretary of State Ballard.

Every member was present.

The Assembly then proceeded to vote viva voce for a Speaker, with the following result:—

Mr. Dean 63
Mr. Sherwood 63

The two candidates declined to vote.

When the name of John Cutler was called, he voted for Mr. Dean, when a few hisses were heard, which were immediately drowned with loud applause.

The House then proceeded to vote a second time, with a similar result, 63 votes being cast for Mr. Dean and 63 for Mr. Sherwood. After the second ballot for Speaker the Assembly adjourned.

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Governor Stanly Hung in Effigy at Beaufort.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Dec. 26, 1862.

Governor Stanly was hung in effigy last night in front of the markethouse in Beaufort.

Considerable excitement had been occasioned by political speeches made during the day, in view of the pending Congressional election.

It is needless to say that the scandalous outrage is almost universally condemned.

Military matters are quiet in this department.

Arrival of the Steamer Daniel Webster at Newport.

NEWPORT, Jan. 6, 1863.

The steamer Daniel Webster, Capt. Chester, has arrived here from Aquia creek with two hundred and fifty wounded soldiers on board.

City Intelligence.

TESTIMONIAL TO GENERAL BUTLER.—At the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Monday night a number of the friends of Major Gen. Butler assembled to consider in regard to a fitting testimonial to be tendered to that distinguished soldier. Capt. C. H. Marshall was called to the chair, and Mr. Charles Gould appointed Secretary. It was unanimously resolved to present to the General the hospitalities of the city by a public reception at the Governor's Room in the City Hall, and also to tender to him a public dinner in behalf of the citizens of New York. The committee who have the matter in their charge will meet at two o'clock this afternoon, at the Chamber of Commerce, to perfect the arrangements for the proposed reception.

THE FIRE IN WASHINGTON STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In your paper of December 27 you stated that the stores, which were burned in Washington street, between Dey and Cortlandt, belonged to Mr. Flegler. It was not so, but to the estate of Eli Hart.

SAMUEL BROWN.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

NEW ORLEANS—Transport McClellan—Colonel C Cook, Capt J H Spotts, United States Navy; Wm Hall, wife and child; Lieutenant W H Atwood, Edward Hempstead, Philip Dater, D A White.

NEW ORLEANS—Transport United States—Captain J M Eldridge, Lieutenant Wallace and servant, Lieutenant J F Richardson, Lieutenant Marsh, Wm F Ashton, A B Smith, Engineer Hand, E P Judd.

HAVANA—Steamship Eagle.—Capt W H Garrick, T T Bryce, Miss Robert, A Gros, A Joesup, C Harris, H Brown, C Suler, C F Jenney, J C Kremky, V Schairrin, M Halsey, H R Green, Alfred Joell, J Schluckman, S Steenveck, T Schanter, G Legendre, R Horgues, G A Gray, S Koenglien, N Echeznrria, D A Carr, J Correra, J P Zavala, J D Precint, C Camara, Capt D McGee, Capt A Dare.

DEPARTURES.

HAVANA VIA NASSAU.—Steamship British Queen—Havana—L Morse, Boston; F B Measam, do; R B Minturn, Jr, New York; E Wade, Jr, do; J B Wood, do; Wm Christie, Havana; J Pike, Baltimore, L Lyon, do; H Robson, New York; Geo A Clark, do; H R Wood, do; Miss M L Wood, do; Miss Toohey, Nassau—C Lane, New York; C Atchinson, do, Mr and Mrs J A Webb, New York; N K Clements, Mass; C H V Schwartz, New Orleans; Mrs C E Squires, Mrs E A J Bethel, Nassau; T M Matthews, do; Mr and Mrs A Bonisfoht, child and nurse, New York; Mr and Mrs F G Schuckwalt, New York; Geo G Wolfstriend, Montreal; Mr and Mrs G H McCall, C W, Capt F Brismenter, New York; M Reynolds, do; J. McLean, do; Capt Munroe, Specie, $80,700.

NEW ORLEANS AND HAVANA—Steamship Columbia—Jno Dowling, Wm Kluglerl, W Jackson, Jr., Capt F D Hasleville, W Rare and lady, Miss Scott and servant, F Davidson and lady, Thos L White and lady, A Mode, Jas Harrison, M R Knowlton, D Knowlton, J R Bostwick, R Atkinson, M T Golden, D C Ruiz, R Thomson and lady, Mrs B A Tillotson and child, F Azoy, lady and two children, J M Denman, J H Slaufler, lady, four children and nurse, S V A Hunter, Chas Pond, Z Epsteen, Mrs Strauland, Mrs J Cruz, Miss A Earle, Robt Wade, W P Hammond, J H Hills, G Forbes, Jas Mungam, Jas Jackson, Jos Merrizetti, Chas E Stewart, M Mahoney, B F Shubert, Geo Feaster, P McKearney, Fd Ap Silva, S H Kennedy, Jno W Wilcomb, S B Miller, Joseph Crooks, Mrs S B Harrison, Mrs E T Lagrave, H Rose, Robt Nagler, Mrs Randall Jonssen, Mrs H W Johnson, J W Moffatt, C Sawtell, C M de Cespedes, R Rodriguez, Dr W C Anderson, D P Montagne, Gen Jas Bowen and lady, Capt H L Pierson, Major Von Harmann, Mrs Brush and two children, Mrs A D Cook, Miss M C Johnston, Mrs R H Carreras and boy, R Carreras, C Jaubert, H S Vining, Geo W Amory, Henry Denckler, Maj J Broadhead and assistant, E Woolf, W B Giles, S W Kirkland, R Ponce de Leon, A H Kellan, P R Middlesmiss, P A Finkerman, D J Peck, T O Ebaugh, Fred M Uller, Capt J B Nott, Lieut M Brown, C S Thompson, F A Hardy, W W Sherman, D H Syme, W Stewart, M Evans, Mrs Winch, Mrs Julia Boye and boy, Miss F Swan, W W Bennett, R Barclay, J Kavanah, T Colborn, B A Smith, F J Belar, Jose M Rodriguez.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 5—January 6, 1863.
63, 66, 34, 44, 35, 50, 69, 65, 22, 59, 72, 60.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 10—January 6, 1863.
33, 47, 18, 72, 3, 71, 22, 45, 62, 59, 32, 34.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries:—
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 9—January 6, 1863.
57, 2, 18, 49, 62, 52, 42, 3, 51, 72, 56, 66.
DELAWARE, CLASS 10—January 6, 1863.
4, 5, 61, 67, 39, 62, 3, 54, 46, 73, 9, 48.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

Official Drawings of the Library Association Company's Lottery, of Kentucky.
CLASS 9—January 6, 1863.
23, 69, 32, 58, 33, 76, 18, 37, 24, 10, 42, 13, 51.
CLASS 10—January 6, 1863.
12, 10, 38, 52, 4, 21, 61, 33, 49, 5, 75, 11.
For circulars, &c., address
S. BROADBENT & CO., Covington, Ky.

Prizes Cashed by J. A. Dunn, 160 Broadway, up stairs. Letter communications confidential and promptly attended to.

Royal Havana Lottery.—A Premium of twelve and a half per cent paid on prizes. Information given. Highest price paid for Doubloons, American Gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 17 Wall street, room No. 1, New York.

Miss Warren, The Little Queen of Beauty, is drawing great crowds to BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

Cartes de Visite $1.50 per dozen. Photographs in every style and size at reduced prices. E. BALCH, 123 Bowery.

14 Carte de Visites, with Splendid Album, $1 50, at VAUGHAN'S 228 Bowery. Notice—I will sit all until suited.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—the Best in the world instantaneous, harmless and reliable. Sold by druggists and perfumers everywhere. Factory, 81 Barclay street.

Wigs, Toupees, Hair Dye, Hair Dyeing and Melaya Cream, for beautifying the hair, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond street.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.—Radical Cure Truss. Office still at No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House. No connection with any other office of the same name. A lady attendant.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig Depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The Dye applied by skillful artists.

Asthma.—Thousands of the Worst Cases of Asthma have been relieved by using JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA. In no case of purely nervous asthma does it fail to give prompt relief, and in many cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety.

Dr. Larmont's Treatment of Old Ulcers, impurities of the blood, nervous debility, &c., is infallible. Office 667 Broadway, up stairs. Attendance 9 to 6 daily.

Married.

BRUNS—BROSAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, December 18, by the Rev. Mr. Steinle, ANGUST BRUNS, of this city, to Miss MARIA BROSAMS, of Hanover, Germany.

BROMHEAD—ELY.—At Bridgeport, Conn., by the Rev. M. M. Smith, on Tuesday, January 6, Mr. A. C. BROMHEAD, of Mauch Chunk, Penn., to CORNELIA M. ELY, daughter of H. G. and Cornelia M. Ely.

FERRIMBEAU—RELYEA.—On Wednesday, December 31, by the Rev. Mr. Flagg, CONSTANT FERRIMBEAU, of Paris, France, to AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Colonel Peter Relyea, of Albany.

HENDRICKSON—WHITE.—On Monday, January 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. C. Butcher, HUBBARD HENDRICKSON, of the city of Brooklyn, to Miss EMILY R., eldest daughter of Frederick White, Esq., of this city.

HOLMES—ROBINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, January 4, by the Rev. Henry Blanchard, JOHN HOLMES, Jr., Esq., to ANNA H. ROBINSON, both of Tisbury, Mass.

KRACK—ELLIOTT.—On Tuesday, January 6, by the Rev. Dr. Partridge, LEWIS R. KRACK to CORNELIA ELLIOTT, all of Williamsburg.

SESSIONS—WALKER.—At Mashapaug, Ct., on Thursday, January 1, by the Rev. S. I. Curtis, J. B. SESSIONS, of Binghamton, N. Y., to LAURA W., daughter of the late Harvey Walker, Esq. No cards.

Died.

AVERY.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, January 6, Mrs. AMELIA AVERY, widow of John S. Avery, formerly of this city, in the 80th year of her age.

A funeral service will be held at Bridgeport, at the residence of her son in law, Joseph N. Ireland, on Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, which the friends of her son, Walter T. Avery, and of the family in general, are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages