EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Important Statement by Major-Gen. Hitchcock.

WHY THE EXCHANGE WAS STOPPED.

REBEL SUBTERFUGES AND QUIBBLING.

The Disposition Made of Colored Soldiers and their White Officers.

WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Times.

The public appears to be in need of information on the subject of the exchange of prisoners of war. The condition of our men held as prisoners of war in Richmond, the extreme sufferings to which they have been subjected, contrary to the usages of war and the dictates of humanity, have naturally aroused the sympathies of our people, and the question is asked by many, why are they not exchanged?

I propose to furnish you a statement of facts, from which a judgment may be formed in answer to the question just stated.

On the 16th of January, of the present year, Col. Ludlow, then stationed at Fortress Monroe as the agent of exchange under the cartel, which was published in September, 1862, addressed me a letter forwarding a copy of *The Richmond Inquirer* of the 15th of that month, containing a Message to the Rebel Congress from Jefferson Davis, referring to the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 1st of January, on the subject of slaves within certain designated portions of the United States. The denunciatory character of Mr. Davis's Message, leveled against the proclamation of the President, and against the loyal people of the Union, will be remembered by most of your readers at this time. One passage in the Message of Mr. Davis very clearly indicates the policy then determined upon in the South, expressed in these words:

"So far as regards the action of this Government on such criminals as may attempt its execution [referring to the Proclamation of the President of the United States], I confide myself to intending you that I shall, unless in your wisdom you deem some other course more expedient, deliver to the several State authorities all commissioned officers of the United States that may hereafter be captured by our forces in any of the States embraced in the Proclamation, that they may be dealt with in accordance with the laws of those States providing for the punishment of criminals engaged in exciting servile insurrection."

Col. Ludlow, in forwarding the message, gives an opinion in the following words:

"His [Mr. Davis's] determination, avowed in most insolent terms, to deliver to the several State authorities all commissioned officers of the United States that may hereafter be captured will, I think, be persevered in."

This opinion of Col. Ludlow was, without doubt, well founded at the time, so far as the Rebel authorities had the power or dared to put in force the threat of Mr. Davis, which met the approbation of the Confederate Congress, and I hazard nothing in saying that the sole reason why this threat has not been more openly executed in the South, has been the preponderance of Northern power, as shown by the superior number of prisoners of war held in the North against those held in the South; and if this inequality could now be neutralized, or if the South could succeed in capturing an excess of prisoners over those held in the North, not a moment would be lost by the Rebel authorities in putting in force the threat of Mr. Davis. Whoever doubts this must be utterly ignorant of the spirit which animates those who are struggling in the South to destroy the union of the States, in behalf of a Government whose corner-stone is Slavery.

But the point thus stated will not be further insisted upon at this time; because, whatever was the threatening character of Mr. Davis's declared purpose, as set out in his message, it has been thrown entirely into the shade by subsequent events, which are but just now being developed, growing out of the most solemn acts of the Government of the United States.

It is generally known, that when the Congress of the United States proceeded to authorize by law the employment of colored troops for the suppression of the Rebellion, there was, throughout the whole length and breadth of the South, one universal cry of real or well-affected indignation, accompanied with the wildest threats of vengeance against such officers as might be captured with colored troops, while the colored soldiers themselves, it was everywhere believed, should be either "returned or sold into Slavery." It was everywhere published throughout the South, that this class of troops were not entitled to, and should not receive the protection of the laws of war, and the strongest terms which inflamate madness could devise or invent were used in condemnation of the measure authorized by the United States Government.

What has actually been done up to the present time in the South, in obedience to this spirit of vengeance so openly declared, it may be impossible to determine in detail, except in a few scattered instances; but it is a most significant fact that in no single instance has the smallest evidence come to light tending to show that any officer connected with colored troops has been captured alive and held in the South as a prisoner of war; nor has any colored man, employed as a soldier of the United States, been captured in the South and accounted for as a prisoner of war.

To any reasonable man this glaring fact might be sufficient to show the fell purposes of the Rebel authorities to countenance, if they have not directly ordered, the *destruction* of this class of troops, whenever and wherever they unhappily fall into their power. From the nature of the case, the evidence of the proceedings in the South, when characterized by the murder of colored troops and their white officers, can hardly be expected to reach the public through the Confederate authorities; but we must look for them chiefly through indirect disclosures, such as may be found in a paragraph from a New-York paper of a recent date, in the words following:

REBEL BARBARITY.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated Port Hudson, November 3, writing by a captain in the Seventh Regiment, and addressed to his father in New-York:

"We have just received information of a positive character (we only had rumors before), that 1st Lieut. George B. Coleman, jr., of New-York City, who was captured about two months ago, while out on a raid, was hanged within twenty-four hours afterward, together with some twenty privates (colored), who were taken with him. I hope some action will be taken on the subject, and that soon.

I know that the officers and soldiers of the Corps d'Afrique will take immediate and final action, if they ever get into a fight. The men of the command will endeavor to protect themselves from such a fate, though the Government should neglect to do it."

The Government of the United States, in authorizing the employment of colored troops for the suppression of the Rebellion, bound itself, and is undoubtedly under the most solemn obligation, to use the utmost power to throw over that class of troops the protection of the laws of war, and stands engaged before the world to make no compromise whatever which shall jeopardize the claim of this class of troops, when captured, to be treated with that humanity which is due to all other troops in like circumstances, according to the laws of civilized warfare.

While we know of some individual instances in which the Rebels have violated the laws of war, we do not know of a single instance in which they have respected those laws in their treatment of colored troops; and when the Rebel agent of exchange offers, as he has done, to exchange all the prisoners of war in *his* hands against all that we have in our hands, the empire to remain on parole, it would manifest the most stupid blindness on our part to imagine, for one moment, that he has ever intended to include colored troops as subject to exchange. He might say, and with verbal truth, speaking individually, that he would deliver, under certain conditions, all prisoners in *his* hands, without intending to include this class of troops; because, by the action of the Confederate authorities, not a single man, officer, or soldier belonging to the Corps d'Afrique has been or will be permitted to come into *his* hands. They have, on the contrary, when captured, been either murdered, cast into prison, or sold into slavery. *They are not recognized in the South as soldiers.*

Among a few instances serving to illustrate the spirit and purpose of the Rebels, in their treatment of colored troops, or colored persons in the employment of the Government, it may be stated that two colored men employed in the navy, who were captured near Charleston, were heavily ironed, and cast into prison in that city, beyond which fact we have no trace of them. We know of two free colored young men belonging to a Massachusetts regiment having been publicly sold into Slavery in Texas, the price they brought under the auctioneer's hammer having been reported. We know of one case which directly illustrates the spirit of the Rebel authorities on this subject, and which demonstrates the little faith to be placed by us upon Rebel agreements for exchange.

Only a few weeks since a proposition was made from our side that all Chaplains held as prisoners of war should be mutually released, irrespective of numbers on either side. The Rebel agent, Mr. Ould, professed to accept this proposition "cordially," upon which we sent to the South all we had of that class of non-combatants in good faith; and received from the South about one-half the number belonging to us, supposing this was all they had in custody; but, as I now learn, upon authority which I am not at liberty to discredit, a Chaplain belonging to a Massachusetts Colored Regiment, upon being captured, was heavily ironed and sent to a prison in Columbia, South Carolina, where he has been held, in violation of Mr. Ould's "cordial" acceptance of the proposition for a general release of this class of persons.

I have every reason to believe that this particular Chaplain, because he belonged to a colored regiment, was deliberately withheld. Another Chaplain, who had been his fellow-prisoner, was separated from him and released, from whom we learned the facts in the case as just stated. Within the past few days, upon a formal application, made by Gen. Meredith at my instance, to learn the history of two men who were reported to be, and are believed to be officers of the Union army, said to be in the hands of the enemy, Mr. Ould furnished to Gen. Meredith what purported to be the proceedings of a civil Court in the State of Virginia, the testimony in the cases not being furnished, by which it appeared that the two men had been sentenced to a penitentiary for a term of years on a charge of negro-stealing; and the Governor of Virginia, or of that part of it in Rebellion, indorsed on the application of Gen. Meredith a declaration that the two men in question should remain in the penitentiary while he remained Governor of Virginia. In these instances there can hardly be a doubt, but that these two men are undergoing humiliation and suffering because of their connection with the Federal Government on the pretense of being subjected to a penalty for negro-stealing.

I suppose it unnecessary to proceed farther into detail to show to the satisfaction of every one who is willing to accept the truth, that the practice of the South has been and is entirely in keeping with the spirit of Mr. Davis's message to the Rebel Congress, or is carried beyond it, and that there has not been up to the present time the slightest indication of a purpose to relax, in any respect whatever, in the execution of their declared policy in the treatment of colored troops and their white officers who may fall into their hands; and I hold it to be very certain that while they will keep from the light as much as possible their barbarous practices, they will pursue them inexorably, unless they can be made to feel that the National power is the strongest, and can show itself by the actual possession of a body of their troops held in the North as prisoners of war, who, by the laws of war, are liable to be used for retaliatory purposes.

It has been supposed, even in many parts of the North, that the proposition of Mr. Ould, of the 26th of October, for an exchange of prisoners, is fair, and ought to be accepted; but it does not appear to be considered that Mr. Ould has not proposed to yield to us a certain number of prisoners of war and receive a like number in return, which would be a most happy consummation that would be at once accepted by this Government. But his proposition is that we shall deliver to him all of the prisoners in our possession, amounting now to about 40,000 men, and receive in return about 13,000 men, leaving about 27,000 men who might, for a few days, be considered on parole not to take up arms unless duly exchanged; and then what would Mr. Ould do with those men?

Judging by what he has actually recently done, he would undoubtedly assume to discharge those men from all obligations under their parole, and put them into the field to fight against national troops, standing under an unstained national flag—the very troops who gallantly captured those men upon bloody battle-fields within the past few months.

To show the extreme probability of this it is only necessary to refer to a few facts, beginning with the statement of Mr. Ould to Gen. Meredith, officially communicated to me, that he, Mr. Ould, would proceed to make declarations of exchanges whenever he conscientiously felt the right to do so, for the purpose of putting men into the field, thus openly setting aside the cartel and the laws and usages of war in favor of *his* individual sense of right—which sense of right, in Mr. Ould, is so obtuse and wild as to justify him in making use of a "tabular statement" of alleged captures, principally in the Western States, amounting to over 18,000 men, a considerable portion of whom were undoubtedly captured by guerrilla parties, and were not soldiers, but, for the most part, peaceable citizens of the country, probably known as friends to the Union, who for that reason were seized and compelled to make an oath not to take arms against the Southern Confederacy; and this class of persons Mr. Ould expects us to accept in exchange for Rebel troops, captured mostly at Vicksburg, who, having been paroled in the South, were "declared" exchanged by Mr. Ould, without any conference or understanding with our agent, in violation of the provisions of the cartel, and in violation of the usages of war.

It must be borne in mind, that the cartel was virtually abrogated by the Message of Mr. Davis, not, indeed, as to its abiding character upon the South, for Mr. Davis had no power under the laws of war to abrogate the provisions of that instrument; but his declared purposes, in violation of the cartel, would have fully justified the United States Government in declaring its provisions null and void; while, at the same time, the Government has been at liberty to require its observance on the part of the South.

I do not mean to deny, in the reference just made to the tabular statement prepared by Mr. Ould, but that there were some men included in that statement who had been legitimately made prisoners of war, though not delivered according to the cartel, but, for the most part, the prisoners included in that tabular statement were not set down as having been captured upon any known battle-field, or as having been taken from or with any known Union commander; nor are they reported as having been delivered to any Union commander; but they are set down as having been captured at large in the State of Kentucky, nobody knows where; or in the State of Tennessee, or in other States of the West and South; while, in no less than four instances, they are reported as having been captured in "Kentucky and Tennessee"—the two States being thus coupled together—making it impossible, from the tabular statement itself, to determine where they were captured, or whether, indeed, any military captures whatever were made, except a few at Chickamauga, and possibly a few at one or two other places.

Mr. Ould is a mere agent under the cartel, and has no powers beyond those recognized in the cartel for the execution of its provisions; yet he has recently assumed to decide an important question by which he undertook to liberate from the obligations of their parole the whole of the prisoners, some 6,000 or 7,000, captured by Gen. Banks at Port Hudson, and paroled by Gen. Banks under a special agreement with the Rebel commander.

The world knows that those prisoners fell *unconditionally* into the hands of Gen. Banks at the surrender of Port Hudson, and Gen. Banks had the power to send them to the North if it had been his pleasure to do so; but he made an *agreement* with the Rebel commander to release them on parole, and released them at Mobile in conformity with the agreement.

The cartel for the exchange of prisoners provided two places for their delivery, to wit, City Point on James River, and Vicksburg on the Mississippi; but it provided also, that when either of these places should become unavailable, by the exigencies of war, for the delivery of prisoners, other points might be "agreed upon" by the commanders in the field. This was precisely what happened. Vicksburg having fallen into the hands of Gen. Grant, had, by that exigency, become unavailable for the delivery of captured Rebel soldiers; and when, subsequently, Gen. Banks came into possession of several thousand prisoners by the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson, he made an agreement with the Rebel Gen. Gardner, their commander, to deliver his prisoners on parole at Mobile, and did so.

Mr. Ould, without any proper authority whatever, assumed to write a letter on the 10th of October last, a copy of which he has not furnished us, but which has been published in a Richmond newspaper, in which he attempts to release all of those prisoners from obligations under their parole because, as he undertakes to decide, they were not delivered at places named in the cartel, when the cartel itself provides for other places of delivery than those expressly named in the cartel, when rendered necessary by the exigencies of war. In the mean time, however, it cannot be doubted that the body of men in question have been put into the field to fight again the Federal troops by whom they were captured but a few months since; and this, too, without having been exchanged, and without having been properly released from the obligations of their parole.

Since writing the above, I have received an official report from Gen. Meredith, one point in which will be here stated, to wit: that Gen. Meredith, for the purpose of withdrawing our suffering prisoners from Richmond, distinctly proposed to Mr. Ould that he would send him 13,000 or more Confederate prisoners, as many as he might hold of our men, and receive in return our prisoners held in the South; which proposition Mr. Ould refused to accept, but said that he would agree to a general exchange; the effect of which undoubtedly would be to cancel the excess of prisoners in our hands by a delivery of about 40,000 for about 13,000; to leave the Rebel authorities the entire disposition of such colored troops and their white officers as they might capture; to expose Capts. Sawyer and Flynn to their fate under orders in Richmond, which *have never been countermanded*; to turn loose again certain notorious guerrilla leaders to renew their ravages in Kentucky and Missouri (neither of which States have ever united with the so-called Southern Confederacy), to put into the field a fresh army of Rebels, to be recaptured; and, in short, we should deliberately neutralize or throw away a chief part of the power of the Government at this time, through which there may be some hope, by measures yet to be decided upon, of controlling the action of the authorities in Richmond in their treatment of prisoners of war, and compelling them to respect the laws of war, if they are deaf to those of humanity.

We consider that, at this time, the Rebel authorities owe us upon the exchange list more than all of the prisoners of war they now hold, as equivalent for the prisoners paroled by Gens. Grant and Banks; and even already the question has come up from Gen. Grant's glorious battle-field at Chattanooga as to what shall be done with a body of the enemy, who, having been paroled as prisoners of war at Vicksburg, have been recaptured in arms at Chattanooga, without having been properly exchanged.

I ought to state here that the Government of the United States would not *haggle* about a few men, more or less, if it were hundreds or even thousands, if the question was the relief, and that alone, of our suffering prisoners in Richmond; but whoever considers the above statement of facts cannot fail to see that other questions and points are involved, which it is not safe, if it were honorable, for this Government to overlook.

It should be stated also, that an offer was made to the Rebel agent some days ago to receive all of the prisoners from Richmond under a solemn pledge that they should not be allowed to take arms unless duly exchanged with the consent of the Rebel authorities, without reference to existing difficulties on the subject of exchange; and that this Government would pledge itself to both feed and clothe prisoners in our hands.

This proposition also was rejected, and the Secretary of War thus greatly restricted in his means of affording immediate relief to our prisoners in Richmond; but they have not been overlooked. God forbid. The Secretary of War has ordered both clothing and provisions to be sent through the Rebel lines to sustain them, although those supplies, from the necessity of the case, have been intrusted to the honor and humanity of the enemy, whose agents may or may not permit the supplies to be delivered.

Meantime it is well for the country to understand that this Rebellion is to be put down by organized armies in the field acting upon and destroying organized opposition to the Government, and no real progress can be made except in this direction, to which end the energies of every loyal man in the country should be devoted. The progress already made in suppressing the Rebellion may afford the fullest assurance of final success; and this end will appear the more certain when it is considered that the *Corps d'Afrique*, in the service of the Government, already numbers 50,000 brave, athletic men, who are fighting in support of this Government, under the guidance of a body of most earnest and intelligent officers, who count their lives as subordinate to the cause they are engaged in.

I undertake to assure my countrymen that the hopes of the most sanguine have been more than realized, in the facility with which the Government has brought within its power of organization the colored population of the country, and the system contains within itself such powers of expansion that Slavery in the South is inevitably destined to give way before it, when this element is seen to work, as it will, in harmony with the organized loyal power of the nation directed to the preservation of republican institutions, and the union of the States under one General Government, capable of giving protection to the whole, from both domestic disturbance and foreign invasion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 2.—Before Judge Nelson.

APPEAL IN ADMIRALTY—COLLISION IN EAST RIVER.

R. L. Lane agt. The Steamboat Bedford.

Nelson, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case to recover damages for a collision between the schooner Mary D. Lane and the steamboat Bedford, on the East River, on the morning of the 11th December, last.

As both vessels were in fault, the damages must be apportioned, and as it does not appear that the ferry-boat sustained any injury, the present damages, which are $1,000, and ordered in favor of the schooner, may be divided. No costs allowed to either party in the Court below—the appellants allowed their costs in this Court.

REVENUE CASE.

Thomas H. Powers et al. agt. Hiram Barney.

Nelson, C. J.—This action is brought to recover an excess of duties paid under protest on 109 packages of "bark Peruvian" by the steamer Bermuda, from Southampton to this port. The duties were paid on the 31st of July, 1861.

Judgment for the plaintiffs for $1,464 75.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Dec. 2.

Before Judge Betts.

DECREE OF DISTRIBUTION.

A final decree of distribution of the proceeds of the cargo of the schooner Maria Bishop was entered to-day by the District-Attorney.

She was captured on the 12th of May last, by the United States ship Courier, which is the only vessel entitled to share, though in consequence of her having been driven ashore by a storm off Hatteras Inlet, and rescued by the Coast Wrecking Company, the Court has ordered that one half of the proceeds be paid to that Company as salvage.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 2.—Before Justice BARNARD.

IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO PRACTICE.

Lyons agt. Houston.

The plaintiff moved his cause for trial at the October Circuit, but did not place it on the calendar until November, and subsequently judgment was taken in default. Motion was thereupon made to open the default.

The following is the decision of his Honor Judge Barnard:

"The party who notices a cause must put it on the calendar for the term for which he notices. If he puts on the calendar for a term subsequent or prior to that for which he notices, he cannot take a default on such notice.

"Now opposite party has a right on examining the calendar for the term for which the cause is noticed, and not finding it there to presume that the party noticing had, after serving the notice, concluded not to proceed thereunder. When a cause is duly noticed and put on the calendar for the term for which it is noticed, then there is no necessity of again noticing, and a default may be taken under the notice when the cause is reached.

Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Henry E. Morange in support of motion; A. J. Dittenhoffer in opposition.

Before Justice INGRAHAM.

THE RIOTS OF LAST JULY—CLAIM AGAINST THE CITY.

Charles Fisth agt. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of New-York.

About two months since, Mr. McMahon, counsel for the above-named plaintiff, made a motion before Judge Ingraham for an order of reference in this cause, the same being one of the very many riot damage cases against the city, which motion was opposed by Mr. John K. Hackett, of counsel for the city, on the ground that there were over 2,000 cases commenced, and if a reference was ordered in them the expense would be enormous in the way of referees' fees and costs.

His Honor took the papers for decision, but delayed deciding the motion on the understanding of the Supervisors' Committee to proceed immediately and hear the cases; they, at the time, being engaged principally in hearing the colored claims.

This morning his Honor decided the motion at the request of Mr. McMahon, who complained that, although Mr. Fisth's case had been heard over six weeks since before the Committee, they had not decided it, granting the motion as prayed for by Samuel Jones, esq., as sole referee, to hear and decide.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Dec. 2.—Before Justice INGRAHAM.

DECISIONS.

Simon Mussina, et al., agt. Lov. C. Clark, et al.—Motion granted in part.

Charles Flatte agt. the Mayor, &c.—Motion granted, and reference ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 2.—Before Justice MONELL.

DECISIONS.

John H. Harnett, Receiver, agt. Edward Krollpfeiffer et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion with Clerk.

Henry C. Waterman agt. Bernard O'Flaherty.—Motion granted.

Alfred O. Smith, jr., agt. Catherine Gore.—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

Joseph Rivera St. Jorjo agt. James Commerford. Motion to vacate order of arrest denied. See memorandum on papers.

William R. Mason agt. Simon Guinerman et al.—The surety in this case is not sufficient. Motion to approve surety denied. See memorandum on papers.

The Highland Bank agt. Samuel Monroe et al.—Order for the examination of the judgment debtor discharged. See memorandum on papers.

Jane Bryant agt. Mary H. Bryant et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs of opposing. Opinion with Clerk.

Bertha Schwerin agt. Max Salinger. Impleaded with Samuel Apelant.—Motion denied, but without costs, with liberty to renew upon affidavit disclosing the defendant's defense. Opinion with Clerk.

Before Justice ROBERTSON.

Forrest agt. Forrest.—The order must be drawn directing a sale of the mortgage in question, the payment of the arrears due, and the costs of the application taxed at $10 out of the proceeds, the investment of the residue by the Trust Company, reserving liberty to the plaintiff to make any new application for further security she may be advised.

Before Chief-Justice SUTHERLAND.

Ames Howe agt. William Perkins, et al.—The motion must be denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event, and the temporary injunction dissolved, with liberty to plaintiff, on discovering material evidence, to renew the motion.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Adjourned to Monday, Dec. 7, at 11 a. m.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 9, 355, 221, 201, 69, 70, 71, 305, 306, 163 of issues of law and fact.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Part I.—Adjourned for the term. Part II—Calendar unchanged.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Adjourned for the term.

Arrival of the Steamer Juniata.

The U. S. steamer Juniata, from Cape Hayti, arrived at this port on Wednesday morning. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, J. M. R. Citz; Lieut.-Commander, J. G. Merwell; Lieut. and Ord. Officer, Albert Kautz; Chief Engineer, J. Follansbee; Surgeon, Albert Schriver; Paymaster, Thos. C. Nisson; Acting Master, J. H. Simpson; Ensigns, Wm. W. Mackey, A. S. Crowninshield, H. T. Draper; Asst. Engineers, H. W. Roble, F. Crosby, Wm. Telford, Philip H. White, Richard D. Dodge, Albert G. Bonsall; Boatswain, J. E. Bartlett; Gunner, Wm. A. Fowler; Master's Mates, Wm. A. Ordney, Reuben Rich; Captain's Clerk, Wm. Masten; Surgeon's Steward, A. Young; Paymaster's do., Thos. Nelson.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

The steamer Golden City arrived yesterday. The prospect of saving the monitor Camanche improves.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 30, 1863.

The bark Rosks sails for Hong Kong on Wednesday, taking about $400,000 in treasure.

The ship S. C. Grant has finished loading for Liverpool. In her cargo are 40,000 sacks of wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1863.

The Union State Central Committee suggest Gettysburg as a place for the next National Convention.

SUICIDE OF AN INSANE MAN.—An inquest was held by Coroner Naumann on Wednesday, at No. 4 New-Bowery, on the body of William Langer, a native of Germany, aged 29 years, who committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. The evidence taken before the Coroner's Jury showed that the deceased had been partially crazed for the past two years, by the too free use of liquor, and that while laboring under a fit of delirium tremens he committed the deed. A verdict of suicide was rendered.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—Officer Tilley on Tuesday night arrested John Anderson and Jane Williams, on a charge of picking the pocket of Mr. C. A. Caswell, a merchant doing business at No. 60 Nassau street, of a pocketbook containing $20, and taking from his person a breastpin valued at $150, while riding home in a Seventh-avenue car. The thieves were recognized by the complainant, and were locked up for trial by Justice Dowling.

RUN OVER.—Patrick Kelly, residing in Fifth avenue, near Ninety-first street, had one of his legs severed from his body by being run over by a locomotive attached to a train on the Hudson River Railroad, at the corner of Sixtieth street and Eleventh avenue, conveyed to the Jew's Hospital. He was

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

For Great Britain and the Continent, by steamer America, via Southampton and Bremen, Saturday, Dec. 5 ..... 10½ a. m.
For Ireland, by steamer City of Baltimore, via Queenstown, Saturday, Dec. 5 ..... 10½ a. m.
For Europe, by steamer St. Andrew, via Portland, Friday, Dec. 4 ..... 1½ p. m.
For South Pacific and Central America, by steamer North Star, Thursday, Dec. 3 ..... 10½ a. m.
For New-Orleans, by steamer George Washington, Saturday, Dec. 5 ..... 2 p. m.
For California, &c., daily (Sundays excepted), overland via St. Joseph, Mo. ..... 5 p. m. and 2½ p. m.
North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas ..... 5 a. m. and 2½ p. m.
North and West Way Mails ..... 7 p. m.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad ..... 5 a. m. and 2½ p. m.
Southern and South-Western Mail ..... 6 a. m., 4½ and 10 p. m.
Eastern Mail ..... 5 a. m., 1 and 4½ p. m.
New-Bedford, Newport and Fall River ..... 3 p. m.
The Long Island Mail closes at 5 a. m., and 1 p. m.
Sunday Mails.—On Sunday all mails close at 4½ p. m.

Travelers' Guide.

To Albany, by Hudson R. R., 60 Warren-st. ..... 7, 10 a. m., and 2½, 5, and 11½ p. m. Sunday ..... 5:30 p. m.
To Albany, by Harlem R. R., 2 Park-pl. ..... 8:25 p. m.
To Boston, by New-London line, Pier 28, N. R. Stonington line, Pier 18, N. R., and Fall River line, Pier 2, N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) ..... 4 p. m.
To Boston, by New-Haven R.R., via Springfield, 27th-st. and above ..... 9 a. m., 12m., 2½ and 8 p. m.
To Boston, by New-Haven R.R., Fifth-st. and Grand-av., via Shore Line ..... 9 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday 5 p. m.
To Buffalo, by Erie R.R., foot of Chambers-st. ..... 7 and 10 a. m. and 5 p. m.
To Islip, Fire Island and other resorts on Long Island, by L. I. Railroad, from James Slip and foot of 26th-st., E. R. ..... 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.
To Philadelphia, by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Courtlandt-st., 7, 10 a. m., 4, 6, 7, 11½ p. m. Sunday 7½ p. m.
To Philadelphia, by Camden and Amboy Railroad, Pier 26, N. R., foot of Barclay-st. ..... 8 a. m. 2 p. m.
To Washington by New-Jersey R.R., 7, 10 a. m., 12m., and 7½ and 11½ p. m., foot of Courtlandt-st. Sunday, 7½ p. m.
To the West, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Courtlandt-st., 6 and 8 a. m., 12 m. ..... and 7 p. m.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

TO DEPART.

Steamships.	Leave	For	Date.
North Star	New-York	Aspinwall	Dec. 3
Louisiana	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 5
Amerika	New-York	Bremen	Dec. 5
George Washington	New-York	New-Orleans	Dec. 5
Corsica	New-York	Havana	Dec. 7
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 9
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Scotia	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 12
Evening Star	New-York	New-Orleans	Dec. 12
Columbia	New-York	Galway	Dec. 15
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 16
Virginia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 23

TO ARRIVE.

America	Liverpool	Quebec	Nov. 12
City of Limerick	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 14
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 17
Rhine	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 17
Columbia	Galway	New-York	Nov. 24
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 24
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 24
City of Cork	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 28
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 1
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 5
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 12
Germania	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 15
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 29

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Persia, for Liverpool via Queenstown—Mrs. Blakney and son, Mrs. J. Weill, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brundage, jr., two infants and servant, J. H. Brundage, Rev. J. F. Young and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Richardson and Miss Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cooper, R. W. H. Weeks, R. A. Joy, W. L. Oliver, O. Thomas, J. V. Morgan, O. Rathbourn, Miss Chance, J. M. Perry, D. A. Chaffoix, M. Prefier, W. W. Orgill, Mrs. Samuel Bell, Miss Carrie Bell, Miss Cora Bell, L. Gibson, Miss Greenfield, Miss J. G. Bathurst, John F. Campbell, Mrs. H. Bayles, Mrs. S. H. Hutton and servant, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Fisher, child and servant, Miss Tucker, W. Lauderdale, John Marshwold, E. Boneger, H. Pinderfox, S. Neesham, O. Boland, M. Sholl, B. S. Greenhalds, G. W. Heywood, R. Mun, A. Gallaes and servant, C. O. Parker, George Turner, R. S. Dobree, J. D. Blanch, G. S. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Suse, three children and servant, Mrs. Mary Watts, G. Shaw, E. Swanfort, Mr. S. A. Fernander and child, A. E. Ellicott, Charles Bullett, A. Fernandez, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stephen, James Abbott, Joseph Berwick, John Smith, George Russell, S. B. Howe, William Just, John McCartney, F. Oliver, Robert Brunle, James Porter, Richard Wilber, W. Ferson, W. Bath, H. J. Way, Miss Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Glover.

Passengers Arrived

In steamer Juniata, from Cape Hayti—Acting Master W. Le Hayes, late commanding U. S. steamer Grand.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun-Rises.... 7:12 | Sets..... 4:31 | Moon—Rises.... morn
HIGH WATER THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 11:06 | Gov. Island.... 1:51 | Hell Gate..... 3:02

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....Dec. 3.

Cleared.

Barks—Diene (Br.), Stephens, Montego Bay, Ja.; Edisto, Flynn, Cliffe; Frances, Burnett, Rockaway; New-Orleans, Elde (Swed.), Petersen, Rio Janeiro; Investigator, Carver, New-Orleans; Gen. Cobb, Dudley, Calcutta; New-Orleans (Germ.), Sanders, Cette; Compadre (Br.), Duboll, Palermo.

Brigs—Prathera, Cox, Kingston, Ja.; Urania, Brayton, St. George; Henry Thackeray (Br.), Matthew, ——; Charlotta (Br.), Hodgdon, Bermuda; H. Havelock (Br.), Smith, Antigua; Brenda (Br.), Biff, Clarenceva.

Schooners—H. Hobart, Robinson, Washington; Amelia Ann, Zeans, Nassau; Lone Star, Cary, St. Marys; Princess, Lovell, Boston; Annavilla, Chase, Bedford; J. E. Spofford, Longstreet, Fortress Monroe; Ann Mizer, Hooper, Fortress Monroe; James R. Brown, Collins, Havana; Sea Ranger, Wiggins, Washington; Comet, Gow, St. John, N. B.; Oasis, Wilson, Antigua; H. Fuller, Hamilton, Boston; C. L. Vanderveer, Chase, Philadelphia; Chief, Godfrey, Fort Clinch; W. H. Sargent, Coverly, Manzanilla.

Steamers—Potomac, Sherwood, Portland; James J. Green, Mulliner, Washington; Colorado, McLaughlin, Baltimore; Franklin, Young, Baltimore.

Arrived.

U. S. gunboat Juniata, Commander Citz, Cape Haytien Nov. 24. Nov. 29, lat. 29, lon. 74 14, spoke schr. Anna Hincks from Mayaguez for Boston. U. S. steamers Powhatan, Santiago de Cuba and Rhode Island were at Cape Haytien.

Steamer Detroit (U. S. transport), Neff, Fortress Monroe 40 hours, to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Daniel Webster (U. S. transport), Sherman, Alexandria 42 hours, to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, mdse., &c. to Lopez & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Hope, Jones, Philadelphia, mdse., &c., to James Hand.

Steamer Torrence, Philbrick, Philadelphia.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, mdse., to Lopez & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, mdse. and pass. to James Hand.

Steamer E. R. Fairchild, Street, Philadelphia, mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, mdse., &c., to E. Bymer.

Steamer Josephine (U. S. transport), Grassley, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Albany (U. S. transport), Lewis, Newbern 6 days, to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Detroit (U. S. transport), Neff, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Quartermaster.

Bark W. A. Thornton, Head, New-Orleans 15 days, sugar to master.

Brig A. Richards (new), Donavan, Sachias 10 days, lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig S. R. Allen, Baker, Beaufort 5 days, naval stores to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Brig Jim Crow (of Truro, N. S.), Sheehy, Havana 15 days, in ballast to H. J. & C. A. DeWolf.

Brig John Freeman (of Boston), Crowell, New-Orleans 16 days, red cedar to master.

Schr. J. T. Boyd, Robins, Norfolk, wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Hattie Low, Stanford, Chincoteague, wood.

Schr. Mary & Adeline, Davis, Chincoteague, wood.

Schr. Pillow, Wass, Addison 10 days, lumber to master.

Schr. Lima (of Halifax), O'Brien, St. John, N. B., 10 days, sugar to master.

Schr. James Prophy (of Castine), Mullins, St. Kitts 13 days, salt to Meinert & Duncan.

Schr. Maria, Baker, Light-House Inlet 10 days, ballast to master.

Schr. Dearborn (Br.), Harriman, Havana 10 days, sugar to master.

Schr. H. W. Johnson (wrecker), Clock, with mdse. from ship Mesopotamia, ashore at Shinnicock, L. I.

Sailed.

Dec. 1.—Steamers—Vilette, Bowmansville (Br.).

Ships—Star of the Union, Ictus, St. Charles, Gratitude (Br.), Ellen Austin.

Barks—John Benson, Morning Star, Montezuma.

Brigs—Elizabeth, Volante, Paul Amisi, James Hume.

Schooners—H. Manton, Cleander, D. E. Sawyer, Wm. Henry, A. Blue.

Dec. 2.—Steamship Persia (Br.), Liverpool.

Port-Wardens' Notice.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
PORT-WARDENS' OFFICE, No. 104 Wall-st.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with section 4 of the act passed April 14, 1857, entitled An Act to Reorganize the Wardens' Office of the Port of New-York, to all persons interested in, or having charge of, the subject matter of such inquiry, examination, or survey, that the following vessels are now under examination by the Port-Wardens, and that the said surveys or examinations will be completed within ten days next succeeding this notice on board said vessels:

Steamship City of New-York ..... Pier No. 44 N. R.
Steamship Britannia ..... Pier No. 35 N. R.
Steamship Orinoka ..... Ford's.
Ship Panama ..... P