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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12.

New Orleans Bee

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,777.

Notice to Account To-Day.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on the Levee, at the head of St. Joseph street, coffee, corn, oats, bran and paper, at 11 o'clock, corner Tchoupitoulas and Notre Dame streets, flour and Leaf lard.

He pod the Lake!—It will be seen by the advertisement to-day that the enterprising proprietor and proprietor of the new route, which [illegible] about two weeks ago, for the accommodation of visitors to the Lake, has made [illegible] arrangements for keeping it in operation. [illegible] has increased its conveniences. The boats will hereafter run daily between the Half-Way House and the Lake, and as the hours of departure are now fixed, those who wish to be translated swiftly and smoothly from the heat of the city to the refreshing breeze of the Lake, have only to step on board the Canal street cars. The Canal boats are really pleasure packets. We have tried the trip and found Charley Rolling at the rudder, which suggested to us that he was a stern-admiral.

Fall and Winter Dry Goods. — Messrs. Eichelberger & Deetjen, No. 125 Chartres street, have just received a fine invoice of fall and winter dry goods for men's wear. See their advertisement.

Flour.—Warneken & Co., No. 41 Union street, have for sale a thousand barrels of choice flour, in lots to suit purchasers. We call upon their advertisement the particular attention of bake rs and of families.

B. P. Ethell & Co.—This firm advertise two thousand barrels of flour, choice bakers' and family brands, for sale low at Nos. 52 and 54 Poydras street.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of buyers to the various sales advertised by him for this day, consisting of corn, oats, bran, coffee, paper, flour and leaf lard. See advertisements.

The steamship Creole, John Thompson, commander, will leave her wharf at 9 o'clock this morning for New York direct, with a good freight, $30,000 in specie, and the following passengers:

Dr Fisher, U S A; Dr Osborne, U S A; C H Thompson, J H Kent, Lieut L Wood, Lieut John Judd, [illegible] Fie, W T Hedges, H A Dupleine, A Gottschalk, W G Banks, P Mason, N Fenette, Mrs Levy and four children, A M Bailey and child, A Kelly, G Allen, John Wickersham, G L Brown, J Darrine, J Sears, W Neilhenner, A Godebault, H R Booth, G L Corant, A Myers, J Norman, P Wood, and 47 in the steerage.

From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Republican.)

THE EFFECT OF THE PRESENT SITUATION ON THE WIND.

Washington, July 29.—Two weeks ago the country, jubilant over the great victories of Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson, was continually flattering itself that the war was near its ending, but, since then, events have transpired and features come into view which by no means encourage anticipations of an early realization of this hope. When I mention this country, I mean the loyal masses, who have no interest in this war excepting that engendered by a patriotic desire to see it speedily result in the restoration of the Union as it was; and do not refer to those who desire to see it prolonged, either to make money out of it, or to wreak the worst revenge upon objects of their fanatical hatred, or carry their radical political programme to practical success at the point of the bayonet. The former—the conservative classes—saw in our late victories, a premise of the consummation they most devoutly wished for, and now, since military operations on every side have relapsed into a *status* indicating no immediately vigorous attempt to follow up the lately gained advantages, and to clinch a final and decisive success by pushing the rebellion to the wall before it can recuperate its exhausted strength, their disappointment is extreme. People hereabouts view the escape of Lee's army to the strongholds of the Rappahannock as an event which must be followed by a prolongation of the war for months, and perhaps another year, and the effect is seen in a general disposition to grumble and criticise, and to surrender to a feeling of despondency—more marked because following so closely upon the late jubilant spirit.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Recent events at home and abroad have called forth many views of the state of our foreign relations, [illegible] satisfactory; while some [illegible] the [illegible] and forebodings of worse [illegible] purely upon a speculative array [illegible] features, and, so little [illegible] for alarm, it is believed they are put [illegible] view of silencing opposition [illegible] by making believe there is danger of foreign wars.

Why should there be a foreign war? That England and France would like to see the rebellion succeed, there can be no doubt; but it is equally plain neither of these Powers is prepared to aid it by recognition at the risk of war with the United States. Nor is it likely they will conspire conjointly, because England refused to act with Napoleon in mediating, and Rouher's motion of recognition is tabled indefinitely; neither Napoleon dare act alone, as long as he is let alone in Mexico, and Mr. Seward came to this conclusion long since.

But, on the other side, it is said Napoleon desires to extend the glory and power of the French Empire, by establishing it from the Rio Grande down far down into South America as he can, and that his seizure of Mexico is the first step in the scheme; that he knows what our Monroe doctrine means, and fears we will enforce it against him after our success here. Soon, it is said, he will, therefore, in order to have a barrier between our interference and his operations in Central America, he will recognize the South in the hope that it will cause her to succeed in her independence—after which he will not feel disposed to crib his power; or, if this fails, he will form an offensive and defensive treaty with her, raise the blockade, send his navy and a part of his army to her aid, and stand by her until she achieves her independence in the field; when he will not only have made a friend to stand between him and us, but, also, have anticipated the war sure to follow our finding ourselves in fit condition to enforce the Monroe doctrine. We shall see. G

The Morgan Prisoners at the Columbus Penitentiary.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Columbus, Ohio, July 30.—John Morgan and twenty-eight of his command reached here this afternoon, and were immediately taken to the Ohio Penitentiary, where they will remain until further orders. Fourteen commissioned and fifteen non-commissioned officers and privates. After General Mason had landed the prisoners over to the officers of the Penitentiary, they were searched in accordance with the rules of the institution, to which they submitted without any grumbling, except in two or three cases. Morgan himself emptied his pockets with as much grace and ease as he could command. He had several hundred dollars with him, mostly greenbacks.

As fast as the prisoners were examined they were taken to a bath house, and after a thorough ablution, they were conducted to their cells, where they will be confined, subject to the rules of the Penitentiary, which will prevent them from talking with each other.

The prisoners seem not to have been aware what disposition was to be made of them until they were in sight of the prison. Some of them were much downcast at the prospect of serving an indefinite term there, while others were jolly as all creation, but on the contrary were joking with each other as to what trade they would learn.

The Warden will treat them as other prisoners are treated. They will be closely guarded by detachments from the Ohio National Guard, which will render it impossible for them to escape. One fellow who was searched had a watch concealed in his pantaloons leg between the lining and the cloth. Quite a number of them had money then concealed. One prisoner had an old newspaper, which, on the old, worn of no account, and was easily wrested by him to place in his hat, which was too large. On unfolding it an excellent map of Ohio was discovered, of which he was, of course, deprived. The articles taken from the prisoners will be returned to them when they are released.

Destruction of the Brig. W. B. Nash by the Florida.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN COFFIN.

The British schooner Hound arrived at New York the 29th from Bermuda, bringing as passenger the captain and crew of the W. B. Nash, destroyed by the Florida. Captain Coffin, of the Nash, makes the following statement: The Nash sailed from New York July 3, with a cargo of lard and stores. On the 8th of July, in latitude 40 degrees, longitude 70, at 3 P. M., made a steamer to the eastward, standing to the westward, apparently under full head of steam; passed to about five miles off. She had four smoke-pipes and was a side-wheel boat (the Ericsson chased by the Florida.) Soon after made another steamer to the eastward, which came along and passed us. She bore up for us, and coming alongside with the stars and stripes flying, hailed us to come to, as they wished to send a boat aboard. As the boat boarded us they hoisted the Confederate flag on the steamer, and the officer of the boat, presenting us a prize to the confederate flag, ordered myself and part of my crew to take part of our clothes and my papers and go on board the steamer, which proved to be the Florida. My effects and instruments were confiscated. The brig was then ranked and set on fire. They were steered for a rendezvous in sight, which they found abandoned. She was a whaling vessel, hailing from Provincetown, and was set on fire. They now steered off to the coast as fast as possible, under steam and canvas, and landed myself, crew and the vessel we captured from Bermuda on 16th of July, off and over in Bermuda on 19th of July. The Florida's officers were limited by the authorities, and the vessel was allowed from sunset to sunrise. She is armed fore to the harbor of St. Georgeo. She is armed fore to the harbor of St. Georgeo. She is armed with six broadside guns and two pivots, is not as fast as she has been represented, and her machinery is getting out of repair. She does not steam over eight and a half knots. The captain is an Englishman, and is bad. A number of Englishmen on board is bad. A portion of the officers are Southern born. The Florida [illegible] on board two or her spoils on board the Robert E. Lee, to be taken to Wilmington, North Carolina.

We take the following from the Washington *Republican*, semi-official organ of the Administration:

Our Military Policy in Virginia.

Every patriotic editor assumes in what he writes upon military topics that the President and the War Department are better informed, and that it is not his province to make suggestions touching operations in the field; and yet there are times during a long war when opinions upon general questions are of value. Such a time, in our judgment, is the present. One of our contemporaries, the Baltimore *American*, whose criticisms upon the conduct of the war, and suggestions as to its prosecution have been characterized by wisdom, has stated that the rebels are likely to concentrate all their available force in the neighborhood of the Potomac for the purpose of destroying Meade's army and investing Washington. Our Government is no doubt capable of appreciating the circumstances, and it will, with wise foresight, prepare for any such movement on the part of the rebel chieftains. Guided by what is as well known to the whole country as to ourselves, we concur in the opinion of our contemporary; and the further purpose of this article is to offer suggestions as to the wisdom of meeting this necessary policy of the rebels.

We say necessary policy, for it seems to us clear that the rebels have no other course. During the month of July the rebel armies have been reduced by the loss of at least 75,000 men. The conscription, if effectual, will not add more than an equal number, and the conscripts will not be fit for services in the field till September or October. Their present force cannot exceed 250,000 men. Of these, a portion are west of the Mississippi, and are thus separated from the Richmond Government. On this side of the river there may be 225,000 troops. Of these 75,000 will be required in the Southern States; but it will be practicable for the rebels to concentrate 150,000 veterans in Virginia. Such a army is not to be despised, even after the loss of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the retreat from Tennessee and the disaster of Gettysburg. In the presence of such an army what should be our policy? We answer, without hesitation, that it seems the part of wisdom for us to act on the defensive.

This advice may be disagreeable to those who imagined that the rebel power is quite nearly annihilated by the losses and reverses of the last thirty days. These losses and reverses will be destructive to the power of the rebels, if time be given for the full results to appear; but should we unwisely risk an engagement against odds, or under circumstances favorable to our enemies, and therefore incur a defeat, their disasters would disappear in the cloud of our more recent misfortune. Had we followed up the advantage gained at Gettysburg, the result would have been favorable to us, even if we had not achieved a decisive victory. Every column of our advanvis, followed by the retreat of Lee, would have inured to our advantage by rendering it more evident that he could not maintain himself over the Potomac. But Lee has escaped. It will prove in the end that when he recrossed the Potomac he had the power to go to Richmond, whatever our disposition in the premises might be. Hence, if we fight in Virginia, *Lee will select the time and the place for the contest.* Such a contest is likely to prove a repetition of those in which we have been so often engaged since July, 1861.

If, on the other hand, we take the line of the Potomac or the Rappahannock, and act upon the defensive, one of two things will happen: Lee will attack us, or he will distribute his army in the rebel chieftains in the South and South-west. Should he adopt the latter course, we can improve the opportunity for a movement upon Richmond. It is likely, however, that he will hold his main army in hand, and that he will be again compelled to cross the Potomac. This may appear improbable, but it should be borne in mind that after the loss of the country west of the Mississippi, and after the loss of Tennessee and Kentucky, that the grass growing region of the Confederacy is limited to Virginia and the mountain districts of North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. These districts will be speedily exhausted by the sustenance of 150,000 men and 50,000 mules and horses. Indeed it is not easy to see whether the necessity for animals, or the difficulty of feeding them, will be a source of greater distress to the rebel Government. Upon this view, it not plainly wise for us to compel them to concentrate a vast force in Virginia, avoid battle except under circumstances of our own *choosing*, and upon the soil of Maryland or Pennsylvania, and thus exhaust the conspirators at the heart of the conspiracy, while we overthrow the remnants of their armies in the South-west and accomplish the capture of Mobile, Wilmington and Charleston? Time is needed to perfect and develop the advantages gained in the Southwest. The river must be opened to legitimate commerce, guerrillas upon its banks must be punished, awed, exterminated; the authority of the Union must be restored in Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas; what remains of the armies of Bragg and Johnston must be annihilated; and finally Mobile, Charleston and Wilmington must be reduced. Here is work that is at once important, necessary, difficult, practicable. It accomplished by the last of November there will be occasion for another day of Thanksgiving and Praise. In the meantime the Army of the Potomac will be recruited by the new levies, inspirited by the improving fortunes of the country, and fully prepared to strike the last grand blow for the Constitution and the Union.

In the meantime also the army of Lee will have consumed every green thing in Virginia, and upon the coming of autumn it will be difficult, if not impossible, for him to subsist his army in the vicinity of Richmond. The capital of Virginia should be left until other portions of the rebel empire are fairly in possession of the government, and the territory west of the Mississippi is effectually cut off. It would be unfortunate to have a new seat of government established by Davis, especially if it should be on the west side of the river. We should, therefore, as a wise precaution, take means to prevent such a catastrophe. Napoleon's dalliance with the rebels may yet prove mischievous, but, meanwhile, only this: That he desires, in conjunction with them, when they are driven from the country east of the Mississippi, to hold Mexico and Texas. Should the rebels transfer their capital to Austin, and enter upon a defensive war in conjunction with Napoleon, it would prove a work of difficulty for the government to hold Texas. Many in the North would prefer to close the war by the loss of a border State; others would see in it an act of justice to dismembered Mexico; and others would accept it as a means of checking acquisitions of territory on the South.

As security against an event fraught not only with the continuance of the present civil war, but also with the danger of a foreign war, the Government should possess itself firmly of all the outposts towards the Southwest; and could we choose the time for reducing Richmond, it ought to be reduced at the season of high water, when our boats can navigate the Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland, Alabama and Tombigbee, to points near their several sources, and thus render the transfer of the rebel Government and army an impossible undertaking.

These are general views based upon facts known to the whole country, which lead us to advise delay on the Potomac and activity everywhere else; defensive war here and offensive war at all other points. In any event, it will appear that the Army of the Potomac, unfortunate in many respects, is not inferior to any other army of the republic. It has resisted the leading intellects of the rebel Government, and not often, and always with honor, the best troops that the conspirators have brought into the field. We know that inaction will be disagreeable to the army and to its commanders, but the wisdom of war is the overthrow of the enemy. However, the policy we have indicated will compel Lee to come to us. He came to Maryland a second time because he could not remain in Virginia, and for the same reason he will again cross the Potomac, unless Davis should early attempt the passage of the Mississippi.

An Incident of the New York Riot—The Pitt Street Slaughter.

[From the New York Sun.]

Among the wounded lying in the Thirteenth Ward Station-house, on the morning of the shooting, was James Stephens, a child only eight years of age, who was shot in the right arm. He lay quite patiently on his left side, and only moaned when his arm was touched. Our reporter, seeing him so helpless, asked where he was hurt, and, having obtained the necessary information, set out to look for them, and was successful after about an hour's search.

The father is a stout, able man, and bears the mark of a bullet wound over the right eye, which he received while in the navy. He could scarcely believe that the child was shot, and remarked that the soldiers "must have meant mischief, or they would not have fired so low as to hit a child like that." He also stated that he had two other boys, one of whom was twenty-one and the other two.

On entering the station house, he went to his child, who brightened up and cried, "Oh! daddy, daddy, come and kiss me, and bring me home to mammy, till I kiss her before I die." The sensation was nearly heart-rending, but the worst had to come. "Jimmy, my darling," said the poor man, "did you see Billy?" (a brother, aged twelve)

"Yes, daddy," replied the child, "he was shot in the nose."

"And where is he?"

"I don't know, daddy."

Here the man, looking at the countenances around him, perceived that there was not a dry eye in the place, and that all viewed him with compassion, turned to gaze on death and crying—"Merciful God, have they shot both my children! O, can any one tell me where my boy is?" Here some one said there was a boy lying dead below, and suggested for him to go down and see whether it might not be his. He went, and in less than five minutes a shriek so shrilly came from below as to startle every one; the poor fellow was soon seen to come upstairs like a maniac. In the place, bleeding corpse below he recognized his eldest boy, whom but a moment before he was speaking of with all the pride of a parent, and there, side by side, the wounded and the dead, the two little brothers were carried on a door home to their mother, whose heart is broken.

WHAT THEY DRINK IN WASHINGTON.—Among the drinks made at a popular saloon in Washington are—Spiritous Concoction, Leader Blank, Hog Up, "290," Brandy Hash, Morning Glory, Epperonce Sangaree, Maine Hitch, Anything Cocktail, Gentlemanly Nothing Cobbler, Stone Fence, Snow Jag, Wedding Night, Pine Apple Flip, Rum Crush, Strawberry Smash, Atlantic Cable, Jackson Sangaree, Bee Tuck, Island of Cuba, Railroad Smash, Take Her Off, Great Excuse, Mother Champagne Blush, Twelve O'clock, Pure Champagne on Draught, Old Baky, Taney Julep, Tom Bumpit, Cider Julep, Rose Cordial, Maine Liquor Law Cobbler, & Toper for half.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Gambling House Case—G. Belle was arrested on the charge of keeping an illegal gambling house. Goulas was convicted for coming into the house of accused some time since, snatching a sum of money and carrying it off. Sentence was suspended to see if the assertion of accused, that it was a gambling house and that he only took his own money was correct. Hence this last arrest. Mr. Abel, for the defense, asked the court to discharge accused, as the prosecutor was under conviction and such a proceeding was unprecedented in law. The case was dismissed.

The Stapleton Case.—Some time since Mr. Pahn was tried on the charge of having obtained money under false pretenses from Mr. Stapleton, the hatter on Canal street. Prosecutor had purchased through a broker a series of drafts from accused, payable in New York, of which the last six, amounting to $3340 were returned protested. Accused had during the time, as proven at the trial, sent goods to the amount of $22,000 to the house in New York, and drawn drafts. The Court reviewed the testimony elaborately and decided that the prosecution failed to make out their case. Accused discharged.

Provost Court Postscript.—Miss Louisa was fined $10 for pulling a barkeeper in a Barracks street den across the counter and inflicting a punishment to her satisfaction.

A number of persons were brought up for sweeping the superfluous sand, &c., from their stores across the pavement into the gutter. They were warned not to repeat the offense.

Mrs Pierre complained against Alexander Musicl for tendering her only five cents change when she believed herself entitled to forty-five cents. Accused said she gave him ten cents, bought for five cents, and he gave her the proper change. The case was dismissed.

Mr. Brown, mate of the steamer Brown, was tried for an attempt to assport or kidnap a former black cook of the boat, who came for his pay, and was standing on the wharf. The affair caused considerable excitement on the levee and the negro got severely beaten and kicked. S. Meiers, Esq., for the prosecution urged on the Court that the urbanity, meekness and placidity of steamboat mates, is a matter of record, contraventionists therefore must be legitimate objects for the severity of the law.—Fined $15.

The sailor Brown, who cut citizens and policemen in Conti street, when on a drunken spree, was sent for sixty days.

Griffin, a tall black, was caught again with a lot of chickens with their necks twisted, and a nice piece of stolen bacon. He was caged for thirty days.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

List of Prisoners.—A list is published this morning, on our French side, of Louisianians captured at Vicksburg and new prisoners in St. Louis. It is taken from the St. Louis *Republicans* of the 24 inst.

Further Late News.

MOVEMENTS IN ILLINOIS.

Springfield, August 3.—Dr. Gilmer, of Adams county, arrested last week on a charge of harboring rebels, gave bail to-day and was discharged. General Singleton and Judge Skinner, of Quincy, signed his bond. His arrest caused considerable excitement at Quincy. One of the men found in his house is a captain in the rebel army.

At Mattoon, on Saturday, considerable alarm was felt on account of a copperhead meeting held there, most of the persons attending which were armed. All we have telegraphed for to the city, but there is no force of any account here at present.

Supplies are pouring in to Colonel Williams, the State sanitary agent, in large quantities. A car load was sent to Rosecrans's army over the Great Western and Wabash and Toledo Railroads to-day, the roads carrying free. Fifteen casks are just in from Rush Creek and Mechanicsburg, for the Memphis hospital.

Another batch of nineteen deserters were brought in to-day, and lodged in Camp Butler. Nearly all arrested say they never could have deserted but for the persuasions of copperheads.

The Kentucky Elections.

Cincinnati, August 3.—The election to-day, as far as known, passed off quietly. The following returns have been received:

Harris.—For Governor—Bromlette, Union, 296; Wickliffe, Democrat, 21. For Congress—Clay, Union, 306; Buckner, Democrat, 22; Boyle, Union, 1.

Mayesville.—Bromlette 363, Wickliffe. Congress—Wadsworth (Union) 312, Brown 13.

Lexington.—Bromlette 691, Wickliffe 107, Clay 393, Buckner 101, Boyle 12.

Georgetown.—Bromlette 384, Wickliffe 358, Clay 305, Buckner 299, Boyle 13.

Nicholasville.—Bromlette, 152; Wickliffe, 2, Clay, 127; Buckner, 19; Boyle, 15.

Cynthiana.—Bromlette, 135; Wickliffe, 87. For Congress—Menzis, (Dem.) 154; Smith, (Union) 100.

Covington.—Bromlette, 1358; Wickliffe, 59. For Congress—Smith, 1331, Menzis, 55; Letcher, 29.

The Union majority in the State will be about 20,000.

Brutus Clay is certainly elected in the Ashland District.

Louisville, August 3.—The election for State officers passed off quietly to day. Bromlette's majority over Wickliffe, for Governor, is 2280. The majority for Congress over Woolfi is 2500. The neighboring districts, as far as heard from, give large Union victories.

An Unfortunate Affair in Kansas.

Leavenworth, August 3.—Captain Harvey, at Westport, learning it was the intention of guerrillas to attack a large train which left Kansas City for Santa Fe the latter part of July, prepared himself with one company of Kansas volunteers. He overtook the train, and finding it had been robbed, ordered his men forward after the guerrillas, when he came upon Captain Coleman, with a company of the Ninth Kansas, who had come from Santa Fe to meet the train. Each supposing he had found the enemy, Captain Coleman drew his men up in line of battle, and ordered a charge, when a severe fight took place, resulting in many being killed and wounded before the mistake was discovered.

Movements in Tennessee.

RICHARDSON'S GUERRILLAS DRIVEN INTO MISSISSIPPI—GEN. PILLOW AND HIS MOVEMENTS WHERE ABOUTS OF JOHNSTON.

Memphis, August 1.—Col. Hatch has succeeded in running Richardson and his band of guerrillas, about 1000 strong, into Mississippi, and has turned his attention to Gen. Pillow and his forces, who are in the neighborhood of Paris, Tenn. Pillow is reported to have crossed the river at Paris on Sunday last, with six regiments.

One of General Dodge's scouts left Tuscumbia July 25, and has arrived at Corinth. He reports that Roddy has sent all his baggage and stores towards Rome, Ga., but still remains in the Tuscumbia valley, with most of his forces. He also reports that nearly half of the Alabamians in Bragg's army have deserted, taking their arms with them, and are in the mountains, refusing to go back.

Lieutenant Davenport, of the 26th Mississippi regiment, left Johnston's army four days ago, and reports that Johnston, with the bulk of his army, is at Meridian. Part of it is under orders to go to Mobile. They were perfectly ignorant of Grant's movements.

Old Point—Norfolk—Exchange of Prisoners, &c.

From an interesting letter, dated at Old Point Comfort, Va., July 28th, by a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, we take the following paragraphs:

OLD POINT.

This once famous summer resort is utterly given over to the pursuits of war. Where once the fair maidens of Maryland and Virginia displayed themselves among the groves and in the long visaged sentinels pace to and fro; monster cannons peer over rampart and fort; where the picturesque bathers breasted the briny waves the iron-clads and war vessels lay sluggishly at anchor. How changed! in all! The vessels which were wont to ply up and down the James river frightted with pleasure-seekers are exchanged for the occasional burden of prisoners of war. Hotels have been swept away. Point Dicomfort it should now be named.

Considerable interest must continually attach to this place for various reasons. First, the roadstead is one of the finest in the world, and the vessels on the Atlantic often find it convenient to run in here through stress of weather. Second, it possesses one of the largest and strongest forts ever constructed, commanding the inland sea and its numerous tributaries comprised in the Chesapeake Bay. Third, so long as the war lasts, as presenting the most direct route to Richmond, it must always be a news centre. Then, again, as the scene of the most famous naval engagement in this century, it will be sufficient to bring tourists to the spot for generations to come.

NORFOLK AND SURROUNDINGS.

We found leisure to pay a visit to Norfolk, distant from here about eighteen miles. This was once the most considerable seaport on the coast south of Philadelphia. Now it resembles the mass of Virginia towns—antique, dilapidated, tumble-down, crooked, shaky, half-deserted, and still picturesque spot. The best days are spent. The watering-place visitors are blockaded to their sorrowful homes, the hotels are almost empty, and very bad crowds of negroes throng the streets, and the little modicum of trade which military rule permits is passed into the hands of Jews and Federals. The old residents, in their time-honored fashion, haunt the shady porticoes. Thirty years of continued loafing and gossip cannot be broken up by two years of war even. They still meet and still "discuss politics," although placards in the hotel parlors request guests not to do so. They growl and snarl at the blue-coats, and send forth special malediction on the negro troops and those who favor them.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Being at the present moment more especially interested in the release and exchange of our prisoners who are now held by the rebels, we made some inquiries into the relations of our commissioners on this subject. It appears that the liberal interchange which had been agreed upon more than a year ago between Generals Dix and Hill, upon the basis of the cartel of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States, has gradually been suspended. The original agreement specified that, in regard to the exceptional cases, further than to profound desire on both sides to soften the concomitant horrors of war as much as possible by a free interpretation of the cases and precedents

HORRIBLE DISCOVERY AT VICKSBURG.—A painful discovery has just been made on the rebel line of fortifications. Quite a number of men have been engaged in repairing the rebel fort that was blown up on the night of the 3d instant. In the course of their operations they have exhumed sixty or eighty dead bodies found buried in the ruins of the fort. It seems that while our mines were at work making an entry into the side of the hill that was crowned by the rebel fort, a strong working party of rebels were sent to work similar a counter mine within the fort. This party, consisting, it is said, of more than a hundred men, were in the rebel mine when our's exploded, and those of them who were not killed outright were buried alive. Some of the unknown bodies are terribly lacerated and mangled, while others bear not a mark or bruise upon them. Two heads, one that of a negro, have been dug up. They were completely severed from the bodies, the latter not having yet been found. The bodies are found in almost every conceivable position—some standing erect, others sitting or lying, and in one instance a body was head downward, as if it had been caught in that position by the crumbling earth while falling headlong into the pit below.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A New Mov.ment.—*The National Conventionists.*—A party calling themselves the "National Conventionists," have issued a handbill for general circulation, containing the platform of that new body, "adopted at New York, June, 1863." It is worthy of mention as one of the many movements looking to an end of the war, and the restoration of the Union. The chief points are, that there shall be but one National Government, that the political rights of all citizens of the European race, and the inherent equality of all men, irrespective of race or nationality, shall be recognized, that the Union and Constitution shall be preserved in tact, and that no alteration shall be made in the Constitution before July 4th, 1876; that the existing war shall be prosecuted for the restoration of the national unity and the constitutional authority of the Federal Government throughout the Union, and for no other purpose; that hereafter no party of less than three-fourths of States, shall be represented in Congress, they shall be held not to have been in revolt against the United States, and that a convention of all the States shall be held to arrange terms of a reconstruction. The "Conventionists" say that they are desirous of procuring peace at the earliest possible moment, on terms just and favorable to the parties engaged in the present conflict, and believe that an early peace may be attained by mutual concessions, a strict regard for the rights of person and property of the "disaffected communities," and through a convention of the people. The whole document is couched in earnest but moderate language. It bears no signature or other indication of its origin.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
Tuesday Evening, August 11, 1863.

Later advices from the North, to the 3d inst., were followed by quite little operating, reporting Money, in New York, easy at 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Exchange a little easier; 108¼@109 bill. Gold irregular and unsettled, opening at 27½, advancing to 27¾, declining to 27 and closing firm at 28. Gilton steady at 64@63½c. for middling Uplands.

The condition of financial affairs here, has undergone no noteworthy change to-day, the movement generally being only very slow and unsettled. Specie was in less demand, but there being very little offering, the rates are firm and unchanged ranging from 34@36½ ₱ cent. premium for Gold and 25@27½ ₱ cent. for Silver. There was a decidedly better demand for Local Treasury Notes and they readily commanded 12@1½ ₱ cent premium for city money. The Exchange market is quiet, both the offerings and the demands being limited. Sight drafts on New York ranged from ¼@¼ and 2@2½ ₱ cent. premium, according to the amount and quality. Foreign is dull and the rates are almost nominal. Sterling is at 160. France 5 77½@5.65. City Railroad shares are sought for and $115 ₱ share is offered, but we have heard of no sales. Certificates of Insurance scrip are selling at low rates, which are suppressed.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Tuesday Evening, August 11, 1863.

COTTON.—There were sales by auction to-day of 347 bales, of which 19 bales Pickings at 25¾c., 8 do at 27½c., 20 bales ordinary at 43½c., 5 do at 47½c., 17 bales ordinary at 48c., 28 do at 48½c., 10 bales good ordinary at 49½c., 49 do at 50½c., 48 bales Low Middling at 54½c., 50 do at 55½c., 13 bales Middling at 56½c., 18 do at 57½c., 4 bales directly Middling at 58½c., and 5 do at 59c. ₱ lb. cash, in Treasury notes, or one-third cash in Treasury notes, and the balance in sight drafts on New York; bellville of lading and insurance policies, both for sea and war risks attached, subject to the approval of the Quartermaster.

SUGAR.—A lot of 100 hhds old fair sold privately, from store, at 11c., and 24 hhds. white classified, from the landing, at 13½c. By auction, 15 bbls. fair sold at 10c. 13c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES.—A lot of 50 bbls. choice fermenting sold on the landing at 40c. ₱ gallon. By auction, 34 bbls. inferior sold at 35c.

FLOUR.—The supply is liberal, and there is no demand for round lots. The recent receipts are being placed into store. The retail demand is supplied by dealers at $7@7 25 for Superfine, and $7 50@8 for Extra.

GRAIN.—The sales are confined to small lots on the landing at 70c. ₱ bushel. The retail demand is supplied at $1 ₱ bushel.

CORN—Holders are asking $1 ₱ bushel, and purchasers are offering 97½@98c. It is retailing at $1 12½c. ₱ bushel.

BRANSAND HAY.—The retail demand is supplied at $1 75@2 00 ₱ 100 lbs. for the former, and $40 ₱ ton for the latter.

POTATOES.—Mechanicks are selling at the landing at $2 50@$2 75 ₱ bbl.

APPLES.—Green Apples are selling on the landing at $6 ₱ bbl.

CHICKENS.—Sellers on the landing are asking $9 ₱ dozen; purchasers offer $7.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day—25 reams medium size Wrapping Paper at 40c.; 5 bbls damaged dried Apples at 6½c.; 5 tierces Hams at 8½c.; 10 boxes Sardines at 10c.; 2 kegs Butter at 21c.; 14 firkins do at 11½@12½c.; 10 boxes Starches at 22c.; 37 bbls. Split Peas at $1 5 ₱ doz.; 20 bbls. Flour at $7 50@$7 50, according to quality; 20 bbls. Eggs at 33½c.; 1 bale Tobacco at 41c.; 10 bbls. Pilot Bread at 5c.; 3 boxes Tea at 56 cents; 20 do Starch at 5c.; 20 boxes Tobacco at $1 75@$2 25; 1 bbl Whisky at $1 75; 25 boxes Soap at $1 75; 27 half bbls. Beef at $12 50@$13; and 150 bbls damaged at $4 25@$5

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, August 12 1863.

Arrived yesterday 185 Beeves and 162 Veals. Amount of Stock sold was 1 Beeves, 12 Hogs, 75 Sheep and 46 Veals. Stock consisted on the 3d 352 Beeves, 278 Hogs, 194 Veals and 4 Cows. We quote

Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net	00 [illegible]
Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ lb net	00 [illegible]
Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ lb net	00 10
Veal, 1st quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ head	5.00@6 00
Hogs, ₱ 100 gross	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ₱ head	0 [illegible]@$125
Sheep according to quality, ₱ head	00@00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Aug. 12, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, for New York.
Schr Minnie, Hanson, for Ship Island. Warneken & co Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Brig Eugene A Reed, Hayden, from New York, to master—1st dust

STEAMSHIPS.

Theodite, Tagliaferro, from Points in Hayte

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Creole—76 bales cotton 100 bbls sugar 11 bbls rum 25 bbls molasses 5 cks wine $26,000 in specie 1 pkg sundries

SHIP ISLAND—Per schr Minnie—1 bbls flour 2 do molasses 5 do do sugar 20 do hams 24 hds cheese and sundries

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per brig Eugene A Reed—25 half bbls beef to ₱ Market—90 do do 300 bbls flour 40 tierces lard 100 kegs lard 500 bbls candles 50 do soap 50 do cheese Schneider & Zutter 100 bbls potatoes ₱ Dreibodis—6 do do ₱ M Todds 10 do Hammel & J Hart & co—20 tcs hams to Hart 100 bbls whisky 100 do flour ₱ Dreyfous 100 bbls flour A D Gruber & co—271 bbls flour to shs pack 1 do beeswax order—assorted order to W K Reed Marsden & Bradford—8 tc hams ₱ A L Stewart—1 tc Fix—B Tricou—1 pipe Cognac N Morrison—Fruit & co—and order

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per steamer Theodite—3 cks rice to D Salvant

MARRIED.

At New Orleans, on the 9th of August, 1863, by the Rev Father Curtis, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. EDMUND CRAMER to Miss MARY KOCK, daughter of Dr Kock, esq., of this city.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
JEROME B. VANHORN
(FLOUR DEALER)
Has Removed from No. 65 Magazine street to No. 61 same street.
aug 12

GO FOR THE LAKE!
New and Convenient route via Canal Street Cars.
PERMANENT arrangements have been made for running this new and popular route to the Lake, as follows: Hot boat leaves the Half-Way House at 6 A. M. DAILY; 2d boat at 8 A. M.; 3d boat at 2 P. M., and every one hour during the afternoon. Last boat leaves the lake at 5 P. M. Sundays, every hour during the day, from 7½ A. M. Fare, one dime each way. Children, half price.
Pleasure copy. aug 12 tf

Lost.
ON SATURDAY, 1st instant, in going from the Camp of the Company Canal to the Military Plantation, a BILL BOOK, containing valuable papers, among which a receipt of Mr Fleurville Foy, for the sum of $850, and a note of hand by Mr. Alfred Bernard to be paid for the delivery of said book and contents to LOUIS HIPPOLITE, No 60 Annette street, between Urquhart and Givod streets. aug 12 2t

Flour, Flour, Flour.
2000 BARRELS CHOICE BAKERS' AND FAMILY BRANDS.
Just received and in store, for sale low by
B. P. ETHELL & CO.,
52 and 54 Poydras st
aug 12 6t

Notice.
FINE PROPERTY FOR SALE FOR NOTES OF THE LAFAYETTE BANK.
THE PROPERTY is situated in the First and Third Districts, and are offered on account of departure. Apply to
JOHN FRANCIS CLAY, Broker,
aug 11 tf No. 52 Royal street.

Flour, Flour.
100 BBS "Plants" CHOICE EXTRA.
200 " Harrison & Co. " CHOICE EXTRA.
" CHOICE SUPERFINE.
—ALSO—
200 bbls MESS PORK,
100 coils Richardson's HEMP ROPE.
For sale by S. H. KENNEDY & CO.,
aug 5 1w No. 36 Poydras street.

DR. VERGE'S
SPECIAL MEDICINES.
DEPURATIVE — POMATUM — INJECTION — POWDER — LOZENGES — LIQUEUR — ANTI-PHILITIC SYRUP, ETC.
RADICAL CURE OF ITCHINGS, ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ULCERS, WHITES and generally of all SYPHILITIC and CUTANEOUS DISEASES,