THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By McCurren & Landry, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 25 Bacon street, furniture.

McCurren & Landry will sell to day at auction of a furnished house, No. 25 Bacon street, at half past 10 o'clock. See advertisement.

NAVAL DEPARTURE.—We learn that the corvette Cotinet, Commander Fabre, of the French navy, will leave her station at New Orleans Friday next. During the long sojourn made by the second class vessel of war in our port by the officers of the Cotinet, they have won the esteem and friendship of a wide circle of the French and Creole population, who will witness this second departure of their cherished visitors with the most sincere regrets.

The Cotinet will proceed to New-Foundland by way of Hasanna and New York. She will be replaced at New Orleans by the dispatch steamer Angelina.

Constitutional Convention.

TUESDAY, April 26th, 1864.

The Convention was called to order by the President at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Edwards presented a resolution relative to the depredations committed by guerrillas in Louisiana and other exposed parishes within the Federal lines, and calling the attention of the State Adjutant General to the deplorable condition of the loyal citizens in said parishes.

Mr. Abell moved that these resolutions be referred to General Banks, but on motion the whole subject was tabled.

On motion of Mr. Hills, it was ordered that all members who fail to answer the first roll call shall forfeit half their per diem for each day's failure.

Mr. Fish, on behalf of the Committee on Executive Department, submitted a written report, which was ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Monday next. The report makes no change in that portion of the present Constitution.

Mr. Wilson, on behalf of the Special Committee on amendment members, submitted the evidence in the case, and left the decision to the Convention. The evidence submitted is this: Mr. Wenck, who is a delegate, put Mr. John McClellan, on the second day of the session, in front of the City Hall, and said, "How are you John," to which McClellan answered, "I'm 4-4 leader," and Mr. Wenck with Christian meekness replied, "You are wrong John in only leg on," whereupon McClellan stepped Mr. W. in the face, and said, "I will give you more if you wish it." The difficulty grew out of Mr. Wenck not voting for McClellan for Secretary of the Convention. It appears that Mr. Wenck made affidavit and had Mr. McClellan brought before Recorder Vezquard, before whom the matter is to be investigated.

Mr. Gastinel moved that the consideration of the subject be postponed until the result of the judicial investigation is known.

The President remarked that the proposition to postpone was an extraordinary one, but as it was in order he would put it to vote, which being done the motion was lost, when the whole subject, was referred to Mr. Hemenway, with the committee to report what action the Convention should take in the matter. It was further ordered that Mr. Thorpe be added to the committee.

Mr. Wells presented a resolution, which lies over under the rules, that when this Convention adjourns on next Saturday, it adjourns until the 1st day of June, unless sooner convened by the President, in order to allow the country parishes to be more fully represented.

The Convention then adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow (to day).

The New York Press on the Fort Pillow Affair.

The New York papers of the 15th are largely occupied with the capture of Fort Pillow and the treatment of its garrison.

The Times (Administration) says:

Who commands in West Tennessee? How is it that with an idle army of such magnitude of infantry, cavalry, and artillery as we have in that Department, and with fortifications of such immense strength as line the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers—how is it that that whole country is constantly traversed, trampled upon, and its inhabitants butchered by rebel bands? How is it that the guerrilla Forrest, with a few thousand freebooters, has been allowed to ride to and fro for six weeks, capturing towns, capturing forts, and playing havoc wherever he chooses? *It is the most infamous thing to our arms that has ever occurred in the course of the war.*

The *Evening Post* demands the abandonment of distant expeditions and the evacuation of unimportant districts in Texas, the Indian country, and Florida, and the greater concentration of forces at important places for the infliction of fatal blows upon the armies of Lee and Johnston. It says: "The intrenched meet die when you shock your arrow into the heart."

The *Herald* says:

Such massacres as this at Fort Pillow stain the annals of war only as it is waged by men the lowest in the scale of civilization, and in whom there are none of the better qualities of the human race to temper their brutal and brutal rage. The Chinese and the Sepoys have become the chosen models of Southern men—flesh stiffed at this could not occur without the most culpable negligence on the part of the Government. Why is a place occupied at all if it is not occupied by men enough to hold it? The force in the fort was too small to hold it, and too large to be lost in the attempt, and the same is probably true of every position in Forrest's way.

The *World* remarks:

With the immense number of men in arms, there can be no excuse for a rally six hundred miles within our lines by a force of new troops to be, a really large army. It is not at all to the credit of the officers in command that the rebels should have captured so large a force and so many important captures in Western Tennessee and Kentucky.

The capture of Fort Pillow is a conspicuous disgrace. Our troops were so scattered as to render assistance to the beleaguered garrison, nor were there vessels to remove the troops when a further defense of the fort became impossible.

The *Tribune* has faith for Memphis, saying: Forrest may take Memphis—judging from the weakness of one of his adjutant defences, he may be expected to make a mistake sooner or less—but he cannot hold either town or fort. It is incredible that any strong rebel infantry force should be left either with Forrest or sufficiently to profit by his sudden success. On the other hand, we have troops enough within a few days's reach of either to drive him out of place. It is not quite impossible that the garrison is now stronger than we suppose, but the conditions in which Fort Pillow was permitted to remain after it was known to be menaced, gives little hope of precisionary measures in any quarter. Meanwhile we hear—not without surprise—of the progress of the previous powerful expeditions far west of the Mississippi.

(From the New York Evening Express, April 14.
Obituary.

BOB KENNEDY, OF NEW ORLEANS.

The following tribute to the memory of one whom some knew but to admire, had all loved who were admitted to her friendship, has been sent to us for publication:—Miss Rose Kennedy was the child of affluence and a pet of fashion. Highly educated and very beautiful, she was sought out wherever she appeared, by the literary lights, and the gallant and rare musical talents made her the cherished favorite of society, in the most fabulous circles, North and South, in our land, as well as in Europe, where principal cities she visited with the mother of her adoption. When the present war changed the aspect of home, and her fortune, family ties were broken, Miss Kennedy decided to give concerts for their benefit, and devote her splendid talents to those sorrow and indigence so sadly prevalent. Had long been an acknowledged Queen of Pianists, some of the best performers of the old as well as the new world contributed to her concerts, not for their own, but she preferred going to Paris, and placing herself in the Conservatoire. She passed with thorough success, in a few months, over almost demanding her career to an estate when stern death claimed her overwrought spirit, and being physically frail from her recent exertions, her pure soul fled to the skies, on the bed began to battle with life, either in private or public. Her sacrifice was not accepted. She was taken from the evil to come, and bumped the trials of inevitable as were the triumphs which awarded the course she had marked out, from the sad mortal sea of that affliction. All honor to her memory!"

Cemetery Chase in New York.

Secretary Chase, during the short time he has been in this city, has succeeded in completely bewildering society's children up to the idea of a little visit. A large number of gentlemen called at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday for the purpose of seeing him, but were unable to see him. Everybody received the same answer—that he had gone down town early in the morning, and would not return until evening. He was observed around that town, however, at the Sub-Treasury office in Wall street, which was doubtless correct, although a similar report the frequenters of that locality had failed to hear of it. The Secretary is a shrewd man, a very shrewd man, and covered up his trails yesterday in a manner to excite the envy of an Indian. He did return to his hotel in the evening, but nobody saw him. He rode a dusty trotter, and was off at a few minutes. "He has gone out on the cars, sir," was the only answer vouchsafed by all who asked for him. Whether the answer was true or not of course we cannot say. But we can assure everybody that he only like any ordinary mortal. He does heartily and does not subsist on greenbacks or Treasury notes. The gold market was dull and quiet yesterday. Mr. Chase's presence in the city doubtless contributes a wholesome restraint on the speculators. We learn that he is likely to remain here for a few days longer, by which time we hope he will have noticed the premium on gold and arranged matters to prevent speculation in it for the future.—*New York Herald*, 16th.

Boston.—This place, before which some days ago a fleeting fog going on at last accepted the inevitable, which the Dodge have accepted with a degree of happiness and novel delicacy. Fremont campaign which its sacrifices will end in a regular line of national defence, is may be expected to make a stand, sooner or less—but he cannot hold either town or fort. It is incredible that any strong rebel infantry force should be left either with Forrest or sufficiently to profit by his sudden success. On the other hand, we have troops enough within a few days's reach of either to drive him out of place. It is not quite impossible that the garrison is now stronger than we suppose, but the conditions in which Fort Pillow was permitted to remain after it was known to be menaced, gives little hope of precisionary measures in any quarter. Meanwhile we hear—not without surprise—of the progress of the previous powerful expeditions far west of the Mississippi.

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Southern News via Mobile.

We have received copies of the Mobile *Telegraph* and of the Mobile *Tribune* from the 13th to the 16th. They contain no news of such importance as to merit a place from our sources. We append the following extracts:

From Richmond.

Richmond, April 11.—The heavy rains of the past week extending to the Blue Ridge, have caused a flood in all streams in eastern Central Virginia, overflowing the low grounds and seriously impairing agricultural prospects.

The James River is higher to-day at this point than it has been for many years.

The water is three feet deep on Cary street at Shockoe Creek.

The gas works and water works are overflowed, and it is feared the canal will be seriously damaged between Richmond and Lynchburg.

The water has fallen ten inches this afternoon.

No war news to day.

The flag of truce boat remained at City Point, awaiting the Yankee prisoners to be sent back to the United States, when the freshet subsides.

The feeding returns come in slowly. Nothing yet from Mississippi, or Western Virginia. The total reported to date is $217,000,000.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that Commander Wm. L. Maury, of the Confederate steamer Georgia, arrived in the Advance on Friday, the 1st instant. Commander Maury returns for a brief visit to his family. He says that Yankee cruisers continue to decline and diminish. Their vessels have, very many of them, been transferred to other governments, and will under other colors than the flag of the United States.

Siege of Charleston.

There has been but very little firing since our last report. A few scattering shots have been exchanged between our batteries on James Island and the enemy's batteries at Cummings Point, and the "Swamp Angel." Four shots were fired at Fort Sumter and two at Moultrie from Battery Gregg on Saturday. The enemy's troops appeared to be unusually busy Saturday, as if preparing for some active movement. Nothing further had transpired, however, up to the close of our report Sunday evening. There were still five monitors inside the bar last night. The rest of the fleet remained about the same. The Ironsides fired a few shots Saturday, believed to be practising.—*Charleston Courier*, 14th.

From Meridian, Miss.

Meridian, April 14.—Advices from beyond our lines confirm the report of a Confederate victory in Tennessee. The wounded were arriving at Baton Rouge in large numbers.

Powers's cavalry had a fight recently at Plain's store near Woodville, whipping the enemy, taking a number of prisoners and one piece of artillery.

Colonel John Scott takes command of the cavalry in East Louisiana.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—A flag of truce boat is expected to arrive at City Point on Wednesday or Thursday with a large number of Confederate prisoners, mostly sick, for exchange, and a proportionate number of Yankee prisoners will be returned.

Commissioner Gold has been absent at Old Point for several days past on business relative to exchange of prisoners. He returned to this city Saturday night, after having adjusted, as it is understood, the vexed questions that have so long interrupted the resumption of the cartel. We are gratified to have the assurance that in a month, or a few weeks at most, all our prisoners in the hands of the enemy will be restored to their country and families.

It is understood that Commissioner Gold had an interview with Butler, the particulars of which had not transpired. In the absence of further information on the subject, which yet remains an official secret, we feel authorized to venture an opinion.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Savannah *News* of Monday, says the Mobile *Telegraph* of the 16th, contains the following paragraph: "We learn that General Gilmer has been ordered to Virginia, and that General Beauregard will make Savannah his headquarters. The Engineer and his Staff will arrive in this city on Tuesday, and report are being prepared at the Pulaski House for their accommodation."

The Charleston papers announce the death of Hon. E. F. W. Ahrens, ex-Governor of South Carolina. It occurred yesterday week on his plantation on the Pee Dee river.

New Orleans as a Source of News.

The New York *Express* of the 16th says that "New Orleans is getting to be quite as much of a place for trustworthy 'news' as Cairo or Philadelphia used to be. The journals there seem to prize intelligence only—that intelligence which they are obliged, in due time, to make back. Then, within a short space of time, we have had under that head the following:

1. Capture of Confederate, Mexico.....Untrue.
2. Capture of the Rebel Steamer Georgia.....Untrue.
3. Capture of Shreveport.....Untrue.
4. Occupation of Eagle Pass.....Doubtful.

(We have a letter from New Orleans, to-day, which, in regard to Eagle Pass, says there has really been no such expedition to this place, as has hitherto been reported."

The *Express* might have added:

Capture of Brownsville by the French.....Untrue.
Arrival of 600 Confederate cavalry in Texas...Untrue.

A Beacon for Spring.

[illegible]

Sunset Cox's "GREAT IDEAS."—An indecential citizen of Massachusetts, who had contributed largely to the election of Mr. Sumner to the U.S. of States Senate, called on the honorable gentleman at his rooms a few days ago, to inquire if he had attended to a certain matter which he had entrusted to him. Mr. Sumner jolted the eyes temporarily from a great speech by Henry Ward Beecher, arose from his seat, wrapped the drapery of his dissatisfaction around him, viewed his visitor through his glasses, and replied: "No, sir; I have not had time to attend to such matters. I am devoted to a great ideas, sir." The visitor departed, wishing the "great ideas" in the bottom of the Atlantic, if not further south.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Prefect Court—Judge Atocha Presiding.—H. Kedwicky convicted of having attempted to smuggle liquors in a lot of goods pershiped to go to Florida, where he is a sutler, received his sentence to day. All the goods were confiscated for the use of the government with a warning that a repetition of the offence would be severely punished.

L. Ritter was convicted of having purchased sundry, boxes of candles from a repulsive looking negro boy who since that time has joined the army. He pleaded that he refused to purchase any more of the article when he suspected theft. The court held that in such cases it was the duty of the purchaser to be vigilant. Ac sentenced here a good character he was let off with a fine of $50.

Marie Dod, who sold liquor to a soldier, was fined $25 and required to give a bond for his good behavior to the amount of $1000.

First District Recorder's Court—H. T. Venard Presiding.—Jno Brown and Jack Cash pitched into each other on Monday night, hence the infliction of the fine of $5 by the Recorder.

Jacob Walter who had made researches in the spiritual world and for that purpose had looked too often at the bottom of the glass was fined $5 for his inquisitiveness.

Alfred Brown received admission into the workshop of Jo. Gros, to keep him from idleness.—Bastile Sulemond went there for a term of 10 days upon the handsome recommendation of officers Geisenkamp.

Mrs McBride and two other women who did not like brides were bonished for 60 days to keep them quiet.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Leaumont Presiding.—Mr. Dardignac is accused by Dr. Escobas with having systematically insulted him during the last three months. The case is to be adjourned on a future day.

The colored man Charles Smith was sent to answer before the First District Court for robbing Joe Barnett.

Th. Hall, an abusive colored loafer, was sent to the Workhouse for four months.

Cath Rawlins, for disturbing the peace, went down for ninety days, and John Walsh for thirty days.

(FROM OUR EDITION OF YESTERDAY EVENING.)

Purser G. A. Feller, of the Morning Star, has favored us with his usual polite attentions.

NEXT STEAMPER.—The Havana was announced to leave New York and Havana on the 25th. The Evening Star, also via Havana, on the 30th; the George Washington, direct, on the 23d; and the Creole, also direct, on the 20th.

As the Quarantine goes into effect on the 1st of May, it may be doubted whether the Evening Star will touch at Havana as announced in New York.

Arrival of the Morning Star.

The steamship Morning Star, Captain H. C. Hepburn, from New York, via Havana, arrived at this port late last evening. The Morning Star left New York Saturday, April 16th, arrived at Havana on the 22d instant, and left the next day. Two hundred miles southwest of S. W. Pass, passed steamship Columbia bound for Havana.

The steamship Creole arrived at New York on the 13th, and the George Washington on the afternoon of the 15th.

The Morning Star brings as passengers from Havana the Havel troops, who are to play at the St. Charles Theatre for a short season.

Gold 70¾. Cotton dull, Middling 60c.

List of passengers per steamship Morning Star:

Mrs L W Wilson, Mrs Smith Anderson, Mrs Leighton, M Pannelet and lady, Mrs F Barrett and child, A Wetchell, Wm Patrick and daughter, F Hiner, J W Harper, C P Dominos, Edward Norton, Col C J Bartlett, Lt Col James Bonham, T Dondiner, T Philipson, Lieut Wm Hoffman and lady, Lieut Jno Wm Hetzek, E H Healy, Capt Crandall, T Keane, A Keane, J F Anderson, Brother Justus, F F De Lemos and servant, F Bacmistotle, F Scotus, Capt Shriner, Major Y M Thomas and lady, Major Jno Hoffman, Major C E Moltz, W Jay, Mrs Jay, Mr C White, Chas Lenhard, Mr and Mrs Meunier, Mr and Mrs F Marrante and son, Julian Montesquieu and son, Mr and Mrs C Lonhoff, Miss Julia Lehman, Mrs C Lehman, Aug Lehman, Mr and Mrs C Mathews, Mr Wood, Mr Franklin, Miss Kate Redmon, Miss C Chiletal, Mr Rieubert, M G Mingset, J A Sherman, Jno Hayes, H H Leck, E C Hayes, Mr and Mrs Ayer, John Brosowski, Jno Brosowski, Jno Martin Osiers, J J Grant, J Sanders, A Tenor, Mrs J Dodrigan, L Tertel, Miss Adie Dodrigan, J J Ogden, Mrs Ogden, Chas H Ketzer, John McClure, A Robinson, W A Robinson, Mr Connell, Mr Graham.

SCHEER'S "GREAT IDEAS."—An indecential citizen of Massachusetts, who had contributed largely to the election of Mr. Sumner to the U.S. of States Senate, called on the honorable gentleman at his rooms a few days ago, to inquire if he had attended to a certain matter which he had entrusted to him. Mr. Sumner jolted the eyes temporarily from a great speech by Henry Ward Beecher, arose from his seat, wrapped the drapery of his dissatisfaction around him, viewed his visitor through his glasses, and replied: "No, sir; I have not had time to attend to such matters. I am devoted to a great ideas, sir." The visitor departed, wishing the "great ideas" in the bottom of the Atlantic, if not further south.

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How to Realize and Act the Tragedy of Lear.

Under the signature of "Erasmus" a writer of noteworthy literary ability, has lately contributed a series of articles on the drama. In the last of these, in speaking of Mr. Forrest's rendition of Lear, Erasmus draws the following powerful picture of the terrible preparation demanded for thoroughly realizing the awful tragedy of that character:

If one could realize—may I never avert from all a blow so terrible!—a picture like that we shall behold in Lear, one that Lear might be supposed to suffer or doomed to such a heart wrack. We will imagine a proud, sensitive, high-spirited man, who has earned his life long his offspring. To them he has looked for love, once, respect, honor, gratitude. He has trusted their affection as we train a cherished creeping vine—he has been morning-glory that, with every sunrise, has peeped into the soul's window, speaking with the dews of love and the morning light of hope. The vine has been gladdened a *parent's* soul—that sunny day sweet solicitude, of exquisite anxieties; of hopes and fears whose contention shakes the world—the vine has been a thing of tender grace, nurtured, blossoming in grape, rich in the golden fruits of knowledge, rooted in the soil of affection. The vine has been the agony of his life to secure for them. How—to his eye—they are the tulip tree, the sheltered oak, the prop which he has builded, the growth which he has cultivated. The deep moans of his soul sounds in every aspiration which he breathes for their future, shall he sacrifice his vine to a cruel tempest? When he contemplates the autumn of his life he feels that spring warmth will be shed through it by their companionship. Laughing to the "winter of years," he feels that he can see in thought that all this growth, with its living green, shall survive to bless him—to protect and solace his decline. Gathering round his sole children—the passions may wreck them, or time may even be led into crime; yet, if they are spared, he can see them, in his world's decline, not quite a blank; the day of their redemption may come, and then such a blow may be suspend and forbear. Death may invade the family health—will he not be left? Death may invade the family health—will he not be left? Death may invade the family health—will he not be left?