THE DAILY BEE,
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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 18.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By M. Barnett, at 10 o'clock, at No. 54 Chartres street, fancy goods.

By Phinney & Amory, at 12 o'clock, at Nos. 37 and 40 Old Levee street, schooner Sylphide and cargo.

FOR BATON ROUGE.—The new and fine passenger packet Evan, W. R. Greathouse, master, leaves New Orleans regularly, on Wednesday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for Baton Rouge. See advertisement in another column.

SALE CONTINUED.—The sale of the contents of hardware store No. 26 Magazine street, will be resumed to-day at 10 o'clock A. M.

AUCTION FOR LADIES.—Mr. Barnett, Sr., will sell at auction, this morning at 10 o'clock, the contents of Miss Sophie's millinery store, No. 54 Chartres street, between Bienvil le and Customhouse. The goods are of the latest pattern and come from the best Parisian manufactories. See, the advertisement in another column.

FLOUR JUST RECEIVED.—E. S. Keep, 52 Fordine street, has for sale and just landing 2000 barrels of flour, consisting of Plant's extra, St. Louis and Illinois medium, and extra and superfine.

We are indebted to Mr. Green, Purser of the United States steamship Merrimack, for New York papers of the 9th instant.

REPORTS OF THE JEWISH WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' ASSOCIATION.—We have been favored with a copy of the 5th and 6th Reports of the Association for the Relief of the Jewish Widows and Orphans of New Orleans. Under the same cover with those reports are the Anniversary Oration on the 8th January, 1864, the prayer by Rev. Dr. Illoser, and the Oration, of the 10th January, 1864, by Alexander Dalsheimer, of Baton Rouge. The matter and form of the contents are alike interesting and satisfactory, and speak well for the bountiful charity and general success of the institution above named.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WEBB.—Brigadier-General Webb, who was killed in one of the recent battles in Virginia, was the son of James Watson Webb, present United States Minister to Brazil, and formerly well known in politics and journalism as the editor of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*. General Webb graduated at West Point in 1855, and held attained the rank of Lieutenant in the regular army at the breaking of the war. He commanded a brigade in General Hancock's corps when killed.

PERSONAL.—The *Era* mentions that Brig.-Gen. Philip St. George Cook, late of the Utah command, is in Baton Rouge, has been mustered out, and shall be re-assigned by Brigadier-General H. W. Birge. The same paper says that Major Charles E. Allen has been appointed as Provost Marshal of Baton Rouge, by Lieut.-Col. Dan A. Pardee, the former incumbent.

Additional from Red River.

Passage of the Fleet to Fort De Russey—Admiral Porter's Order—Burning of Alexandria.

The *Era* has the following account received from Mr. A. A. Stone, a passenger by the steamer Laurel Hill on her recent trip to Alexandria:

On the 12th instant the two gunboats Lexington and Mound City came below both falls where they were aground to remain till they should be joined by the rest of the gunboats and transports.

On the morning of the 13th, the dam at the lower falls gave way, which exposed the middle boat, of another dam between the two. This was completed on the evening of the same day, when all the gunboats, with the transports, passed down. When we arrived at Alexandria we found that some persons had set fire to the buildings on front street, and that the whole town was in flames. Many had clothing were running frantically up and down the river bank in great distress. There were a few shells shell, and the gunboats passed on. Gunpowder on the bank near the Red R. Bridge were given to all the men to assist in removing them to a place of safety. Gens. Banks and Smith were both present, and did everything to check the progress of the fire, but seldom did. After a time the heat from the burning buildings became so intense that our boats were obliged to drop some distance down the river, where we anchored for the night. At 6 o'clock the order came to get under way. We passed down the river a distance of about eight miles, in accordance with the following order from Rear Admiral D. D. Porter:

Mississippi Squadron.

Flag Ship Cricket,
Off Alexandria, La.

The gunboats and transports will proceed in the following order in going down the river:

The Groseback will be ordered U.S.S. Fort Hindman
Wm. L. Ewing, at end
South Wester ..... Mound City
Emerald, ... Carondelet
Clara Bell, ... Pittsburg
Des Moines, ... Chillicothe
Choteau, ... Osage
Mars, ... Neosho
Silver City, ... Louisville
Thomas E. Tutt, ... Lexington

These steamers will drop in after the gunboats which they are to attend, and keep their positions.

The transports Starlight, Linnes, Red Chief, Belle Creole, Rob Roy, Bella Donna, Minna Stephens, Arizona, Golden, Silver Wave, Arrietie, Dundee, Liberty, will take the middle of the convoy. If attacked they will drop back, and let the steamboats pass on to the batteries.

(Signed) DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear Admiral.

At seven o'clock on the morning of the 14th we again started down the river. We supposing of guerrillas for about eleven o'clock, when we were fired into from the left bank of the river. We ran out their fire briskly, and succeeded in driving them off. We were then about 20 miles from Alexandria. We had proceeded about 10 miles further when we were again opened upon. The firing was kept up for 10 or 15 minutes. We returned promptly, but did not succeed in driving them off. Two miles below the wheels was sounded to tie up for the night. At 6 o'clock next morning we came up with orders to get under way at daylight. On the morning of the 15th, fearing that torpedoes might have been placed in the way, the gunboats Curondelet, Louisville and Lexington went down some distance to reconnoitre, which so detained us that we did not get under way till about noon. From Bunsey Point down, for a distance of 12 miles, we were subjected to a continuous and destructive fire of musketry from the enemy, who were concealed in the bushes.

About five miles below Smacky Point we were fired into by six or seven guerrillas. Five balls passed through the Mars, Sophie. One man was killed and several wounded. We were not again molested till we were at or eight miles above Fort DeRussey, when we were subjected to a shower of upwards of half an hour. We were not fired upon from any batteries. Some of the gunboats were left at Fort De Russey, and some came down as far as the mouth of Black river.

Later Southern News via Mobile.

Delayed Dispatches from Lee's Army—General Butler's Forces Repulsed Near Petersburg—The War in North Carolina and Georgia—Movements of Forrest and Polk—Sinking of Two Gunboats by the Florida Confirmed.

We have received a copy of the Mobile *Advertising News* of the 16th instant, from which we gather the following:

The War in Virginia.

Richmond, May 9.—Free interruption of telegraphic communication between Richmond and Weldon, with hourly expectation that the line will be restored, has caused an accumulation of press reports at this point, the material points of which are subjoined:

Orange Courthouse, May 7.—Ewell again repulsed the enemy yesterday. The Federal loss was terrible, especially in the early part of the action. Ewell's loss was small. Longaright our men held possession of the enemy's battlefield on the left and centre, capturing a number of prisoners.

Our success is very great, but not decisive. Our loss thus far is about 800, of whom the larger proportion are slightly wounded. The fight occurred in a densely wooded country, hence little or no artillery was used.

The charge of Gordon's Georgia Brigade is represented as the grandest of the war.

Richmond, May 8.—The following official dispatch from Fort Fisher was received by Secretary Mallory:

HON. J. S. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy:

Fort Fisher, May 7, 1864.—Sir: I have authentic intelligence by the Greyhound, from Nassau, that the Florida has sunk the Housatonic and another gunboat in the West Indies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
COLVILLE.

The chapter of accidents seems to follow the Richmond Whig's lead.

Rumors of another threatened raid by Averell, who, it is believed, is coming to strike the Tennessee Railroad at New River bridge. He is said to have reached the vicinity of Lewisburg with a force estimated at from 2500 to 3000. The authorities in the southwest are thoroughly aroused to the movements.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, referring to the above, says: "Our authorities in the Southwest are fully alive to his movements, and will give him a fitting reception whenever he may pay his visit."

East Tennessee—Accounts from Tennessee represent that the Federals have retreated to Mossy Creek, after burning all the bridges behind them. Our troops were pursuing. Several skirmishes have occurred since the fight at Carter's Station or Watauga Bridge, but the main body of the enemy have not been overtaken.—*Richmond Whig, 8th inst.*

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.—*Three Hundred and Third Day.*—There was no change of importance during the week. Shells were fired at Sumter, and two volleys from the eight mortars on Fort Sumter. Some firing this week, the day was heard in the direction of Fort Pulaski, which was not ascertained. The enemy were quiet at work on the middle battery. No change in the fleet is reported.—*Courier, 7th.*

Morris Island, Courier.—The Assault, Lieut. Todd, with a detachment of Beauregard's command, arrived at Charleston on Saturday, and reported to Gen. Beauregard, at Johnston's army. Gen. S. D. Lee, of the cavalry, assuming command of Dearing's old division.

Gen. Sherman passed through Meridian on Saturday night, going to Vicksburg to confer with the commanding general prior to his departure.

Gen. Ross was out at Demopolis, on the 3d inst., with a force of 1,500 men, and had an engagement with the enemy's cavalry, under Gen. Smith, on the 4th instant, the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 20 to 11:

Resolved, That a quorum of the Senate consists of a majority of the Presidential electors, duly appointed and qualified, vote for one person for the President, that if the election of President devolves upon the House of Representatives and the vote of a majority of the States is represented in the House, the vote for one person, he is the President.

The purpose of this resolution may be inferred from the debate preceding its passage.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, (Dem.) said that he did not believe that a less number than a majority of the whole number of the Senators representing the States constitutes a quorum under the provision of the Constitution. It was not, in his opinion, competent for Congress to pass any measure of legislation without such a quorum as the Constitution required. Mr. Davis read from the journals of Congress, from the time of the formation of the Government up to the present time, showing that an actual majority of the whole body constituted a quorum, and that the first instance in which less than a day, until such quorum was formed, and that less action had been undertaken. The framers of the Constitution never contemplated that there should be a sliding scale on the subject, but provided a fixed number that should constitute a quorum.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, (Union) said there were four clauses in the Constitution bearing upon this question, which removed any doubt that it meant to apply to persons duly chosen and qualified. If the proposed resolution was not adopted, the consequence, at any time when an important measure was pending, might defeat it by absenting themselves from the Senate. As an instance, he said, South Carolina had no Senator here to-day, and there was no power to compel her to elect or choose a Representative or Senator.

Constitutional Convention.

TUESDAY, May 17, 1864.

Mr. Henderson presented a resolution appropriating twenty thousand dollars for the various Charitable Institutions of the State.

Mr. Foley presented a resolution directing the members of the Convention who have been elected as delegates to the Baltimore Convention, shall resign their seats forthwith.

The two foregoing resolutions were ordered to lay over until to-morrow.

The report of the Committee on Printing was then taken up and finally adopted.

Mr. Purcell introduced a resolution which was adopted and requires that all bills of the following Friday be approved by the Committee on Printing, Finance and Contingent expenses before it passes, shall be paid, and that he shall draw his pay on the warrant of the President of the Convention, on or any minute in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

The Convention then took up the report of the Committee on Executive Department, when the first, second, third, fourth and fifth articles were adopted.

Pending discussion on the sixth article the Convention adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Probate Court—Judge Archer Presiding.—Catherine Mann and Mrs. Bush, live together and have two young children. Last night A. Guarnerius of Henry Ballon, Esq., Notary Public and duly authorized Justice of the Peace, was passed some money to their possession and for some reason or other refused to pay it over when he left them, but ex-tended an invitation certain to the Workhouse and to the jail in the event of

Wm. Doyle had Jas. O'Neil arrested for extorting the sum of that he was engaged as man on the commercial levee. It appears they were playing cards, and O'Neil won every thing from Doyle, including his watch and chain. Doyle then went to the police station and had O'Neil arrested. O'Neil was discharged, as it appeared that the money was won in a fair game.

Mary Brown and Rosa Fenhagen, for the same cause were both fined $5 each. Ann Gallagher was fined $10 for the same offence, who, upon being told that she could go on a bond of $100, remarked that she "would be d—d if she would go on a bond of $100 for the term

L. Pepper, charged with committing grievous bodily injury upon Thomas Gallagher, was fined $10 and costs.

Thomas Kelley, who cannot find his home, was sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

Mary Ann Jones, a woman of ill-fame, was fined $10 and costs.

Peter Wood and Richard McBride, both citizens of the parish, were fined $10 and costs for disturbing the peace.

U. S. Provost Court—Col. Judge Advocate, Presiding—Arrest and Murder.—Yesterday John Lewis and Tom were brought up before the Provost Court, charged with the murder of Jno. McCormick and the burning of his house, where crime was committed in the parish of Assumption on the 23rd of April. The facts, briefly stated, are that McCormick was recently informed that it was his duty to have her in Court to have evidence in the case of Lewis, who was charged with the murder of Mr. Bush, on the James river, and from that quarter. It is stated, that the widow of McCormick was advised to keep the parties in ignorance and to leave the country. Lewis, a friend of the deceased, was intended to induce Lee to withdraw from the charge. It