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Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. Rogers & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 65 and 67 Old Levee street, beds, sheets and boxes, American chairs, and ready-made clothing.

By S. Fernandez, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 St. Charles street, 60 Udell & Webster's sewing machines.

By Cook, Miller, Lockwood, and Co., at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Exchange, the barque Lucerne, 118 tons burthen, carries 800 bales cotton. Sale positive. Terms cash.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Dispatches from Washington intimate pretty clearly the improbability of the adoption by the Peace Congress of any measure of adjustment at all satisfactory to the conflicting sentiments of the North and South. In the Congress there are numbers of Commissioners from various States. In fact, some of the most ultra Black Republican commonwealths in the Union are represented in that body. These men oppose a solid bulwark against all practical propositions of settlement. They affect to be sincerely desirous of witnessing a peaceful arrangement of impending difficulties, but no plan for that purpose meets their approbation. The Congress is manifestly constituted of elements too heterogeneous to coalesce. In this respect it resembles the Congress of the United States. Southern men and Black Republicans cannot view the subject of the grievances of the slaveholding States in the same light. Differing as to the question of wrong, they must necessarily differ as to the remedies suggested. Hence it is altogether likely that the Peace Congress will prove a failure. We cannot imagine now any scheme for saving the Union by conceding Southern rights, which will receive the sanction of delegates from New England and the Northwest, and therefore we believe the members will separate without promoting the object for which they assembled. But if by some unexpected and almost miraculous display of harmony the Peace Congress should really elaborate some feasible project for reuniting the States, what earthly chance would it have of adoption by a constitutional majority of the Congress of the United States? None what ever, as we have repeatedly shown. The political character of the two Houses, especially since the withdrawal of the Representatives of six Southern States, forbids the slightest hope of such a consummation.

High expectations of the result of the deliberations of the Peace Congress were entertained by those sanguine citizens who yet cling to the idea that something will turn up to save the Union from disruption. For ourselves we have indulged in no such hopeful spirit. There could of course be no objection to an effort of the border States to effect an arrangement; but the certainty of failure, to our mind, so far shadowed the very inception of the non-slaveholding States began to appoint delegates. We knew that the latter would clog and hamper the deliberations, and would oppose the policy of the former, and this even in the doubtful presumption that they were sent to Washington from an honest disposition on the part of their constituents to arrive at a peaceable and equitable solution of the difficulty. It should be borne in mind that Black Republicanism has two elements. One refuses to recognize the right of the South to demand additional guarantees, declares the Constitution is in present form all sufficient, styles secession treason, and would unhesitatingly contest with fire and the sword. The other professes an infinite amount of solicitude for the preservation of the Union, admits that the South may not be altogether in the wrong, and thinks that some compromises should be offered rather than proceed to extremities. From the first of these concession of any sort is out of the question. Politicians of the school of SEWARD, and WILSON, and WADE, and GREELY will not consent to negotiate, and will not, therefore, take part in a Congress convoked for purposes of conciliation. The other element is the only one represented in the Congress. It is less openly mischievous and intractable, but in the end will prove equally so. It will concede nothing really valuable, even while mouthing its love of the Union and ardent desire for peace.

The experiment of a Peace Congress will prove abortive. Were its prospects less gloomy than they are, they would be overshadowed by the disastrous influence of recent elections in Virginia and Tennessee. It is true that in Virginia, although there are still fewer unconditional Submissionists, but the Black Republicans accept the term "Union" attached to the majority of the delegates in no other sense than that of unswerving hostility to the policy of the cotton States. Tennessee, if the reports are correct, has rendered a verdict which will fill them with ecstasy. The defeat of the Convention in that State will serve to convince them that under no conceivable circumstance will the border States take side with the South. That this is a most grievous error can be demonstrated by the resolutions against coercion which by nearly a unanimous vote have passed the Tennessee Legislature; but Black Republicanism like GALLIO, cares for none of these things. It rejoices at what it considers a heavy blow dealt at the South; and secure in its fancied hold upon the border States, will undoubtedly be less inclined than ever to accede to such terms as might alone re-establish the Union. The enemies of the South will discover their misapprehension of the views of the border States when they attempt to enforce the laws of the United States in the South; but in the meantime, the partial triumphs they have achieved will render them more impracticable than ever. This is another barrier to the success of the Peace Congress.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.—The importance of this document induces us to publish it in full.

MR. PRESCOTT'S BENEFIT.—We hope it will not be forgotten that the accomplished leader of the Opera-House orchestra takes his benefit this evening. The "Prophet" alone ought to fill the house, but the attraction will be still further enhanced by the singing of PATTI and the playing of STRAKOSCH.

The steamship Gen. Miramon, Captain J. K. Coughlin, sailed yesterday for Havana, with the following passengers:

A. Gaut, J. E. Stephens, H. J. Gilbert, W. B. De Gueugne, Wm. Rouzee, J. S. Davenport, Jose Danjoin, Jr. A. Smith, and seven on deck.

COL. COLT NOT GOING SOUTH.—Hartford papers contradict by authority the report that Col. Colt will establish a pistol factory in Georgia. He is now making three hundred pistols a day and five hundred revolving rifles a month.

BLACK REPUBLICAN REVERSES.—We find the following in our exchanges:

Rochester, February 5.—The entire Democratic ticket was elected in the charter election in Palmyra yesterday, by from 30 to 40 majority.

Binghamton, February 5.—At the charter election D. D. Benton, Democrat, was elected President over Robinson, Republican, by 160 majority. Four Democratic and two Republican Aldermen were elected. Thirty-four gains are reed by the Democrats over their victory.

Lancaster, February 6.—The municipal election in this city yesterday resulted in the success of the whole Democratic ticket by over seven hundred majority. Samuel Reed, Dem., for Mayor, last year, over Thos. H. Burrows, Rep., was 209. His majority now over Wiley, Rep., is 720. a Democratic gain of 511. John Sayers, Dem., is elected High Constable by a like majority. The Democrats carry every ward in the city, electing their Councilmen, &c. Last year Mr. Lincoln carried the city by about 800 majority, so that they have since then sustained a loss of over 1500 votes in this city alone.

BEWARE OF INTERNAL DIVISIONS AMONG OURSELVES.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, alluding to the prospects of patching up a compromise between the North and South, says:

We are thus brought at once to the practical hollowness of every arrangement that would not be satisfactory to the Gulf States; and such an arrangement I think anybody may see, is at present impracticable.

Still, some experiment is quite possible. If any should be hit upon, *that would divide the seven States of the Gulf from the other Southrons*, why to that extent the plan might do some good.

THE BLOCKADE OF SOUTHERN PORTS.—The following paragraph from the London *Post* of January 12th, which is generally regarded as the organ of Lord Palmerston, the British Premier, shows how the threatened blockade of the Southern ports by Mr. Lincoln's administration would be regarded in England. It says:

A maritime war, which would destroy the cotton trade, and ruin the manufacturing people of Lancashire, would be equally disastrous to England and to the United States.

LOUISIANA ENTERPRISE AND SUGAR.—The Northern press and politicians are more astounded at the secession of Louisiana than any other State. Why? *Because we think it proper to contain for your sugar.* It would seem that these people have no conception of the reality of any virtue among men; that they have no faith in the higher incentives of humanity; and fancy that Boston, pious, a whole people, are, like themselves, in the market, to be bought, each at a certain price. The greed of gain seems to have supplied from their souls every sentiment of patriotism, virtue, honor, pride of ancestry and hope of posterity. They are simply hardened to a unanimous consciousness of selfishness, and hence the sudden secession of Louisiana, leaving in doubt, and knavery in ecstasy.

AN AMPHIBIOUS GOD SENDER.—An Arkansas gun of large calibre, arrived here to-day for Lopez, on the steamship ——, from Memphis, consigned to the order of Mr. Fabian, a wealthy planter, who resides in that neighborhood. He has also imported one hundred and fifty muskets, and a few hundred revolving rifles, which he gives out to his neighbors, for the defence of the South against the Philadelphia Dutchmen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Lincoln in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, February 12.—Abraham Lincoln arrived here to-day, and was cordially received.

In speaking, he repeated what he said to the Kentuckians in Ohio about a year ago, that by nominating Mr. Douglas they would have postponed the result longer than in any other way. He added there was no more difference between the Kentuckians and the Northerners than the difference in circumstances surrounding them.

He meant to remember that they had as good hearts as other people, and would treat them thus and according to the example of Washington and Jefferson.

Proceedings of Congress.

Washington, February 12.—In the Senate today, the amendment to the Navy bill providing for the building of sloops of war was carried—27 against 17. The bill passed.

In the House, the Pacific Railway bill was taken up and discussed, but no conclusion was arrived at.

The select committee on the abstraction of Indian bonds reported the facts elicited without any recommendation.

The President has issued a proclamation convening the Senate at noon, March 4, to receive the nomination of the members of the Cabinet, &c.

New Loan.

The Secretary of the Treasury advises Mr. Sherman, public printer, to advertise for a loan of about ten millions to pay the liabilities maturing before the 4th of March.

Policy of the New Administration.

It is announced here on high authority that the incoming Administration will immediately take active steps to retake the Southern forts and blockade the ports. Much excitement prevails.

Later from Panama.

New York, February 13.—The Pacific and Atlantic Mail Company's steamship North Star has arrived at this port from Aspinwall, bringing a million of treasure on freight.

Sterling Exchange at New York.

New York, February 13.—Sterling exchange rules dull, and declined to 109½ for bankers and 104 for commercial bills. The market closed heavy yesterday.

Freights to Liverpool.

Liverpool freights are rather firmer, and have somewhat advanced. A scarcity of tonnage is being experienced.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

Organization of an Army and Navy.

Montgomery, February 13.—During the sitting of the Southern Congress to day, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, presented the model of a flag, and the model of a device for the seal of the Confederacy, which were referred.

Mr. Wright presented a communication from Mr. Mark A. Cooper, offering the Etowah, Georgia, Iron Works as a suitable place for the Confederacy's foundery. Referred.

Mr. Curry said he had several memorials of a similar object from Alabamians.

Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana, submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military and the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to include in any plan they may propose for the organization of an army and navy, suitable provisions for such officers of the army or navy as have tendered their resignations and resigned their commissions in consequence of their allegiance to any or all the States of the Confederacy.

Mr. Crawford presented a communication from a postmaster, which was unread and deferred.

Mr. Hemminger presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commercial Affairs be instructed to enquire and report upon the expediency of repealing the navigation laws in the Confederate States, and have leave to report by bill.

Mr. Brooke offered a resolution that the committee on a flag and seal be instructed to adopt and report a flag or device for the seal of the Confederacy, which shall be a device that shall not be changeable may be necessary to easily distinguish it from another, and to adopt a banner in the arrangement of the stars and stripes to unite the States of the Confederacy.

Mr. Brooke accompanied the resolution with felicitous remarks, in the course of which he referred to the state seal of Virginia, and "that flag is an idol of the heart around which cluster memories of the past which time cannot efface, or cause grow dim."

Mr. Rice opposed the resolution, and said he regarded from youth the stars and stripes as emblem of oppression and tyranny.

The debate grew hot and long, and on suggestion of Mr. Stephens, Mr. Brooke withdrew his resolution.

Congress immediately went into secret session, since which time nothing has been made public.

The Hudson River Frozen Up.

Albany, February 13.—The breaking up of the ice on the Hudson river to-day, caused great damage to bridges, boats, cellars and docks. The water rose four feet in twenty minutes and continues to swell at slower rate.

Lincoln in Columbus, Ohio.

Columbus, Ohio, February 13.—In his speech delivered here to day, Mr. Lincoln developed no new points of any importance.

He said it was a consoling circumstance that when we look around we find there is nothing that really hurts anybody. "We entertain different views upon political questions, but nobody is suffering any thing from this. We may conclude that time, patience, and reliance on that God who has never yet forsaken his people, will engineer the present difficulty."

Accident to the Steamer Sunshine.

St. Louis, February 13.—The steamer Sunshine snagged, and afterwards exploded a boiler, killing two deck hands and scalding several persons.

Latest from Albany—Continued Rise in the River.

Albany, February 13.—The water has already overflowed several streets, causing the suspension of business, driving families from their houses, and smashing boats together. There are no signs of a fall in the river.

Proceedings of the Federal Congress—Counting of the Electoral Votes.

Washington, February 13.—In the House, Mr. Garnett opposed Mr. Sherman's bill authorizing a coupon loan, on the ground that Mr. Lincoln's Indianapolis speech indicated coercion and the inauguration of military despotism.

Both Houses met to count the electoral votes. Vice President Breckinridge rose and said: "Hon. Abraham Lincoln having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, is duly elected President for four years, from the 4th of March, 1861." Hannibal Hamlin was duly elected Vice President for the same term.

A committee was then appointed to inform Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin of their election to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up and postponed for consideration till to morrow.

Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, suggested that Gen. Scott be informed that there was no further use for mercenaries around the capitol.

The bill to carry out the New Grenada treaty passed.

The tariff was taken up. Mr. Seward said he should move to erase that portion abolishing the warehouse system.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, February 13.—The Flour market closed dull, with sales of 2000 bbls. at $4 50 for Superfine. Corn rules dull at 30 to 32c. per bushel. Oats dull at 26 to 27c. Pork—Sales of Western Pork at $16 75 to $17 per bbl.

New York Markets.

New York, February 13.—Cotton dull, and the turn in favor of the buyer. Sales of about 1800 bales at 11½ to 11¾c. for middling. Flour—Sales 12,000 bbls. at $5 to $5 10 per bbl. for Superfine State; the turn in favor of the buyer. Corn closed dull, with sales of 75,000 bushels at 61 to 72c. Pork dull; sales 250 bbls. at $17 25 for Mess. Lard rules dull at 9½ to 10c. per lb.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, February 13.—The Ohio river at this point was falling this evening, with 7 feet 7½ inches water in the canal, by the mark.

Steamboats Passing.

Vicksburg, February 13.—The Horizon and Rome passed down at noon, the Natchez at 3, the Rowena at 3, and the Fashion and New Uncle at 9 P. M., yesterday; the Lexington at 2, the B. J. Adams at 4, and the Magenta at 8 this morning.

CONSTITUTION

FOR THE

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT,

AS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED

By the Congress of Southern States, now in Session at Montgomery.

We, the Deputies of the Sovereign and Independent States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, invoking the aid of Almighty God, do hereby, in behalf of these States, ordain and establish this Constitution for the Provisional Government for the same; to continue from the date hereof, pending the formation of a permanent Constitution or Confederation between the said States shall be put in operation, whichsoever shall first occur.

ARTICLE I.

Sec. 1. All legislative powers herein delegated shall be vested in this Congress now assembled, until otherwise ordained.

Sec. 2. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the same shall be filled in such manner as the proper authorities of the State shall direct.

Sec. 3.—1. The Congress shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members; any member of this Congress, guilty of treason or felony, being present, shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members, upon such penalties as the Congress of each State shall be entitled to one vote; and shall be represented by any one or more of its Deputies or any of them present.

2. The Congress may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. The Congress shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, or at the instance of any one State, be entered on the journal.

Sec. 4. The members of Congress shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the Confederacy. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, or returning from the same, and for any speech or debate they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 5.—1. Every bill which shall have passed the Congress shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the Confederacy; if he approves it he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the Congress, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of the Congress shall agree to pass the bill, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. The President may veto any appropriation or appropriations, and approve any appropriation or appropriations in the same bill.

2. Every order, resolution or vote, intended to have the force and effect of a law, shall be presented to the President, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Congress, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

3. Until the inauguration of the President, all bills, orders, resolutions and votes adopted by the Congress shall be of full force without approval by him.

Sec. 6.—1. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises for the revenue necessary to pay the debts and carry on the Government of the Confederacy; and all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the States of the Confederacy. And this Congress shall also exercise executive powers until the President is inaugurated.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the Confederacy:

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes:

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy throughout the Confederacy:

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the Confederacy:

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads:

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court:

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:

13. To provide and maintain a navy:

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederacy, suppress insurrections and repel invasions:

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederacy, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress: and

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the Confederate States, or in any department or officer thereof.

ARTICLE II.

Sec. 1.—1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as are herein directed, or as the Congress may from time to time ordain or establish.

2. Each State shall constitute a District in which there shall be a court called a District Court, which, until otherwise provided by the Congress, shall have the jurisdiction vested by the laws of the United States, as far as applicable, in both the District and Circuit Court of the United States, for that State; the Judge whereof shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Congress, and shall, until otherwise provided by the Congress, exercise the power and authority vested by the laws of the United States in the judges of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, for that State, and shall appoint the times and places at which the courts shall be held. Appeals may be taken directly from the District Courts to the Supreme Court, under similar regulations to those which are provided in case of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, or under such other regulations as may be provided by the Congress. The commissions of all the Judges shall expire with this Provisional Government.

3. The Supreme Court shall be constituted of all District Judges, a majority of whom shall be a quorum, and shall sit at such times and places as the Congress may direct.

4. The Congress shall have power to make laws for the transfer of any causes which were pending in the courts of the United States, to the courts of the Confederacy, and for the execution of the orders, decrees, and judgments heretofore rendered by the said courts of the United States; and also all laws which may be necessary to protect the parties to all such suits, orders, judgments or decrees, their heirs, personal representatives or assignees.

Sec. 2.—The judicial power shall extend to all cases of law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and of this Confederacy, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under its authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies in which the Confederacy shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State may be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sec. 3.—1. Treason against this Confederacy shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1.—1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved and the effect of such proof.

Sec. 2.—1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. A slave in one State escaping to another, shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such slave may belong, by the executive authority of the State in which such slave shall be found, and in case of any abduction or forcible rescue, full compensation, including the value of the slave, and all incidental expenses, shall be made to the party by the State in which such abduction or rescue shall take place.

Sec. 3.—1. The Confederacy shall guarantee to every State in it, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Sec. 1.—1. The Congress, by a vote of two thirds, may, at any time, alter or amend this Constitution.

ARTICLE VI.

Sec. 1.—1. This Constitution, and the laws of the Confederacy shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the Confederacy, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. The Government hereby instituted shall take immediate steps for the settlement of all matters between the States forming it and their other late confederates of the United States in relation to the public property and public debt at the time of their withdrawal from them; these States hereby declaring it to be their wish and earnest desire to adjust all such matters upon the principles of right, justice, equity and good faith.

3. Until otherwise provided by the Congress, the city of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, shall be the seat of Government.

4. The members of the Congress and all Executive and Judicial officers of the Confederacy shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution. The Executive officers will be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under this Confederacy.

5. The Congress shall have power to admit other States.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening.—St. Charles Theatre—"The Corsican Brothers"—Fitzsmythe of Fitzsmythe Hall."

Varieties Theatre—"Dot"—"Poca-hon-tas.

Academy of Music—George Christy's celebrated Troupe of Minstrels.

Spalding & Rogers's Museum—Christine Milly, the two-headed girl, with other attractions.

Vanauchi's Museum—Wax statues of Napoleon, Garibaldi, Victor Emanuel, the Japanese Ambassadors, the Last Supper, Old John Brown and his Murderers, &c.

Washington's Birthday.—Friday, the 22d instant, the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, will be celebrated in New Orleans with more spirit, enthusiasm and unanimity, we venture to predict, than ever before. The great soldier, statesman and patriot, is dead, but his spirit still lives, and will exhibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of this Confederacy.

3. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

4. No Bill of Attainder, or ex post facto law, shall be passed.

5. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. Congress shall appropriate no money from the treasury unless it be asked for by the President or some one of the heads of departments, expressly stating the purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confederacy, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under it shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign State.

9. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of such grievances as the delegated powers of this Government may warrant it to consider and redress.

10. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

11. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

12. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the places to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

13. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other wise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

14. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district in which the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

15. In suits at common law where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the Confederacy, than according to the rules of the common law.

16. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

17. The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

18. The powers not delegated to the Confederacy by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

19. The judicial power of the Confederacy shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the States of the Confederacy, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

Sec. 8.—1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the Confederacy, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Sec. 1.—1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. He, together with the Vice-President, shall hold his office for one year, or until this Provisional Government shall be superseded by a Permanent Government, whichever shall first occur.

2. The President and Vice-President shall be elected by ballot by the States represented in this Congress, each State representing one vote, and a majority of the whole being requisite to elect.

3. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of one of the States of this Confederacy at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident of one of the States of this Confederacy.

4. In case of the removal of the President from office, or his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, (which inability shall be determined by a vote of two-thirds of this Congress) the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

5. The President shall at stated times receive for his services, during the period of the Provisional Government, a compensation at the rate of twenty-five thousand dollars per annum; and he shall not receive within this Confederacy any other emolument from this Confederacy, or any of the States thereof.

6. Before he enters on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the Confederate States of America, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution thereof.

Sec. 2.—1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of a army and Navy of the Confederacy, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual state of the Confederacy; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the Confederacy, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Congress, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Congress concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Congress, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the courts, and all other officers of the Confederacy whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Congress, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. 3.—1. He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the Congress at such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the Confederacy.

2. The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the Confederacy shall be removed from office on conviction by the Congress of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors; a vote of two-thirds shall be necessary for such conviction.

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 1.—1. The judicial power of the Confederate States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as are herein directed, or as the Congress may from time to time ordain or establish.

2. Each State shall constitute a District in which there shall be a court called a District Court, which, until otherwise provided by the Congress, shall have the jurisdiction vested by the laws of the United States, as far as applicable, in both the District and Circuit Court of the United States, for that State; the Judge whereof shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Congress, and shall, until otherwise provided by the Congress, exercise the power and authority vested by the laws of the United States in the judges of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, for that State, and shall appoint the times and places at which the courts shall be held. Appeals may be taken directly from the District Courts to the Supreme Court, under similar regulations to those which are provided in case of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, or under such other regulations as may be provided by the Congress. The commissions of all the Judges shall expire with this Provisional Government.

3. The Supreme Court shall be constituted of all District Judges, a majority of whom shall be a quorum, and shall sit at such times and places as the Congress may direct.

4. The Congress shall have power to make laws for the transfer of any causes which were pending in the courts of the United States, to the courts of the Confederacy, and for the execution of the orders, decrees, and judgments heretofore rendered by the said courts of the United States; and also all laws which may be necessary to protect the parties to all such suits, orders, judgments or decrees, their heirs, personal representatives or assignees.

Sec. 2.—The judicial power shall extend to all cases of law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and of this Confederacy, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under its authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies in which the Confederacy shall be a party; controversies between two or more States; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State may be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

4. Treason against this Confederacy shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

5. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1.—1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved and the effect of such proof.

Sec. 2.—1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. A slave in one State escaping to another, shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such slave may belong, by the executive authority of the State in which such slave shall be found, and in case of any abduction or forcible rescue, full compensation, including the value of the slave, and all incidental expenses, shall be made to the party by the State in which such abduction or rescue shall take place.

Sec. 3.—1. The Confederacy shall guarantee to every State in it, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Sec. 1.—1. The Congress, by a vote of two thirds, may, at any time, alter or amend this Constitution.

ARTICLE VI.

Sec. 1.—1. This Constitution, and the laws of the Confederacy shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the Confederacy, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. The Government hereby instituted shall take immediate steps for the settlement of all matters between the States forming it and their late confederates of the United States in relation to the public property and public debt at the time of their withdrawal from them; these States hereby declaring it to be their wish and earnest desire to adjust all such matters upon the principles of right, justice, equity and good faith.

3. Until otherwise provided by the Congress, the city of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, shall be the seat of Government.

4. The members of the Congress and all Executive and Judicial officers of the Confederacy shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution. The Executive officers will be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under this Confederacy.

5. The Congress shall have power to admit other States.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening.—St. Charles Theatre—"The Corsican Brothers"—Fitzsmythe of Fitzsmythe Hall."

Varieties Theatre—"Dot"—"Poca-hon-tas.

Academy of Music—George Christy's celebrated Troupe of Minstrels.

Spalding & Rogers's Museum—Christine Milly, the two-headed girl, with other attractions.

Vanauchi's Museum—Wax statues of Napoleon, Garibaldi, Victor Emanuel, the Japanese Ambassadors, the Last Supper, Old John Brown and his Murderers, &c.

Washington's Birthday.—Friday, the 22d instant, the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, will be celebrated in New Orleans with more spirit, enthusiasm and unanimity, we venture to predict, than ever before. The great soldier, statesman and patriot, is dead, but his spirit still lives, and will exhibit withal, scoffed at and spit upon as his memory is in every anniversary celebration of the Northern anti-slavery societies, is still "first in the hearts of his countrymen" of our country. We have only expressed it in the session of the Convention last Monday. And while the Abolitionists are re-doing in the North over their success in prostituting to tyrannical purposes a Government for the prosperity of which Washington devoted all the energies of his life, we in New Orleans, with all the more gratification, do honor to the memory of one whose noble mind was untainted by Abolition fanticism, whose pure heart was open to no prejudice, and whose patriotic soul knew no ... hil