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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22.

Office, 73 Carondelet street.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The glorious anniversary of the birthday of the Father of the Country will be celebrated to-day, with far more than the usual spirit. Business will be probably nearly completely suspended, and the occasion will be signalized by a monster military parade, such as New Orleans has never before witnessed. At night the city will be generally illuminated.

A feeling akin to reverence for the memory of Washington is cherished by every American heart, but the unwonted splendor and enthusiasm which will characterize the demonstrations this day are called forth by peculiar circumstances. We desire to show that because we have severed our political connection with the North, we do not surrender one jot or tittle of our share in all the glories of American Independence. We are not the less Americans because we have ceased to form part and parcel of the Confederation of the United States. The argument applies of course to all the heroes of the Revolution as a dear to us as ever. The annals of their heroic achievements inspire us with the same thrill of emotion as of yore. We are as proud of them, of their services, their undaunted courage, their immutable constancy, and their sacred patriotism as we ever have been. Above all we cling steadfastly to the noblest of the land of heroes and sages, GEORGE WASHINGTON. Although his fame was of the whole country, not to be hemmed in by State lines, he was a Southern gentleman and a slaveholder. We of all others cannot relinquish our right to revere his name and commemorate his actions. The North might was sold in her regard for him. The hell spirit of abolition might deaden even that instinctive love for the great and good of the land which survives a thousand changes of political organization, but with the South the memory of WASHINGTON will be as imperishable as liberty itself.

We rejoice at the ardor and alacrity with which our citizens have resolved to celebrate this glorious day. Let us prove to the world that although injustice and oppression have compelled us to proclaim our independence, we abandon nothing of that mighty heritage of freedom bequeathed to us by WASHINGTON, and shall continue to love and revere his immortal memory to the latest generation.

THE REVENUE LAWS.

The tariff ordinance adopted by the Southern Congress has, we fear, been framed with undue haste, and will require material modification before it can be expected to accomplish the objects for which it was designed. These appear to us to be two-fold—first, to provide an adequate revenue for the support of the Government of the Southern Confederacy; and next, to place the United States in precisely the same pecuniary regards as to other foreign countries. Are these aims likely to be fulfilled by the existing ordinance? Let us look a little into the matter.

It is very evident that the imposition of duties on the products of Northern manufacturing industry must enhance their price to the consumer in the ratio of the duty. Now it is highly probable that the trade articles may be procured from Europe at less cost. For instance, of a certain quality of broadcloth you may pay cash and calicoes, and can be supported for three dollars a yard but can and be manufactured in New England at less than three dollars a yard, it will be greatly to the interest of the Southern merchant to prefer the article from Europe, because he will be able to sell it at about one third less than the price of the Georgia manufactured in the United States. The argument applies of course to all the numerous variety of goods. But arrangements for direct importation from Europe cannot be made in a few days. It is impossible to effect any thing of the kind under three or four months. In the meanwhile, as the tariff goes into operation in about ten days, it follows that while the merchants of the South can complete arrangements for the receipt of European goods, all the trade importations from the United States will come in and enhanced prices, and the burden will fall with unaided severity upon the consumer. It appears to us that much movement once and many needless sacrifices might be obviated if the execution of the ordinance were delayed a reasonable period in order that the mercantile community might accommodate themselves to the change. In such delicate matters of policy it is safest to move slowly.

There is another view of the subject. The same duties are to be levied on Northern goods whether brought down by river navigation, or brought hither by sea. What possible guaranty have the Customs House authorities here that merchants laden with Western products will faithfully discharge their cargoes at New Orleans under the inspection of the proper officers? A steamboat, for instance, leaves Cincinnati with a cargo of whisky, candles and other dutiable articles. What is to prevent the captain from having an understanding with the engineer, and landing part or all of his freight at any obscure point along the coast, whereon it may be transported by land to the city? This would be smuggling in any-the said Presidency, and we are under the impression that such extensive smuggling could and would be carried on. Nor can we perceive how contraband trade could be guarded against save by an armed Custom House inspectors stationed at small distances along both sides of the river. This would be rather an expensive operation. There are other modes by which the tariff regulations might be evaded. Arkansas is still in the Union. Goods may be landed in that State and transported quietly across the frontier, and then to the commercial mart of Louisiana with but little danger of detection.

There is a modification of the tariff to be over come and the system of drafts on imports decreed by the Southern Congress can be made to work effectively, and hence the necessity of cautious and deliberate legislation. We have no desire whatever to indulge in factious opposition to this or any other judicious measure for securing sufficient public revenue. Some of the objections we have stated to the ordinance in question have suggested themselves to our own mind, while others have been urged by prominent merchants of New Orleans, thoroughly identified with Southern Independence. We shall be happy to find that our apprehensions have proved groundless, but at all events it can do no harm to put the attention of the members of the Southern Congress to the wide and untrodden interests involved in the subject.

HAVANA.

The steamship Cahawba arrived yesterday morning, with dates from Havana to the 17th. The following is her list of passengers:

For New York—Mrs. D. P. Chase and wife, Mrs. E. H. Chase, Miss Chase, Miss M. Chase, A. Mackey, W. F. Perkins, Capt. S. Hazen, J. H. Hazen, Mrs. J. Hazelly, Mrs. S. Newton, M. S. Newton, C. E. Pelletier and daughter, C. Jones, S. Hazelly, E. Flowers, Mrs. E. Simmons and two boys, J. D. Haywood, P. A. Rives and lady, Dr. D. Lawler and wife, Miss M. F. Price, Miss A. B. Hunter, H. Berthier and child, Capt. Forbes, A. Lowde.

The following is the purser's report:

In Havana there is but little general news of importance. Business was quiet and dull. A large number of vessels from the States were objects of interest in the city and harbor. The last mail for the steamship took place on Sunday evening, the 17th, and was attended by several thousand persons.

The Spanish packet Guiding very heavy freight, 4½ tons of per tierces for No. 12, although the steamships are continued. Stock at Havana on the 16th, of sugars 185,000 boxes, against 70 boxes same time last year. Shipped the past week 23,350 boxes and 2200 hhds.

Molasses—Quoted at 8 reals per keg and no demand.

Lard—Kegs 20 to 21 cts. per lb.; tubs and tierces, 19 to 20 cts.

Freight—Available vessels short of the demand for Falmouth and others, £2 5s. 6d. per ton.

Exchange—Bull London 60 days sight 11 per cent. prem.; New York do., 1 per cent. do., to 2 do.; New Orleans do., ¼ to ½ per cent. prem. United States gold 2 to 2½ per cent. prem.

A severe drought had prevailed throughout the island, to the great detriment of the growing crops.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG.—We acknowledge the receipt of a courteous invitation to be present to-day (to the interesting occasion of the presentation of a flag by the ladies of New Orleans to the Battalion of Washington Artillery. The ceremonies will take place at the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Grounds (old Creole Race Course), at 11 o'clock, P. M.

We are indebted to Mr. Spratley, of the Washington Hotel, for late Washington, New York and Charleston papers, received by Express.

THE BRAZOS SANTIAGO.—When Admitted.—Only two of the founded States—South Carolina and Georgia—were original members of the Confederacy. The others came in in the following order: Louisiana, April 8, 1812. Mississippi, December 10, 1817. Alabama, December 14, 1819. Florida, March 3, 1845, and Texas, December 29, 1845.

It is reliably stated by the New York papers that on the 5th no less than one hundred full grown gentlemen in that city. Houses are tumbling down every day, caused by the severe cold these times. The miserable business is decidedly "play" in clothing, now, and will be for a good many seasons. A very heavy Black Republican house came down with a big crash the other day. It drew in $30,000 worth of stock in Henry Ward Beecher's newspaper, the *Independent*, and calls this stuff "assets!" but the creditors don't subscribe willingly. They ought to fail. If there had been no such papers as the *Independent*, and no such men as Beecher, they would not have failed.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Two Days Later from Europe.

By the Nova Scotian at Portland—Decline in Cotton—Political Intelligence, &c.

Portland, February 21.—The Canadian and steamship Nova Scotian, Capt. McMaster, from Liverpool the 7th, via Londonderry the 8th instant, has arrived here.

The following is a summary of her news:

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, February 8.—The sales of Cotton the past week amounted to 40,000 bales, of which 3500 were taken by speculators and 11,000 by exporters.

The week's business opened active at a slight advance on all grades, but the news from the United States by the last steamer, together with the unfavorable advices from Manchester, caused a decline on the middling grades of Mid. and irregularity in the lower qualities, which were offered at prices 1d. lower than those of last Friday.

The amount sold to-day reached 6000 bales, including 1000 on speculation and for export, the market closing firm at the following annexed quotations:

Fair Orleans 7¼d., Middling Orleans 5 5-16d., Fair Mobile 7¼d., Middling Mobile 5¼d., Fair Uplands 7¼d., Middling Uplands 5d.

The stock of Cotton at Liverpool figures up 310,000 bales, of which 167,000 are of American production.

Messrs. James Hewett & Co.'s circular quotes a decline on the week of 1 full on the middling and ¼d. on the common qualities, and says the fair grades are generally without change. Last exhibit a downward tendency.

Provisions and Breadstuffs.

Liverpool, February 8.—Breadstuffs steady. Indian Corn shows firm prices. Provisions steady.

London Money Market.

London, February 8.—The closing quotations for Consols to-day were 91¾ to 91¾.

European Political Intelligence.

In the British House of Commons the call on the Government for the Reform Bill was rejected.

Le Moniteur confirms the cession of Monton and Roquebrune to France.

The bombardment of Gaeta still continued. There were rumors of negotiations for the surrender.

Bielefeldt has been injured by fire, causing a loss of 60,000 florins, etc. The loss is put down at £100,000.

The late speech of the Emperor Napoleon considerably depressed the Paris Bourse rentes 63f. &c.

Lord Derby lamented the American civil conflict.

Lord Granville thought the results to England would not be serious, as the cotton receipts of India would be immediately brought into play.

Passage of the Tariff Bill.

Washington, February 21.—The Tariff bill has passed the Senate chamber.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

Organization of the Departments.

Montgomery, February 20.—The War, Navy, Justice, Post Office, State and Treasury Departments were organized to-day. The members of the Cabinet will probably be nominated to-morrow.

It is understood that Mr Yancey declines a seat in the Cabinet, preferring, at the suggestion of friends, to represent the new Government in Europe.

Proceedings of the Federal Congress.

The Tariff Bill.

Washington, February 21.—In the Senate yesterday, the Tariff bill came up for consideration. The Committee's amendments were hastily adopted.

In the House, Mr Bocock, of Virginia, opposed the passage of the Volunteer bill from the Military Committee.

The report from the Committee of Thirty-Three on the State of the Union was brought up and again postponed.

The Senate's amendment to the Navy bill was taken up. Mr Hunter, of Virginia, offered a proviso that the new sloops of war should not be used to execute the laws within any of the seceding States. A long discussion ensued. Mr Stanton taking it for granted that the incoming Administration would recognize the right of secession.

Mr Hunter's amendment was finally rejected.

The Senate bill was, however, agreed to by 11 against 9.

The Result in Arkansas.

Fayetteville, February 20.—Fourteen Secessionists are gratefully conceding that the State of Arkansas has voted against the holding of a Convention by a large majority.

The Peace Conference.

Washington, February 21.—The members of the Peace Conference will take a final vote on the pending proposition on the 23d.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, February 20.—There was an advance in Cotton to-day of ½c. The sales were made of 1½ to 11¾c for Middling Uplands.

Louisiana Legislature.

House Proceedings.

Baton Rouge, February 21.—The House of Representatives resumed its sittings at the usual hour this morning. After prayer, and the reading of yesterday's journal,

Mr Allen reported that a flag had been purchased, and moved that it be immediately passed from the top of the Capitol. Adopted.

Several bills and a communication were referring to two common used at San Jacinto presented by Churchwell, but now in Louisiana, hoping that they would be properly mounted and transmitted to Texas, was referred to the committee which produced same.

Mr Phillips, of the Committee of Finance, reported favorably on the bill providing for the issue of additional dollars for the New Orleans Mint, and, unfavorably on that act for the relief of the veterans of the war of 1814-15.

The Judiciary Committee report favorably on the following acts:

An act to provide for legal advertising in that part of the parish of Orleans lying on the right bank of the Mississippi.

An act to the incorporation of the Opelousas Ferman Railroad Company.

An act incorporating several fire companies.

An act permitting free persons of color to select their own masters to become slaves for life.

Mr Walmsley, on behalf of the special committee of the House, reported favorably on the bill making an appropriation of $100,000 to repair Levee St. Philip and Jackson.

Mr. Bush reported a bill appropriating $40,000 for the relief of Levee Broward.

Several Senate bills were brought up and passed, among which were two for the drainage of New Orleans.

Several bills arrived from the Senate.

An act to have a thousand copies of the laws relative to public schools printed and distributed in the different parishes was referred.

Also, an act relative to the Assessors in the parishes Orleans and Jefferson, regarding the limit of cases by the Supreme Court.

An act incorporating the Mechanics Agricultural and Association passed.

An act incorporating the Pelican Insurance Company of New Orleans passed.

The Senate concurring in the House resolution relative to the Governor's mansion, which is the order of the day.

A bill was offered that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Board of Public Works. There was much the matter in regard to the constitutional duty of the members pending which the House adjourned till Monday.

The Southern Congress—President Davis's Cabinet—Duty on Exported Cotton.

Montgomery, February 21.—President Davis made the following Cabinet nominations, which were confirmed by the Congress to-day:

Secretary of State—Hon Robert Toombs, of Georgia.

Secretary of the Treasury—C G Memminger, of South Carolina.

Secretary of War—L. Pope Walker, of Alabama.

No other appointments were made by the President.

Mr Cobb, of Georgia, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of levying an export duty on cotton exported from the Confederate States to any foreign country, other than ports of the Confederacy.

Letter from Baltimore—Arrival of the Pony Express.

Fort Kearney, February 21.—We are in receipt of dates from San Francisco to the sixth instant, by the arrival of the Pony Express at this point to-day.

Several large city goods houses have failed in San Francisco, involving immense losses.

The Legislature was still in session, but no business of importance was being transacted.

It is reported that from 800 to 900 Knights of the Golden Circle have enrolled in San Francisco, with a view to the establishment of a Republic on the borders of the Pacific.

Further European Intelligence.

Policy of France in Italy.

Portland, February 21.—We are in possession of the following additional items by the arrival to-day at this station: Nova Scotian, from Liverpool at noon the 7th, via Londonderry the evening of the 8th.

Steamships Arrived Out.

The mail steamship Canadian, with Portland dates to January 26, had arrived out at Liverpool.

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's steamer Edinburgh, from New York, via Queenstown also sailed on the 26th ult., but she touched Liverpool.

EUROPEAN POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

France.

It is reported that the Catholic party in the French Chambers will protest against the late Romagna policy of France in Italy.

Prince Jerome is to accept the invitation of England to visit Osborne's castle. She says that the Neapolitans ought to settle the matter themselves.

The portion of the Bank of England is in printing.

The Danish Question.

The Danish question has temporarily been suspended.

Hermann's Warlike Attitude.

The London *Times* thinks the action of the Prussian Chambers will check the warlike inclinations of Germany.

French Occupancy of Syria.

The Sultan of Turkey refuses to appeal to the predominance of the French Syrian occupancy.

The Montenegrins are ravaging the villages of Herzer.

The Virginia Convention.

Washington, February 20.—Advices from Richmond received here to-day say Mr. Stanton's Force bill has created great excitement in the Virginia Convention.

Recognition of the New Government.

Washington, February 21.—European dispatches announce the determination of European powers to recognize no new Government until its recognition by the Government from which it separated.

Foreign Ministers' Sympathy with the South.

Washington, February 21.—Trouble is previous in the French Legation on account of Mr. Mercier, who has secession sympathies, having sent home official advices conflicting with Count and others. Explanations have been required.

Mr. Stoeckel, the Russian Minister, also sympathizes with the secession movements.

Conduct of Capt. Armstrong.

Washington, February 21.—The Armstrong Court of Inquiry is dissolved. Capt. Armstrong will only be censured for not turning over his troops to Fort Pickens.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

The Mails in the Seceding States.

Washington, February 21.—In the Senate the consideration of the bill for the discontinuance of the postal service in the seceding States was resumed, but pending was adjourned.

Miscellaneous Appropriations.

The Miscellaneous Appropriations bill came up, and was referred.

Condition of the U. S. Navy.

In the House, Mr. Davis, from the Select Committee of Five, reported a bill to abolishing several vacancies in the Navy, in defense of the Atlantic coast, during faveless times.

The number of ships in ports dismantled and unfit for service is 28, mounting 874 guns. None could be put under sail for six months. No order has as yet been issued to put any in readiness.

The Secretary of the Navy Censured.

The Committee, proposed a resolution of censure that the Secretary of the Navy committed a grave error in accepting, without delay or inquiry, the resignations of the naval officers who went to arms against the Government.

Mr. Branch submitted the minority report Mr Cochrane dissented from the views of the majority.

Various Reports.

Mr Stanton's Volunteer bill was called up, discussed and postponed till Monday.

The report of the Committee of Thirty-three again coming up for consideration, and was postponed.

Indian War Expenses.

The Senate's bill making an appropriation of $3,000,000 for the Indian war expenses of the State of Oregon and Washington Territory was reduced to less than $2,000,000. No final action was taken on the bill to-day. The House then adjourned over till Saturday.

Reports of Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House to-day elaborate documents, and he believes the duties will continue to be collected in most of the seceding States. The disbursements embrace a comprehensive relation to the contract for the Mint at Carson, Nevada.

Mr. Lincoln in Newark, N. J.

Newark, N. J., February 21.—Mr Lincoln arrived here to-day from New York and was welcomed by a vast concourse.

In heralding his thanks for the kind manner in which he was received he said: "I shall do all in my power to avert the horrors of a peaceful settlement of all our difficulties. The man does not live who is more devoted to peace than myself. (Cheers.) Who would do more to preserve it. But it may be necessary that the land, and, having regard to its practical effects, we should just as much deprecate any attempt on the part of the Government of the United States to recapture the forts now in the possession of the seceding States, as an aggression on the part of the seceding States to wrest from the Federal Government the few posts which remain in its possession. We are well aware that the legal tenure of the two positions severally in possession of the public property is widely different, but if the wall of separation, a common sea, common ground, can be laid any place in question of disputed right, whose ever party the point of separation goes, such party safely afford to abide something for extreme pretensions, we believe that mutual concession to-day on expedient and temporary grounds for the guarantee of our Government, called to deal with questions of slave extension and opposition. So profoundly are we impressed with this belief, and so much are we impressed with the importance of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where the cattle was gone to the Maryland line, that we have concluded to remain in this city over night. We cannot but feel grateful for the reception we have had here to-day. Nothing has occurred on the whole route to cause us to change the feeling which we have had from the start, that we were going to visit our friends, and not a single thing has occurred to make us change that feeling. We have been met by those who have differed in opinion with us politically, but they have differed as friends differ, and we have been met by those who have differed with us politically, but they have differed as friends differ, and we have been met by those who have differed with us politically, but they have differed as friends differ, and we have been met by those who have differed