THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. W. CARTER & CO.
PRICE, 5 CENTS. $5 PER ANN.
Daily Paper, one year $5
Daily Paper, six months 3
In all instances the money must accompany the order, or the paper will not be delivered. Any person forwarding a club of subscribers, shall receive a copy for his trouble, or otherwise, will be allowed a commission of 25 per cent. Subscribers will be expected to pay, unless due notice is given of the time for the discontinuance.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1860.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 78 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,864.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language each insertion.
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SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THIS WEEK.

The contents of the Bee uncontributed to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 20 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction Today.

The Sheriff sells at auction, this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, all the furniture and movable effects contained in the house, No. 150 Dauphin street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets, Second District; also, at 11½ o'clock, P. M., at No. 38 Jefferson street, Second District, furniture and movable effects.

By G. Lemonier, Fischer & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, on Chartres street, No. 62, damaged French blankets; also, sheets, shoes, winter clothing, &c.

By H. Vignié, at 11 o'clock, P. M., on Hospital street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets, household furniture.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at 65 and 67 Old Levee street, dry goods.

CO-OPERATION.

We are decidedly in favor of a united South. May, we hold that the Southern States must combine with a view of establishing consolidated strength, and of blending their resources for support and defense. No single State could possibly long maintain an independent existence without grinding her citizens to the earth by a weight of intolerable taxation. If, therefore, a community of feeling and principle, a common object and a common destiny failed to admonish the Southern States of the necessity of union, this object would be attained by the irresistible impulse of a common interest. The Southern States which secede must come together under a confederate government.

Hence the question of co-operation and concert of action among the several slaveholding commonwealths scarcely admits of discussion. Some opinion is, at the proper time and in the proper manner. All are satisfied that the various States which contemplate secession must deliberate together, and agree upon a system of government and an organic law which each village will bind itself to respect and obey. But there exists a difference of opinion touching the mode and manner of co-operation. One portion of the community contend that this can only be effected by the several States after they have seceded; that it is a logical absurdity for States within the Union to seek concert of action with States outside of the Union, and that after secession this paramount object may be easily and expeditiously accomplished. The other portion are desirous that co-operation and mutual consultation should precede secession; and some of them appear to indulge a hope that the final report may possibly be averted by the adoption of their views. As we observed in a former article, we entertain no doubts whatever of the entire good faith and sincerity of both parties, and deem it unwise as well as ungenerous to fling reproaches in the teeth of honest Southern men because they fail to appreciate conclusions which have been reached by other Southern men, equally honest and patriotic. The point at issue is a legitimate one, which may be fairly and fully discussed in a spirit of entire candor and moderation, and without the slightest admixture of personal or sectional feeling.

If most of those among all the Southern States were practicable, we should willingly give our sanction to the project; but when respect to Louisiana it seem grave wholly impracticable and impossible. Just look at the movements in progress among the Gulf States. Here is South Carolina, to begin with, no longer part and parcel of the American Confederacy. Beyond out of the Union, yet of Louisiana cannot lawfully and constitutionally enter into compact or agreements with her, as long as we continue to recognize the Constitution and laws of the United States. We are and will remain under another government until our Convention shall assemble, and shall formally dissolve further connection with the American Union. We usually, then, have no right to consult South Carolina. Next comes Florida. The delegates to the Convention of that State were elected on the 22d inst., and the Convention itself will meet on the 3d January next. Florida will be out of the Union in less than two weeks. Georgia holds her election for delegates on the 2d January, and her Convention meets on the 16th. The predominant policy of Georgia is secession. There is an effort now going on in the State to organize a co-operation party; but it will fail of achieving any thing substantial. Mississippi has chosen an immense majority of separate secession delegates, and her Convention meets on Monday next. She will undoubtedly follow the example of South Carolina. Alabama votes on the 7th January, and her Convention will assemble on the 7th January. The public sentiment of that State is overwhelming in favor of immediate secession.

With respect to Louisiana, we do not choose our delegates until the 7th January, while our Convention is not convoked until the 23d of the same month. Consequently, as far as human foresight extends, we may safely say that when Louisiana proceeds to deliberate on the policy she will pursue, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi will have severed themselves from the Union. With what States is Louisiana to co-operate, and seek concert of action? Must she leave her five sisters—her nearest and kindred kin—to the operation of the great agricultural interest of the South, and linked together by identically the same interests—must she desert them in the critical period of their fate, to join the border slave States and chaffer and haggle with the North for new compromises and concessions? Is this a policy becoming the dignity and self-respect of Louisiana? Would it be just towards those cotton States which have already assumed their independence? We can understand the position of those who support co-operation because they still hope to preserve the Union. There are such amongst us, and we respect their convictions while thinking them erroneous. But how can professing to be Secessionists still proclaim themselves opposed to separate State action in something so paradoxical that it may well puzzle the shrewdest understanding. If the policy of united action were submitted as an original proposition preceding actual secession on the part of any Southern State whatever, the argument in its behalf would be a potent one; but as nothing of the sort has been conceived, as seven or eight States have provided for the resumption of their sovereignty at an early day, and by separate action, the scheme of co-operation is divested of those features which would otherwise recommend it. It cannot be carried into effect so as to embrace the entire South. It cannot, therefore, bind the South. It cannot affect States which will not be to the Union at the time the experiment would be made. Hence we cannot conscientiously recommend it.

But there is a species of co-operation which we do not be amenable to the objections urged against the theory we have been considering. It is embodied in the annexed passage from a letter of the Hon. T. R. Cobb, brother of the late Secretary of the Treasury:

"The greater the number of States which rather together from the Union, the more dignity and moral weight will the movement have. Any haste in one State to move to advance of the others (though not so intended) will have the appearance of a desire to supercede the judgment of the will and action of others. And while I am free to admit that each State must act for herself and secure by her own lead precedent will, her delegated authority, yet I conceive that it is possible and highly desirable that all of them should assign some reasons day for such resumption. In the mean time prompt steps ought be taken not only to secure harmonious action, but to provide for a future confederacy.

A similar view has been very recently put forth by Senator Toombs, of Georgia, in a letter to the citizens of Dunlawn, who had requested him to address a public meeting at that place. He distinctly favors a simultaneous period for the secession of the entire States, says, "we are taught not to divide on this point," and that "we should not delay longer than the 4th March next. To co-operate in the time of withdrawing, from the Union, so that adequate preparation may be made for the exigency, is undoubtedly desirable, and in a very different thing from the spasm of co-operation proposed by the opposers in New Orleans.

The following numbers show the capital prizes in class 26 of the Delaware State Lottery, drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, by the managers, Wood, Eddy & Co.: No. 43,666 drew $50,000, No. 2203 drew $20,000, No. 49,545 drew $10,000, No. 1663 drew $5,000, No. 49,699 drew $4000, No. 48,434 drew $2000, No. 38,721 drew $1000. All tickets where the number ends in 5 are entitled to $20 in addition to any prize they may draw.

Books for the Sea on—Just look at the superb collection of books published in the market for holiday gifts, to be found at T. L. White's, No. 148 Canal street. Every one wishing a standard work, or a beautiful book, should call at White's and examine his supply.

Chamberlain Canal Company.—Mr. Louis Gaspard, the Secretary of this company, announces that the annual election for Directors will be held on the 31st prox.

Cotton Worse and Lighter.—The cotton men of the dirty and rich villages of Dundee and Germany would do well to examine the advertisement in our columns of H. R. Pepin & Co., No. 23 Common street. The excellent house has received an assortment of the finest wines of Champagne, Bordeaux and Burgundy, together with delicious Hock, sparkling Moselle and favorite brands, worthy the attention of the most discriminating palates. These wines are unequaled, the wines are offered at the cheapest prices, and liberal on terms.

Hemorrhoids and Diarrhœa.—We invite particular attention to the advertisement in our advertising columns concerning the Cure of the annoying and dangerous complaints, to be vouched ok, the 12th Sunday 1860.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The Palmetto Flag at Fort Lafayette.—The schooner Rose, from Matanzas, has arrived here with the Palmetto flag flying at her masthead. Tuesday morn the following inscription: "We are ready."

Pittsburg, December 22.—The Pittsburg coal dealers have unanimously resolved to suspend operations till the months of March or April, in consequence of the prevailing depression.

Washington, December 22.—Information has been received that delegates favoring secession from Lafayette county in Mississippi by large majorities.

Baltimore, December 22.—The news of the secession of South Carolina created but little excitement here. Our people seem to experience a feeling of relief, and a cheerful feeling prevails.

It is the impression in this community that if the Northern States pursue a proper course, those of the South will generally meet them. Business is improving rapidly.

Richmond, December 22.—The news of the secession of South Carolina gives great satisfaction here.

Leesburg, Va., December 22.—A paper recommending John Minor Botts to leave the United States has received the signatures of many of our most influential citizens.

Washington, December 22.—Senators Douglas and Bigler, before the Select Committee of the Senate, advocated the remedying, by amendments to the Constitution, the discussion of the subject of slavery forever from Congress. These gentlemen urge the measure with much force, irrespective of their former opinions.

Washington, December 22.—Lieuts. Dozier and Hamilton together with several midshipmen, natives of South Carolina, have tendered their resignations.

Wilmington, N. C., December 22.—One hundred guns were fired in honor of the action of South Carolina.

Portsmouth, Va., December 22.—Fifteen guns for South Carolina and a Southern Confederacy were fired here upon the reception of the news from the Palmetto State, while the Palmetto flag was hoisted and waved to the breeze.

Baltimore, December 22.—Governor Hicks, of Maryland, in replying to the Commissioner from Mississippi, said that Maryland would not act until after a conference with the border States, which are really the most aggrieved in the present condition of things.

New York, December 21.—Stocks advanced considerably to day under the belief of an early political adjustment.

New York, December 22.—The United States mail steamship Empire City, from New Orleans, via Havana, has arrived at this port, bringing Havana advices than received by the steamship Cahawba at New Orleans.

The Empire City reports that two American vessels had arrived at Sagua, with cargoes of slaves upon the Island of Cuba, one of which was expected with 700 negroes.

Stocks in Havana had, in some cases, declined 2 to 3 per cent.

New York, December 22.—The Tribune states positively that Mr. Lincoln is opposed to the yielding of one iota of Black Republicanism, or the slightest change in the position of the Republican party as regards the question of slavery in the Territories.

Commodore Harney, of the U. S. navy, has resigned.

New York, December 22.—It is reported by the African Squadron that the Mohican has captured a slaver with 900 slaves aboard.

New York, December 22.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says that the United States Senate, on Monday, the 7th of January next, and that subsequently the Republican members, in caucus, concluded that no propositions could be adopted satisfactory to the slave Southern States.

The Carolina delegation withdrawn on Monday night.

The members from Alabama and Mississippi have decided to remain and await the action of the other States.

The correspondent of the New York Herald says that on Friday next the President will send a message to Congress upon the subject of secession.

Nashville, December 22.—The Patriot, of this city, suggests, in reference to the present national discussions, that a conference be holden of the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates of the late canvass, they securing equal representatives of each party.

Fort Kearney, December 22.—The Overland California and Pike's Peak Express passed here to day, bringing San Francisco advices of the 8th instant.

Trade at San Francisco ruled dull, and money was become more stringent.

It was reported that an American bark had gone ashore at Woomung, and that all hands had been massacred.

By this arrival we have Denver City dates of the 18th instant. Waters had confessed to the murder of Freeman—the particulars of which were given in our last report.

Memphis, December 22, 9 P. M.—One hundred guns were fired to-night in honor of the secession of South Carolina. Rockets are being fired. A torch-light procession parades the streets. The city is illuminated.

One Day Later from Europe.

Cape Race, December 22.—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's steamship City of Manchester, Captain McGuigan, from Liverpool on Saturday, December 15th, via Queenstown the 12th, passed this point to-day, en route for New York. She was in collision on the 11th inst., off Liverpool. The following summary of her intelligence obtained:

European Political Intelligence.

Great Britain.—Lord Napier has been accredited British Embassador to St. Petersburg.

It was reported that Lord Cowly would be appointed Governor of India.

The London Times, in an editorial article, deprecates the attitude of South Carolina, but admits that the Southerners have a right of free trade on their side.

Italian Affairs.—There are no important changes in the affairs of Italy to report.

The army of Italy is now fully organized, is to consist of 300,000 troops.

Austria.—The advices from Vienna state that the programme of the new Austrian Ministry presents many important reforms.

The following important dispatch we take from yesterday's Pacayune:

Importance from the Resignation—Secession of the South Carolina Forts.

Washington, December 22.—The Government has official advices here to-day that the people of South Carolina have seized upon and now have in possession the Forts Moultrie, Pike Sullivan, Castle Pinkney, and other places of strength in the neighborhood of Charleston.

There is much consternation in the Cabinet, and excitement throughout the city, on account of this news.

Senator Benjamin's Views.

The Hon. J. P. Benjamin has addressed the following letter to the Legislature. In arrived was delayed by the irregularity of the mail. From the tenor of the letter it will be perceived that Senator Benjamin is an advocate of secession and separate State action:

Washington, 8th December, 1860.

To the Legislature of the State of Louisiana:

Having been unexpectedly prevented from returning to the State until it is now too late to join in convention with my fellow-citizens in this momentous crisis, I feel it due to you, as well as myself, to make public declaration of my opinions as to the course of action demanded by a proper regard to the honor of Louisiana and the security of her people. I abstain from offering any reasons in support of these opinions, hoping soon to be able to meet my fellow-citizens if any indication of them be required. Briefly, I believe that:

1st. That the feeling of a very large number (if not a majority) of the people of the North is hostile to the rights of our interests; that this feeling has been fostered into the present gigantic form in infancy; that it is founded on the assertion belief that the people of the North are responsible for the existence of slavery in the South; that this conviction of a supposed responsibility for what they erroneously believe to be a sin, springs chiefly from the consideration that they are, with the members of a common government, and that the Union itself is thus made the principal cause of hostile interference by them with our institutions.

2d. That no just reason exists for hoping for any change in Northern feeling, and no prospect remains of our being permitted to live in peace and security within the Union.

3d. That, therefore, the interest of the South, the very instinct of self-preservation demands a prompt severance of all connection with a government which has itself become an obstacle to what it was designed to effect, viz: "insuring domestic tranquillity, and promoting general welfare.

4th. That to effect this purpose separate State action is virtually necessary. That all measures of concerted action should be reserved for the work of reconstructing a government. Consent of action necessary to unanimous independent States in the result of long and patient efforts to reconcile diverse interests and harmonize conflicting opinions. That necessity does not exist of this delay, unless the South is prepared to submit to the degradation of seeing Lincoln peaceably installed as the President as well as that of the North.

The opinions then hurriedly expressed have been deliberately formed. They have been gradually forced upon me by the conviction of the accredited representatives of Northern sentiment, and each day adds to my conviction of their truth. Indeed, if the hideous and perverse efforts of the present distinguished Chief Magistrate as to administer the Government so to give to safety within the Union have been realized fruitfully by the operations of his successor, I have no doubt that the Union has been rendered hopeless of the Union.

I have only to say to southern men that I am now engaged in preparations for returning home, there to aid by my service, and join in the sacrifice that can produce to the honor, independence, or protection of our beloved State.

Respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

J. P. Benjamin.

Death of General Carroll, Washington's Cook.—On Thursday of last week, Samuel Carroll, a colored woman, familiarly known as Granny Carroll, General Washington's cook, died at 20 Thompson street, New York. She was of a very advanced age, but knew old she herself could not tell. She always asserted that she was in the employ of General Washington during his second term as President of the United States, as cook. Notwithstanding her age, she retained all her faculties unimpaired until seized with apoplexy, which caused her death.

Boston, December 18.—A strong address to the people of the State has been published, demanding the enforcement of the Personal Liberty bill, and recommending its repeal. Signed by thirty-five gentlemen, including ex-Governor Julian Harper, R. H. Dana, jun., of the Supreme Court; ex-Governor Long, Judge Clifford, Clifford, Washburn, Gardner, and every county in the State.

Five Days Later from Europe.

THE BOHEMIAN OFF CAPE RACE.

St. John's, December 17.—The steamer Bohemian, from Liverpool on Tuesday, December 5th, via Londonderry on the 7th, passed Cape Race at 4 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, and was signalled by the Fox yacht. Her news is not of an important character.

The Prince Albert, from St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Londonderry on the 6th.

The steamship North American, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 6th.

The steamship Kangaroo, from New York, arrived at Cowes on the 6th.

The siege of Gaeta continued, and five battleships opened fire on the place.

Parliament will meet on the 5th of February, and the Reform bill has not yet been discussed by the Cabinet.

Garibaldi will be invited to visit England.

The London Times publishes full particulars of the expulsion of the Bull Dog and Fox, to ascertain the feasibility of the projected North Atlantic telegraph. The results are pronounced highly satisfactory and encouraging.

The Times has another editorial on the political spirit in the United States, and expresses the general opinion that it may give way to a calm in which the real difficulties of the slavery question may be sent and quietly answered.

FRANCE.—Marshal Vaillant has been created Minister of the Emperor's household.

It is ascertained no one was aware of the Emperor's purpose respecting the decree relative to the Constitution till he revealed the document to his assembled Ministers in Council, where it met with some opposition.

The Bourse on the 5th was heavy and lower. Rentes 71, 7c.

ITALY.—The siege of Gaeta continued. The garrison replied to the fire of the batteries at Cialdini. Four batteries had commenced opening fire on the place.

The Count of Syracuse died on the 4th inst.

The Neapolitan Generals had appealed at Naples. The Government explanations to the Consuls produced a good impression.

Pareto closed Vice President of the Consulta, and Rattazzi declined the Portfolio of Finance, the Venetian commissioner. He had also assembled the citizens of Venice, and told them to prepare for the proximation of an energetic defence.

Pumo were entertained of a general rising in Little Wallachia.

Twenty of the principal merchants at Trajano had been killed by the militia during a demonstration.

The Archbishop and President of the Council had been arrested at Kaosey.

In England financial advices from New York were anxiously watched for; shoes by the Prince Albert were contradictory, and produced but little effect.

The discounted market was moderately active, and the supply was adequate to the demand. The best bills were negotiated at 4¾ per cent. At the Bank parties were moderate. No gold was withdrawn.

Consols were firmer and more active in American railway securities continued.

The Emperor Eugenie paid a visit of two hours to Queen Victoria on the 4th.

Foreign ... returned to Paris.

The Emperor ... had granted permission to the Bishop ... tion to visit Paris, fully accomplished.

Victor Emanuel continued at Palermo.

It is said ... soon has intimated to Francis II. the inability of further resistance.

There were ... rumors that Cardinal Antonelli had resigned.

Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, December 22.—Mr. Lane, of Oregon, introduced some Union-saving resolutions, which were tabled.

Mr. Crittenden, shortly after a very patriotic and ... speech, introduced a series of resolutions favoring the extension of compromise line to the Pacific, providing for the ... of Fugitive Slave law, strengthening the laws for the protection of the African slave trade, and tendering the ... resolution for the formation of a Committee of Thirteen on the President's message ... House.—The House tabled Mr. Crawford's Union resolutions by seven majority.

The rest of the proceedings is unimportant.

Narrow Wood.

Albany, New York, December 17.—The Evening Journal has a leading editorial from the pen of Thurlow Weed, talking strong conservative ground, and while maintaining the constitutional rights of the principles of the Republican party, advocating such a compromise as will settle the difficulties and avert the evils attendant upon the Union.

The concluding ... are thus set forth:

"We are prepared to say that an efficient but not revolting Fugitive Slave law should be substituted for the measure should be followed by a repeal of the Personal Liberty bill.

"We are also prepared to say that the Territories may safely take care of themselves, and that they ought to be left to the people, when they come into the Union with a sufficient number of their own, not conflicting with the Constitution of the United States. This is view of the surroundings of the Territory belonging to the United States, in view of the fact that ... for years at least, freedom ... and in view of two other considerations and the course ... this Government is to believe we may safely confide the interests of the Territories to the intelligence and patriotism of those we are to admit.

If this suggestion is inadvisable, there is another which ... contemplate a division of the remaining territory of the United States, as in 1850, when the Missouri Compromise line was established.

To this we shall be told that the compact was violated and that the South cannot be trusted. Perhaps it would be no ... in our generation, nor in the next, nor, indeed, until the memories of the last six years are forgotten.

Senator Seward has been here for three days, and left to-day for Auburn.

It is believed that the Journal article represents the views of Mr. Lincoln.

New York, December 18.—The new steamship Star Of Peace, intended for the Charleston line, took fire ... morning. She was towed into Battery, and ... burning rapidly. It is feared she will be totally destroyed. The John P. King is fully ...

Later.—The John P. King is still burning, and is almost completely destroyed. She was ... at 9 ... and is partially insured. The ... was owned jointly in Charleston and this city.

A capital summary of the secession dispatches, of the leading New York papers is given in Venny Pax, as follows:

I.

IN THE STYLE OF THE HERALD.

Washington, December —.

The excitement rages terribly. A fanatical caucus has assembled at Washington. A private session of the Cabinet was held last night, when a ... between Mr. Buchanan and the Secretary of the Interior. High words were exchanged, but they did not come to blows. I am not permitted to divulge the reason why they did not. Rumors are afloat that Secession has gone ... Rhetorical authority. It has been ... no one else.

Later.

The excitement ... rapidly increasing.

II.

IN THE STYLE OF THE TIMES.

Washington, December —.

Unless something happens immediately, it will be ... before any thing opens. The tone of ... is not very favorable to Abolitionists, and if South Carolina persists in ... Union, nothing can prevent her going out of the Union. Trouble in the Cabinet was reported last night, but ... supported by facts, the rumor ... have little foundation. The excitement here is political circles is not so great as it was ... outside, but is still greater than ... reached its present height.

Later.

It there is ... all will be well.

IV.

IN THE STYLE OF THE WORLD.

(Supposed ... to proceeding on principle.)

Washington, December —.

Private Buchanan, violent of last night, reports difficulty of question in session. Secretary of Cabinet ... to question Inchman trouble. The ... high old generality ... Parliamentary ... around town, but nothing ... Cabinet ... merely, without Cabinet of the great ...

The weather ... fine.

Make the Fireside Pleasant.—My friends, do you want to make home delightful to the young fellow ... Do you want scraping from your boots ... all the day's cares ... laughing, like fully ... Do you want to leave them ... place? Come ... to your fireside, as if you expected to enjoy ... and wanted the rest of ... Do this and ... Let a pleasant countenance ... home under your observation. Keep it for domestic ... Make your fireside ... Don't ... up your shoulders and ... down your mouth if a few young people ... in to see your ... Don't complain ... about the noise they make! You were young ... yourself once, and if yet go to work to ... them have a good time, or ... to the ... will soon cease to annoy ... Make your home ... a very pleasant place ... do this, and ... will be ... home ... in the ... and ... Make your home ... a place ... and you may ... will be a pleasant ... Life Illustrated.

Bound ... with beautiful representations ... of arms, ... and other ... Sheet ... Sold ... Cents ... Office ... Sold ... Cents ... Office ... Sold ... Cents ... Office