THE DAILY BEE.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the service rendered.

Notice to Absentees To-Day.

By G. Lemonnier, Meuble & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 66 Chartres street, boots, shoes, trousers; at 11 o'clock, victuals' clothing.

By H. Vignié, at 11 o'clock, at No. 29 Levée street, the contents of a drug store.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND HER SISTERS OF THE SOUTH.

The telegraphic dispatches from the Charleston Convention published yesterday place the question of co-operation in the proper light. The body representing the sovereignty of South Carolina, having declared by solemn ordinance the withdrawal of the State from the Union, proceeds forthwith to endeavor to secure concerted and concurrent action from the other States of the South. In the first place, a favorable report was made by the Convention to send Commissioners to the slaveholding States, with a view desirable of spurring them formally and officially of the action of South Carolina. In the next place, a highly important ordinance was offered by Mr. Rhett, and referred to the appropriate committee, providing amongst other measures for a Convention of the seceding slave States, to arrange for the formation of a Southern Confederacy—the country (Alabama) being indicated as the most suitable location for its session. We entertain little or no doubt of the passage of this measure.

Much invective and reproach has been heaped on the Palmetto State for taking independent action on the question of secession, without consulting any of her sister slaveholding States of the South. But it must be borne in mind that South Carolina had presidential months before the result of the Presidential contest that she would consider the election of Lincoln a legitimate cause for secession. Her conduct was the direct and inevitable sequence to her long principled. Moreover, it was requisite that some State should initiate the movement, and certainly that position appertained peculiarly to South Carolina, as for years she had been most prominent, emphatic and unconditional in her hostility to and denunciation of the abolition proclivities of the North. It was clear and evident that South Carolina would be foremost in the movement, and clear she could not afford to await the tardy deliberation, and perhaps inefficient action of the other States of the South.

Nevertheless we see that having deliberately cut herself loose from the Union, South Carolina hastens to recognize her geographical, political and social relations to the other States of the South, and exhibits an entire willingness and even an anxiety to participate with them on the basis of a Confederation and a common Constitution. In proportion as each State renounces its individual sovereignty, it will form a league of friendship and fraternity with South Carolina, until, in the course of a few weeks or months, the seceding commonwealths will be sufficiently and conclusively organized for purposes of mutual protection and defence, and of concerted government. This, as we understand it, is the theory of co-operation universally maintained by the supporters of separate State action. It strikes us as being far more practicable, and more expeditious than any other plan, and likewise as leading to peaceful and tangible results. If, for example, the partisans of united action were to prevail, it might happen that months would be wasted in fruitless appeals to the border States; and in the interim, the administration of Mr. Lincoln would be in active existence, and the States preparing their determination to resist his every would be necessarily quietly submitting to it. May, then, presumptuous which would attend their precipitate flight for a Southern Conference and their discussion, and possible rejection by some of the States, would so strengthen the arm of the Federal Government as to render it well nigh impossible for such States as might eventually determine on secession to carry their policy into effect without extraordinary and vigorous effort at coercion. We need not add that this would be the precursor to a sanguinary and protracted war.

For these among many reasons we conceive that South Carolina has pursued a judicious course, and one that will tend to a speedy and effective combination among the States favorable secession.

Pontchartrain Railroad Company.—Our thanks are due to Mr. Lapeyre, the President, for a copy of the "Annual Statement of the Affairs of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company." Efficiency has marked its administration, and prosperity is the result. The means of the company far exceed its expenditures, and have enabled the directors to declare 12 per cent. dividend during the past year. The prospects for the future are full of promise.

Pontchartrain Railroad Company.—It will be seen by reference to an advertisement in another column that the annual election for directors of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company will take place on Monday, 7th January next, at the office of the company, corner Victory and Montigny streets.

'J. Aron—At Mr. J. Augé's store, No. 63 Chartres street, corner of Bienville, will be found a remarkably choice selection of novelties from Paris, and other fancy articles from the free European houses. Persons desirous of making holiday gifts would do well to examine the tasteful assortment of goods at Augé's.

Elections in Mississippi.—The Vicksburg *Whig* furnishes the result in twenty-five of the sixty counties in the State. Says the *Whig*: "According to the above table, in twenty-five counties the Secessionists have elected twenty-five delegates, and the Co-operationists, twenty-four. Fifty delegates yet to hear from. We believe the Co-operationists will have at least one-third, probably two-fifths of the Convention, and that there will be a majority in favor of submitting the action back to the people, if separate secession is decided upon.

St. Louis, December 21.—The *Democrat* of this morning, published, by authority, that the President elect, Mr. Lincoln, has offered Hon. Edward Bates a seat in his Cabinet. The latter will accept, and the position will probably be Secretary of the Interior.

How the Apportionment of Members of Congress is Made.—Under the census of the United States is fully completed, is the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to divide the whole number of free persons with three fifths of the slave by two hundred and thirty-three, the present number of members, and the product shall be the ratio of one member. The Secretary of the Interior shall then proceed in the same manner to ascertain the representative population of each State by the ratio already determined by him as above shown, and the result of this last division shall be the number of representatives appointed to each State.

The gain in the number of members caused by the fractions remaining in the several States shall be ascertained by assigning to so many States having the largest fractions, an additional member each for the fraction, as may be necessary to make the number of representatives two hundred and thirty-three.

The present ratio of representation is something over 93,000. As near as can be ascertained, the total population of the States and Territories by the census of 1860 is 31,000,000, therefore the ratio for the next ten years will be about 133,000.

A Shower of Gold.—From present appearances the most abundant thing in New York will be gold. Duke is pouring in upon us from all quarters, in almost unprecedented amounts, and while the banks in a frenzy of our condition, boring sides are watching their coin, as closely as a cat watches a mouse, our own is threatened with positive plethora. The following are the receipts by the steamers since Saturday last:

Per North Star, from California	$1,278,212
Per Europa, from Liverpool	250,000
Per Etna, from Liverpool	250,000
Per Adriatic, from Liverpool	200,000
Per Bermuda, from Bremen	221,000
Per Persia, from Liverpool	17,500
Per Fulton, from Liverpool	1,000,000
	$5,216,712

Averaging but little short of a million per day! And so long as the Hon. Secretary can count in our favor as they are at present, there is nothing to prevent a continuance of the flow of gold to this point, to pay for the Southern cotton and the Southern cotton, shipped on English account long before our politicians discuss crisis ad in.—*New York Journ. of Com.*

Dr. Beck, of Dentzic, has discovered another antidote against alcohol—acetate of ammonia being the only one hitherto known. It is given in an olive, and at once destroys not only the immediate effects, but the consequences of inebriety. A drunken Pole swallowed successively three of the prepared olives and three bottles of brandy, either of which he did not show the slightest trace of intoxication or any signs of elation.

The Author of Monte Cristo, when he arrived in the Bay of Naples, where Prince Napoleon still resided, refused to disembark in the city. "I have been summoned to the gallows by the Kingdom of Naples," he said; "I owe it to myself and to force them to dismount." The police having learned that the distinguished writer was on board a vessel in the port, hastened to render him a visit, and after exchanging the usual compliments, said to him: "Excellency! Your papers are all perfectly in order, but you have a name which is a word more than any passport. Come on shore without fear; you shall enjoy all the security you desire." Dumas, surprised and flattered with such a mark of deference, finding no longer any pretext for refusing to go on shore, was shortly afterwards accidentally acquainted, he exclaimed, "No, no, I must not disembark. Garibaldi is not here, and the revolution will not succeed." Monte Cristo has its subscription, as well as the public virtues.

MEXICO.

The steamship Tennessee, T. Parker, master, arrived yesterday morning at an early hour. She brought the annexed list of passengers:

From Tampico—Mrs. Hilton, U. S. Minister to Mexico; Captain Ames, U. S. Army; Lieutenant Hunt, U. S. Navy; Dr. Dunlap, Mrs. Dunlap, Miss Dunlap, Mrs. Dunlap, Miss Dunlap, Mrs. Dunlap, Miss