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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11.

The New Orleans Bee.

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The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertising strictly within the line of their business and in square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No an advertising to advertising will be stopped until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN 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 carrier themselves.

Auction Sales This Day.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Exc, 48 and 47 Old Levee street, a large assortment of dry goods, domestic; also, sheets, sheeting, embroideries, ribbons, &c.

By E. R. Sykes, at 11½ o'clock, at corner of Tchoupitoulas and Notre Dame streets, fix coffee; also, at 10 o'clock, on the levee, between Lafayette and Gravier streets, first, which will be sold; also, at 12 o'clock on the levee, opposite post 41, Third District, pontoon scows.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on Magazine street, No. 4 printing paper; same place and hour, soap; also, at 10 o'clock, on Feydeau street, No. 76, flour, sugar, bacon, shoulders and sides.

LAW AND ORDER.

The case of the man Lemon, who, after having been treated with great severity, and tarred and feathered at Hendsboro', Ill., was sent over to New Orleans, examined by Mayor MONROE, and found to be a perfectly harmless individual, of irreproachable character, offers a fitting occasion for a few reasonable remarks. In a country governed by law, and especially where the people are their own legislators, there can be but one official and authentic mode of enforcing obedience, viz: by the constituted authorities and legal tribunals. To them the citizens owe absolute and unconditional respect. No body of men, under whatsoever pretext, can rightfully usurp their functions. Irresponsible associations are wrong and indefensible. When they are not only irresponsible, but secret, the danger and the mischief become infinitely magnified. The laws in every conceivable case are adequate to the protection of society, without the officious interference of self-constituted and extra-judicial tribunals.

We are willing to admit that, under very rare and exceptionable circumstances, a disorderly condition of society may occur, which may require extraordinary remedies. The only ground upon which the Vigilance Committees of San Francisco and their action were vindicated was that the authorities of that city had become either utterly incompetent, or grossly and flagitiously corrupt; that crime, fraud and violence stalked abroad unwhipt of justice, insolent and defiant; that the courts had ceased to offer the slightest protection to innocence, and that the worst offenses against society—murder, burglary, theft and arson—escaped with impunity. Citizens of San Francisco, goaded to desperation by these multiplied iniquities, rose almost in mass, and executed summary justice on the miscreants who swarmed in their midst. But it must be borne in mind that the Vigilance Committee of California were the embodiment of a nearly unanimous popular sentiment; that their deeds were not shrouded in mystery; and that after purging the city of the scum with which it was infested, they quietly surrendered their authority and disbanded. There is no parallel to this case in any Southern city, and particularly in New Orleans. Our laws are ample and adequate for purposes of protection and the punishment of the guilty; our magistrates are upright, zealous and faithful functionaries, and are entirely willing, as well as fully capable, of performing their duties as the guardians of peace, order and public safety.

There is in our city at present an organization commonly known as a Vigilance Committee. Who constitute it? who are its members? You know, and those who do are careful to say nothing. We are disposed to believe that this Committee owes its origin to proper and patriotic motives, and that those composing it are for the most part actuated by a laudable desire to rid New Orleans of all incendiary and dangerous elements. The motive is praiseworthy, but the means adopted are censurable. We are in no such desperate strait as to need the services of a Vigilance Committee, nor is our city so completely given over to the machinations of Abolitionists as to require a system of constant espionage for their detection. If there are suspicious characters among us, let them be forthwith made known to the Mayor, the Recorders and the police officers, and we will venture the assertion that through the activity of the authorities they will be speedily arrested, and their character and antecedents become objects of rigorous investigation. This is the only safe and salutary method of proceeding. All secret and clandestine movements are reprehensible. Though begun, it may be, with the best intentions, they are perpetually liable to alarming abuse. Secret committees can be readily converted into engines of intolerable oppression. Private hatred and malignity may wreak a dastardly revenge by secret denunciation, and the most blameless and exemplary citizens may prove a frail defense against avarice, rapacity or revenge. There are always infamous wretches in a community who are prompt to ply the execrable trade of informers, or to levy black mail upon those who are too timid to defy their menaces. An open and avowed Vigilance Committee is bad enough; but an unknown and irresponsible tribunal of this kind is fraught with too much peril to justify the slightest encouragement or toleration.

We perceive that some association of a hundred miners in our sister city of Mobile has elicited from Mayor WITHERS a timely and vigorous proclamation. We subjoin it as an honoring in a condensed form the most terrible argument against all irresponsible and lawless organizations, and trust that hereafter we, in New Orleans, shall be content to confide in the potency of the law, and the fidelity of those who are sworn to administer it:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
City of Mobile, December 8th, 1860.

The feeling of insecurity pervading the minds of many, and which has its origin in the formation of secret and irresponsible associations, induces it proper that I should take counsel with my fellow-citizens. If ever there was a period when it was specially incumbent on every citizen, by precept and by example, to uphold and maintain the supremacy of the laws of our State, now most certainly is the time. We are in the midst of a revolution, and are invoking the sovereignty of our State against wrong and oppression. If we be honest and true, does it not behoove us to magnify that sovereignty, and make it honorable by a strict and conscientious obedience to the laws which have been ordained by that sovereignty? Do these who band themselves together in secret and irresponsible associations, for the purpose of exercising powers delegated by law to the sworn officers of the law, expect to become the confidence of the timid in the ability of the State to preserve order and protect the rights of person and property? Can lawlessness give confidence of safety? Can those who trample under foot the law, in that it proclaims its feeblemen, tend or be intended to increase our reverence for the power from which the law emanates? Fellow citizens, be not deceived, permit not an overexcited zeal in a good cause to blind you to the too common consequences of its evil example. If your laws are defective, within thirty days there will be an assemblage with full and rightful power to remedy those defects. If your laws are not defective, but their administration is in the hands of unfaithful, or weak and incompetent officers, discharge your duty by trying them to resign. The individual responsibility of the members of a lawless association cannot, under such circumstances, be appreciable, but instantly only makes the example more pregnant of evil. It may be a very conservative and rightly-disposed mob, but it is a mob for all that. How soon will it prove to have been the parent of a succession of mobs, each more violent than the preceding, until anarchy prevails, and the fierce instincts of brutal passions transgress no other vision of terror. There is no safety outside of the law. Bring me in conflict with whom it may, I shall discharge my duty under the law and enforce the law. Shall I not have the support of every Southern man, of every good citizen, and will they not evidence their determination to give such support by promptly disbanding all secret and unlawful associations?

J. M. WITHERS, Mayor.

Our readers are due the officers of the steamer J. H. Taylor for a copy of the Governor's Message, which will be found in another column.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.—The U. S. steamship Empire City, S. S. Baxter, commander, from New York Nov. 30th, via Havana 7th inst., arrived yesterday. The following is the list of passengers:

Mrs Newcomb, Mrs Beverly, John H Hunt, Miss Ann Moseley, Miss E L Angell, Mrs Angell, Mrs E Jones, Mrs H Davis and 6 children, Mrs M A Smith, Miss Mary Smith, Mary Hinson, A Durbin, Mary Hinson, S Davidson, J Sidden, T M Dixon, W Smith, J Smith, Mrs Smith, Mrs Smith, J Gibbs, W W Wade and son, W Pethed, H Hick sen, F Jones, Fitzgerald, H Hunt, S Wood, J Somain, R Scott, C Dickinson, Mrs Wood and son.

The Empire City brings specie on freight to S. De Visser & Co., $164,000; Castillo & Hartigan, $12,200; and Jose Sevaiso, $1920.

The steamship Habana, Captain McCombill, sailed yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, for Havana, with the following passengers:

Mrs Lewis Poe, A E Peddar, M Thorn, J H Bailey and child, John Brown, H Rolle, A Cunningham, J Cuthbert, Mrs Cuthbert, D S Power and friend, A Oscanyan, A Commodore, M Lerer, J Irty, S Brooks, Geo Hall, James Cass, W Sandiz, M Schell, H Hinson, Geo Hall, James Cass, W Sandiz, M Schell, H Hinson, Mrs Hinson, Mrs Hinson, Mr Smith and family, Messrs Hinson's and Kempshaw's troupes.

The receipts of cotton for thirty-six hours ending at six o'clock yesterday evening were as follows:

Glasgow, John Bennett	1,000 bales.
Liverpool, Bennett	1,000
Liverpool, Quitman	1,000
Liverpool, Jones	1,000
Liverpool, Stevens	1,000
Liverpool, Ellis	1,000
Liverpool, Wm Thomas	1,000
Liverpool, Wm Thomas	1,000
Liverpool, Wm Thomas	1,000
Liverpool, Wm Thomas	1,000
Liverpool, Wm Thomas	1,000
Liverpool, Wm Thomas	1,000
Liverpool, Wm Thomas	1,000
Liverpool, Wm Thomas	1,000
Liverpool, Wm Thomas	1,000
Liverpool, Wm Thomas	1,000
Liverpool, Wm Thomas	1,000
Total	6,000 bales.

It may be worth while stating that in all the Southern States based form, the Presidential electors, on the 5th inst., cast their votes for Breckinridge and Lane. In New Jersey, four Republican voted for Lincoln and three for Douglas.

Later from Mexico.

By the arrival of the steamship Tuscarora, from Vera Cruz, we have received advices to the 6th instant. The *Trait d'Union* has an elaborate exposé of the situation of affairs in the republic. On the 14th of November the city of Mexico was declared in a state of siege. Miramon put forth a proclamation in which he exhibits the impossibility of resistance, and at the same time announces his determination to defend himself to the last.

The garrison of Mexico was completely demoralized, and desertions were numerous. An effort was making to concentrate the available forces of the Reactionists in the capital, abandoning all other points. The entire strength of the garrison is estimated at about 8000 men, and with 75 to 80 pieces of artillery.

About 10,000 Constitutionalists are on their way to Mexico, and are gradually investing that city. In the meanwhile twenty-five thousand more are gradually proceeding in the same direction, and it is thought that by the 15th of December there will be thirty-five thousand soldiers, with 300 pieces of cannon, engaged in the siege of Mexico.

The robbery of $660,000 deposited with the British legation is confirmed. Robles, three other generals and twenty-seven officers have resigned. The representatives of the foreign powers had assembled at Jalapa to deliberate.

The Constitutional Government, which is now master of the entire republic save Mexico and Puebla, has convoked the electoral colleges for the 6th instant, in order to elect Deputies to Congress, and a President and Judges of the Supreme Court. The primary elections are ordered for the first Sunday in January, 1861; the secondary elections for the third Sunday, and Congress will assemble on the first Sunday in February at Mexico, if the capital is then within the power of the Constitutionalists; otherwise, at such point as may be designated.

A report was in circulation at Vera Cruz that Miramon and his chief confederates were preparing for flight, and were using the money obtained by extortion to enable them to carry their designs into effect.

The following is the list of passengers by the Tuscarora:

Don Manuel Escandon, Col Mendez, Amor, F Fernandez and son, J Gordoso, J Haas, Olivier, Samel, and 4 in steerage.

Consignees per steamship Tuscarora:

Cuervo & Co	$3,000
M. A. de Lizardi & Co	7,000
Arandas Brothers	2,500
Cabalieno & Bassalo	2,000
A. C. Bragiers & Co	1,000
J. W. Zacharie & Co	1,000
Wm. Prehn & Co	500
M. L. Payne	500
Total	$18,000

ARRIVAL OF THE BIENVILLE.

The United States mail steamer Bienville, D. Bulloch, commander, from New York 1st and Havana the afternoon of the 7th instant, arrived at this port at one o'clock, A. M., yesterday.

The Bienville experienced an unusually rough passage to Havana, and was detained at that port twenty-four hours, which accounts for her late arrival at this port.

The Empire City, from New York on the 30th, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 7th, and was to leave at 4 P. M. of the same day. The steamship De Soto, hence on the 5th instant, arrived at Havana at half-past 7 o'clock of the morning of the 7th instant. About 110 miles southeast of Pinas a Louire the ship Ocean Monarch was passed, bound in.

Nothing of importance transpiring at Havana. Freights dull—no action; money very tight; exchange at random rates—4 to 15 per cent premium, North and South United States, and 5 per cent. for sterling; hard steady—no advance; pitch pine boards $31 per thousand.

The following is a list of the passengers by the Bienville:

Miss Coleman, J K Dunham, L O Turnbull, Mrs Hinman and child, Miss M F Elliott, Miss Stewart, Miss Bond, R J Thomson, M Spear, B Spear, S Johnson, W H Elliott, Mr Adamson, wife and child; Jules Martin, Dr Dunham, Mr Dunham and child, Mr Zachelmann, wife, infant and servant; Mrs McDonald, Mr Downing and child, Mrs Harrison, Master Harrison, E Collins, wife and child; Capt Humphreys, Mrs G B Humphreys and two children, R B Tompkins, Mrs Tompkins, Mrs Robertson, Mrs Robertson, Mrs Schenck, Francis Bey, L E Crosby, J F Kenny, A Castro Fernandez, Aponte, Apodoca, Mr Hyde, Mr Tracey, Secretan Malin.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 6th, Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, introduced a resolution providing for a special committee of thirteen so much of the President's message as referred to the present agitated and distracted state of the country. Laid on the table subject to call. The Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE the Speaker appointed the following special committee under Mr. Botsler's resolution to consider the questions connected with the present perilous condition of the country:

Ohio, Thomas Corwin, chairman; Virginia, Wilson; Massachusetts, Adams; North Carolina, Winslow; New York, Humphrey; South Carolina, Boyce; Pennsylvania, Campbell; Georgia, Love; Connecticut, Ferry; Maryland, Davis; Rhode Island, Robinson; Delaware, Whiteley; New Hampshire, Tappan; New Jersey, Stratton; Kentucky, Bristow; Vermont, Morrill; Tennessee, Nelson; Indiana, Dunn; Louisiana, Taylor; Michigan, Davis; Illinois, Kellogg; Alabama, Houston; Maine, Morse; Missouri, Phelps; Arkansas, Rust; Michigan, ——; Florida, Hawkins; Texas, Hamilton; Wisconsin, Washburne; Iowa, Curtis; California, Birch; Minnesota, Windom; Oregon, Stout.

Mr. Hawkins, of Florida, asked to be excused from serving.

Mr. Cochrane, of New York, made a long conciliatory speech, and hoped the House would not excuse Mr. Hawkins. A desultory debate arose, in the midst of which the House adjourned.

THE EFFECT OF LINCOLN'S ELECTION—It is estimated, says the New York *Herald*, that the depreciation throughout the country in the values of flour, wheat, cotton, wool, corn, State securities, railroad and bank stocks, negroes, real estate and other property, since the election of Lincoln, is not less than *two hundred millions of dollars*. Will the Bank Presidents and their friends who signed the call for the Wall street meeting urge the election take this fact into consideration?

WASHINGTON, December 6.—A special dispatch from Washington says Mr. Hamilton will tender his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of February, with a retiring speech, which will, it is thought, effect somewhat the policy of the incoming administration.

Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, arrived here and disposed of his effects, and left Breckinridge, and believes that Kentucky will stand firmly by the Union.

Governor Letcher, of Virginia, is arranging for a commission to South Carolina to urge delay in her action.

It is said that ex-President Tyler, Senator Hunter and W. C. Rives will constitute the commission.

The Union men of Virginia express great confidence in the success of the move.

The Governor of Kentucky is understood to contemplate the same step, and Messrs Breckinridge, Clanton (Unionist) and Crittenden will be appointed a commission. This example will probably be followed by all the border States, including North Carolina, Tennessee and Maryland.

To day the Speaker's warrants on the Treasury in favor of the pay of the members of Congress were presented and refused for want of funds. They will be formally protested. The Treasury has paid about $200,000 to members since the meeting of Congress.

The Chicago Mail Robberies—Over $11,000 Stolen by a Boy.

William H. Hudson, the train-boy on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, has been arrested for stealing from the mail bags $11, 324 75 in notes and drafts, beside a large number of legal warrants. The *Tribune* says that Hudson, who is only eighteen years of age, filled the position as train boy on the train in the capacities familiar to the traveling public, in the sale of newspapers, fruit, &c. and supplying the passengers with water, and it seems has thus enjoyed facilities which he has liberally improved, for robbing the mails, and that, too, in a manner wonderfully well-calculated to screen himself from suspicion, for though mail matter was placed on the route, no one thought of the train-boy.

His detection occurred as follows:

On the night express train due at Chicago on Monday morning, at half-past five, a male detect from that city, the baggage master, Mr. Redd, passed through his car, where the male detective was sitting, and observed that Hudson, as was his custom, was making his bed, he now some letters scattered on the floor. Suspecting all was not right, Mr. Redd went into a forward car, locked the door, and commenced his discovery to the brakeman; both returned to the baggage car, but the letters were gone, as well as the boy.

Hudson was found in the place of the foremost passenger car, and was taken into custody and examined by the conductor and baggage master. On his person were found four letters—one addressed to Col. J. N. Morris, Washington, D. C., one to Henry Kellogg, Hartford, Conn., (both unopened) one to Samuel H. Pearce, (opened) destination unknown, the envelope having been destroyed. I pass opening his trunk to large amount of mail matter was found, the list of which the nearly it exhausts of the *Tribune*.

RICHMOND, Va., December 5.—The six Brookinridge Electors have refused to take advantage of the resignation of the law and declined to vote. The vacancies have been filled, and the vote of the State cast for Breckinridge.

FREE LABOR FOR FREE MEN—*The Friends of Republicanism.*—With the election of Lincoln the Republican party have given practical effect to all four out of the cardinal points in their creed. Free speech, free press, free forum, they must have free labor, and they have at last succeeded in obtaining it, for since the adoption of Lincoln the supply of labor has so far exceeded the demand, that in this city it can be obtained at such slight remuneration as to render it almost literally free.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Brandon Whites, on Friday night, the 30th ultimo, was mortally wounded by pistol shot in the hands of a negro. The negro, the effect of which he died on Sunday morning last. The wounding occurred in the vicinity of Germany's Hotel. A reward of fifty dollars has been offered for the arrest of Mickie. His description and Albert has been arrested as an accessory, and at the time of the shooting Albert was in company with Mickie. Albert has been arrested as an accessory, and at the time of the shooting Albert was in company with Mickie.—*Chicago Leader.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Extra Session of the Louisiana Legislature.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Organization of a Volunteer Military System—State Convention.

BATON ROUGE, December 10.—*Houses.*—Sixty-one members present: Messrs. T. E. Adams and Arthur Arroyo, new members elected to fill vacancies occasioned by the deaths of Messrs. G. R. Miller, of St. Martin, and J. J. Lamothe, of Orleans, sworn.

A resolution was offered that the House employ no free persons of color in any capacity. Laid over.

Mr. Brusle, of Iberville, gave notice that he should renew the motion at the proper time. Afterwards withdrawn.

A joint committee was appointed to inform the Governor that both houses were ready for the reception of his message. Five thousand copies of the message were ordered to be printed, half in English and half in French.

The deaths of Messrs. G. R. Miller, of St. Martin, and J. J. Lamothe, of Orleans, being announced, the customary resolutions were passed and eulogies pronounced.

A resolution was then adopted that a joint committee of fifteen from the House and ten from the Senate be appointed, to which shall be referred that part of the message having reference to the Federal Government, and to report a bill on Tuesday morning. The following members composed the committee:

House—Allen, Berry, Breithaupt, Cage, Jacques, Kilbourne, Lane, of Orleans, Levy, Peck, Wilkinson, Herron, White, Marks, O'Quinn and Bright.

Senate—Goode, Taylor, Hunt, Flournoy, Shadbourne, Hooper, Woolsey, Phillips, Gardner and Talbot.

A resolution was adopted that all resolutions pertaining to Federal matters be referred to a joint committee of both houses.

The following resolution, offered by Colonel Jacques, of New Orleans, was adopted:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the joint committee of both houses, on Militia, prepare and present to the Legislature, on 12 o'clock on Wednesday next, a bill for the organization of a volunteer military system for the State.

The Auditor's report was then read and referred to proper committee.

Mr. Lane, of Orleans, offered a resolution that the Governor call a State Convention at Baton Rouge on the 2d January next, or sooner, if the present or circumstances requiring determined action on the part of Louisiana. The preamble of the resolution urging the election of Lincoln, the hostility of the North, her personal liberty bills, &c., as a sufficient reason.

Fifty thousand dollars were appropriated to defray the expenses of the extra session of the Legislature, and seven hundred and fifty for those of the Presidential electors.

The House adjourned till 12 to-morrow.

Senate.—A Convention bill was introduced by Mr. Taylor and referred to a joint committee.

Mr. Gardere introduced a bill for the organization of the military of the State, providing for its equipment, &c. Referred to Joint Committee.

Dr. Delony offered a bill submitting a proposition for the calling of a convention of the people. Referred to the Joint Committee.

Mr. Moore offered a preamble and resolutions taking ground against the right of direct Texas to vote for a President of the Union which have nullified the Fugitive Slave law.

The announcement of the death of Hon. J. L. Sterling called forth feeling eulogies from Senators Phillips and Taylor.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Extra Session of the Maryland—Extra Session of the Legislature Called.

Baltimore, December 10.—The Governor of Maryland will call the Legislature together for the consideration of the present political crisis.

Activity of Fort Moultrie.

Charleston, December 10.—There is great activity at Fort Moultrie. Its defense is daily rendered stronger.

The Secession Feeling in Florida.

Tallahassee, December 10.—The enthusiasm for secession is daily increasing.

Lincoln was burned in effigy in Fernandina.

Canvass of Southern Senators.

Washington, December 10.—The canvass of the Southern Senators which convened on the 10th, reveals the fact that representatives from Southern States were certain to secede, a large majority considering it too late to save the Union, but thought a new Union would be speedily formed.

Hon. Howell Cobb's Letter to the Georgians.

Washington, December 10.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, has completed his letter to the people of Georgia, containing the most strong sentiments, and scouring all idea of adjustment with the North.

Forthcoming Speech of Senator Douglas.

Washington, December 10.—Mr. Douglas will soon address the Senate, taking distinct ground that secession involves war and all its calamities, and that those engaged in precipitating the cotton States into revolution must confront that fact.

The Secession of South Carolina.

Washington, December 10.—The President has been assured from authentic sources that the authorities of South Carolina will not resist the collection of the revenue, or the occupation of the forts by the United States, during the remainder of his Administration.

Resignation of Federal Officers.

Washington, December 10.—Commodore Shubrick has prepared a letter of resignation to be tendered on the secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union.

Captain Ingraham also retires on the same contingency.

Senator Wigfall declared that Texas would be an independent power within thirty days. Other Texans contradict this.

Impoverished Condition of the Treasury.

Washington, December 10.—The Federal Treasury is in a still worse condition than before. Messrs. Slidell & Co. assert that if Treasury notes are issued they cannot be disposed of at twenty-five per cent. discount.

Senator Benjamin on the Union.

Washington, December 10.—Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, will not make a strong speech in favor of the Union.

Excitement in the Cabinet.

Washington, December 10.—A rumor is current that the Cabinet have been deliberating upon the propriety of the resignation of an unknown quarter, creating quite a sensation here.

Weakness of Constitution.

New York, December 10.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says that the feeling of conciliation is growing more and more prevalent, and that it is rumored that Jeff Davis has received a dispatch from Mr. Lincoln announcing that he is preparing a letter for publication which will give entire satisfaction to the South.

Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, December 10.—In the Senate the standing committees of last session were ordered to be raised.

The House bill passed its first reading.

Mr. Powell's resolution on Federal affairs was called up.

Mr. Bonnet offered Thaddeus Hyatt's memorial praying for the relief of Kansas sufferers. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Later from California—Arrival of Pony Express.

Fort Kearney, December 10.—The Overland Pony Express reached here to day, en route for St. Joseph, bringing San Francisco dates of Nov. 24th.

Gen. J. P. Heaven's dead sents in the United States Senate, against Benjamin Hanrahan's defalcation, and embezzlement, were not prosecuted.

Arrival of a Captured Slaver.

New York, December 10.—The slave bark Cora arrived at this port to-day, in charge of the prize crew of the U. S. sloop of war Constellation.

Advices for Europe.

Cape Race, December 10.—All of the telegraphic dispatches from New Orleans and other cities were passed on board the steamer Africa by the news agent of the Associated Press to-day.

Latest from Buenos Ayres.

New York, December 10.—Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 2d ult. state that provinces has finally been added to the Argentine Confederation.

Commander Page has returned, having completed a survey of the principal branches of the Rio de la Plata, two thousand miles above Buenos Ayres, which he found navigable for the entire country.

Steamboats Flying Cloud Burned.

Memphis, December 10.—The steamer Flying Cloud, from St. Louis, bound for New Orleans, with a full cargo of freight, caught fire last night and burned to the water's edge. There were no lives lost.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, December 10.—The Ohio river at this place continues to recede, with six feet four inches water in the canal, by the mark.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, December 10.—The Flour market is unsettled; sales unimportant. The asking price of superfine was offered at $4, without buyers, and we quote at $4 25; per bushel. Lard is quoted at 8½c. Western Mess Pork closed nominal at $14.

New York Markets.

New York, December 10.—Cotton dull, heavy and nominal; sales unimportant. The sales of Flour include 7600 bbls: at $4 35 to $4 55 for superfine, and 5000 bbls. sales of 200 bbls. at $16 50 to $17 25 for Mess. Lard was dull, while the sales included 400 kegs. at 10½ to 10¾c. per lb.

Steamboats Passing.

Vicksburg, December 10.—The steamer Magnolia passed down at 4 and the John Simonds passed up at 9 P. M. Sunday, the Arago at 7 A. M. and the Asteroid at 10 P. M. Sunday.

Passed by the Canadian.

The steamship Canadian, from Liverpool on the 22d November, and Londonderry on the 23d, brought the following news:

The Prince of Wales had resumed his studies at Oxford.

Fine weather prevailed.

There was considerable excitement in London on the 20th, caused by a report that the Emperor of Russia had quietly arrived in England, and would reach London that afternoon. The railroad stations were besieged, but the story turned out a hoax.

The financial situation underwent an important change on the 21st, an arrangement having been consummated by which the Bank of England lent 1,000,000 sterling in gold to the Bank of France, on security of a deposit of silver to an equal amount. The arrangement has caused a great buoyancy of funds and advance in Consols of 1 to ½.

The London *Times'* city article hopes the arrangement will lessen the prevailing uncertainty in money matters, and lead to an early reduction of the bank rate of discount.

The London *Daily News* says opinions are generally in favor of the measure, but cautions the public against being too sanguine; and shows that as a drain is going on from both countries, this relief may be purchased at the ultimate cost of an increased future difficulty.

The London *Herald's* city article also regards the measure as only palliative.

There were no gold withdrawals from the bank on the 21st.

In the discount market there was a tendency to greater ease. Good bills were taken at a reduction from the bank minimum. The demand at the bank was moderate.

FRANCE—Is now rumored that Count Morny was going to Rome on a special mission, with an autograph letter from the Emperor. It was also stated that Count Persigny contemplated retiring from the London Embassy, to be succeeded by Count Walewski.

The Bourse was quiet. Rentes closed at 70f. 15c.

Castle Rotterstein, near Munich, had been prepared for the reception of Francis II.

A Republican ball was to have been held at Piedmont by France, whether it is with its sanction that Garibaldi signifies an intention to attack Venetia in the spring. The plan staff, which is to lead at Turin, is said to be Italian refugees to get into Montenegro, and raise the population in order to compel the Austrians to keep a considerable force on that side, while the Piedmontese are busy before Venetia.

The Latest News.

LONDON, November 23, 1860.—A dispatch from Naples on Thursday says that Francis II burst a blood vessel yesterday. A steamer arrived with Gaeta for medical assistance.

The Queen, mother and children have left for Civita Vecchia.

A Ministerial change was expected.

The Board of Trade have commenced inquiring into the burning of the steamship Connaught.

The Empress Eugenie is expected to return to France on the 10th of December.

The prohibition against the exportation of iron has been abolished in France.

It is stated that negotiations for the cession of Venetia have commenced.

The Europa with the Africa arrived at Plymouth Friday morning. She was received by a royal salute and visited by the port Admiral and officials. It is expected she will sail for Madeira in the evening.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

From this document we learn that during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1860, and the quarter ending the 30th of September last, 16,395,361 acres of public lands have been proclaimed for sale. During the same period 9,649,471 acres have been surveyed and prepared for market, and 12,060,953 72 acres have been disposed of in the following manner: 2,977,419 80 acres have been sold for cash, yielding $2,621,425 97; 3,379,840 acres have been absorbed by the location of bounty land warrants; 3,037,770.92 acres approved to States under the swamp grants; and 2,665,623 acres under the railroad grants. The number of military bounty land warrants outstanding on the 30th of September last was 74,469, and they will require 8,196,580 acres of the public domain to satisfy them.

We copy the following from Mr. Thompson's Report:

Experience has demonstrated the wisdom and propriety of the recommendations contained in my last annual report: first, that, in a spirit of liberality to all settlers upon unoffered lands, the public lands should be offered, from the date of settlement, within which to make proof and payment; and, second, that it should be made incumbent upon the Executive to offer as public sale, by proclamation, within two years after survey, all the lands that have not been claimed by settlers.

The income from the public lands during four years past has not been so great as was expected. The commercial revulsion of 1857, followed as it was by short crops in most of the new States and Territories, checked emigration, and also the inclusion of capitalists to make further investments. Other causes of the reduction in the revenue. The manner of disposing of the public lands has been made a topic of political discussion; and, in some instances, false impressions have arisen, delaying and delayed giving the proper notice, or making any payments, in the expectation of a donation. Other causes, also, have contributed to retard the progress of the settlement of the public lands. The rapid emigration, they deferred their removal to