

and where they have a right to the protection of the law in the enjoyment of their property, and Congress has the power to give that protection, and it is its duty to do it.

It cannot be denied that this is not the position of the Northern Democracy, at least that portion which are honest Douglas. They deny the power of Congress over the subject, they deny that Congress can exercise jurisdiction so as to give that protection.

Mr. IVERSON—said that very thing in my remarks, but in the other case I referred to the portion of the Northern Democracy, at least that portion which are honest Douglas, has denied the rights of the Southern people.

Mr. BIGLER said the Senator from Georgia could hardly realize how the expression of the righteousness of the Democratic party fell on his ears.

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**Municipal Election in Worcester.**  
Worcester, Monday, Dec. 12, 1859.  
The Hon. W. W. Rice, the Republican candidate for Mayor of this city, was elected to-day by a vote of 1,675—the largest vote ever cast for that office in this city.

**Municipal Election in Boston.**  
Boston, Monday, Dec. 12, 1859.  
F. W. Lincoln, Jr., was re-elected Mayor of Boston to-day, by nearly 1,500 plurality. His opponent, Charles F. Johnson, was elected to the office of Mayor pro tem.

**Election in Newburyport.**  
Newburyport, Mass., Monday, Dec. 12, 1859.  
Mr. Currier, the Citizens' candidate, was elected Mayor of Newburyport to-day, receiving 1,073 votes, against 696 cast for Mr. Coffin, the Republican candidate.

**Election in Lowell.**  
Lowell, Mass., Monday, Dec. 12, 1859.  
B. C. Sargent (Republican) was chosen Mayor to-day, by 313 plurality.

**Election of a U. S. Senator.**  
Franklin, Ky., Monday, Dec. 12, 1859.  
The Legislature to-day elected the Hon. John C. Breckinridge U. S. Senator from this State, in place of John J. Crittenden, by 29 majority on joint ballot.

**Non-Arrival of the Nova Scotia.**  
Portland, Monday, Dec. 12, 1859.  
There are yet no signs of the steamship Nova Scotia, now about due with Liverpool dates of Nov. 30, and Queenstown, Dec. 1.

**Acquittal of Henry Jumpers.**  
Chicago, Monday, Dec. 12, 1859.  
Henry Jumpers, who has been on trial for the last twenty days for the murder of Sophie Wedner, whose remains were found in a barrel at the Hudson River Railroad Depot, in New-York, in the Spring of 1858, was acquitted to-day.

**A Quick Run.**  
Philadelphia, Monday, Dec. 12, 1859.  
The steamer Keystone State, from Charleston, arrived here this afternoon, making the trip from wharf to wharf in forty-six hours. This is an extraordinary feat.

**Post-Office Robbery and Arrest.**  
Annapolis, Md., Monday, Dec. 12, 1859.  
D. Palmer, Jr., from St. Louis, an ambrotypist, robbed the Post-Office at Annapolis, Ga., on Friday, and attempted to fire the building. He was arrested and confessed his guilt. The money and stamps stolen have been recovered. Fulperia in jail.

**Naval.**  
Savannah, Monday, Dec. 12, 1859.  
The United States steam sloop-of-war Iroquois has arrived from New-York.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**  
WASHINGTON, December 11, 1859.  
An anonymous writer in Jersey City, moved by conscientious convictions, inclosed the Secretary of the Treasury \$1,200 on Friday, of which he admitted having defrauded the Government. He said in the note, "If the Correspondent of The New-York Tribune were to mention the affair, it would give me the satisfaction of knowing that 'money had been received.'" This paragraph is inserted to gratify that reasonable request, and as a becoming recognition of so honorable and voluntary a restitution. A dispatch from here to The Herald yesterday, said, "he (the writer above) requests 'the fact of his receipt to be noticed in The Herald.'" It will be seen from the foregoing extract of his original letter, published in The Constitution last night, that this is a small fabrication to gain notoriety. The writer selected the paper through which he desired the acknowledgment made, and which he and many thousands of other think best calculated to secure publicity among the intelligent and respectable portion of the community.

The first week of the session has been consumed, without effecting the election of Speaker. The Pro-Slavery Democracy started out with a clamor, in the hopes of driving their opponents back by intimidation, as they had done on former occasions. Thus far the experiment has not worked successfully, and instead of producing the intended effect, it has resulted in exposing the Opposition forces in a manner which is not only repulsive, but also disgraceful. Mr. Sherman is not a caucus nominee. The outcry raised over the Helper book is a mere sham which would have been furnished by some other expedient, had this been wanting. When Mr. Banks was a candidate in the XXXIVth Congress, the changes were rung on his phrase, "Let the Union slide," although it was notoriously wrenched from its true connection, and willfully distorted from its just meaning. Men who were open Disunionists, pretended to find a cause of exception in that sentence, and denounced Mr. Banks as if he embodied every crime and outrage. Some of the same men are pursuing the same tactics now, forgetting that we have learnt some wisdom by experience, and understand that the Helper's book has been made to flourish so conspicuously as the base of operations in this struggle is a motive behind which has not been fully disclosed. No Democrat has yet arraigned Mr. Sherman upon his record, or for any vote or speech. They know he cannot be assailed for his own acts. What they fear him most for, is his inflexible courage, uprightness, and determination to uncover the corruptions of this Administration. They know that, ever with a packed Committee at the last session, he succeeded in exposing the naval frauds and rascalities, and they feel that if chosen Speaker, until the same country shall see upon the most adequate testimony, how flagrant and enormous have been the abuses and plundering with the connivance, if not the direct knowledge, of those in office. It is to prevent these exposures that the Administration has bent all its energies against Mr. Sherman, though really needing an organization, to pay the public creditors who are now surrounding the doors of Congress. It is the dread of the effect of this inquiry upon the country that has consolidated the party strength, and induced the extraordinary efforts for any possible coalition by which our side might be defeated. The crusade could not be carried on under this banner, and hence the clamor over Helper's book, which is only the scapegoat of the occasion.

bidding, not to vote for Mr. Sherman, although satisfied that there is no real ground of objection against him. Day and night they follow him with exacting persuasion and false statements to begot prejudice, just as they did in the XXXIVth Congress, when others yielded to like temptations and fell to rise no more. Mr. Sherman is an old Whig, free from the gangrene of politics, and irreproachable as a man and as a legislator. If one true word can be said against his integrity, honor, fitness or fairness, he will be withdrawn. Mr. Briggs knows these facts, and yet withholds his vote, and partially at the selfish, if not venal prompting of a few men who, under the guise of his pretended friends, are a crowd of enemies. If his constituents of the public could know who some of these effusions promoters and lobbyists are, as they yet may, astonishment would be excited that they could exert any influence whatever. Mr. Briggs has steadily voted for a Southern man from the start. For that no one pretends to blame him, whether the vote was cast seriously or complacently.

But it is worthy of remark, that while he and others have thus generously manifested that sort of courtesy, not a single Southern member has reciprocated the compliment. Mr. Briggs, at least, is entitled to this mark of civility, and should not be so considered as a man to be honored with even so inconsiderable a share of respect.

While the Democracy have been forward in caring to evade all questions themselves, several of them have openly avowed that if a "Black Republican" was elected President it would furnish a sufficient cause for dissolving the Union. Mr. Curry, of Alabama, repeated this declaration yesterday, though less offensively than others. Mr. Etheridge asked him, directly, if those sentiments were entertained by Mr. Boeck, and he declined answering. He would not have evaded the question as far as possible, and letters have been sent from all quarters approving their feeling. Their desire is to vote, and how they have no reason to speak. It does very well for the minority, who want to disorganize and prevent an election. If the Opposition pursue this course steadily, as they ought to do, it will hasten the result. The Democracy are already fatigued with making speeches which are not answered, and they will get more tired if we keep silent.

**THE FUNERAL OF MRS. WOOD.**  
Yesterday was buried from the house of Fernando Wood, Mayor elect, the remains of his wife, Ann D. Richardson Wood. Seldom has any woman in this country received such honors in burial. Beside the relative and family friends, there were present the Mayor and Controller of the City—the Mayor's office being closed—nearly every member of both branches of the Common Council, most of the higher city officials of all the Departments, and a very large number of other well-known gentlemen. The circumstances of the death were such as to arouse the liveliest sympathy in every generous heart. A woman of rare tenderness and devotion to her husband and her children, and of a highly sensitive organization, she was, on Monday night of last week, for the seventh time, a mother. Reduced to the lowest point of physical exhaustion, the excitement and the triumph of Tuesday were too much for her delicate condition, she sank and died on Friday morning. With the exception of a few hours, her husband was with her through it all. Of her seven children, four, including the youngest, are daughters; the eldest is 19 years old. She was 37.

The funeral was from Mr. Wood's house at Bloomingdale. At 11 o'clock the road for a quarter of a mile each way was lined with carriages. So large was the concourse that but a small portion of those present were able to gain admission to the house. The coffin was of lead, lined with white satin and silk fringe, and inclosed in a case of rose-wood and satin. The dead mother was dressed in merino and satin; flowers were about her, and wreaths of flowers lay upon the case, one surrounding the letters I. H. S., and another the letter W. The plate bore this inscription:

ANN D. RICHARDSON, WIFE OF FERNANDO WOOD, Died Dec. 11, 1859, Aged 37.

She was a member of St. George's Church, Dr. Tyng's, and he, standing on the stairs in the hall, read the wonderful words of the Episcopal service. He also spoke of her in these words:

The present occasion demands that I should add something to this simple service. Truly, here, in the quietness and solemnity of the habitation of whose death we mourn, I feel that I am in the presence of a noble and a generous heart. I do not speak to one, I am sure, whose tenderest emotions of his inner heart are not stirred as by a Divine power, with the sincere wish that the unspeakable consolations of God's goodness and love may be poured out upon the bereaved ones, and may be a source of comfort and strength to all who are afflicted with grief. I feel that I am in the presence of a noble and a generous heart. I do not speak to one, I am sure, whose tenderest emotions of his inner heart are not stirred as by a Divine power, with the sincere wish that the unspeakable consolations of God's goodness and love may be poured out upon the bereaved ones, and may be a source of comfort and strength to all who are afflicted with grief.

The Committee on Schools have distributed 1,380 pairs of shoes to the various recipients of the Department, and the Committee on Fuel have distributed coal amounting to 1,000 tons, and the Board of Education have distributed 1,000 copies of the new edition of the Common School Law, and the Board of Health have distributed 1,000 copies of the new edition of the Sanitary Code, and the Board of Charities have distributed 1,000 copies of the new edition of the Poor Law, and the Board of Correction have distributed 1,000 copies of the new edition of the Penitentiary Code, and the Board of Education have distributed 1,000 copies of the new edition of the Common School Law, and the Board of Health have distributed 1,000 copies of the new edition of the Sanitary Code, and the Board of Charities have distributed 1,000 copies of the new edition of the Poor Law, and the Board of Correction have distributed 1,000 copies of the new edition of the Penitentiary Code.

—Lizzy Wyatt, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who has recently become a subject of some notoriety, a day or two since attempted to evict Mr. Newk of The Advocate, for saying that her performance of "Eve" is a dramatic gem, was strikingly true to nature. Mr. Newk, after warning her that she should not say any more, she sneezed herself to attack him, peevishly as if she was a man, slapped her face prettily severely, when she concluded to desist.

—A passenger who arrived in the Ocean Queen, has stated in Washington that there was considerable feeling of indignation expressed by Southern Americans in Paris towards Louis Napoleon for entertaining Senator Seward, to the exclusion of Southern gentlemen. They propose to dissolve the Union with France.

—John Bloodgood, residing in the city of Philadelphia, and one of its most prominent and public-spirited citizens, but who had retired from active business and very recently returned to an estate with his daughter, while walking in Broadway on Sunday with his son, complained of sudden illness, and was taken to his residence, when he died almost instantaneously.

gotten while these "ables with them. To those dear children—these of her example and course, to reach the excellency—a light to guide them in the memory of her life. To our beloved friend in all the trials of life, which his position and prospects in life may bring upon him, assuredly this memory will be like a lovely star of Eden shining with placid brightness, with our best wishes, and sincere encouragement to him."

Oh beloved friends, what a portion is this! What a portion is this! To die without a Savior! To die without an interest in the blood of Jesus! To die without that blood applied which was shed to redeem us! To die without that glorious assurance which the Word of God gives to the believing soul of life eternal—what is it but darkness, and death, and deep despair! I would entreat you, gathered where we are to-day, to seek a personal interest in that Savior: Let us go from this place, viewing earthly honors still less and less valuable, and heavenly honors still more and more precious and important. Let us go from the house of mourning to-day to the house of joy to-morrow. What will it profit us, if we "gain the whole world and lose his own soul, or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" Soon for each of us will this solemn service be performed.

I would seriously ask myself the question, When I come to lie down in death will it be said of me, "This was a man who was found that tranquil joy which he has felt—that glorious hope which he has entertained? My friends, let each of us consider the importance of having a personal and acceptable interest in Him who has so solemnly said, "He that believeth in me shall never die." May the Father's heavenly kindness rest upon these dear children! And may this house be the abode of increasing peace, increasing holiness, increasing fidelity to Him!

When the services were concluded the procession was formed. It comprised the undertaker; the clergyman; the pall-bearers, Judges Sutherland, Davies, and Roosevelt, ex-Judge Dean, Chas. O'Connor, James Souther, President of the Bank of the Republic, ex-Sheriff James C. Willett, and the Hon. S. P. Russell; the hearse; the family, six carriages; the Mayor and Common Council six carriages; friends in carriages, some hundreds.

The procession was long in forming and it was after 1 o'clock when it started for Trinity Cemetery, at Manhattanville. Though four miles away, the van of procession had accomplished more than half its journey before the rear started. The services at the cemetery were the usual services at the grave.

Then the hundreds of carriages went their way, and the few went back to the household home. And there a sadder sight than the iron-nerved husband, sadder even than the feeble babe, which had been baptized Mary a few minutes before the funeral services began, a little girl was playing and prattling and wondering what it was all about; too young to know that she was Motherless.

FILE IN A COAL YARD IN WORTH STREET.—Last evening a fire broke out in the coal yard of Messrs. Thorp & Co., No. 165 Worth street, and fears being entertained for the safety of the extensive dry goods store adjoining, an alarm was given which soon brought the firemen of the district to the ground. The body of the fire was at the base of a heap of coal upward of twenty feet high, which had been piled against the eastern wall of the dry goods store.

Several powerful streams of water were thrown upon the heap, but without any apparent effect. The steam fire engine "John G. Storns" was finally brought upon the ground, and after working several hours succeeded in quenching the flames. How or in what manner the coal ignited is unknown, although the supposition is that it was fired in some way or other by the heating furnace located against the wall in the subcellar of the warehouse adjoining.

About 2 o'clock in the morning, a week ago to-day, a dense vapor was noticed rising from the same coal pile, and a still alarm given, when our reporter visited the yard in company with a few firemen and policemen. No fire could then be discovered, and the vapor was supposed to arise from the drying of the wet coal that came immediately in contact with the hot wall.

Subsequently, the proprietors of the store were notified, and the furnace was examined, which resulted in a guarantee that there could be no danger therefrom, the wall between the heating apparatus and coal yard being two feet thick. Messrs. Thorp & Co. have sustained damage to the amount of \$400, and are uninsured.

THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Board of Representatives of the New-York Fire Department, composed of two delegates from each company, met at Firemen's Hall, last night, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other business. The annual report of the Board of Trustees, accompanied by the Treasurer's Report, was presented, and we learn therefrom that the Permanent Fund now amounts to \$7,250, which is invested as follows: \$37,000 in bonds and mortgages, and \$250 in Manhattan Bank stock. The last annual report showed a balance to the credit of the Department of \$1,294,48, and since then the Treasurer has received from various sources \$40,221.50, including \$7,500 in bonds and mortgages cancelled. The interest for the same period amounted to \$38,800.16, including \$7,500 converted and \$3,000 invested—leaving a balance in bank of \$1,322.82.

The Committee on Schools have distributed 1,380 pairs of shoes to the various recipients of the Department, and the Committee on Fuel have distributed coal amounting to 1,000 tons, and the Board of Education have distributed 1,000 copies of the new edition of the Common School Law, and the Board of Health have distributed 1,000 copies of the new edition of the Sanitary Code, and the Board of Charities have distributed 1,000 copies of the new edition of the Poor Law, and the Board of Correction have distributed 1,000 copies of the new edition of the Penitentiary Code.