feelings and sense of propriety if I did not take the earliest opportunity to make an apology to this House for the speech to be reported concerning which I took place in this hall yesterday. It was an offence to the dignity, a breach of its harmony and decorum, and for it I tender to this body my regrets and my apology.

Mr. LOGAN, of Ill.—After what has been said by my worthy colleague, I conceive it to be my duty to say to this House that if in the excitement of yesterday I violated any rules of the house, or its dignity, I regret it very much, and hope it will lead to none of my relations with the members of this honorable

Mr. JOHN CHENAWAY, of N. Y.—After this restoration of the *intente cordiale*, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Carried by a vote of 122 to 105, and the House adjourned at a quarter to three o'clock.

Senate.

Washington, Dec. 12.—On motion of Mr. DAVIS a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to wait on the President, and inform him that the Senate was ready to receive communications, in order that he may have opportunity to send nominations and executive business, previous to the organization of the House.

On motion of Mr. BROWN it was resolved to proceed with the election of Chaplain on Tuesday next.

Mr. IVERSON said that he had been misunderstood by the *Constitution* newspaper, in a remark made the other day about the Democratic party, when he said he believed the Democratic party, if not corrupt were at least corruptible. He did not accuse them of complicity or sympathy with JOHN BROWN, but simply wished to say that on the question of territorial rights of the Southern people, a great portion of the Northern Democracy sympathized. This was a vital question to the rights and interest of the South, and on this question he believed that a large portion, if not the whole, of the Northern Democracies are unsound. He believed, and the Southern people believed, that under the constitution they had a right to emigrate to any of the territories with their slave property, and when there have a right to the protection of the law in the enjoyment of that property, and Congress has the power to give such protection, and it is its duty to do it. It cannot be disputed that it is not the position of the Northern Democracy, at least that portion of it who follow DOUGLAS. They deny the power of Congress over the subject; they deny that Congress can exercise jurisdiction so as to give that protection. They say that the power belongs to the people of the territories themselves in their territorial form, and that when a sufficient number of people go into a territory to form a political community, they have complete power to regulate the subject of Slavery as they please, and that neither Congress nor any other human tribunal has power to interfere. He contended that position was unsound.

Mr. BIGLER was surprised to hear the remarks of the Senator from the other day. He thought he did the Democratic party of the North great injustice, for he certainly used strong language, and went on at some length, to say they were as rotten and corrupt on this subject as the Republican party. Mr. BIGLER would tell him that such a declaration had no foundation in fact. Not only have no portion of the Democratic party sympathized with BROWN, in his atrocious attempt upon Virginia, but as little do they sympathize with abolitionism. He was gratified with the Senator's disclaimer, as far as it went, but justice required him to declare that the Northern Democracy had labored day after day in season, and out of season in defence of the rights of the South.

Mr. IVERSON—I said that very thing in my remarks, but in the other case I referred to the portion of the Democratic party which, under the lead of Mr. DOUGLAS, has denied the rights of the Southern people.

Mr. BIGLER said the Senator from Georgia could hardly realize how the expression of the rottenness of the Democratic party fell on his ears. At the North, Democrats were called doughfaces, because they stood up for the rights of the South. There were different opinions among Democrats with regard to the question of territorial rights, and he would not say they would all agree with Mr. IVERSON; but they had no sympathy with the abolition party, and every Democratic paper in the country has denounced JOHN BROWN's raid. His own opinion on this question was this:—we don't claim that the Constitution establishes slavery or prohibits it anywhere, but the Constitution expressly declares, that the States are perfectly equal, and provides that new States shall come into the Union on terms of perfect equality with the old States. It is not denied that the territories are the property of the States in common, and Congress is simply their trustee. It is upon this principle of perfect equality, equity and justice, that those owners have an equal right to the occupancy and use of the territory, so long as its territorial existence remained. He believed the common law of this country, with the fugitive slave law, would afford all the protection the owners of slaves would require in any territory, whenever it is alleged that the territorial Legislature had transcended its legitimate authority to the detriment of private rights, that is a question for the judiciary, and when the judiciary give judgment in such a case, the whole power of the federal government must be employed to carry out the law as defined. It is simply the broad doctrine of allowing the people of a territory to exercise just that authority which they may exercise under the constitution and law; when a dispute arises as to whether they transcend their authority, that is a question not for Congress, but for the courts. Holding that opinion, I dont believe I am an abolitionist, nor those I represent. I dont seek in any way to disturb the rights of my Southern brethren. He could not sit still under such imputations as the Senator has hurled at the Democratic party without telling him that it had been done injustice. The Northern Democracy has stood like a bulwark between the South and the Abolitionist. Break us down at your peril!

Mr FESS was glad Mr. IVERSON had made this explanation. He would give notice that on some convenient occasion he would take something to say on the subject.

After some remarks from Mr. FESS, Mr. JOHNSON (Tenn.) then proceeded to discuss Mr. MASON's resolution, replying to Mr. TRUMBULL's defence of the Republican platform. He denied that Congress possessed any sovereign power over the Territories. Its power were merely those given by the States and Constitution. He asked Mr. TRUMBULL what he would do with the black population when it goes into the Territories? Would he let free colored people who emigrate there have an equal footing with the white population? Let us reduce their theory to practice, and see how it will operate.

Mr. CRITTENDEN explained that it was a mere abstract truth that all men were created equal, but when we come to form governments and organize society, all persons don't have equal rights. The assertion in the Republican platform, as copied from the Declaration of Independence, was merely the enunciation of a great national truth.

Mr. JOHNSON asked him if Arizona were colonized and filled up altogether with free colored people, would he be willing to admit it as a State upon an equal footing with the other States of the confederacy?

Mr. TRUMBULL answered that he did not believe the black and white races could live happily and peacefully together, enjoying equal rights, without one domineering over the other; and, therefore, he advocated the policy of separating these races by adopting a system to rid the country of the black race as it becomes free.

Mr. JOHNSON then proceeded to show whence JOHN BROWN's foray originated, and read extracts from JEFFERSON's works and other documents, showing that both the elder ADAMS and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS contemplated the idea of dissolving the Union. JOHN ADAMS refused to contribute to an institution of learning in a Southern State, because when the Union would be dissolved it would not be in his section.

Mr JOHNSON criticised Mr. SEWARD's Rochester speech. He spoke eloquently on the defence of the Union, and said he would rather see this country involved in hostilities with every country on the face of the earth, than engaged in a civil or servile war. He then went on to denounce JOHN BROWN in strong terms as a horse thief and murderer in Kansas, and he was surprised to hear Mr. DOOLITTLE apologize for him the other day.

Mr DOOLITTLE said he made no apology for justification of JOHN BROWN's acts. The people of the North have no sympathy for his crime, but many sympathize with the individual himself.

Mr. DAVIS reported that a Committee had waited on the President, who had informed them that he would send in an executive communication to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

Mr KILGORE said that on consulting with his friends, he found that they were almost unanimous in a wish to proceed with the ballot in order to bring about organization. The Administration was almost without money as well as without friends, and he wanted to provide for the former. He wished to tell the gentlemen on the other side, that the Republicans will not shrink from the discussion at the proper time. They would debate the question which had been introduced until all parties were satisfied; and he would take the first opportunity to examine the condition of things at the North and South. They had been informed that there would be a dissolution of copartnership. He wished to examine how the account stood and who has been doing wrong.

Mr. MAYNARD said they had been engaged a week and taken only three votes for Speaker. Much of the time has been occupied in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, discussing a question necessarily incident to the attempt to effect an organization. They had seen the bad consequences of neglect of organization in the interruptions and disturbances coming from the galleries, without a presiding officer to preserve order. Under these circumstances, he offered a resolution, that the oldest member of this House, by consecutive service therein, be appointed Chairman till the House elect a Speaker.

Mr KILGORE objected, on the ground that the resolution was not in order. Several other gentlemen also objected.

Mr MAYNARD referred to precedents in support of his resolution, and showed that JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was once appointed chairman till a Speaker could be elected. His proposition was simply for the preservation of the order, dignity, and self respect of this body, while the eyes of a great nation and the world were on the representatives of the people. Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, said it was necessary there should be a comparison of views, while at the same time the order and dignity of the house should be preserved. National men had voted for Mr. BOCOCK, while the candidates of the Republican party was unsupported by members from the Southern States. The latter were standing on a sectional platform, and how could it be expected that a Southerner would give those gentlemen their support. Mr. SHERMAN had signed a recommendation of HAMPER's book, which would stick to him like the shirt of NESSUS. He never could consent to vote for the adoption of the plurality rule. Fusion meetings at the North amounted to nothing. They are a delusion, unless accompanied by corresponding healthful action.

Mr. KILGORE asked him, whether he was not in favor of the majority ruling?

Mr. STEWART replied, he was, but under the limitation of the Constitution.

Mr. KILGORE inquired, whether, if Mr. SEWARD should be elected, the candidate of the Democrats would consider that a sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union?

Mr. STEWART replied, that whenever the Republican candidate would submit to be catechised, that question would be answered on the other side.

Mr. KILGORE said, he has ans vered.

Mr. STEWART remarked, he was not Mr. BOCOCK's organ, and therefore could not say what he would do.

Mr. KILGORE said, if Mr. BOCOCK answered the following questions to his satisfaction, he might vote for him, namely:—Are you in favor of Congressional legislation protecting slave property in the Territories? Are you in favor of popular sovereignty in the Territories? Do you believe it constitutional to admit or exclude Slavery therefrom? Mr. KILGORE was ready to answer these questions to his candidate.

Mr. STEVENS replied, the Democrats were acting on broad national grounds.

Mr. HARRIS proceeded to pay his respects to the newspaper, the *Constitution* of this city, which he said was the house organ of the President. A rumor, he said, emanated in the President and Attorney General BLACK the writing of editorials for that paper. BROWN, whose name appears as editor, was not a relative of JOHN BROWN, who was a truthful and a brave man, but was an imported Northerner, who for several years, was a penny-a-liner of the *Journal of Commerce*, which was started by LEWIS TAPPAN and other original abolitionists, the support of which the Administration purchased by its patronage, and which was also sustained by the patronage of Democratic Postmasters. Mr. BROWN, in 1856, took the stump in opposition to his (HARRIS's) re-election, and made a speech in the town of Merritsville, and the effect of it was, in that largely Democratic town, a majority of 2 4 votes for him (HARRIS)

He emphatically and indignantly denied that he had entered into a combination to elect FOWNEY Clerk and SHERMAN Speaker, as alleged, and vindicated himself from the charge that he had been false to his pledges. He stood by the doctrine of non-intervention, and for that reason objected to the resolution of Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, which reopened the slavery agitation before the organization of the House, and excited the country throughout its length and breadth. He was charged with being actuated by motives of revenge against the Administration, because, it was said, the President would not let him control certain federal patronage. He would reply to the President that he never asked him for the appointment of a single man to office, and only recommend those whom his colleagues had recommended, and he believed they were appointed. The charge was as malicious as it was infamous. In reply to Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, he said, that with him (HARRIS) an organization under this administration was an instrument of tyranny and proscription. He denied that any organization have was a part of his Democracy. He pronounced the Cincinnati platform as affording a test of Democracy but not a Congressional caucus, and what the President can make and unmake

The *Constitution* said he favored the election of FOWNEY as Clerk. He admitted himself FOWNEY's friend. There could be no more effective rebuke of the administration's extravagance, proscription and fraudulent than the election of FOWNEY, who did more than any other man to give Pennsylvania to Mr. BUCHANAN, and who helped in 1856 to place the seal of condemnation of that commonwealth on its old favorite on by a majority of 70,000. He had been challenged to prove the administration guilty of corruption, and when the House organized, he trusted a committee would be appointed to make investigations. There were corruptions in the Post Building and New Bedford property cases, in the supplies for Utah, and in the Paraguay expedition, by which last the government spent millions, and rendered us ridiculous forever. He referred in this connection to coal agencies and post office blanks. As to old JOHN BROWN, there were not a thousand man in the Free States who justify his act of infamy. He had heard nobody object to hanging him He was elected as an independent man. He sympathized with Mr. DOUGLAS, and would not vote for an Administration candidate.

Mr NOELL said that there were men who were resolved upon the final abolition of Slavery, and proceeded to discuss the relative powers of general and State governments.

M. HICKMAN continued at some length in explanation of his position, and then, without taking a vote, the House adjourned.

Mail and Telegraph to San Francisco.

Malloy's Station, Mo., Dec. 12.—The telegraph line is now completed from Malloy's Station on the Butterfield Overland California Mail route. This station is on the Osark Mountains, eighteen miles north of Springfield, Mo., and 200 miles from St. Louis. The operator here will receive dispatches up to the evening of the second day after the departure of the Overland Mail from St. Louis, and send them forward, either direct to parties in California, or to the Eastern end of the telegraph line on the other side, which is now finished for two hundred and fifty miles this way from San Francisco. The dispatches will be telegraphed from that point to their destination. The Overland Mail leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday morning. The distance from St. Louis to Malloy's Station is one dollar for ten words, and ten cents for each additional word.

Municipal Election in Worcester.

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 12.—Our municipal election to-day, resulted in the choice of Hon. W. W. RICE, Republican, for Mayor. The full board of Aldermen elect and a large majority of the Common Councilmen are also on the Republican ticket.

Election of J. C. Breckinridge to the U. S. Senate.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 12.—The Legislature to day elected HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE U. S. Senator from this State, in place of Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, by 20 majority, on joint ballot.

Acquittal of Henry Jumpertz.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—HENRY JUMPERTZ, who has been on trial for the last twenty days, for the murder of SOPHIA WEYMAN, 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.

Post Office Robbery and Arrest.

Augusta, Geo., Dec. 12.—D. PALMER, Jr., from St. Louis, an embezzler, robbed the Post office at Athens, Ga., on Friday, and attempted to fire the building. He was arrested, and confessed his guilt. The money and stamps stolen have been recovered. PALMER is in jail.

Tarrytown Post Office Robbed.

Tarrytown, N.Y., Dec. 8.—The post office here was entered last night by a man named WILLIAM LOUGEE, and robbed of sixty-six dollars. He was arrested and committed to jail.

Acquittal.

Honesdale, Pa., Dec. 8.—ANDREW J. WHITE, who was arrested some two months since in New York, for forgery, and brought here for trial, has been acquitted, the number of ten, were discharged. The following are the names of the lost:—JOSEPH HIGGINS, of Balfax, supercargo; Capt. H. S. BARCROFT, S. FLAHARTY, mate, and three seamen and the steward, al. of Westport; GEO. BROWN, of Jersey; Master LEMMGAN, of Labrador, and Master MORAY, of East Boston.

Loss of the Steamboat Rochester.

Cincinnati, Dec. 8.—The steamer Rochester struck a snag two miles above Madison yesterday, sinking almost immediately. Sixty passengers, who were on board, were saved. The boat, with her cargo, was valued at $35,000, and is almost a total loss.

Latest from Santa Fe.

St. Louis, Dec. 8.—The Santa Fe mails of the 7th and 14th of November reached Independence. But few Indians were seen on the route and those were friends.

Failure.

Boston, Dec. 9.—Messrs. SHEPARD, CLARK & BROWN, book publishers, of this city, have failed.—Their liabilities are about $100,000.

Murder of a Child in Norfolk, Va.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 9.—VIRGINIUS LEONARD, aged eleven years, son of Mr. LEONARD, editor of the *Argus*, of this city, was found murdered to-night in a room at the National Hotel. He had received a deep stab in the neck. The excitement caused by this event is very great. No arrests have yet been made.

Burglaries in Maine.

Bangor, Dec. 9.—Several burglaries were committed in this city, last night, in various stores and boarding houses, and property valued at $700, including four gold watches, was stolen. Two young men have been arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated these robberies.

Another Letter from Mazzini.

The following is a copy of a letter which MAZZINI has addressed to Baron RICASOLI, the Tuscan Minister:—

SIR,—I have been informed that you have in your possession a letter or mine containing a plan of military operations in Perugia, which has given rise to persecutions and annoyances.

Were I to address myself solely to you in your character of Tuscan Minister, it might be sufficent to assure you that the letter in question concerns in no way the affairs of Tuscany; that it does not appeal in the least to the Tuscan functionaries; that it does not threaten either government or people. But I prefer addressing myself to the patriot—to the man who loves to confer with his friends as I do with mine—of the unity of Italy as the only aim and end to be attained by the present movement. In proposing this movement, I mean to indicate the only operation which not only can accomplish the object in view, but also of saving Tuscany from an inevitable restoration. You profess to know as certain fact, (which is far from proved as yet,) that King VICTOR accepts the fusion of Central Italy; and that the acceptation since the treaty of Villafranca is equivalent to a declaration of war you have too much perception not to behold. The revolution must be extended, or it is useless; localized it becomes powerless. Central Italy is lost if it does not at once fix its basis upon a foundation as sure and strong as that of the government. The elements which compose the strength of Central Italy are condemned to disunion, the two columns commanded by Gen. ROSSETTI threaten mutiny, if nothing be done to prevent it—a very natural thing to happen with volunteers from Ombria, the March of Ancona and Venice, who fight with enthusiasm, if, instead of being soldiers of Parma and Bologna, they were fighting for their own rights. Revolution which does not press forward the cause, can only serve to retard it by many years; and the elements which compose the strength of Tuscany are undermined by discontent, which originates in a great measure from the duke's party. By throwing the volunteers into active service, they would remain steadfast with the hope of promotion—by keeping them unemployed they will ferment—they do ferment—and one of these days they will give the signal of civil war. Our lateness is waiting for this result, in order to be able to cry out to Europe—Behold!

The election of GARIBALDI as active chief would be accepted with enthusiasm, and if that activity so universally desired be withheld much longer, it will give, as you well know, fresh cause of discontent to the regular militia. Before the retaking of Perugia, Rome herself, compelled at present to remain quiet, will rise—the soldiers forming the outposts of the Pontifical army will join our columns—and between Perugia and the Abruzzi there is nothing to resist us. Eight or ten thousand men, with the name of GARIBALDI, and the movement in Sicily, which has been prepared for a long time, and ready for explosion at a moment's notice, would become the insurrection of the whole State. The insurrection of the State would swell the movement in Italy to such proportions that its chiefs would be entitled to treat on terms of equality, as from power to power, for the glorious motto being the King of Sardinia once more upon the field of action.

Europe cannot take one sense without bringing upon herself a war with the whole of Europe, Germany, Russia, England.

These things I should have told you, and all men who have been chosen to rule the country, if, just at of leading to his enemies and forcing us to abandon the country, you had been led to look upon us as men who love Italy, and for the past thirty years have been endeavoring to elevate her in every manner of unity without which she will be lost once more.

The proposition I now make may be considered as impudent, but cannot be considered guilty. I have sought to other aim than unity. It is for this aim that I have fought so long. I have always been, and ever shall be, unfaithful in principle before anything. Thus, when you may remember the wish made years, but still acknowledge that my end is too proud to stoop to falsehood.

I speak thus for myself, when I say that the possession of exiles is a shame and reproach to Europe, and will injure the cause beyond all reparation. Three exiles have risen since Villafranca for the sole purpose of disturbing the internal government of the country, which they admire, and which is necessary to enter its respectability in the eyes of Europe, but merely in the hope of bestowing an equal energy imparted to the external relations of the government, for I am sure that the Europeans will be true, and our task is to prevent it, without any foreign or forced and top-sical help. Great numbers of volunteers have enlisted, more would do so were it not for the persecutions to which they are subjected.

I have felt the necessity of telling you these things and of appealing to you the feelings of the man who loves Italy and nations union rather than his life. Believe me, signor, yours obliged,

GIUSEPPE MAZZINI.

CALIFORNIA AFFAIRS

Seven Days Later Intelligence.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

Return of General Scott.

The steamship Atlantic, from Aspinwall, Dec. 3d, arrived at this port last Monday, bringing $1,869,479 83 in treasure, and San Francisco dates of the 21st of November. We are indebted to WELLS, FARGO & Co., for news favors.

LIEUTENANT-General SCOTT and staff came passengers in the Atlantic. His return was entirely unexpected, and no demonstration was made upon his arrival. He came directly from San Juan, making no stay at San Francisco, nor communicating anything with regard to the results of his mission. It is said, however, that he has made arrangements which will prevent any collision until the two Governments have concluded their negotiations.

Judge TERRY has been indicted in San Mateo county for fighting a duel with, and killing Senator BROMERICK.

The Lid LOUISA PAULLIN, who ran off on the steamer Uncle Sam with GEORGE SERVIS, had been brought back on the Golden Gate. She was transferred from one steamer to the other at Acapulco. There was a great excitement among the crew of the Uncle Sam about the matter, and considerable talk was made about lynching SERVIS.

The BROMERICK Engine Co., No. 1, of San Francisco, purposed forwarding to New York, by the steamer of Dec 5th, a bust of the late Senator BROMERICK, together with a copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Company, when its name was changed from that of Empire, No. 1. The pedestal are to be placed in an elegant frame, and the whole is intended for a present to Howard Engine Co., No. 34, of New York city, to which organization Mr. BROMERICK belonged, at the time of his departure for California.

A horrible murder and suicide had been committed at New Westminster. The *British Colonist* states that the town had been for a day or two in great excitement on account of the murder of three Italians by a Mr. CROTE, and she was heard to say the brain of a Mrs. CROTE, and she was heard to say would invalidate the patent. The Court only partially meet the point as to the ownership of the minerals, but substantially give the gold as well as the land to Col. FREMONT, and clearly decide that private grants of land are not open to the public to search for minerals.

Accounts from Carson Valley say that the election on the 18th ult., for Delegate to Congress from Nevada territory, resulted, as far as heard from, in the unanimous election of JOSIE J. STEWART. The *Territorial Enterprise*, published at Geneva, says a rich silver lode, supposed to be a continuation of the Comstock vein, had been discovered just East of that place, and a stampede of the entire population of Geneva and Carson Valley had taken place.

A steady trade was doing at San Francisco, but transactions were confined to small one, without change in rates. Money comes in sparingly from the country, and the remittance by the steamer of the 21st would be light. Gold bars were scarce and high.

A dispatch from San Francisco to Gilroy, six hours later than the mail dates, says that "the cargo of the barque Comet was sold at auction to day (15th), and high prices were realized for black tea, the range being from 40 to 75 cents. The sugars and rice did not meet the views of importers. The demand for merry for the steamer of to morrow continues good and bars are scarce and high.

The Arizona correspondent of the *Republican* says: "Advices from Sonora state that Capt. EWELL has met with complete success in his interview with Governor PESQUEIRA, the latter agreeing to allow Capt. STORE to continue his survey without interruption. He also states that PESQUEIRA has resigned in favor of the JUAREZ Government, and refers the whole matter to the latter for confirmation. Capt. PORTER celebrated the event by a ball on board the St. Mary's, in the harbor of Guaymas, and there was a general rejoicing among the Americans at the result.

FUNERAL OF MRS. FERNANDO WOOD.—The funeral of MRS. FERNANDO WOOD, was attended od Monday morning by Mayor TIEMANN and the members of the City Council, who, at half past ten o'clock proceeded in carriages from the City Hall to the residence of the Mayor elect, in Bloomingdale. When they reached the house there were fully five thousand persons in and about it, most of whom were members of political organizations which had done service in Mr. WOOD's behalf, in the late campaign, and charitable and other societies which sympathized with him in his affliction. One club present, the "National Volunteer Association," wore, besides the usual badge of mourning, a white rose and green leaves, emblematic of the truth and purity of the deceased. Among the prominent personages, officials and others present, were—Mayor TIEMANN, General Superintendent PILSBURY, ex-Chief of Police MATSELL, Col. ALEXANDER BING, THOMAS W. MORAHON, Judge RUSSELL and lady, Dr. SAYRE and lady, Police Commissioner BAILEY, Gov. P. G. MOLONY, Mr. J. B. AULD, D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk to Common Council; CHAS. T. MCCLENNAHAN, Clerk to Board of Councilmen; HENRY ABOULARIUS, A. V. STOUT, WM. COVENTRY, H. WARDELL, Hon. JOHN WHEELER, Member Congress; Hon. RICHARD SCHELL, Hon. JAMES GREEN, Hon. JAMES J. ROOSEVELT, Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, Hon. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, ex-Sheriff WILLETT, JAMES T. SOULTES, CHARLES O'CONNOR, STEPHEN P. RUSSEL, JOHN M. HARRINGTON, JULIUS JOHNSTON, a number of ex-Aldermen and Councilmen, and a majority of the acting members of the Common Council.

At 11 o'clock, Rev. Dr. TYNG proceeded to read the burial service of the Church of England, and afterwards to deliver an impressive address. He alluded feelingly to the loss so recently sustained by the family of deceased, and prayed that God's love might be the comfort of the desolate household. He had for ten years known, in his pastoral capacity, the character of deceased, and felt himself justified in speaking of her as a woman of sure truth and devotion, and a bright example to her family. Her last request was that her infant might be dedicated to God, a request which was complied with that morning. She was, he said, a model wife and mother, and whose loss left a void in the domestic home which nothing else could fill. During all his long acquaintance with her, he (Dr. TYNG) had only learned to respect her more and more, for her eminently christian virtues, and these virtues had left their marks in the lives of her children. To the bereaved husband, her memory would be, amid the cares of office, like a placid evening star, leading him on to an imperishable inheritance. He concluded by an earnest exhortation to his hearers to ask themselves "what shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world, but lose his own soul," and prayed that the love of God might on this sad occasion comfort the afflicted, and sanctify them for a better inheritance.

After the conclusion of the burial services, the friends were allowed, one by one, to pass through the room, and gain a last view of the deceased. This occupied over an hour and a half. At two o'clock, the procession was formed in the following order:

Lewis H. Lent, Undertaker,
Rev. Stephen H. Tyng D. D., and other Clergy in Carriages.
Pallbearers.

A. V. Williams, M. D., and others in carriages.	
PALL BEARERS.	
Hon. Josiah Sutherland,	Hon. James J. Roosevelt,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Hon. Gilbert Dean,
James Soulter, Esq.,	Charles O'Conner, Esq.,
James G. Willets, Esq.,	Stephen P. Russell, Esq.
THE BEARERS.	

Six carriages with mourners.
Carriages with the Mayor and Common Council of New York.
About five hundred carriages with ladies, Members of Congress, Judges, and other friends of the family.
Carriages with the National Volunteer Association.
Citizens on foot to the number of about 5,000.

The body was interred in Mr. WOOD's family vault, in Trinity cemetery, after the usual services at the grave, which were performed by Rev. Dr. TYNG.

The Big Trees of California.

A correspondent of the San Francisco, Cal., *Pacific*, of Nov. 4, gives the following interesting account of some of the forest giants found in California:—

The "Big Tree Grove" contains about a hundred of these monsters, which have arrived at a good degree of maturity, besides great numbers of others of the same species, of all sizes, from the smallest sapling upwards. There are also other kinds of trees interspersed among them. The whole area occupied by the grove is about fifty acres. The land is "claimed" by the owners of the hotel, and great care is now taken to prevent the ravages of fire, which heretofore has damaged many of them, and from the attacks of human vandals who, if permitted to do so, would soon destroy the most important of them by cutting them, and carrying off specimens of bark and wood.

Sallying out from the hotel to see the wonders of this place, the visitor naturally first examines the enormous stump of the tree near the house, which was cut down by successive hands in ten years ago. This was the one first seen by Dowe, the hunter, the original discoverer of the grove. The stump is now enclosed within carved walls, the top having been smoothed off like a floor, for dancing purposes, and is surrounded by a row of seats. Here the All-Saints-ians once gave a concert to fifty persons, all of whom with the performers, occupied the stump at the same time! On one Fourth of July, also, thirty two persons (four sets) danced a cotillion upon it at once, without incommoding others. I measured off the dimension of it, and found it to be ten good paces, although the top is about six feet above the ground and the bark has been taken off. The stump is sound to the core.

It required no little ingenuity, as well as persevering labor, to fell this enormous denizen of the forest. It could not be accomplished with axes. How then, think you, it was done? By boring a series of holes completely around it, from circumferences to centre, with augers of upwards of fifteen feet in length, made for the purpose. But when the trunk had thus been severed, so plumb was the tree that it would not fall. After trying in vain various expedients to topple it over, at length a large tree of another species standing near was felled against it, but still it stood. A second resort of this kind finally succeeded, and the noble monarch of the woods yielded, and bowing his head, prostrate, with a crash that resounded like a thousand thunders among the mountains, and shook the solid ground like an earthquake—the huge trunk breaking in several places like a pipestem. Five men were engaged for twenty-five days in this infernal work. If their names could be ascertained, they ought to be inscribed on a pillar near, enclosed in a black border, and thus be held up to the execrations of all the visitors to this spot!

A portion of the trunk still remains near the stump, and the top of it, as it lies horizontally, reaches above the eave of the house. It is ascended by a flight of steps, twenty six in number, and nearly perpendicular. A man looks like a pigmy standing beside it. At a little distance, a double bowling-alley has been constructed on another portion of the trunk, which has been cut down flat for the purpose.

Leaving the immediate neighborhood of the hotel, the visitor is conducted next through the adjoining grove, by a path that has been so constructed as to take him near to all the remarkable members of the group. This is "the grand tour." The trees have all received more or less fanciful names, which are posted upon them, either inscribed on tin plates or marble tablets. Their height and circumferences is also given. I have not space for a particular description of each tree, and will therefore select a few as specimens

"The Sinner's Cabin" is 309 feet high and eighty feet in circumference, tapering very gradually. It has an opening in the trunk 40 feet high and 17 feet wide. "The Three Graces" are beautiful specimens, a growing from a second root, very straight and perfect, being 260 feet high, and having no limb within 200 feet of ground. "The Old Bachelor" is a fortum object, 69 feet in circumference, and about 300 feet in height, with a very rough bark and forbidding appearance. "The Hermit" stands alone, 220 feet high, remarkably straight and symmetrical, and 75 feet in circumference. "Moronia" is a most striking object. It is three hundred and fifty feet in height, is of one hundred and seven in circumference, or more than thirty-two feet through. It is the largest, perhaps, standing tree in the grove. It has been carefully estimated that it would make seven hundred and twenty-five thousand feet of lumber, or enough to load a large ship! It leans so that the top is about 40 feet out of the perpendicular, and hence it should have been named "The Leaning Tower." What an enorm us weight must be supported by the limb, if the tree stands. It seems to be perfectly sound and vigorous.

Besides these, there are "The Husband and Wife," standing near together, and affectionately inclining towards each other; "The Old Maid," stiff and prim, with a cone-like mass of foliage near the top; "Gen. Scott," "Gen. Jackson," "The Empire State," "Vermont," &c., are all very remarkable. "The Family Group" consists of the father, mother and twenty-four children. The latter were blown down many years ago. The fallen trunk is 110 feet in circumference, and the whole tree must have been four hundred and fifty feet high. There are 300 feet of the length remaining, and at the point where the body was broken it is 40 feet in circumference. It is hollow, and might contain room apparently to quarter a regiment. Visitors make their egress through a hole in the side (except ladies with hoops) and they emerge very furbish in ludicrous illustration of the way people sometimes "creep out of a knot hole," or recede from a false position. Half the prostrate trunk is embedded in the earth, and there is a never failing pool of water standing in at one point, fed by a living spring. The mother in this group is a stately dame, 91 feet in circumference and 347 feet in height. The children are all of age, beyond question, and large enough to speak for themselves yet.

The most melancholy object in the grove is the dead trunk of a large tree still standing, from which the bark was stripped a few years ago by some speculators, to be carried to the Atlantic States and Europe for exhibition, but it was a losing venture, as nobody would believe it to be from a single tree.—The whole was pronounced a humbug, or Yankee trick, and a large portion of the heavy expense incurred was a dead loss. No one can pity the unlucky speculators, who ought to have been hung up on the highest limb of the tree thus barbarously mutilated. Stagings were erected around the trunk, which still stands, and the bark was removed in sections, to the height of 116 feet. The tree is 345 feet high and 78 in circumference. I walked around it at the roots, as near as I could get to the trunk, and found the distance 350 paces. The bark was in places nearly two feet thick!

I will only speak of one more, "The Horseback Ride." This is the fallen trunk of an old tree, which is hollow, but with a perfectly sound shell. Through this I rode on horseback, a distance of 75 feet, without difficulty, and saw others do the same. The horse was of ordinary height, belonging to a visitor. This gives, perhaps the most impressive idea of the vast size of these enormous natural wonders.

Honors to Irving's Memory.

At a meeting of the New York Historical Society on Tuesday evening, resolutions, expressive of deep sorrow at the loss recently sustained by the literary world in the death of WASHINGTON IRVING were passed, and appropriate remarks made by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE and others. Mr GEO. BANCROFT the Historian, made some eloquent and feeling remarks, adding his testimony to the genial and beautiful character of him whose loss they deplored, and concluded as follows:—

As an historian, IRVING stands in the front rank. His life of COLUMBUS has all kinds of merit—research, critical judgment, interest in the narrative, picturesque description and golden style; exquisite in the melody of its cadences and its choice of words. His life of WASHINGTON, which is still dear to the American people, is a marvel. No one has so painted the father of his country to the life; modestly disclaiming great extent of original research, he has yet added much that was not known before. But what distinguishes him is the grace and facility of his movement. He writes American history, as it were, by the aid of special or divine aids; he takes with him a charm that never fails; a clear, impartial judgment, and an unrivaled keenness of insight into character. He may err in minor details, but never in the general effect. No one has drawn so true, and touching, and vivid a picture of WASHINGTON in his retirement as IRVING, who published it while suffering prostration of the nerves, a deep sense of sorrow, and that attack of asthma which harassed him to the last.

But yet it be forgotten that IRVING was a native of our own New York. Like CHAUCER, and SPENSER, and FOX, and GRAY, his birthplace was in the heart of a city. Among the Greeks, when a victor returned from the Olympic games, the citizens of his own home demolished the palace their own: went out to welcome; in return, and would even break down the walls, to receive him in greater triumph.—Our IRVING has received in our gates of life, and came off the conqueror; by love from the long home. On the anniversary of winter days we have surrounded him with flowers, and laid him among his kindred, and his spirit is in flight, has been borne upward on the affections of countless multitudes. Now, what shall we do here to mark for him our veneration and love? He gave to this city of merchants fame throughout the world of letters. Without, then, the merchants of New York raise to his memory a statue of purest marble? It would be the payment of a debt to his fame, a just tribute to his virtues, a lesson to the rising generations. Fathers then might have their sons to gaze on his lineaments, and say, "There is the man who during more than 50 years employed his pen as none other could have done, and in all that time never wrote one word that was tainted by suspicion, nor one line that was not as chaste and pure as the violets of Spring."

Postal Arrangements with the United States

A short time ago we announced the conclusion, by Postmaster General SMITH, of an important postal arrangement with the United States Government. We are now happy to have it in our power to add that this arrangement has received the ratification of the Imperial Government. Mr. SMITH, as we announced at the time, went to England to bring this about, and his success has been as great there as it was at Washington. Under the engagement entered into, we are to carry the Western United States Mails, between Detroit and Liverpool, via Portland, in winter, and via Riviere du Loup in summer. The Eastern section of the Grand Trunk Railroad thus becomes of greater importance than had been anticipated; there will be a saving of time by using the railroad, instead of the steamers between Quebec and Riviere du Loup

Canada is to receive the full ocean rate on the Western United States correspondence, for the service she is to perform; while she foregoes the inland rate of postage upon it, as do also the Americans the internal postage on Canadian letters, between Portland and the Province line. The Americans are to have between the Cunard and the Canadian lines of steamers, a bi-weekly communication with Europe. The United States mail is are to leave Chicago on Thursday mornings; and on reaching Detroit the same day, they are to be transferred to the Grand Trunk Railway, by which they will be carried to Portland on Saturday morning, in time for the sailing of the steamer. Letters between Liverpool and Chicago will be carried in twelve days by this route. Special trains will leave London on Wednesday, and not on Tuesday, as heretofore; and the mails will be shipped at Cork during the Winter. By this arrangement there will be a saving of a day.—*Toronto Leader.*

Abolitionist Tarred and Feathered.

The Savannah *Republican*, Dec. 2, reports that one SAWALL H FISK, a shoe dealer in that city, was tarred and feathered by certain chivalrous Georgians on the previous night—his offence being the utterance of Abolition doctrines. The *Republican* describes the scene as follows:

SAWALL H. FISK, a dealer in boots and shoes, on Market square, of several years standing, has been the object of suspicion for some time, in consequence of his known Abolition proclivities, which he has taken, as we are informed, some trouble to make known to our slave population. His latest acts are, enticing negroes into his cellar at night, and reading them all sorts of Abolition documents, and last Sunday night was devoted especially to the history of the life of JOHN BROWN, and a general exhortation upon the institution of Slavery and the advantages of freedom. These facts, as we hear, were sworn to before a Justice of the Peace by his nephew and his clerk; and coming to the ears of some parties who have constituted themselves a quasi vigilance Committee. Mr. FISK's store, over or in which he sleeps, was visited, and he was called out and gagged before he could make either notes or resistance. He was then placed in a carriage, and driven a short distance from the city, where the application made to his naked person. He was then left to find his way back, as best he could. He first appearance near the limits was near the hospital, where he came in sight of a watchman, who was so alarmed at the sight that he gave a spasmodic jerk to his rattle and took to his heels, not willing to face so dreadful an apparition. A reinforcement, however, was here enough to approach him, when he was conducted home, the most pitiable object it is possible to imagine. Not a spot of his skin was visible, and his hair was trimmed close to his head.

A Most Heartless Trick.

About two weeks since, says the Rochester *Democrat*, an elderly German, residing in the town of Irondequoit, determined to part with an old cow which had been so long in his possession that she became useless. Her debility was so extreme that she had lost all appetite for her food, and