THE SUN.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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The Latest News

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

The House Military Committee to-day voted to report the bill creating the grade of general in the army of the United States. The pay is increased over that of the lieutenant-general one hundred and thirty dollars per month. There is no increase in allowances or commutations of any kind. It is understood that if the bill is passed General Grant will be nominated for the place. This will leave the Lieutenant-Generalship vacant, and it is expected that General Sherman will have it.

The report of Senator Sumner's printed speech, upon the Constitutional Amendment, commenced in the Senate on Monday and continued to-day, will fill forty columns of the Washington GLOBE. It has attracted a great crowd to the Capitol. Fred. Douglass listened to it yesterday in the gallery set apart for colored people.

It should be stated that in making the arrangements for the obsequies of the late President Lincoln, on the 17th inst., it was ascertained that the Hall of the House of Representatives will accommodate only twelve hundred persons. Each member of the Senate and House will be entitled to five tickets only for distribution. This number will fill the centre hall, and no other persons excepting those holding tickets will obtain admission to the Capitol building on that day.

The United States Consul at Rotterdam, in a dispatch to the State Department, dated Jan. 10th, says the cattle plague is still on the increase in Holland and has extended to the province of North Brabant.

Official notification has been given that all orders heretofore issued requiring that transportation shall be furnished to furloughed soldiers, are revoked.

The Pacific Railroad Directors and Commissioners who have recently been holding a Convention in this city, left Washington for New York to-day, where they will again convene for practical business, the meeting here being only for the purpose of obtaining and comparing views with the officers of roads connecting with the Union Pacific.

This morning, in the Criminal Court, District Attorney Carrington said he had been requested by one of the counsel for General L. C. Baker to ask the Court to postpone the sentence until the other indictments against him are disposed of. Judge Fisher replied he thought that was the better course. It will probably be towards the last of the term before the other indictments are tried.

A rather warm personal debate occurred in the House yesterday between Mr. Gunnell, of Iowa, and Mr. Rousseau, of Ky., in relation to a remark of the latter that if he was arrested on complaint of a freedman, and brought before any officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, when he got free he would shoot the negro. Nothing came of the matter but words.

It is believed the Committee on Elections have agreed to report in favor of Col. Washburne, the contestant for the seat occupied by Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana.

It is known that many persons render their receipts to the officers of Internal Revenue on a gold basis, but pay their taxes on these amounts in paper, and that while bonds of railroad companies held by citizens in this country are taxed, the foreign holders of such securities are exempt. Mr. Morrell of the Ways and Means Committee, has prepared a bill to remedy these defects, and it will probably be passed to-morrow.

Secretary McCulloch, in sending to the House to-day, the report of S. S. Hays, of the Revenue Commission, upon the property in public funds and income therefrom, the financial system, the creation of a sinking fund, and taxation in general, says, in an accompanying letter, that Mr. Hayes' views are ably and clearly presented; that although he cannot concur in his conclusions, yet it is due to that gentleman that his report should be carefully considered by Congress.

The number of applicants for admission to the President on Monday was fully as large as usual. The door was opened for a general reception at eleven o'clock, in order to give as many as possible an opportunity of having an audience. Among those who were early admitted to an interview were Senators Lane, of Kansas, and E. D. Morgan, of New York, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, J. Wentworth, of Illinois, and other members of Congress.

The commission for the trial of Raphael Semmes, the notorious rebel pirate, has not yet been organized, and no time has yet been fixed for the commencement. The delay is said to be occasioned by some diversity of opinion in official quarters as to the charges and specifications on which he is to be tried. It is not probable that he will be tried on the charge of piracy. The are some nice questions involved which require that the case should be treated with deliberation.

Hon. John W. Forney delivered a lecture this evening, before the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union League. Letters were received and read from General Meade and General Geo. H. Thomas. During the delivery of the lecture General Grant entered the hall, and was received with immense applause. Col. Forney spoke for about an hour, reconnting the services rendered the country by the soldiers during the rebellion. Mr. Forney, in the course of his address said—

The objects setforth in the preamble to your Constitution, are the employment of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors; the equalization of the bounties of the soldiers of 1861 and 1862, with the bounties paid to those enlisting later in the war; provision for the widows and orphans of your fallen comrades, and for the speedy settlement of their claims; to extend to members who by sickness or other misfortunes are prevented from pursuing their avocations, such aid as will alleviate their great suffering. Although my name appears as one of the corporators in what is intended to be an organization for the establishment of a grand Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at the National Capitol, I have believed that it would be consistent to confide the management of such an institution at this point to the brave men who have earned the confidence of their fellow citizens in civil life. Liberally encouraged by the people, there ought to be founded at the city of Washington a complete and comprehensive National Benevolent Society. With these views, anticipating this occasion and thinking I would be doing far more good than by pronouncing a dozen such lectures as that you have heard, I appealed to several of my friends for assistance, and I have great pleasure now in stating that I am authorized to pay over to your Treasury the sum of $2,250, to be appropriated for the object set forth in your Constitution.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Thirty-Ninth Session.

Senate.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to authorize the appointment of a diplomatic representative to the Republic of Dominica.

Mr. Willey, of W. Va., offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary, to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to provide for the payment of loyal citizens of lately rebellious States, for quartermasters stores taken from them and used by the army of the United States, so as to place such claims upon an equality with those of citizens of loyal States.

The morning hour having expired, the joint resolution to amend the Constitution was taken up.

Mr. Doolittle presented as a substitute for the proposition before the Senate, a joint resolution to amend the Constitution by basing representation upon the number of voters in each State.

Mr. Sumner resuming the floor on this subject, began with the consideration of the American idea of republican government, and passed in review the public acts of the States at the adoption of the national Constitution, showing that they had refused to recognize any exclusion from the elective franchise on account of color or race. He then took the constitutions of all the States, and showed that with the exception of that of South Carolina, in none of them appeared the word white. Mr. Sumner next proceeded to give what he styled the American definition of a republican government. First,—That all men are equal in rights, and secondly, that governments derive their power from the consent of the governed. Referring to the only objection that might be brought against this, founded on the temporary recognition of slavery at the adoption of the Constitution, he reminded the Senate, first, that our fathers did not recognize slavery as a permanent part of our system. Secondly—That the slave was always regarded, legally and politically, as a part of the family of his master. Thirdly—That by the acts of Continental Congress, and by all the State Constitutions except that of South Carolina, all distinction of color was discarded in determining the elective franchise. Such was the understanding at the adoption of the Constitution; such was the declared meaning of our fathers. Mr. Sumner then proceeded to consider the actual character of the rebel States. Examining the census tables, he showed that there were 3,600,000 colored persons now suffering under the tyranny of taxation without representation. If looking at these States together the duty of Congress seems clear. It becomes clearer even when we look at them separately. Take Tennessee for instance, which disfranchises 283,079 citizens, being more than a quarter of its whole population; thus violating a distinct principle of republican government. How can this State be recognized as republican? This question is easier asked than answered. But Tennessee is the least offensive on the list. There is Virginia, which disfranchises 549,019 citizens, being more than a third of its whole population, and so with other States. A republic is a pyramid, standing on the broad mass of the people as a base; but here is a pyramid balanced on its point. To call such a government a "republic" is a mockery of sense and decency. It is difficult to classify these States. They are aristocracies or oligarchies. Here Mr. Sumner quoted the following remarkable sentence of Mr. Hallam defending an aristocracy: "We might better say that the distinguishing characteristic of an aristocracy is the enjoyment of privileges which are not communicable to the other citizens simply by anything they can themselves do to obtain them." This, he said, aptly described an aristocracy of color. He next adverted to the duty of Congress to interfere by legislation. This he traced to two sources—the guarantee clause, and the constitutional amendment, concluding this part of his argument by declaring that the victory which overthrew slavery has carried with it all those glosses and constructions by which this wrong was originally fastened upon the Constitution. This brought Mr. Sumner to the consideration of the ballot, which he called the only sufficient guarantee, being in itself peacemaker, reconcilier, schoolmaster and protector. Aye, sir, said the Senator, the ballot is the Columbiad of our political life, and every citizen who has it is a full armed monitor. He then spoke of the good and glory of the Republic. He would do something for his country, and especially for that unhappy portion which had been arrayed in arms against us. But he saw clearly that there was nothing so sure to make their land smile with industry and fertility as the decree of equal rights which he now invoked. Let the decree go forth to cover them with blessings sure to descend upon their children in successive generations. They have given us war, we give them peace. They have raged against us in the name of slavery; we send them back the benediction of justice for all. They menace hate; we offer in return all the sacred charities of the country, together with oblivion of the past. This is our "measure for measure;" this is our retaliation; this is our only revenge, and here, said Mr. Sumner, I hope to be pardoned if I stop one moment to express my unfailing confidence in the triumph of the cause. Timid or perverse counsels may postpone the glad consummation. But the contest now begun can end only when slavery is completely transformed by a metamorphosis which shall substitute justice for injustice, riches for poverty, and beauty for deformity. From history we learn not only the past, but the future. In this conviction I can observe what comes to pass without losing faith; I can listen with composure to arguments which ought not to be made, and I can see with equal composure how individual opinions hesitate between Congress and the President. In conclusion Mr. Sumner entreated the Senate to vindicate the great cause by the suppression of all oligarchial pretensions and the establishment of those equal rights without which Republican Government is a name only and nothing more. Show me a creature with erect countenance looking to Heaven made in the image of God, and I will show you a man who, of whatsoever country or race, whether darkened by the equatorial sun or blanched by the Northern cold, is with you a child of the Heavenly Father and equal with you in time and all the rights of human nature. You cannot deny these rights without impiety. And so has God linked the national welfare with the national duty. You cannot deny these rights without peril to the Republic. It is not enough that you have given liberty. By the same right that we claim liberty do we claim equality also. One cannot be denied without the other. What is liberty without equality? What is equality without liberty? One is the complement of the other. The two are necessary to round and complete the circle of American citizenship. They are the two lobes of the mighty lungs through which the people breathe the breath of life. They are the two vital principles of republican government, without which a government, although republican in name, cannot be republican in fact. These two vital principles belong to these divine statutes, which are graven even upon the heart of universal man, even upon the heart of the slave who forgets them, and upon the heart of the master who denies them; and, whether forgotten or denied, they are more enduring than marble or brass, for they share the perpetuity of the human family. The Roman Cato, after declaring his belief in the immortality of the soul, added, that if this were an error it was an error which he loved. And now declaring my belief in liberty and equality as the God-given birthright of all men, let me say in the same spirit, if this be an error, it is an error which I love; if this be a fault, it is a fault which I shall be slow to renounce; if this be an illusion, it is an illusion which I pray may wrap the world in its angelic forms. (Applause.)

The Senate at 5.15 P. M. went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House the report from the United States Revenue Commission upon the property in the funds, the financial system, etc., a sinking fund, and taxation in general, by Samuel S. Hayes. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

[A synopsis of this report was published in the New York SUN of Tuesday.]

The Speaker made a statement to the House, saying that he had been informed that the bronze doors of this Hall had been mutilated, the swords and other parts of the ornaments having been taken away. He suggested that the subject be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, suggested that the Committee also take measures for removing the cake and dry goods stands set up in various places in the Capitol. The Committee will consider and report on the subject.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The House, after voting down several amendments, voted on the substitute from the Committee on Freedmen's affairs for the Senate bill. It is nearly the same as the Senate bill with the following exceptions:

The substitute provides that the act shall extend to refugees and freedmen in all parts of the United States, and the President may divide the section of country within which the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended on the 1st day of February, 1866.

It also makes a reduction of the salaries of officers, and provides that no person shall be deemed destitute, suffering or dependent on the Government for support, within the meaning of this act, who being able to find employment, could by proper industry and exertion avoid such destitution, suffering or dependency.

It further provides that whenever the former owners of lands occupied under Major General Sherman's field order shall make application for restoration of the lands, the Commissioner is authorized, upon the agreement and with the written consent of the occupants to procure other lands for them by rent or purchase, not exceeding forty acres for each occupant, or to set apart for them, out of the public lands assigned for that purpose in section fourth of the bill, forty acres each, upon the terms and conditions therein named.

The Commissioner is required to procure, by grant or purchase, such lands within the districts named as may be required for refugees and freedmen dependent on the Government for support, and shall provide, or cause to be erected, suitable buildings for asylums and schools.

The above are the most material modifications of the Senate bill, and the substitute was passed by yeas, 136; nays, 33.

NAYS—Boyer, Brooks, Chanler, Dawson, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbumner, Grider, Harding [of Ky.], Harris, Hogan, Hubbell [of N. Y.], James M. Humphrey, Kerr, Le Bland, Marshall, McCullough, Niblock, Nicholson, Noell, Randall [of Penn.], Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Rousseau, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Strouse, Taber, Taylor, Thornton, Trimble, Wright.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill giving the assent of Congress to the transfer of the counties of Berkley and Jefferson, from Virginia to West Virginia.

Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, opposed the bill, denying the power of Congress in the premises, and contending that the assent of the Legislature of Virginia was necessary. The subject should be referred to the people of those counties, in order that they may by vote determine whether they are willing to be thus transferred.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, said that the consent of the Legislature of Virginia was given, and that a vote was taken by the people of Jefferson and Berkley, which resulted in the transfer of these Counties to West Virginia. Virginia could not now by an act passed by her so-called Legislature, withdraw that assent. The act of Congress was necessary to complete the arrangement.

Mr. Stevens, of Penn., humorously reviewed the action of the so-called Virginia Legislature under General Pierpont, and said the farce was too small to be acted upon the theatre of the great nation. He would vote for the bill, believing they could transfer any portion of conquered territory.

Mr. Bingham repudiated the dogma, come from what quarter it might, that West Virginia was conquered territory. The loyal men there had the right to constitute a State, which they had done. He said he would vote for the bill.

The bill was passed. Yeas, 113; nays, 24.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Scofield, of Penn., made a few remarks concerning the harbor of Erie.

Nobody else, for a wonder, desiring to make a speech, the House adjourned.

From Europe.

Two Days Later News.

Boston, Feb. 5.—The steamship Palestine, from Liverpool the 23d ult., arrived here this afternoon. With the exception of the Emperor Napoleon's speech to the Corps Legislatif, there is no political news of much significance.

The Emperor in his address of the 22d of January, says that arrangements are being made to withdraw the French troops from Mexico; and it is hoped this will pacify the people of the United States, who were originally invited to join the allied expedition, but declined, although such expedition was not opposed to their interests. The remainder of the speech refers purely to home questions.

The following is a summary of the English markets:

London, Jan. 23—Evening.—Consols opened at 86½@87 for money, and closed at 87½ dull. United States Five-Twenties and Erie shares opened strong, at an advance, but closed easier. Illinois Central flat. The bank rate is 5 per cent. and money is easier.

Liverpool, Jan. 23.—COTTON—The news per Australasian from New York, brought little lower prices. BREADSTUFFS are steady. PROVISIONS unchanged.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The Bagdad Affair — Civil Proceedings Begun.

New Orleans, Feb. 5.—Civil proceedings have been commenced by the Texas State officers at Brownsville against the parties implicated in the Bagdad affair. Colonel R. M. Hall was to assume command at Brazos on the 1st instant. The Austrian troops at Bagdad are commanded by Colonel Kadalick. The Spanish Consul at Matamoros, with one of General Mejia's officers, left for the city of Mexico on the 31st ultimo, on important business.

From Albany.

Meeting of the Workingmen's Assembly.

Albany, Feb. 6.—The New York State Workingmen's Assembly met here to-day and organized, with Mr. Ferguson, of Troy, in the chair. The attendance is quite large. Delegates from nearly all the trades assemblies in the various cities of the State are represented. The principle notice given, and one that is likely to elicit warm and earnest debate, was by Mr. Fisher, of New York, to the effect that he would move to-morrow that on the 10th of March all trades assemblies throughout the State strike for the eight hour system.

NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate

Albany, Feb. 6.—Mr. E. Cornell reported bills to tax the franchise or business of banking.

BILLS NOTICED.—To provide for the reduction of the capital stock of banking associations.....To increase the annual payments on the shares of the New York Society Library, and authorize the trustees to commute their annual dues.....To provide for a police court in New York.

BILLS PASSED.—To incorporate the village of Wartsboro, Sullivan County.....Extending the time for the collection of taxes throughout the State until the first of April.....Incorporating the New York City Mission and Tract Society.....To extend the time for completing the South Side Railroad on Long Island.

On motion of Mr. Lent, the following resolution was adopted:—Resolved, That the Chamberlain of New York be requested to report to this body the average amount of public money in his custody during the years 1864 and 1865 respectively; and also, what amount of interest he has received upon the same.

A BILL WAS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING providing for licensing sailors' boarding houses in New York. Adjourned.

Assembly.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.—To prevent the manufacture and sale of slung shot and other dangerous weapons.....To exempt certain property of the Father Mathew Society of South Brooklyn from taxation.

The bill extending the time for the collection of taxes in the several towns of the State was passed.

The bill to amend the act for the incorporation of Life and Health Insurance Companies was lost. Adjourned.

News Items.

By Telegraph to the New York Sun.

WM. H. SAMPSON, Chief Justice of Kentucky, died at Glasgow in that State yesterday.

AT Lancaster, Pa., George Sanderson, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor over John B. Livingston, Republican, by 179 majority. Republican gain, 90.

LABOR prospects on the Red River plantations are more cheering. The Freedmen seem to be somewhat more disposed to go to work.

THE State Temperance Association met at the First Presbyterian Church at Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday. About twenty delegates were present.

THE bill to appoint, by the Governor, Commissioners to select police officers for Jersey City, was ordered to a third reading in the New Jersey House yesterday.

THE St. Charles Paper Mill, at St. Charles, Illinois, the largest establishment of the kind in the West, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Loss, $110,000. Insurance $20,000.

IT appears there are upwards of forty-two thousand destitute persons in Alabama, who will require an expenditure of upwards of two millions per annum to relieve their necessities.

IN view of recent accidents from the tubular boilers of steamboats, and to the fact that the owners of several boats are using such boilers, the underwriters of Louisville, Ky., have decided to take no risks when the tubular boilers are used.

GEN. WOOD, in command of the Department of the Mississippi, has issued an order that no intervention be taken by the military against colored persons nor white persons who may be tried and punished by the laws of the State.

MAJ. GEN. HOWARD, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, briefly addressed a convention of both branches of the Maine Legislature yesterday, in response to a joint resolution tendering him a reception.

THE Virginia House adopted a substitute yesterday for the loyalty resolutions from the Senate, expressing sounder sentiments in different language, and providing for a committee of each House to proceed to Washington and communicate a copy of the resolutions to the President.

THE State Medical Society convened in Albany, N. Y., yesterday. Upwards of 150 members and delegates are in attendance. Dr. Henry W. Jones, of Rochester, presided, and delivered his inaugural address. In the afternoon, Dr. Kennedy, of New York, introduced a resolution approving the New York Health bill as passed by the Senate. After a discussion, the subject was referred to a Committee.

General Intelligence.

By Mail to the New York Sun.

THE losses by fire in the United States for several weeks, have averaged half a million of dollars daily.

THIRTY-THREE returned soldiers were appointed on the police force, on Friday last, by the Newwark, N. J., Common Council. A movement worthy of imitation.

BUT for King Alcohol the Richmond papers say it would be an orderly city, but with thirty arrests for drunkness daily, they think the prospects are bad for good order and quiet.

Two smart twelve years old boys have started a two column local paper at Waterbury, Ct. They do all the work upon it themselves, and then go out on the street and sell their papers.

A RICHMOND paper says that Ex-Governor Morehead, of North Carolina, has been arrested by the Federal authorities for interfering with the sale of some property previously advertised to be sold.

AUSTRALIAN papers make mention of sudden and intense heat in the middle of November, affecting the health of very many persons. On the 21st the thermometer at Adelaide reached 113.5° in the shade, and 155.5° in the sun.

MISS MARIA BALDWIN, a graduate of Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio, has filled the chair of Professor of the Greek and Latin languages in the Baker University in Kansas for the past year. She is only 21 years old.

A CONNECTICUT farmer, a few days ago, warmed a blanket to wrap round the feet of his aged and paralytic wife. He went to the barn, and in his absence the bed took fire from a spark in the blanket, and his wife was burned to death.

A WHITE man named Wilkerson and a colored man named Payne, both armed with clubs, quarrelled a few days ago at Newtown, Md., when the latter was killed by being beaten on the head.

THE suggestion of General Sherman for employment of the negro soldiers stationed in some of the Southwestern States at railroad digging, was put in shape before the House on Monday, by Mr. Blow, of Missouri, and agreed to. If the colored troops will consent, the Secretary of War will direct their employment in that way.

A PARTY of men were attacked by Indians on the 20th ult., at Wilmer Creek, Kansas, and two of them were immediately killed and three wounded by the savages. There were soldiers stationed at Fort Ellsworth, about 65 miles distant, but they were unable to pursue the Indians on account of shortness of provisions.

LECTURES on Biblical and scientific subjects are being delivered in Springfield, Hartford, and other New England towns, free to the masses. They have been well attended hitherto and are very popular. The leading Professors of the various colleges are engaged in the movement. Similar lectures were established in London last December by such men as Lyell, Tyndall and others which have been very successful.

A BILL to encourage the growing of timber in Iowa has been introduced in the Legislature of that State. It provides that any farmer who shall plant five acres of timber, or the seed of timber, and cultivate it in a farmer like manner, shall have twenty-five acres of his land exempted from taxation, and any larger number of acres so planted to timber, shall exempt from taxes a proportionate number of acres.

A PETITION, numerously signed and extensively circulated among loyal Virginians, has been presented to both Houses of Congress, praying for a territorial government for that State, under the immediate control of the National Administration. The petitioners refer to General Schurz's Report as being faithful and true, and pray that the military may not be removed from the State, else every loyal man therein will have to seek safety in flight.

THE Commissioner of Customs at Washington, on Saturday, received intelligence from an agent of the Treasury Department, stationed on the coast of Florida, to the effect that the smugglers are very active in that locality. Recently a vessel was overhauled at Key West by the Collector, which was found to be heavily laden with imported goods, on which the duty had not been paid, and the Collector compelled the master to pay duties on the cargo, amounting in the aggregate to $2,300.

WHEN Gen. Grant removed to his new house he gave "a reception," and among others invited ex-General Butler to attend. The card of invitation was returned to the Lieutenant General, with the following indorsement: "I have the honor to receive your card of invitation. I beg to decline it as politely as I may; and I would further state that in no event would I be willing to hold personal intercourse with yourself or any member of your family. B. F. BUTLER. Lieutenant General Grant."

A CORRESPONDENT states that a company of Northern men, who went South with the view of investing their money and establishing homes, have returned, satisfied that the lives and property of loyal men are not safe under the government now established there. One of their number, who purchased a place within 80 miles of Vicksburg, was notified by a mob to leave within five days. He at once set his freedmen to work building a small fort, on which he raised the American flag. He then armed his freedmen, and notified the mob that he was ready to leave, if they were ready to force him away.

"GOING to Columbus, again, I suppose," remarked Jones, the conductor. "Haven't been there yet," said dead-head; "I can't get to ride more than six miles before they put me off. I don't think, though, I'll have to get on more than one or two trains after your'n before Columbus will be the putting off place." "Well, do you think we can carry you, unless you pay your fare?" inquired Jones. "Stop her," quietly remarked dead-head. "Well, I do think," said Jones, "of all the brassy individuals I ever met, you are rather ahead of them all. I'll take you there for your infernal impudence, and nothing else," and dead-head was carried into Columbus on the same train he started on three days before.

LOCAL NEWS.

NEW YORK AND THE VICINITY.

WANTED—TWENTY THOUSAND HOUSES.—Rents are high in New York because the supply of houses is inadequate to the demand. There are probably not less than one million inhabitants upon the island, and there are only sixty thousand dwelling houses for their accommodation. The consequence is that real estate owners have the matter of prices entirely in their own hands, for the people must have houses to live in, and they must necessarily pay the current rates or go elsewhere. It is useless to inveigh against the landlords. They know that renters must of necessity come to their terms or leave the city limits, and they only laugh inwardly at the impotent wrath of the luckless victims. Remonstrate with one of them and he will coolly tell you that it is a matter of perfect indifference to him whether you rent his house or not, for he has plenty of applicants for it; and with regard to the extravagant rental he will answer that he is only doing what all other classes do—selling his wares at the highest market price. The trouble, as often said, consists in the excess of demand over supply in the matter of houses, and upon that point the whole subject turns. The truth of that fact is seen by comparing New York with Philadelphia. The population of the latter city is one-third less than the former, yet Philadelphia contains ninety thousand dwelling houses—one-third more than New York. In consequence of this abundance of dwellings, rents in Philadelphia are only about half as high as they are in this city. Then there must be more houses. But how? The prices of vacant lots upon the island are so enormously high that the renting classes cannot afford to buy them and erect houses thereon, and for the same reason, in part, capitalists refuse to build rentable dwellings. The remedy is to avoid this difficulty by going to the outskirts of Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, to Westchester county, or wherever ever land can be obtained at comparatively reasonable prices, and at the same time easily accessible to the city by public conveyances. All have not the requisite means to build dwellings even when land is cheap, but a large class of renters might do so, and thus both subserve their own interests and relieve the pressure of house-room upon the island. That is the only remedy. Go to the suburbs

ICE IN THE RIVERS.—The North and East rivers, which were for several days entirely clear of ice, have again, in consequence of the late cold snap, been filled. No particular damage has as yet been done by the ice; still, it is a cause of considerable delay among the various ferries, and navigation by sailing craft is almost impossible.

THE WINOOSKI-ALGONQUIN RACE POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF ICE.—The gunboats Winooski and Algonquin were announced to sail on their much talked of trial on the Sound yesterday morning. Both vessels had got on board their full complement of men, coal, stores, etc. Permits to accompany them had been issued to guests and reporters, and every one supposed that it was a

(Continued on the Last Page.)