THE SUN.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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THE NEW YORK SUN,
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MOSES S. BEACH, Proprietor of The Sun,
Cor. Fulton and Nassau sts., N. Y.

WANTED.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER AND 2 APPRENtices—Good sewers will be taken for a short time; also a girl to attend a baby; one that can board with her parents preferred—261 Fulton st., Brooklyn. j24 3*126

BLACKSMITH WANTED, AT ASTORIA, L. I; one who understands driving on shoes and helper; young man preferred. Astoria, Jan 23. j26 5*113 G. R. MORRIS.

FOR A FEW DAYS—ABLE-BODIED Men will be received into the First Regiment N. Y. V. This regiment, commanded by Colonel GARRETT DYCKMAN, the hero of the Mexican war, is about to be filled to its maximum number. Sworn in but for two years, it has but *fifteen months to serve*, when each man will receive a bounty of $100—making his pay, if he joins now, equal to nearly TWENTY DOLLARS A MONTH. By applying at the Recruiting Office, No. 24 Broadway, the applicant receives at once *Uniforms, Rations* and *Pay from the same day*, and is sent to Newport News, Va., where the regiment is pleasantly situated, living in *barracks with beds and stoves, &c.* This regiment has also the finest band of any in the field, the pieces being of German silver. Those desiring to enlist will find it for their interest to apply first to Lieut. Col. J. FRED. PIERSON, 24 Broadway, Recruiting Office. j26 24*104

RECRUITING OFFICE, 480 BROADWAY—Men wishing to join good regiments now in the field, a good opportunity now is offered, by calling at headquarters, 480 Broadway. $100 bounty will be paid at the expiration of the service. Lieut. ALBERT LABLOWES, of 61st Regt. N. Y. S. V., regular recruiting officer. j18 24ac*129

SEWING MACHINES—LADIES LEARNT to operate on Singer's, and Wheeler and Wilson's. Terms $1, or 15 cents per lesson of one hour. Singer's family, new, half cabinet, $30; Singer's No. 2, new, $65; Wheeler & Wilson's, new, half cabinet, $39. Machines sold and exchanged. 127 Christie st, front basement. j23 3*120

SEWING MACHINES—LADIES TAUGHT to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Singer's sewing machines; practice on shop work; terms $1. 458 Canal st. j20 21*120

SEWING MACHINES—LADIES TAUGHT to operate on Singer's and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, by an old experienced teacher. Practice till perfect on military work, and other work, and recommended to shops after learning, from $1 to $1 50, at 82 Stanton st, near Allen, private dwelling. ja13 24ac*130

SEWING MACHINES — WANTED PERsons who wish to learn to operate on Singer's sewing machines; terms only $1, and practice on all kinds of work; also some good sewers to learn the pantaloons trade. Inquire 39 Delancey st, 1st floor. j15 24ac*121

TO SHEAR MAKERS—WANTED, FOR A country town, one shear forger, one grinder, and one fitter. Address M. G, box 930 Sun office. ja24 3*99

WANTED—ONE BROWN WHEEL FOR an old fashioned horse power, about 12 feet diameter or more. Inquire 127 Bowery, basement. JOHN LUHRSON. ja24 3*125

WANTED—
A situation as Tailoress,
to board with family.
ja22 3*106 Apply 13 Wooster st, 3d floor, front.

WANTED—LADIES TO LEARN TO OPERate on Singer's, Wheeler and Wilson's and Rose-shuttle sewing machines; learned perfect in all its branches; practice on shop work, till satisfied; machines for sale and to let—16 per week and all kinds of sewing machines for sale. ja11 24ac*103

WANTED—LADIES TO LEARN TO OPERate on Singer's and Wheeler's and Wilson's and other sewing machines. Terms from $1 to $2; practice until satisfied on all kinds of work, and recommended to work after learning. Every pair warranted perfect. Also all kinds of sewing machines to let. Needles and oil, best quality, for sale. Also good shuttle machine for sale, at 332 Henry st. near Grand st. a2 24*108

BOARD AND ROOMS.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODated with good board; also a gentleman and wife and one or two respectable young ladies, living alone. j22 3*106

BOARDING AT 52 ALLEN ST.—A FEW young men can be accommodated with good board and comfortable rooms, at terms to suit the times; also a few young ladies. ja24 3*106

BOARD—$2—GOOD BOARD AT NO. 5 Thompson st, from $2 to $3 a week; man and wife $4 to $5 a week; also furnished rooms, with pianos, cheap; also lodgings 6s to 8s a week, or 1s 2s a night. N B—Lessons on piano 2s each. d20 24ac*111

BOARD—2 OR 3 GENTLEMEN OR LAdies can be accommodated with pleasant room and board in a small family, on moderate terms, by applying at 70 E. 38th st., between Lexington and 4th ave. d31 24ac*106

HOTEL LODGINGS—CLEAN AND COMfortable single beds at 12 cents a night, at the Union Hotel, 166 Prince st, cor Thompson; accommodation for 200 persons; meals at all hours. j23 3*

LODGINGS AT HALF-PRICE—NICE single rooms, 15 to 18c. a night; 2 in one room, 10c.; comfortable single bed, 10c.; married persons, 20c.; our rooms are comfortable and newly carpeted, and house warmed throughout, at 106 Franklin st, near West Broadway. A restaurant attached, and meals equally low; open night and day. j10 24ac*128

MECHANICS BOARDING—NOTICE—IF you wish board and a single room to sleep in, where you will not be disturbed after you go to bed at night, apply at No. 10 Oak st, near Pearl; terms $2.50 to $3 per week. GEORGE STONE. j18 24ac*

WANTED—1 OR 2 YOUNG LADIES TO board and educate for teachers, on moderate terms. Apply 70 E. 38th st, near 4th ave. d31 24ac

136 THOMPSON ST, A FEW RESPECTable young men can have good board and lodgings, with use of a good sitting room at low rates; a first rate house. j20 6*119

$2 25.—CHEAPEST BOARD IN NEW York—nice rooms with good board, $2 25 to $3 a week and upwards; ladies and families suited; less than any other house; nice, warm and cheap, with piano, 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal; watchman all night, and lodgings cheap for married and single persons. j10 24ac*109

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMBROTYPES—
I will commence a new course of instruction in the above art, for Ladies and Gentlemen, on the 6th instant. Pupils will be practically taught in 5 days for the sum of $5. Apply at the Gallery, 237 Grand st, cor. Bowery. JOHN H. PEIN. j21 6*103

A CANDID STATEMENT—
You can procure of any Druggist in this city and vicinity DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is a sure and speedy cure for *Sore Throat, Headache, Toothache, Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Croup, and Pains in the Limbs.* We advise every one to give it a trial. The expense is a mere trifle—25 cents—and we are confident no person will ever be without it. Every family should have a bottle in the house in case of sudden accidents, such as *Cuts, Burns, Scalds, &c.* Its pain-relieving qualities are miraculous. As for *Croup*, it has saved the lives of hundreds; we have the certificates to prove it. Office 56 Cortlandt st. j8 24ac*117

DR. W. BEACH, AUTHOR OF THE American Reform Practice, in connection with Dr. J. BEACH, have taken an office at 148 East 34th st, between 2d and 3d aves. Office hours from 9 till A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M. j15 24ac*106

DRUNKENNESS CURED,
BY
DR. ZELL'S NERVINE POWDERS.
May be given unknown to the drinker in coffee, tea or liquor.
For sale at 63 Division st, and 214 Eighth ave, N. Y.; Mrs. HAYES, 175 Fulton st, Brooklyn; J. I. BRIEST, 46 South Second st., Williamsburgh, and Dr. MERCER'S, 294 Broad st, Newark, N. J. ja20 24ac*99

LEAKY ROOFS CURED AND Warranted—with ELLERY'S India Rubber Paint, 1 at a foot, 606 Grand, 183 Bowery, 37 Park Row, 48 Eighth av. Tested on 5000 roofs. A positive remedy. ja22 24ac*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons, that I have withdrawn from the firm of BAYLISS, HAMILTON & CO., and will be in no way responsible for any debts contracted by the said firm after this date. Dated January 8th, 1862. A. UYLER, Dr. MOTT. ja14 6*113

$100.000—MONEY PROCURED and loaned on bond and mortgage, in sums to suit, on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and on farms and country places; also first and second mortgages bought and sold, at W. H. MITCHELL'S Real Estate office, 77 Cedar st, bet. Broadway and Nassau sts, N. Y. ja26 24ac*114

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—
New York, Jan. 8, 1862.
INTEREST NOTICE—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto at the rate of six per cent per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 20th instant. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st instant.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WM. H. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant. j8 6*105

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK—
75 Sixth avenue, cor of Waverly place.
January Interest for 1862.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of five per cent per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and four per cent per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after
January 20th, 1862.
Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors, as principal, and draw interest.
The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock a. m. until 2 o'clock p. m., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 o'clock p. m.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON D. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON. } Secretaries.
ja6 13*133

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner Third av. and 25th st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits from one dollar to one thousand dollars.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20th JANUARY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY FIRST. Bank open every day from 10 to 3 also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres't.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Sec'y. ja10 24ac*121

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
corner of South Third and Fourth sts, Brooklyn, L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent, per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, January 20th. Interest not called for will will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal.
Deposits made on or before the tenth day of January, will draw interest from the first.
The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in city and county bonds of the State of New York.
The bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted), from three to seven o'clock, P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.
j25 8*WF&M*117

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Four 2½-story English basement brick houses, marble mantels, water and gas on Classon, near Myrtle ave, on the railroad from Fulton Ferry to Greenpoint. Price $2,500. Terms to suit. Inquire of JAMES LOCKE, 209 Adelphi st, Brooklyn. ja15 12*101

FARMERS, GARDENERS, AND MILKmen—If you wish to purchase five, ten, or thirty acres of the best land in Flatbush, only 3 miles from City Hall Brooklyn, at prices to suit the times, call on L. T. BERGEN, 79 Cedar st, N. Y. j13 24ac*139

FOR SALE—12 ACRES OF FIRST RAT marine farm, only 30 miles on the L. I. R. R.; also 10 acres, $300; also 34 acres, $35; also 50 acres, $1000. Terms easy. E. A. BUNCE, 2 City Hall Place, cor. Chambers st. j24 3*109

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON EASY terms—Several 3 story brick stores and houses in Grand st, Brooklyn, near the Atlantic Dock, at from $1,800 to $3,000 each. Apply to E. R. SELLING, 90 Beaver st. j24 24ac*122

FOR SALE—A FARM PLEASANTLY LOcated, 1½ miles from Jamaica under cultivation, containing 35 acres of good land under cultivation, 800 apple trees in full bearing, with plums, pear, and other fruit trees; a 2 story frame house, with kitchen and a large barn, with other out-buildings; a well of good water at the door, and a cistern of water in the kitchen. For particulars inquire of Capt. J. CRAWFORD, Steamboat Gen. Law, RICHD. FLEMING, at Jamesburg; WM. HUTCHINSON, at Cranberry; or on the farm of EDWARD WILBUR. d28 24ac*104

FOR SALE—400 ACRES PLAIN LAND near the Long Island R. R. within 45 miles of New York city, will be sold a great Bargain. For particulars inquire of P. O. BULKLEY, Esq., 43 Wall st. d28 24ac*108

GOOD BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR sale—The corner store, house and lot, No. 43 Grand st, corner of Second, Williamsburgh. Inquire on the premises. d31 24ac*110

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—3 story brick, 17 rooms, lot 75 feet deep, on North 8th st, 125 feet west of First st, Williamsburgh; rents for $20 a month; good title; no exchange. Inquire at 113 Jay st, Brooklyn. j15 6*116

HOUSE FOR SALE—TO POLICEMEN or others—3 small 3-story brick houses in Brooklyn, at low prices. Payments may be made in small sums, quarterly or otherwise. Apply 90 Beaver st, N Y, or to E. R. KELLOGG. j16 24ac*111

WILLIAMSBURGH PROPERTY FOR Sale—The three-story houses, 155 and 159 Devoe st, and store cor Smith and Devoe sts; also cottages cor Smith and Ainslie sts; terms very easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, 90 Beaver st, N. Y. j4 24ac

TO LET.

NO. 97 THOMPSON ST—TO RENT THE Back basement, consisting of 2 large rooms, with Croton and every convenience for washing; rent $4 50 per month. Apply to Mrs. HERNSTEIN, 393 Broadway. j23 3*131

TO LET—3 ROOMS TO EACH TENANT, rent $4 to $5 50 per month; also, 2 rooms, $3 25 to $3 75 per month, at 240 Cherry st, bet Rutgers and Pelham. Large yard and wood cellars. Inquire in the rear. j24 3*104

TO LET IN FIFTH STREET, WILLIAMSburgh—The lower part, first floor and basement of a private house, having water in and every convenience; to a respectable family, at a very low rent. Inquire in the bakery, 56 Grand st, bet 2d and 3d st. j24 2*107

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR, CONtaining 2 sitting and 4 bed rooms, in house 17 City Hall Place; water on floor; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to P. MARTIN, on the premises. j20 6*124

TO LET IN THE SUN BUILDING, CORner of Nassau and Fulton sts, offices and large rooms, suitable for manufacturing purposes, with which steam power can be had if required. tf*11

PERSONAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—THE OWNERS OF THE FOLlowing described articles, stored No. 13 Greenwich st, are hereby notified unless the charges are paid, on or before 25th inst., the same will be sold to pay charges—viz.: Thirty-seven boxes, ten barrel, two casks, national panoramas, and 5 casks, marked L. F. E. W. PHELPS. ja23 3*109

PENSIONS SECURED FOR SOLDIERS wounded or disabled during the present war, and also for the widows of those killed or who may have died in service. Claims for pay, bounty, &c. promptly attended to. CALVIN W. SMITH, cor. Chambers and Chatham sts. ja13 24ac*122

PENSIONS, BOUNTY LAND, BOUNTY money and prize money and all other claims for soldiers, their widows and heirs, collected promptly by GEO. WOODMAN, 33 Pine st. ja8 24ac*102

SARAH—I HAVE RECEIVED YOUR LETter, and have written to you, and directed it as you requested. Get it as soon as you can. J. j22 7*

GROCERIES.

FLOUR! FLOUR!—LOOK AT THE Prices—Good flour for $6,25; extra $6,50; double extra $7; all of superior quality, delivered. Come one, come all. H. F. COYLE'S cheap stores, 134 and 136 Myrtle ave, near Gold st, Brooklyn. j13 24*106

SWEET JUICE CIDER, CIDER VINEgar, dried apples, and extra quality potatoes, for sale at low prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city. Private families promptly attended to. LUDE & CO, 404 Greenwich st. j18 24ac*103

TO GROCERS—EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, of choice brands for retailing; for sale in lots to suit; very low for cash, by B. A. & D. T. BIRDSALL, 154 West st, one door below Chambers st. j23 24ac*

THE WAR ON THE GULF COAST.

Capture of Biloxi.

We have had previous intelligence of the capture of Biloxi, a small town on the Gulf coast of Mississippi island, which is located, on the above map, at the extreme border of the upper side. Immediately beneath it, on the opposite side of Mississippi sound, will be observed Ship island, which is the present rendezvous of our naval forces in the Gulf, and of a portion of the forces composing Gen. Butler's expedition. The capture of the place is described in the following dispatch from Washington:

Washington, Jan. 24—The Navy Department has received dispatches from Flag Officer McKean, dated Ship Island, Jan 8th, in which he reports the arrival at that place of the U. S. steamer Mercedita and U. S. gunboats Winona and Sagamore. By the first named he had received the communication of the Secretary of the Navy, and says, in accordance therewith, he had captured the frigate Potomac off Vera Cruz.

Having been informed on the 31st of December that a rebel steamer was at anchor near Biloxi, he dispatched Commander Smith with the steamers Water Witch, New London, and Henry Lewis to endeavor to capture her, but upon reaching Biloxi, it was found she had been removed. Commander Smith demanded the surrender of the town, which was complied with, and a detachment of seamen and marines was landed, a small fort and battery destroyed, and two guns, a 9 and 6 pounder, brought off.

The place was found to be almost deserted by whites, was easily captured, [illegible] with the Henry Lewis.

She is a very useful prize, the lumber being much needed by the army quartermaster for the construction of store houses, and the schooner making a serviceable lighter.

Both have been transferred to the quartermaster at a valuation fixed by a board of survey.

Biloxi is a small village, of about 350 inhabitants, situated on Biloxi Bay, which sets up from Pasgagoula Bay, on the gulf coast. It has a Catholic church, a number of stores, a weekly newspaper, and is somewhat of a watering place during the summer season for the wealthy classes of New Orleans.

Foreign Items.

AN authoritative contradiction has been made of the report that the Queen intended to open the Great Exhibition in person.

THE London TIMES says that England cares nothing about Slidell and Mason except so far as they are entitled to the protection of her flag.

THE Cour de Cassation had cancelled the judgment pronounced against M. Mires and Count Simeon, for pecuniary frauds, and had decided that the case must be tried again before the tribunal of Douai.

Earl Russell received the deputation of the ministers of three religious denominations, and others, on the 21st, with marked courtesy. He said in reply to the memorial presented to him, that he entirely sympathized with their sentiments in favor of peace, and should regret the great calamity of war between Great Britain and the United States; but until the proposition they had sent out had received a reply, the deputation could not expect any distinct statement. He, however, said that the demand the Government had made was obviously most just, and had not been presented in an offensive manner.

THE physicians who attended Prince Albert in his last illness had been summoned to Osborne to receive the acknowledgments of Her Majesty for their care and attention during their attendance.

THE Prince of Wales' visit to the East will not be interfered with on account of the death of Prince Albert.

A MEETING of Captains and ship owners has been held in Liverpool for the purpose of endorsing and encouraging the Government scheme of granting commissions to merchant captains and officers in the Royal Naval Reserve.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

MEMORIALS to the Lord Lieutenant are in course of signature in the counties of Roscommon and Sligo, praying that the government may adopt measures to provide employment for the poor.

MR. M. HEALY, of Skibbereen, died Dec. 28th, aged 48 years. He was a man of thorough national principles and an active member of the Young Ireland. His remains were escorted to the grave by the Bishop of Ross and an immense procession of his townsmen.

THE subscriptions to the Fuel Fund, for the relief of the poor of Limerick, amounted to $5,500.

THE death of the Rev. C. J. O'Connor, of Sandyford, Kerry, is announced. He was a member of the Liberator.

THE wheat crop in the county Down, presents a healthy appearance.

MR. R. J. HICKSON, J. P., of Fermoyle, Co. Kerry, is giving employment to a great number of laborers, in draining and improving his estates. His outlay for this purpose is estimated at over $20,000.

THE offer of a Judgeship in the province of Agra, India, worth $20,000 a year, has been declined by Mr. Mahon, M.P. for the Co. Wexford.

A RESPECTABLE farmer, named John Kavanagh, 108 years old, is now living near Castleton, County Wexford, in excellent health. He works on his farm, and engages in rustic games of amusement.

THE Bishop of Elphin, the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooley, gave a liberal supply of bread and tea to the inmates of the Sligo Workhouse—nearly 500 in number—on Christmas evening.

THE Government have ordered the erection, near Downpatrick, of an asylum sufficient to accommodate 300 lunatic poor, to be called the Down District Lunatic Asylum.

THE Seagull gunboat has arrived at Kingstown, being the first of those intended for the defence of the coast.

THE efforts made to raise the wreck of the revenue cutter run down by the English steamer is the mouth of the harbor have failed, and she has gone to pieces.

THE Rev. Mr. Shone, Chaplain of the Sligo Gaol, was returning from treat place after doing duty on Christmas afternoon, when he was waylaid and severely injured by a man named Hart, a militia deserter, who had been discharged three days before from that gaol. The assault is ascribed to religious bigotry.

A MAN named Curtain, was the Captain of a little steamer, called the Queen, which carried the American mails to and from Queenstown and Cork. He lost the situation, and on the 20th ult., as he was stepping into a boat, some person, thinking him still Captain, told him the Queen was drifting down the river, when he exclaimed, "To hell with the Queen!" A policeman named Wither, mistaking the object of his imprecation, swore informations against him for using seditious language, and the case is to go for trial at the assizes.

Uselessness of Cavalry Swords.

In Household Words for December 31, 1861, in an article on "Horse Guards rampant," containing much valuable and interesting matter, occurs the following paragraph:—

"There can be no doubt that heavy riding whips would be more formidable weapons in all warfare than the cavalry swords now in use. In the Sikh war, arms, heads, hands and legs of British soldiers were lopped off by the enemy on all sides, while the English swordsmen labored often in vain even to draw blood. Yet the Sikhs used chiefly our own cast-off dragoon blades, fitted in new handles, and [illegible] on wooden scabbards, whose edges and [illegible] were never drawn, except from which they [illegible] in action. In such hollow sheaths, in our own cavalry [illegible] the men wrap hay about the steel, rendering any attempt at surprise by cavalry perfectly useless. The wooden scabbards, it was found upon inquiry, are even less brittle than steel ones. A Sikh at Chillianwallah, galloped up to the horse artillery, cut down the two first men, and attack of the third. He seeing that his comrades had been unable to save their lives by the use of their blunt swords, left his sword in the scabbard and fought off his assailant with his riding whip, flogging away the Sikh's horse, to keep the fatal arm at a safe distance. So he saved himself."

The City Press.

The TRIBUNE again brings forward its panacea of negro emancipation as a means for a speedy termination of the war; and vindicates the radical republicans who have planted themselves on the abolition platform. It imagines that the mere paper edict of President Lincoln freeing the slaves will reach further than Gen. Phelp's Ship Island proclamation, and is as indifferent to the Ways and Means as Thad. Stevens himself. It says:

We are utterly opposed to the Government undertaking to subsist the freedmen any further than it may need and hire their services, and to coddling them in any way. Give them liberty, and let them know that they must henceforth look out for themselves, with no other aid than such as voluntary charity may see fit to extend to them.

The Port Royal correspondent of the TIMES was the bearer of his own dispatches on board the Atlantic. Gen. Sherman, it appears, fancied from the correspondent's letters to the TIMES, descriptive of the engagement at Port Royal Ferry, that more credit was given to Gen. Stevens than himself for the management of that affair. An interview took place between the correspondent and the General, which was conducted by the latter with more temper than discretion, and of the result, after an interval of several days, we quote:

About daylight I was awakened by the lieutenant of the Provost Marshal's guard, who told me that he was ordered to take me on board of the Atlantic, with my baggage. I inquired the reason, and he answered that he was not informed. I then desired to communicate to my friends before leaving, but that was positively against the orders of the lieutenant, who said that Maj. Beard would see me before the steamer started and give me an explanation. I was immediately marched down to the wharf, almost literally "at the point of the bayonet," and taken on board the vessel. I did not see Beard until about an hour before the steamer's departure, when I asked him in what manner I had offended. He said, "You are sent away under a general order, directing the arrest of persons who have spoken disrespectfully of the Commanding General, in presence of soldiers." I denied having done so, and inquired who was my accuser, at which Beard shrugged his shoulder and passed on. Subsequently, a friend laid my case before Gen. Sherman, and I learned that I had been arrested without his knowledge, but he refused to interfere in the matter, and thereby assumed the responsibility of his subordinate's act. *Therefore, upon the caprice of an unscrupulous man, under the inexorable usage of military law, I was forced to leave my sphere of duty without opportunity for explanation or defence.* From the character of the relations which have existed between General Sherman and myself, he must have known that if my absence from his command were desired, nothing more would have been necessary than sending me a note to that effect.

The WORLD exposes the fallacy of the idea that emancipation would cut off the rebel sources of supply, and argues that it would only complicate existing difficulties and give rise to new ones.

The JOURNAL OF COMMERCE replies to some of the arguments of the extremists on the slave question, and exposes the unconstitutionality of most of the confiscation schemes. It says:

In short, until the due process of law has been had, which is necessary to the confiscation of a rebel's slaves, the Constitution guarantees his rights in them, and if he dies during the trial, or in the act of rebellion, his heirs take the slaves under the very safe guard of the Constitution which limits a forfeiture to the life of the party who is guilty.

But an error is made which blinds some persons to the clear nature of the law. This error is in supposing that Congress can, by special acts, decree the punishment of treason, and apply it to the traitors by the very passing of the act itself.

This is not so. A statute declaring a man a murderer, or a rebel, or a traitor, would not be "due process of law" by any means, and lest such statutes should be enacted, the Constitution provides that "*no bill of attainder shall be passed;*" that is to say, no bill declaring one man or several men, or any class of men guilty of crime, and decreeing their punishment, shall be passed. An act declaring all the men enlisted in the army of Jefferson Davis rebels and traitors, and making them incapable of holding slaves, or affixing any other punishment to their offense, would be a bill of attainder, and would be waste paper. Waste paper, because the place in which to try its value will be the courts, after the war is over and peace established. And in all the courts, the Constitution will remain the guiding law, in spite of acts passed in war times, or proclamations of military commanders under martial law, or any other opposing forces.

Miscellaneous.

THE late Col. Colt of Hartford, is reported to have left a fortune of one hundred millions of dollars.

COTTON was in bloom near New Orleans on the 1st of January.

THE opinion is expressed in Washington that postage rates will be raised during the war.

THE new King of Madagascar is reported to have signified his intention of embracing the Catholic religion.

GRACE GREENWOOD is lecturing at Toronto with great success, on the "Men and Women of twenty years hence."

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY have been turned out of the Washington camps, on account of the dissatisfaction occasioned by their radical abolition songs.

NAPOLEON III.'s long talked of work, the "History of Julius Cæsar," will appear in February, illustrated by two maps, one representing Gaul in the time of Diocletian.

THE question of reading the Bible in the public schools of Massachusetts, is now exciting considerable discussion in and out of the Legislature, in that state.

THURLOW WEED writes from England that if our people knew how good and true a friend to America, the Queen is, they would feel that we are not likely to be wronged in her day.

THE widow of the late Col. Sam. Colt, is still further afflicted, in the loss of an infant daughter, who died Monday morning, of diphtheria, at the age of seven months and twenty-seven days. A son four years of age, is the only remaining child.

CAST steel is now successfully manufactured in this country to a considerable extent, and materially interferes with the importation from Great Britain. The Ætna Steel Works at Jersey City are among the oldest manufacturers in the country, and the steel is in every way equal to that of foreign manufacture.

IT is estimated upon good authority that the work on Old Creek, Pa., yield 75,000 barrels of crude oil per month. The outlay connected with this monthly product, before it is consumed in the lamps, in purchasing barrels, transporting it to market, refining it, and then sending it out into all over the country—is about ten dollars per barrel—equal to $750,000.

THE Louisville JOURNAL says of the retirement of Secretary Cameron from the Cabinet that, "it will be hailed by the conservative men of the country as a new and significant proof of the President's resolution in putting down the rebellion to adhere steadfastly to the wise and just line of conduct marked out by the Constitution, and formally avowed by all branches of the government."

AN English paper says: "The royal families need marriage to combat the violence of high personages recently young and promising lives." Portugal has been more propitious. The removal of the young Empress of Austria to a warmer climate has induced a happy solution of the menacing symptoms with which she was affected. The reports that have arisen as to the serious lung affection which was thought to have rendered necessary the sojourn of our Prince Leopold in the climate of the south of France are also, we learn, unfounded.

IN obtaining from each town its quota from the enrolled militia, the laws of Connecticut provide as follows:—The method of drafting is, first, a requisition upon the Selectmen for the quota of the town. The Selectmen draw the victims by lot, and notify them of the fact within forty-eight hours. Every person notified has five days to prove that he is exempt, or to procure a substitute, or pay a fine of ten dollars, at his option. Every person thus made a soldier must furnish himself with a regulation uniform, and the state is to provide him with arms. He must make two company parades between April and December, and, if his regiment votes to do so, a regimental parade of one day in the fall. For this outlay of time and money he receives no pay, but the company to which he belongs gets $100 a year for Armory rent, and he is personally exempt from poll tax and jury duty.

ILLINOIS COTTON has received a favorable notice in England. The following letter has been received in Chicago, from one of the prominent members of the House of Commons:—"Your sample of cotton is a most welcome indication of the power of the federal states to furnish cotton by free labor. Taking eightpence as a standard value of good New Orleans cotton, I estimate your sample as being worth twenty-five per cent. more, or tenpence a pound; but from what I see of the staple, and its strength when unmixed with defective or blighted portions, I think that with judicious cultivation it might acquire a value of five per cent. in excess of New Orleans cotton, but not equal to Sea Island. A supply of ten thousand or twenty thousand bales per week of it would be a great boon to this country. The letter you release to me I have sent, with the chief part of the sample, to the Cotton Supply Association."

THE Kennebec Me. JOURNAL tells of the following weighty members of the Legislature. The weightiest man is Capt. D. Randall of Island Falls, his age 42 years, his hight 6 feet 1 inches, and his weight 285 pounds. He is as noble as a king, and his great weight is so evenly disposed that he does not appear heavier than ordinary men. The tallest man is Thomas J. Demerritt of Peru, aged 54 years, hight 6 feet 5½ inches, weight 236 lbs. Levi Ramsdell of Lubec, age 48 years, hight 6 feet 3 inches, weight 185 pounds. Sumner Burnam of Norway, age 52, hight 6 feet 2 inches, weight 285. G. P. Sewell, Oldtown, age 50, hight 5 feet 11 inches, weight 211. Heman Cousins, Trenton, age 49, hight 6 feet 1½ inches, weight 193 pounds. J. Pickham, Boothbay, aged 51, hight 5 feet 10½ inches, weight 178. J. T. Kimball, Bethel, age 52, hight 6 feet, weight 160. S. Littlefield, Alfred, age 41, hight 6 feet 2 inches, weight 180. R. Higgins, Cape Elizabeth, age 51, hight 6 feet 1 inch, weight 200.—Average weight of ten men, 212 pounds.

THE Paris correspondent of the Boston POST writes a long and rather improbable story from that city, concerning Louis Napoleon, in which he says, that rumors of a disturbance in the brain, which once was clear and impulsive, have been rife in all the teeming clubs during the past few days, and one illustration of this bewilderment is told with asseverations of truth. It is said that the preparation for the speech has scared and perplexed the Emperor this year to an extent never felt by him before; so much so, indeed, that for the last week, unable to obtain sleep, he has been occupied the whole night in arranging and re arranging; in writing imaginary decrees, dated from imaginary places, which, however, he still hopes to reach one of these days; and in tearing these scrawls up again as fast as they are penned. In the confusion of mind, it seems that the midnight delusion was carried far enough to the signing, dating, and expediting of one of those decrees to the Secretary's office for the stamping with the Imperial *griffe* and sealing with the Imperial seal, and that the decree was afterwards recovered, though with considerable trouble, before mischief ensued. The decree was for the annexation of a neighboring territory, which, on being made public would have ignited half Europe into a blaze.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Friday, Jan. 24

The market was generally dull, and quotations were lower for governments, as well as for the Western roads. The large supplies of United States securities at declining prices, it is feared may prove too heavy a weight for the market. If United States 3-year notes, bearing 1⅙ per cent. discount, can be had for 2 per cent. dis., and the 6 per cents at 88⅝, with a supply of $500,000,000 to come, they will attract capital, unless confidence is destroyed, and without confidence no stocks will be of much value. Fancy stocks cannot be of much use at a time when the capital of the country is required to sustain the government.

Foreign bills were lower today, 114 for sterling.

The exchanges at the Clearing House were $11,684,868, and the balances $9,237 90.

It is stated that the committee at Washington are considering the expediency of making the 6 per cent stock convertible into paper money, at the option of the holder.

The Bank of England has lowered its interest to 2½ per cent.

Cotton at Liverpool rose two cents per pound in consequence of the peace feeling.

The City of Manchester brought $6,800 in specie.

The losses on the lakes for the year 1861 reached $21,365,150.

There has been an advance on the freights from the West to New York. Flour from Chicago to New York is now $2.

The receipts of the two leading Wisconsin railroads for the past year were as follows:

	Miles.	'61.	1860.
Milwaukee and Peoria	225	2,0[illegible]241	1,154,400
La Crosse	200	756,475	1,075,821
Total		$1,856,316	2,224,227

The Morris Canal and Banking Co. have declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

The Merchants' Insurance Co. have declared 10 per cent. [illegible]

At Cincinnati gold is 2 a 2¼ prem. Discounts 10 a 12 per cent.

At Chicago gold is 2⅛ a 3 per cent.

The last arrivals of California gold sold at 2 per cent. premium. The shippers in San Francisco will now no longer take drafts on New York, because they are payable in paper. Before the suspension they took government drafts at 4 per cent. premium. These were paid in coin here. That is now no longer the case, and the gold is sent at cost as follows:

Freight	1 50 per cent.
5 Per cent. Primage	7 50
Insurance	2 56
	4,07,50

Or 4 7-100 per cent. This gold sold at present prices cover the cost in paper. The recent great freshets in Sacramento have done much harm and will diminish the yield of gold next year.

The supply of money continues to increase apparently, but really it is the demand which diminishes from want of the usual activity in business. The returns of the banks of the three cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, are as follows, for the past week, as compared with the same day last year:—

	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.	Dep's.
Jan. 18, 1862	$244,099,115	3,439,536	16,039,675	150,466,[illegible]
" 1861	215,482,160	38,287,141	17,547,730	124,[illegible]
Increase	$28,616,018	$2,152,395		$36,664,[illegible]
Decrease			$1,438,254	

These institutions took $150,000,000 of government loans, which were counted in the aggregate. Of these, about 50,000,000 have been resold to the public. The banks then hold about $100,000,000 of government paper, and there remains $194,022,175 of commercial discounts, or $69,589,952 less than the same time last year. At the same time, the institutions hold larger deposits. The decline in commercial paper is by payments as the notes have matured—not by new discounts. The decline in short paper, on demand, is also per cent. There is an increasing disposition on the part of the banks to discount short paper, and to [illegible] the course of financial policy, should the nation in extricating itself from the immense expenditures of the Government, the result would be a happy one. For example, in 1783 the money of the Government was nearly at par. Within two years it was 7 cts on the dollar. The downward course was rapid in proportion to the emissions, and the same financial law will produce