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GENERAL OFFICE, NEW-HAVEN STEAMSHIP CO. NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1862.

MEMORANDUM. HERRING & CO. No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

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REMOVALS.

COUGHS.

New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1862.

MORNING AND EVENING, JANUARY AND MARCH, WISCONSIN, NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, NEW-YORK.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The mails for Europe by the steamship New-York will close this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Bright case being up in the Senate yesterday, Mr. Johnson of Tennessee made a most powerful speech in favor of the arraigned Senator's expulsion.

A new development in reference to the Morgan purchases of vessels for the Government has just been made.

The Africa, from Liverpool and Queenstown on the 15th and 19th ult., arrived at this port yesterday with two days' later news.

The Liverpool Shipowners' Association sent a memorial to Earl Russell against the act of our Government.

The Atlantic, from Liverpool and Queenstown on the 15th and 19th ult., arrived at this port yesterday with two days' later news.

The Independence Belge says that France will assume the initiative in making diplomatic remonstrance against the sinking of the stone vessels, and that England will lend her moral support.

The Hon. C. W. Higgins of Peoria, B. Robt Perkin of Pennsylvania, Capt. Stone of the steamship Africa, and A. Jousart and Ferdinand Lecoutre of Belgium, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Arrival of More British Troops. The steamship Calcutta, with troops from England, put into the Bay of Bulls last night, short of coal, and with loss of spars and boats.

From San Francisco. Arrived, steamer Sonora, Panama, ships from the River, with a cargo of live cattle.

Paris correspondent of The London Morning Post says that no Americans were received at the Tuileries on New-Year's Day, because Mr. Dayton declined to make an explicit answer as to the social standing of the ladies and gentlemen whose names were on his list.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

We have news of the first importance from Savannah, which, coming as it does from rebel sources, may be intensified considerably, and still be implicitly believed. It appears that the expedition which has for some time been fitting out at Port Royal in great secrecy has set out, cleared itself a path around Tybee Island by a new channel, and taken up a position where it commands the Savannah River, and completely cuts off all communication between Fort Pulaski and the City of Savannah.

There appears to be some clashing between Generals Lane and Hunter. According to a dispatch said to have been received at Washington, both of them desire to command the expedition southward.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION TETTERED.

The Press, one of the London organs of the Tory party, has the following announcement in its impression of Jan. 18:

We understand that during the past week the French Government has received with increased urgency, its proposal that England and France should act together in putting an end to the paper blockade of the Southern States by the Cabinet of Washington.

In addition to this, we find in a telegram from London to Queenstown, brought here by the Africa yesterday, the intelligence that The Observer, the special organ of Lord Palmerston, proposes, in its impression of Jan. 19, a joint intervention to put an end to the American civil war.

The Observer quotes the articles of the treaty for the partition of Greece, signed July, 1827, by England, France, and Russia, and traces the successive steps taken by the three Powers with a view of re-establishing peace between Greece and Turkey.

This perfectly coincides with the private intimations we have received from intelligent sources in Europe for several months past.

Should the European powers determine to intervene, they will do so as they did in the case of Turkey, not only because they are willing to break down a Government they dislike, but also because they see no near probability of our making the war effectual.

In their judgment, the South cannot be conquered, so long as both parties appear to be equally resolved on sacredly preserving the institution of Slavery; and so they will come in for the purpose of ending what they deem a hopeless and unprofitable struggle.

FINANCE—WAR.

In our judgment, this Republic is not nearly so deficient in pecuniary resources as in statements—not so lacking in means as in faith, and in that wherein faith may be safely reposed.

What we need is a general conviction that the War is near its end. We believe it is, and are certain that it ought to be.

When this struggle commenced, we needed Arms, Munitions, Clothing, Gunboats—in fact, everything. We now have them all.

All the world is naturally anxious that we should go into this war in earnest and make an end of it.

But the Treasury is embarrassed, just when it should not be, and our legislators are meditating the desperate resort of making irredeemable paper a legal tender.

Everybody wants peace. Nearly every one has faith in the ability of the Nation to put down the Rebellion with its present means.

ated currency; yet we believe that might be avoided. We are confident it would be if the Government were to make a stirring appeal to the People for a Patriotic Loan of Two or Three Hundred Millions, with an assurance that this should end the war.

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Bear in mind, that we have not our Volunteers to raise—they are nearly all in the field already. We have bought our Arms, made up our Clothing, built our Vessels, purchased our Horses, and made ready for fighting in every way.

We firmly believe that our People, properly appealed to, with every Postmaster made an agent to receive and forward subscriptions, would fill up a Patriotic Loan of Two Hundred Millions wherewith to finish the war.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Monday next has been assigned in the House of Representatives for considering the Homestead bill; and so urgent is the pressure on Congress for action on measures of Finance, that we trust the matter will be disposed of before adjournment.

We are aware that an attempt will be made to resist the present adoption of the Free Land policy on the assumption of financial necessity. It will be said that the Government is now needy and embarrassed, and that it must husband all its resources for the great struggle that must determine our rank if it does not involve our very existence as a nation.

Let the world know that we no longer sell our Public Lands, but allot them freely to all who will cultivate and improve them, and the very best kind of immigration will pour in upon us in a steady, unceasing current.

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lement beyond and around them shall have rendered them salable at a price five to fifty-fold more than their original cost.

—We trust the friends of the Agricultural and Mechanical College will not place themselves in opposition to the Free Homestead bill. We approve both measures, as we have repeatedly shown.

In short, let us have Free Homesteads and State Agricultural Colleges also; and let us not miss the present opportunity for inaugurating both.

THE MARYLAND OVERSEER.

The following General Order has been issued at the headquarters of Gen. Stone, at Poolesville, Maryland:

HEADQUARTERS CAMP OF OBSERVATION, POOLESVILLE, JAN. 2, 1862. GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.—General Orders No. 16, of September, 1851, from these Headquarters, contained the troops of this command against violating the laws of the United States and of the State in which we are serving.

Soon after Alexandria was taken possession of by the Federal forces, Gen.—then Col.—Stone was put in command at that place. There, it will be remembered, a good deal of rampant Secessionism in Alexandria, of which the murder of Ellsworth was a type.

The battle of Navarino, which led to the "pacification" of Greece, was fought nearly fifty years after a concerted movement among the intelligent and thinking men of the country, primarily for the revival of Grecian literature, and as an ultimate end for the resurrection of national feeling.

After breakfasting this morning with Mr. Elliot, where, I found, there was much talk about American affairs, I went to the great American banker, George Peabody, Esq., who retires from business before long, and is endeavoring to do good with his large fortune.

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proper that Gen. Stone—particularly as he is not a General yet, and there is a disposition to let Brigadierships wait upon merit—should give evidence of his zeal and determination to not sell his part of the Maryland Overseer.

A modern philosopher tells us that grace before meat was invented in an age when joints were rare, and a bellyful was a godsend. The age was a material one, and he suggests that so excellent a usage might apply in these more spiritual times to a feast on Milton, or an hour's communion with Addison and Scott.

In former days, The London Observer was a privileged medium for conveying official information to the public. It may possibly retain its character to the present hour, although the recent stock-jobbing operations of The Post and The Times have destroyed much faith in English organship generally.

The sum of the story, then, is this, that inasmuch as the pacification of Greece was effected by the joint mediation of France, Russia, and England, a similar turn may be served for this country by a similar tri-partite alliance, barring only the tragic operations at Navarino.

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fight? Where—within these States—are the adherents of her national Church? Where the persecuted followers of her Faith claiming a pre-eminence, and following the way to the spread of her influence and her empire? What, for example, has been the quarrel with our National Government which had its parallel in the Waldschian wars? Where are the motives, that we should look for history to repeat itself by a combination of Russian with Anglo-French interests, in a project for dismembering the United States?

GEN. SIGEL'S RESIGNATION. At last we have the facts concerning the resignation of Gen. Sigel. We were first told that he had resigned; since then we have been clearly informed, through one source and another, that he had not resigned, that he had reconsidered his determination, and that he was to be promoted to an important position.

Gen. Sigel was not desirous of leaving the service, is not now desirous of doing so. He feels that he has been forced out of it by treatment which no one could submit to. His communications to headquarters were received with utter neglect; regiments which he expressly organized or caused to be organized for service under him, were arbitrarily diverted from him, and officers have been appointed in such regiments without consulting him at all; the command of the forces at Roda was given to him, and when he was organizing and preparing his men for the field, he was suddenly superseded by Gen. Curtis. He at once sent in his resignation. Shortly after he told Gen. Halleck that while his resignation was pending he was willing to retain his position, for the sake of the Union cause.

The reasons which have led to the treatment of Gen. Sigel as referred to above have not transpired. It is to be hoped, for the credit of humanity and of the service, that a petty vanity has not been at the bottom of the affair. It is clear that Gen. Sigel is an officer of great ability, possessing just such qualities as are wanted in our army. He has one marked peculiarity: when he moves against the enemy he is apt to hurt somebody; when he strikes he hits something, and does not beat the air and then blow trumpets over his own prowess. The rebels dread him; the people who know him have unbounded confidence in him, and his soldiers follow him with enthusiasm. Are these valid reasons why he should be driven to resign his command?

Messrs. Bronson, Dodge, and Roosevelt, who have been appointed by the President Allotment Commissioners for the troops of the State of New-York, have visited some fifty regiments, and have thus accomplished about half of their task. They have succeeded in obtaining from the majority of the soldiers very large allotments from their pay for the benefit of their families at home; or, in case of men who have no families, for deposit in some good Savings Bank. These allotments, once agreed upon by the men, are entered upon the regimental muster-rolls, and cannot be changed afterward, except in cases of absolute necessity, to be certified to by the Colonel some ten days or more before pay-day. The money thus allotted is forwarded by the soldiers themselves in the form of a draft on the Salt-Treasury in this city, by mail, to the party for whom it is intended. No part of it passes through the hands of any banker, or municipal, or other agent.

—This system appears to be at once safe, simple, economical, and efficient. We should add that the gentlemen who have undertaken the duty of procuring these allotments, do not only receive no compensation, but pay their own expenses.

—Mr. Weed, in his last letter, dated London, Jan. 12, says: "After breakfasting this morning with Mr. Elliot, where, I found, there was much talk about American affairs, I went to the great American banker, George Peabody, Esq., who retires from business before long, and is endeavoring to do good with his large fortune."

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