

Thanks.—We return our thanks to Messrs. James Myers of the House and J. A. Hiestand of the Senate, for public documents.

Gov. McCoy.—Prof. McCoy is expected to lecture in this place some evening next week. Due notice will be given of time and place.

Post Office Arrangement.—We are requested to give notice that hereafter under the present mail arrangement, the Post Office will not be open on Sunday morning. The latest mail arrives here at seven o'clock on Saturday evening, and on that evening the office is kept open an hour later than usual—until nine o'clock.

Advertisements.—We call attention to the Coal Oil and Lamp advertised as for sale at Phillips' Hardware store. They are said to be unusually cheap and good.

You who want bargains may surely pick them up at Phillips', where a large stock of goods is being disposed of at auction.

No. 1 and 4, Mechanic's Row, are for rent—good business stands. Apply to P. Halden.

M. M. Zwickler advertises a valuable Pup as lost.

The Albanians' Concert.—The Concert of the Albanians on Tuesday evening was one of the most successful ever given in Columbia. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the liberal applause of the audience showed appreciation of the entertainment offered. The singing was good—better than is often heard from itinerant troupes—and the bell-ringing entertaining. We hope we shall soon again have the pleasure of listening to the Albanians.

The Keffers Orchestra.—This musical society is rapidly progressing, and already shows a most creditable degree of efficiency. Some of the members are most excellent performers, and the "fundamentals" are fast. Mr. Keffers drills them thoroughly, and expect soon to give the public an opportunity of judging of their quality. We predict a success, when they arrive.

The "Keffers" have recently removed from their old quarters over the N. C. Railway Depot, to the second story of the Washington extension, on Walnut street. As an evidence of their progress they authorize us to withdraw the warning to keepers of peace and harmony. Beware by keep their ears wide open without any danger of offense.

The River.—For the past two weeks the river has been sorely troubled by the variable surface presented by the river—one day smooth as a mirror, next covered with a coating of snow, and in another day or two rendered glassy again by opportune rain and frost. The sleet of Wednesday, however, pretty effectually banished all ideas of skating, making the surface of the ice melting more than a crust of snow. On Thursday evening about nine o'clock the ice melted off with a great grinding and roaring, but no farther disturbance, and, as far as we can learn, without damage. Next morning it appeared jammed and lodged along both shores, but with an open channel between.

The Ladies of Columbia and the Soldiers.—We give elsewhere a report of the proceedings of the meeting held on Monday evening, for the purpose of organizing a society with the object of more effectually extending aid and comfort to our soldiers. It will be seen that such society was formed, under the title of the "Soldiers' Friends," and energetic and public spirited ladies elected to its government. By this action the ladies have taken proper steps to place themselves before the public as a patriotic body, ready and willing to give time and labor to the good cause. Besides, they give to the work their whole heart, and more cannot be expected or asked. Now commences the duty of our citizens generally. The ladies are ready to work, but they must have the wherewithal. They appeal to all generous hearts for means to render the labor effectual and the amount and kind of aid extended to the gallant men who are fighting our battles, worthy our good borough. Much has already been done, but from want of system the good attained has not always been the greatest good possible. Now, organization will economize both in work and distribution.

The second meeting will be held on next Monday evening, in the Hall of the Vigilant Engine House, where a large attendance from all parts of the town is desired. The Society should embrace every lady who has time and skill to ply the needle.

Reading and Columbia Railroad Co.—The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Co. at the Annual Election held at Litz, on the 12th inst.

President—W. G. Case, Columbia.  
Directors—Frederick Lauer, Reading; Isaac Eckert, Reading; John McManus, Reading; Adam Fougner, Ephrata; A. Bates Grubb, Mount Hope; Samuel Lichtenthal, Litz; Nathan Worley, Manheim; C. S. Kauffman, Columbia; Ephraim Hershey, Columbia; George Beitz, Columbia; Dr. Bilton, Evans, Wrightsville.

Columbia and Maryland Line Railroad.—The following named gentlemen were elected President and Directors of the Columbia and Maryland Line Railroad, at the annual meeting of the Stockholders, held at Cooper's Hotel, Lancaster, on Monday, Jan. 13, 1862.

President—Bertram A. Shaeffer.  
Directors—Jeremiah B. Haines, Joseph Hallance, Jeremiah Brown, Samuel J. Rees, John Long, James McParran, Jacob B. Shuman, John T. W. Miller, C. S. Kauffman, John A. Shaeffer, Theobald Gardner.

Continents Monthly.—We are in receipt of the February number—the second number—of the "Continents Monthly." It improves with acquaintance and bids fair to obtain, from its merit, front rank in our periodical army. Without enumerating the articles we can give general commendation to the number.

The Home for Friendless Children.—By a circular from the managers of this Institution our attention has been particularly called to an admirable home charity, to which our citizens might contribute largely and liberally. Its object and scope are succinctly set forth in the following paragraph from the circular:

The object of this association is to take the young children of depraved and vicious parents, as well as indigent orphans, to separate them from the evil influences which surround them, and by fitting them for some industrial employment, enable them to become useful members of society. It was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 29th of March, 1860. By the Act of Incorporation the managers are authorized to take under their guardianship, all vagrants and white children whose parents cannot, or whose vices render them unfit to take care of them. They are also authorized to bind them out as apprentices to some useful trade or employment.

The operation of this charity is local only as regards the county—not confined to the city, although properly located there. Children from all parts of the county will be provided with a home of proper application. Have we of Columbia no friendless, or worse than friendless, children in our midst who would be benefited by the care so charitably proffered by this association? Whether we have or have not, will not any aid extended to the support of this institution be almost worthless? Assistance is now, more than at any other time, pressing and demanded. We again quote from the circular:

There are now thirty children in the Home, and many of them children of those who have gone to serve their country on the field of battle. Shall they be provided for? Our cry is urgent, for the treasury is empty and we know not where to look for help.

The institution is entirely free from all Sectarian influences, the Managers being of all Christian denominations; and it extends its operations over the whole county of Lancaster. It strives at the beginning of evil, and by training these children for useful and respectable citizenship, lessens the number who crowd our jails, and waste the public treasury.

Will you not recognize the principle, "There is that sattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty?"

Will not the charitable citizens of Columbia do their share towards the support of the "Home?" Let those who have plenty spare of their abundance. Their charity—often unwillingly extended to undeserving objects, who by importunity extort more or less from the community every day—will here be most nobly repaid by a growing crop of good and a harvest of gratitude.

The Institution is yet in its infancy, and may by neglect perish before it attains its full growth of usefulness; yet it has already effected much good, and has in it the germ of one of the most noble charities of the country. Do not let it fail for want of an aiding hand. A trifle in the way of assistance—in money, clothing, produce, or what not—from each one will suffice. Will not every one do his or her part? We commend the effort to obtain aid in our town to some of our charitable ladies.

Contributions may be left at the "Home," in South Queen street, opposite the Old Fellows' Hall, or at Mr. Michael's Hotel, or at Mrs. Shreiner's in North Queen street, Lancaster.

The Ladies of Columbia and the Soldiers.—We give elsewhere a report of the proceedings of the meeting held on Monday evening, for the purpose of organizing a society with the object of more effectually extending aid and comfort to our soldiers. It will be seen that such society was formed, under the title of the "Soldiers' Friends," and energetic and public spirited ladies elected to its government.

By this action the ladies have taken proper steps to place themselves before the public as a patriotic body, ready and willing to give time and labor to the good cause. Besides, they give to the work their whole heart, and more cannot be expected or asked. Now commences the duty of our citizens generally. The ladies are ready to work, but they must have the wherewithal. They appeal to all generous hearts for means to render the labor effectual and the amount and kind of aid extended to the gallant men who are fighting our battles, worthy our good borough. Much has already been done, but from want of system the good attained has not always been the greatest good possible. Now, organization will economize both in work and distribution.

The second meeting will be held on next Monday evening, in the Hall of the Vigilant Engine House, where a large attendance from all parts of the town is desired. The Society should embrace every lady who has time and skill to ply the needle.

Reading and Columbia Railroad Co.—The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Co. at the Annual Election held at Litz, on the 12th inst.

President—W. G. Case, Columbia.  
Directors—Frederick Lauer, Reading; Isaac Eckert, Reading; John McManus, Reading; Adam Fougner, Ephrata; A. Bates Grubb, Mount Hope; Samuel Lichtenthal, Litz; Nathan Worley, Manheim; C. S. Kauffman, Columbia; Ephraim Hershey, Columbia; George Beitz, Columbia; Dr. Bilton, Evans, Wrightsville.

Columbia and Maryland Line Railroad.—The following named gentlemen were elected President and Directors of the Columbia and Maryland Line Railroad, at the annual meeting of the Stockholders, held at Cooper's Hotel, Lancaster, on Monday, Jan. 13, 1862.

President—Bertram A. Shaeffer.  
Directors—Jeremiah B. Haines, Joseph Hallance, Jeremiah Brown, Samuel J. Rees, John Long, James McParran, Jacob B. Shuman, John T. W. Miller, C. S. Kauffman, John A. Shaeffer, Theobald Gardner.

Continents Monthly.—We are in receipt of the February number—the second number—of the "Continents Monthly." It improves with acquaintance and bids fair to obtain, from its merit, front rank in our periodical army. Without enumerating the articles we can give general commendation to the number.

RESIGNATION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—On Monday last the Hon. Simon Cameron, who since the inauguration of President Lincoln, has occupied the position of Secretary of War, resigned his seals of office, and the tender was accepted by the President, who has filled the vacancy by the appointment of Hon. E. M. Stanton, of Washington. An evidence of the undiminished regard of the President for the retiring Secretary, he has been nominated as Minister to Russia, a post which at this juncture requires an incumbent truly representing the views and enjoying the entire confidence of the government.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, the successor of Mr. Cameron as Secretary of War, is from Pennsylvania, though for some years past residing in Washington. When Gen. Cass resigned the Secretaryship of State, because Mr. Buchanan refused to reinforce Fort Sumpter, Judge Black succeeded General Cass, and Mr. Stanton took the then vacant position of Attorney General. Mr. Stanton, in that position, co-operated with Mr. Holt, as Secretary of War, and General Dix, as Secretary of the Treasury, in those closing measures of the Buchanan Administration which finally prevailed through the Government from falling, through treachery and hopeless rebellion, entirely into the hands of the Rebels. Mr. Stanton bears the character of a bold, prompt, vigorous man. He has hitherto ranked as a Democrat, though loyal, and uncompromisingly arrayed against the rebellion. Mr. Stanton has long been distinguished as a able lawyer, and as Attorney General under Mr. Buchanan, was particularly marked as a most valuable Cabinet councillor; and we therefore hail his advancement to the important position he has now accepted, with unfeigned satisfaction, for, with his antecedents, we have every confidence that the most marked vigor will be henceforward be the order of the day.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—We last week gave a list of the officers of the State Senate, together with Clerk of the House. The following are the additional officers of the House:

Assistant Clerk—E. S. Capron, (Rep.)  
Treasurer—Charles C. W. Walker, (Rep.)  
J. P. Miles, (Rep.) Robert Brown, (Rep.)  
James Connelly, (Rep.)  
Speaker—James H. Pickett, (Rep.)  
Sergeant—James Scissors, (Rep.)  
J. C. Seward, (Rep.) Richard Hutchins, (Rep.)  
John W. Wright, (Rep.)  
Doorkeeper—Casper Lang, (R. P.)  
Assistants—George W. Getty, (Rep.)  
J. M. Dale, (Rep.) A. B. Fox, (Rep.) Lewis Trelenick, (Dem.)  
Messenger—S. G. Blaudel, (Rep.)  
Postmaster—H. A. Woodhouse, (Rep.)

It will be seen by the above that our townsman, Mr. Lewis Trelenick, fills the office of Assistant Doorkeeper. We congratulate him upon his attainment of place. He will undoubtedly make an efficient and courteous officer. Columbians visiting the State Capital will find in Lewis a ready friend in the exercise of his official duties.

For the Columbia Spy  
FRUIT GROWER'S SOCIETY OF EASTERN PA.—The regular Annual Meeting of this Society will be held on the first Wednesday in February next, (Feb. 5th) at Cooper's Hotel, the city of Lancaster.

By order of the  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.  
P. S.—The officers of the society to be elected—reports of committees read—new members elected, besides other business transacted, and a general conversational discussion on Horticultural matters, &c., &c. It is expected that the meeting will continue over to Thursday.

Lancaster and York papers please copy, or notice the time of meeting.

A Card from the "Cookman Rangers."—The following correspondence and resolutions have been forwarded to us for publication in the Spy:

CAMP PIERMONT, VA.,  
Jan 10th, 1862.  
LIEUT. COL. J. W. FISHER—Dear Sir:—I regret much that I have been unable to acknowledge your kindness in behalf of my Company until this late date, but as it was unavoidable I trust that the good and patriotic citizens of our native town will appreciate none the less the deep sense of gratitude our boys have expressed in the resolutions I herewith present you.

I have the honor to remain,  
Very respectfully,  
ARSDOT D. COLLINS.  
CAMP PIERMONT, VA.,  
Jan. 10th, 1862.

To our generous and respected fellow citizens of Columbia Borough:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—At a meeting held this day by the members of Company K, 5th Reg. P. R. V., the following preamble and resolutions presented by Francis Killebrew were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We the members of Company "K," 5th Reg. P. R. V., having from time to time received through the hands of our respected Lieut. Col. J. W. Fisher from the citizens of Columbia Borough, constant and kind recognitions of our humble services to our country, by their various efforts to alleviate the privations incidental to the position and duties of the Volunteer Soldier, in supplying us with those comforts without which we should have suffered from the inclemency of the weather during the past eight months of our campaign, through heat and cold made more trying by the sudden transition from the comforts of a home to the rude and boisterous path of war, in regions by us before untrod; be it therefore, Resolved, That we tender to those citizens of Columbia who have so kindly ministered to our comforts, in forwarding to us various articles of clothing, comforts, and such other necessities as were to be procured, our most heartfelt thanks and profound gratitude, assuring them that whilst living we hope to hold them in kind remembrance, and will make the recollection of their generosity an incentive to duty, and an impulse to lead us on in our attempts at the subjugation of that "Monster Treason" which now threatens the peace of their dearest, and the prosperity of our glorious Union.

Resolved, That we implore the blessing and protection of the Ruler of all events upon those generous contributors to our comforts; that should life be spared us we may meet them again in happy communion, when internal strife shall have ceased between our brotherhood, and the blessings of peace be restored to our land and fireside.

Resolved, That the Columbia Spy be requested to insert this preamble and these resolutions; and that the Lancaster papers be solicited to copy the same.

Our Army Correspondence.  
CAMP GEARHAM, January 13, 1862.  
DEAR SIR:—When I wrote you my first letter I promised to keep you posted. As I have not written for some time I suppose you will think I am not one of my word; but as I have been absent from camp for some time on sick leave it has been impossible for me to do so. I will endeavor in future to stick to my promise.

It was reported some time since that we were to go with Gen. Burnside, and great exertions were made by all our officers to be selected from our division; but they all failed, so we are very much disappointed, but we are still kept in good spirits by knowing that the War Department thinks we are the finest regiment in the field, and that we are kept for the defense of Washington—and what is more honorable than defending the capital of our "glorious country?" If we cannot say that we have guarded some railroad or other we can say that we have defended our capital.

I have just finished "45's" letter in your last week's "Spy," and we cannot see what we have done that they are for everlasting throwing slurs at us. He ("45") says that if we were with them it would do more honor to our old town. We might perhaps have enlisted in Company "K" of the 45th if the captain had been a native of our town, and we had known under whom we were enlisting. As for freezing and starving we would inform them that we have plenty and more than we need to wear and eat. We might have turkeys and chickens too, if we would take them. As for the "peg-topped trousers" and being called "Zoo Zoo" we would also inform them that a great many of our boys enlisted before they had seen or even knew what kind of trousers they were to get, "peg-tops" or not. I suppose the reason that they throw their slurs at us, is that we are digging holes (as they call it); but I can see no difference in building forts to defend our capital and in occupying a place after the fighting is all over. We do not want any of their pianos or sofas as we came for "Union soldiers" not as gentlemen. We have all been furnished with an extra blanket, and the Colonel has given us a comfort, and have now two suits, and more shirts, drawers, and stockings than we can wear. We have also the Sibley Tent, which we have raised on logs, thus making it very comfortable. We have never asked (as we have been accused) for anything from our Columbia friends, but we have heard that a box of stockings and gloves that were sent to have been sent to Company "K" were sent either to the 45th or the 5th Reserve, but as they need them more than we do we do not complain as they are all used in one cause.

I do not write this as a "news" letter but as an answer to the letter of "45," and I think if you do us justice you will publish it. I will try to write you news next week. Yours, &c., Zoo-Zoo?

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.  
Descent upon Lexington.  
SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 14.—Advices have been received that the First Kansas Regiment, which was sent from here some days since, arrived at Lexington on Friday last, where they arrested several of the most prominent and active rebels of the town, captured and destroyed about 1,500 hogs, which were being packed for the use of Gen. Price's rebels, and took possession of a good deal of other property.

About sixty rebels belonging to the regiment of Col. Alexander, now a prisoner at St. Louis, were captured about six miles from here on Sunday last.

General Sigel at Rolla.—No intention of Resigning.  
ST. LOUIS, January 14.—There is high authority for saying that General Sigel is still a Brigadier in the United States service at Rolla, Missouri, and has no intention of resigning.

Latest from Cairo.  
CAIRO, January 14.—The gunboats Essex, St. Louis and Tyler made a reconnaissance down the river today. They approached within a mile and a half of Columbus and fired several shots into the Rebels' camp. The Rebels returned the fire from three or four guns, without doing any damage to our boats. The effect of our shells is unknown. There was no obstruction in the river, and no masked batteries on the shore were discovered, as heretofore.

It is reported that Gen. McClelland's column moved in the direction of Blandville, Ky., today. Gen. Paine's column moved forward this morning from Bird's Point.—The Second Regiment of the Douglas Brigade will arrive to-night. The Seventh Iowa, Eighth Wisconsin and Forty-fifth Illinois may be expected to-morrow.

The Government Finances.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The results of the various conferences held in Washington by representatives from Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and Banking Institutions, among themselves and with the Secretary of the Treasury, may be summed up briefly as follows:

First.—The general views of the Secretary of the Treasury are assented to.

Second.—The Banks will receive and pay out the United States notes freely and suitably in all proper ways their credit.

Third.—The Secretary of the Treasury will, within the next two weeks, in addition to the current daily payment of \$1,500,000 in United States notes, pay the former sum of at least \$20,000,000 in 7 3/8 100 bonds to such public creditors as desire to receive them, and thus relieve the existing pressure upon the currency.

Fourth.—The issue of United States demand notes is not to be increased beyond the fifty millions now authorized, but it is desired that Congress will extend the provisions of the existing law acts so as enable the Secretary to issue in exchange for United States demand notes, or in payments to creditors, notes payable in one year, bearing 5 1/2-100 per cent. interest, an L convertible into 7 3/8-100 three years bonds, or to borrow under the existing provisions to the amount of two hundred and fifty or three hundred millions dollars.

Fifth.—It is thought desirable that Congress should enact a general law relating to currency and banking regulations, embracing the general provisions now contained by the Secretary in his reports.

Sixth.—It is expected that this action and legislation will render the making of the United States demand notes a legal tender, or their increase beyond the fifty millions now authorized unnecessary.

Congressional.  
THURSDAY, Jan. 10th.—In the Senate, Mr. Hale presented a petition praying the passage of a law to prevent the appointment of unauthorized agents to make purchases for the Government. The Judiciary Committee reported bills for the expulsion of Senators Truett and Walden P. Johnson, of Missouri, on the ground of disloyalty. Mr. Collier, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill providing for the return of dead letters to their writers for the collection of postage. Mr. Hall introduced a bill punishing by fine or imprisonment frauds upon the Treasury. The House just resolution allowing tea, coffee and sugar in bond at the time of the passage of the late act to be taken out without increased duty was passed.—The order of the day, the correspondence on the Trent case, coming up, Mr. Sumner addressed the Senate, arguing and citing authorities to show that the seizure of Mason and Slidell was a violation of the American doctrine of neutral rights. The bill pending for the construction of twenty iron-clad gunboats was taken up, the question being on the amendment making the President, instead of the Secretary of the Navy the disbursing officer. In the debate that ensued the appointment of Mr. Morgan by the Secretary to purchase vessels for the Government with two and a half per cent. commission on the amount of purchase money, was broadly characterized as a dishonest not by some Senators and defended by others.—Finally, at Mr. Wilson's suggestion, a resolution was adopted inquiring of the Secretary of the Navy why Mr. Morgan was appointed, and how much compensation was allowed.

The House was engaged all day in the discussion of the bill for the abolition of the franking privilege. An attempt was made to lay it on the table, which was rejected—aye 51, nays 78, when the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, 10th.—The Senate passed unanimously the resolution expelling for disloyalty Senators Polk and Johnson, of Missouri. The bill in relation to the administration of justice in the District of Columbia was taken up but afterwards postponed. Mr. Laysard called up the case of Mr. Starke, Senator from Oregon, against whom charges of disloyalty had been brought. The Senate refused to swear in the Senator until further

advance as hospitals or quarters. They also burned up all the hay, bits and fodder stacks along the road, and drove off or killed all the cattle, horses and mules to be found.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.  
Descent upon Lexington.  
SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 14.—Advices have been received that the First Kansas Regiment, which was sent from here some days since, arrived at Lexington on Friday last, where they arrested several of the most prominent and active rebels of the town, captured and destroyed about 1,500 hogs, which were being packed for the use of Gen. Price's rebels, and took possession of a good deal of other property.

About sixty rebels belonging to the regiment of Col. Alexander, now a prisoner at St. Louis, were captured about six miles from here on Sunday last.

General Sigel at Rolla.—No intention of Resigning.  
ST. LOUIS, January 14.—There is high authority for saying that General Sigel is still a Brigadier in the United States service at Rolla, Missouri, and has no intention of resigning.

Latest from Cairo.  
CAIRO, January 14.—The gunboats Essex, St. Louis and Tyler made a reconnaissance down the river today. They approached within a mile and a half of Columbus and fired several shots into the Rebels' camp. The Rebels returned the fire from three or four guns, without doing any damage to our boats. The effect of our shells is unknown. There was no obstruction in the river, and no masked batteries on the shore were discovered, as heretofore.

It is reported that Gen. McClelland's column moved in the direction of Blandville, Ky., today. Gen. Paine's column moved forward this morning from Bird's Point.—The Second Regiment of the Douglas Brigade will arrive to-night. The Seventh Iowa, Eighth Wisconsin and Forty-fifth Illinois may be expected to-morrow.

The Government Finances.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The results of the various conferences held in Washington by representatives from Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and Banking Institutions, among themselves and with the Secretary of the Treasury, may be summed up briefly as follows:

First.—The general views of the Secretary of the Treasury are assented to.

Second.—The Banks will receive and pay out the United States notes freely and suitably in all proper ways their credit.

Third.—The Secretary of the Treasury will, within the next two weeks, in addition to the current daily payment of \$1,500,000 in United States notes, pay the former sum of at least \$20,000,000 in 7 3/8 100 bonds to such public creditors as desire to receive them, and thus relieve the existing pressure upon the currency.

Fourth.—The issue of United States demand notes is not to be increased beyond the fifty millions now authorized, but it is desired that Congress will extend the provisions of the existing law acts so as enable the Secretary to issue in exchange for United States demand notes, or in payments to creditors, notes payable in one year, bearing 5 1/2-100 per cent. interest, an L convertible into 7 3/8-100 three years bonds, or to borrow under the existing provisions to the amount of two hundred and fifty or three hundred millions dollars.

Fifth.—It is thought desirable that Congress should enact a general law relating to currency and banking regulations, embracing the general provisions now contained by the Secretary in his reports.

Sixth.—It is expected that this action and legislation will render the making of the United States demand notes a legal tender, or their increase beyond the fifty millions now authorized unnecessary.

Congressional.  
THURSDAY, Jan. 10th.—In the Senate, Mr. Hale presented a petition praying the passage of a law to prevent the appointment of unauthorized agents to make purchases for the Government. The Judiciary Committee reported bills for the expulsion of Senators Truett and Walden P. Johnson, of Missouri, on the ground of disloyalty. Mr. Collier, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill providing for the return of dead letters to their writers for the collection of postage. Mr. Hall introduced a bill punishing by fine or imprisonment frauds upon the Treasury. The House just resolution allowing tea, coffee and sugar in bond at the time of the passage of the late act to be taken out without increased duty was passed.—The order of the day, the correspondence on the Trent case, coming up, Mr. Sumner addressed the Senate, arguing and citing authorities to show that the seizure of Mason and Slidell was a violation of the American doctrine of neutral rights. The bill pending for the construction of twenty iron-clad gunboats was taken up, the question being on the amendment making the President, instead of the Secretary of the Navy the disbursing officer. In the debate that ensued the appointment of Mr. Morgan by the Secretary to purchase vessels for the Government with two and a half per cent. commission on the amount of purchase money, was broadly characterized as a dishonest not by some Senators and defended by others.—Finally, at Mr. Wilson's suggestion, a resolution was adopted inquiring of the Secretary of the Navy why Mr. Morgan was appointed, and how much compensation was allowed.

The House was engaged all day in the discussion of the bill for the abolition of the franking privilege. An attempt was made to lay it on the table, which was rejected—aye 51, nays 78, when the House adjourned.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.  
Descent upon Lexington.  
SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 14.—Advices have been received that the First Kansas Regiment, which was sent from here some days since, arrived at Lexington on Friday last, where they arrested several of the most prominent and active rebels of the town, captured and destroyed about 1,500 hogs, which were being packed for the use of Gen. Price's rebels, and took possession of a good deal of other property.

About sixty rebels belonging to the regiment of Col. Alexander, now a prisoner at St. Louis, were captured about six miles from here on Sunday last.

General Sigel at Rolla.—No intention of Resigning.  
ST. LOUIS, January 14.—There is high authority for saying that General Sigel is still a Brigadier in the United States service at Rolla, Missouri, and has no intention of resigning.

Latest from Cairo.  
CAIRO, January 14.—The gunboats Essex, St. Louis and Tyler made a reconnaissance down the river today. They approached within a mile and a half of Columbus and fired several shots into the Rebels' camp. The Rebels returned the fire from three or four guns, without doing any damage to our boats. The effect of our shells is unknown. There was no obstruction in the river, and no masked batteries on the shore were discovered, as heretofore.

It is reported that Gen. McClelland's column moved in the direction of Blandville, Ky., today. Gen. Paine's column moved forward this morning from Bird's Point.—The Second Regiment of the Douglas Brigade will arrive to-night. The Seventh Iowa, Eighth Wisconsin and Forty-fifth Illinois may be expected to-morrow.

The Government Finances.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The results of the various conferences held in Washington by representatives from Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and Banking Institutions, among themselves and with the Secretary of the Treasury, may be summed up briefly as follows:

First.—The general views of the Secretary of the Treasury are assented to.

Second.—The Banks will receive and pay out the United States notes freely and suitably in all proper ways their credit.

Third.—The Secretary of the Treasury will, within the next two weeks, in addition to the current daily payment of \$1,500,000 in United States notes, pay the former sum of at least \$20,000,000 in 7 3/8 100 bonds to such public creditors as desire to receive them, and thus relieve the existing pressure upon the currency.

Fourth.—The issue of United States demand notes is not to be increased beyond the fifty millions now authorized, but it is desired that Congress will extend the provisions of the existing law acts so as enable the Secretary to issue in exchange for United States demand notes, or in payments to creditors, notes payable in one year, bearing 5 1/2-100 per cent. interest, an L convertible into 7 3/8-100 three years bonds, or to borrow under the existing provisions to the amount of two hundred and fifty or three hundred millions dollars.

Fifth.—It is thought desirable that Congress should enact a general law relating to currency and banking regulations, embracing the general provisions now contained by the Secretary in his reports.

Sixth.—It is expected that this action and legislation will render the making of the United States demand notes a legal tender, or their increase beyond the fifty millions now authorized unnecessary.

Congressional.  
THURSDAY, Jan. 10th.—In the Senate, Mr. Hale presented a petition praying the passage of a law to prevent the appointment of unauthorized agents to make purchases for the Government. The Judiciary Committee reported bills for the expulsion of Senators Truett and Walden P. Johnson, of Missouri, on the ground of disloyalty. Mr. Collier, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill providing for the return of dead letters to their writers for the collection of postage. Mr. Hall introduced a bill punishing by fine or imprisonment frauds upon the Treasury. The House just resolution allowing tea, coffee and sugar in bond at the time of the passage of the late act to be taken out without increased duty was passed.—The order of the day, the correspondence on the Trent case, coming up, Mr. Sumner addressed the Senate, arguing and citing authorities to show that the seizure of Mason and Slidell was a violation of the American doctrine of neutral rights. The bill pending for the construction of twenty iron-clad gunboats was taken up, the question being on the amendment making the President, instead of the Secretary of the Navy the disbursing officer. In the debate that ensued the appointment of Mr. Morgan by the Secretary to purchase vessels for the Government with two and a half per cent. commission on the amount of purchase money, was broadly characterized as a dishonest not by some Senators and defended by others.—Finally, at Mr. Wilson's suggestion, a resolution was adopted inquiring of the Secretary of the Navy why Mr. Morgan was appointed, and how much compensation was allowed.

The House was engaged all day in the discussion of the bill for the abolition of the franking privilege. An attempt was made to lay it on the table, which was rejected—aye 51, nays 78, when the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, 10th.—The Senate passed unanimously the resolution expelling for disloyalty Senators Polk and Johnson, of Missouri. The bill in relation to the administration of justice in the District of Columbia was taken up but afterwards postponed. Mr. Laysard called up the case of Mr. Starke, Senator from Oregon, against whom charges of disloyalty had been brought. The Senate refused to swear in the Senator until further

advance as hospitals or quarters. They also burned up all the hay, bits and fodder stacks along the road, and drove off or killed all the cattle, horses and mules to be found.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.  
Descent upon Lexington.  
SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 14.—Advices have been received that the First Kansas Regiment, which was sent from here some days since, arrived at Lexington on Friday last, where they arrested several of the most prominent and active rebels of the town, captured and destroyed about 1,500 hogs, which were being packed for the use of Gen. Price's rebels, and took possession of a good deal of other property.

About sixty rebels belonging to the regiment of Col. Alexander, now a prisoner at St. Louis, were captured about six miles from here on Sunday last.

General Sigel at Rolla.—No intention of Resigning.  
ST. LOUIS, January 14.—There is high authority for saying that General Sigel is still a Brigadier in the United States service at Rolla, Missouri, and has no intention of resigning.

Latest from Cairo.  
CAIRO, January 14.—The gunboats Essex, St. Louis and Tyler made a reconnaissance down the river today. They approached within a mile and a half of Columbus and fired several shots into the Rebels' camp. The Rebels returned the fire from three or four guns, without doing any damage to our boats. The effect of our shells is unknown. There was no obstruction in the river, and no masked batteries on the shore were discovered, as heretofore.

It is reported that Gen. McClelland's column moved in the direction of Blandville, Ky., today. Gen. Paine's column moved forward this morning from Bird's Point.—The Second Regiment of the Douglas Brigade will arrive to-night. The Seventh Iowa, Eighth Wisconsin and Forty-fifth Illinois may be expected to-morrow.

The Government Finances.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The results of the various conferences held in Washington by representatives from Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and Banking Institutions, among themselves and with the Secretary of the Treasury, may be summed up briefly as follows:

First.—The general views of the Secretary of the Treasury are assented to.

Second.—The Banks will receive and pay out the United States notes freely and suitably in all proper ways their credit.

Third.—The Secretary of the Treasury will, within the next two weeks, in addition to the current daily payment of \$1,500,000 in United States notes, pay the former sum of at least \$20,000,000 in 7 3/8 100 bonds to such public creditors as desire to receive them, and thus relieve the existing pressure upon the currency.

Fourth.—The issue of United States demand notes is not to be increased beyond the fifty millions now authorized, but it is desired that Congress will extend the provisions of the existing law acts so as enable the Secretary to issue in exchange for United States demand notes, or in payments to creditors, notes payable in one year, bearing 5 1/2-100 per cent. interest, an L convertible into 7 3/8-100 three years bonds, or to borrow under the existing provisions to the amount of two hundred and fifty or three hundred millions dollars.

Fifth.—It is thought desirable that Congress should enact a general law relating to currency and banking regulations, embracing the general provisions now contained by the Secretary in his reports.

Sixth.—It is expected that this action and legislation will render the making of the United States demand notes a legal tender, or their increase beyond the fifty millions now authorized unnecessary.

Congressional.  
THURSDAY, Jan. 10th.—In the Senate, Mr. Hale presented a petition praying the passage of a law to prevent the appointment of unauthorized agents to make purchases for the Government. The Judiciary Committee reported bills for the expulsion of Senators Truett and Walden P. Johnson, of Missouri, on the ground of disloyalty. Mr. Collier, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill providing for the return of dead letters to their writers for the collection of postage. Mr. Hall introduced a bill punishing by fine or imprisonment frauds upon the Treasury. The House just resolution allowing tea, coffee and sugar in bond at the time of the passage of the late act to be taken out without increased duty was passed.—The order of the day, the correspondence on the Trent case, coming up, Mr. Sumner addressed the Senate, arguing and citing authorities to show that the seizure of Mason and Slidell was a violation of the American doctrine of neutral rights. The bill pending for the construction of twenty iron-clad gunboats was taken up, the question being on the amendment making the President, instead of the Secretary of the Navy the disbursing officer. In the debate that ensued the appointment of Mr. Morgan by the