THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY,
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS.

FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carrier: Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at SEVEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM; THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. SIX lines constitute a square.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

1864. SPRING DRY GOODS! 1864.

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
NO. 47 N. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Have now in store, and are daily in receipt of, all kinds of
FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS,
OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES.
Have a Full Stock of all the different kinds of
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, as we can offer them UNEQUALLED INDUCEMENTS. mh10-2m

JUST RECEIVED,
IN CHOICE AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
FRENCH ORGANDIES,
JACONETS, AND
PERCALES.
ALSO,
RICH AND HANDSOME
NEW STYLES
SPRING AND SUMMER
SHAWLS.
M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,
fs27-3m 615 CHESTNUT STREET.

CHARLES WATSON. FRANKLIN JANNEY.
NEW SILK HOUSE
WATSON & JANNEY,
No. 323 MARKET STREET.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.
To which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers. mh10-3m

1864. SPRING, 1864.
JAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 229 and 231 NORTH THIRD ST., above Race, PHILADELPHIA.
Have now open their usual
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
Notwithstanding the scarcity of many kinds of Dry Goods, our stock is now full and varied in all its departments.
Special attention is invited to our assortment of
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
Full assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
Full assortment of Prints, De Laines, &c.
Full assortment of Notions, White Goods, &c.
Full assortment of Sheetings, Shirtings, &c.
Full assortment of Cotton Goods, &c. fs12-3m

NEW CASH HOUSE.
GOODS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH.
LITTLE & ADAMSON,
325 MARKET STREET,
Call attention to their entire new and Splendid Stock of
SPRING DRESS GOODS.
BLACK SILKS, MOURNING SILKS, FANCY SILKS, POULT DE SOIES.
SEASONABLE SHAWLS,
DOMESTIC CLOTHS, MANTILLA SILKS, MANTILLAS,
Manufactured by themselves from late Paris Styles. fs5-3m

1864. SPRING, 1864.
EDMUND YARD & CO.,
SOUTH EAST CORNER OF CHESTNUT AND NO. 614 JAYNE STREETS,
Are now in Store their SPRING IMPORTATION of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
DRESS GOODS,
OF ALL KINDS:
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
SATINS, GLOVES, MITTS, RIBBONS,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
ALSO,
WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, AND LACES.
A full and handsome assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Of all grades, &c. Which they offer to the Trade at the LOWEST PRICES. ja31-3m

1864. SPRING 1864.
DRY GOODS.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.
WOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS.
No. 244 MARKET Street, and 536 COMMERCE Street, PHILADELPHIA.
Would respectfully invite attention to their LARGE Stock of leading
DOMESTICS,
DRESS GOODS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
Of the very popular goods of
PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE.
mh2-3m

MELLOR, BAINS, & MELLOR,
No. 48 and 48 NORTH THIRD STREET,
IMPORTERS OF
HOSIERY,
SMALL WARES,
AND
WHITE GOODS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHIRT FRONTS.
CHOICE SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
1864. 1864.
LAWSON, BRANSON, & CO.,
701 MARKET STREET,
CORNER OF FIFTH.
Now in store and will be constantly receiving, during the season, an attractive line of
PARIS, GERMAN, AND BRITISH
DRESS GOODS,
BLACK SILKS,
SHAWLS AND FANCY SHAWLS, &c., &c.
Which will be sold at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

HOTELS.
"ARCH STREET HOUSE,"
WASHINGTON, D. C.
The undersigned having leased the above House, at the corner of SEVENTH Street and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, for a term of years, he solicits the patronage and the travelling public generally. That all times he happy to see his old friends.
Respectfully, C. T. JONES.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1864. mh11-6m

EAGLE HOUSE,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
MARKET STREET AND MARKET SQUARE
This house, Terms, $2 per day.
C. H. MANN.

WINES AND LIQUORS.
IMPORTERS OF WINES AND LIQUORS.
HOFFMAN, SALLADE, & CO.,
No. 138 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
Between Chestnut and Walnut, Philadelphia.
G. M. LAUMAN,
A. M. SALLADE,
J. D. BITTING.

WILSON'S STOVE POLISH.
GEO. F. GALE & CO.,
Wholesale Agents,
Nos. 4 and 6 CHERRY ST. Street.

THE WAR PRESS,
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)
Ten War Press will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at $3 00
Three copies 5 00
Five copies 8 00
Ten copies 15 00
Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, $1.50 per copy.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS.
☞ To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

VOL. 7.—NO. 213. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1864. THREE CENTS.

COMMISSION HOUSES.
HORACE H. SOULE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
32 NORTH FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Agent for the
SAXONVILLE MILLS,
BALDWIN COMPANY,
WILTON MANUFACTURING CO.,
ABBOT WORSTED COMPANY,
CARPET WORSTED AND YARNS.
Fine Worsted, in colors: Nos. 12s and 20s. Jute Yarns.
COTTON YARNS,
In Warp and Bundle, manufactured by
ZABRISKIE,
PEARL,
OAKMAN,
and other well-known Mills.
CARPETS,
CONTINENTAL MILLS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETS.
LINEN THREAD.
SAMPSON'S ARGYLE,
VINCENT MILLS,
BO-PEEP'S,
SALIN-FINISH BOOKBINDERS',
CARPET THREAD.
For sale by HORACE H. SOULE,
mh1-3m 32 North FRONT Street.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!
NEW AND SECOND-HAND.
SEAMLESS, BURLAP, AND GUNNY
BAGS,
FLOUR AND SALT BAGS, ALL SIZES,
PRINTED TO ORDER. BY
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
fs17-tf No. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET.

GRAIN BAGS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRAIN BAGS,
In various sizes, for sale by BAROROFT & CO.,
ja19 5m Nos. 405 and 407 MARKET Street.

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,
No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
oc26-6m

CARPETINGS.
ARCH-STREET
CARPET WAREHOUSE.
The subscriber has just received a well-selected stock of
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
CARPETINGS,
FOR SPRING TRADE.
JOS. BLACKWOOD,
mh18-2m 528 ARCH STREET, BELOW NINTH.

1864. SPRING, 1864.
GLEN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.
Warehouse—509 Chestnut Street,
OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. fs1-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT.
McCALLUM & CO.
Beg leave to inform the public that they have leased the old established Carpet Store,
No. 519 CHESTNUT STREET,
Opposite Independence Hall, for
A RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
Where they are now opening a NEW STOCK of
Imported and American Carpets,
Embracing the choicest patterns of
EXTRA INGRAINS, TAPESTRY CARPETS,
ROYAL AND WILTON, BRUSSELS CARPETS,
VELVET, VENETIANS.
Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to the Carpet Business. fs1-tf

ENTERPRISE MILLS.
ATWOOD, RALSTON, & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, &c., &c.
726 CHESTNUT STREET.
mh29-1m

MILLINERY GOODS.
THE NEW YORK STORE.
GEO. W. MILES,
Nos. 35 and 37 South Tenth Street,
ABOVE CHESTNUT,
IS NOW PREPARED TO SHOW HIS SPRING IMPORTATION OF
FRENCH FLOWERS,
STRAW GOODS,
PARIS-TRIMMED HATS,
FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNETS, FRAMES, and other
MILLINERY GOODS.
apt-6t

CURTAIN GOODS.
SPRING DAMASKS,
VESTIBULE
LACE CURTAINS,
AND A LARGE INVOICE OF
BROWN SHADES,
OF ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
(SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL.)
MASONIC HALL,
719 CHESTNUT STREET.

1864. 1864.
WOOD & CARY,
726 CHESTNUT STREET,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.
P. S.—MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS are invited to examine before purchasing, as our STOCK IS FULL and PRICES LOW.
mh3-2m WOOD & CARY.

SPRING. 1864.
BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,
431 MARKET STREET,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
RIBBONS,
BONNETS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS,
FLOWERS,
AND
MILLINERY GOODS GENERALLY.
mh23-1m

WE RESPECTFULLY
CALL THE ATTENTION of
THE TRADE
TO OUR STOCK OF
SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.
WE HAVE NOW OPEN
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH FLOWERS,
RIBBONS, SILKS, LACES, VEILS, &c.
BERNHEIM,
726 CHESTNUT STREET.
mh29-1m

MILLINERY OPENING.—S. T. MORGAN, No. 408 ARCH Street, will open this evening a large and splendid assortment of Fancy and Trimmed Bonnets, Flowers, Caps, Ornaments, Dresses Frames and Ruches. Also, a full line of Straw Bonnets, Trimmings, Silks, Satins, Ribbons, and Millinery Goods generally, for the wholesale Millinery trade. apt 6t

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
GEORGE GRANT,
No. 610 CHESTNUT STREET,
Has now ready
A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Of his own importation and manufacture.
His celebrated
"PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,"
Manufactured under the superintendence of
JOHN T. JOBIT,
(Formerly of Oldenburg & Taggart,)
Are the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age.
☞ Orders promptly attended to. ja13-wfm-6m

JOHN C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,
FIRST OUT BY J. BURR MOORE,
WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION.
ALSO,
Importer and Manufacturer of
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS.
N. B.—All articles made in a superior manner by hand and from the best Materials. ja14

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscribers would invite attention to their shirts, which they make a speciality in their business. Also, constantly on hand,
NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT ST.,
Four doors below the Continental.
ja16-tf

OIL CLOTHS, &c.
G. W. BLABON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL CLOTHS,
No. 124 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Offer to the Trade a full Stock of
FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE
OIL CLOTHS.
GREEN-GLAZED OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.
mh1-2m

GEORGE W. HILL,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, RUGS,
ALSO,
COTTON AND WOOLEN YARNS.
At very Low Prices.
No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET, ABOVE ARCH, Philadelphia.
mh1-2m

GAS FIXTURES, &c.
MR. CHARLES PAGE,
Favorably known for the last twenty years as Principal Designer of GAS FIXTURES for
MESSRS. CORNELIUS & BAKER,
is this day admitted a Partner in our firm.
We will continue the sale and manufacture of
GAS FIXTURES
under the firm name of
VAN KIRK & CO.,
MANUFACTORY AT FRANKFORD.
SALESROOMS—912 ARCH STREET.
February 1, 1864. fs19-3mw2m

PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.
ELEGANT MIRRORS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT.
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
JUST RECEIVED.
EARLE'S GALLERIES,
no21-tf 816 CHESTNUT STREET.

UPHOLSTERING.
H. B. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Northeast corner THIRTEENTH and CHESTNUT Sts.
Carpets and Matting made and laid.
Bedding, Hair Mattresses, &c.
mh30-3m Verandah Awnings.

1864. CLOTHING. 1864.
LATEST STYLES.
WILLIAM S. JONES,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SEVENTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
Respectfully invites attention to his magnificent stock of FINE CLOTHING, got up in superior style, by tasteful and experienced artists, and offered for sale at exceedingly
LOW PRICES.
Also, to his large and choice variety of PIECE GOODS for CUSTOM WORK, embracing selections from the finest productions of both foreign and domestic manufacture.
WILLIAM S. JONES,
SUCCESSOR TO ROBERT H. ADAMS,
Southeast corner of SEVENTH and MARKET Streets.
ap2-3mo

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, 303 CHESTNUT STREET.
1864. CLOTHING. 1864.
SPRING OF 1864.
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE, NOS. 303 and 305 CHESTNUT STREET.
Now in full operation, and offering the entire stock, manufactured by the best artists, trimmed and made equal to Customer Work—AND AT
POPULAR PRICES.
They have also lately added a CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, where the latest novelties may be found, embracing some fresh from London and Paris.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
PERRY & CO.,
303 and 305 CHESTNUT STREET.

1864. PHILADELPHIA 1864.
PAPER HANGINGS.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WALL PAPERS
AND
WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on hand. fs27-3m fp

CABINET FURNITURE.
CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 201 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
In connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES,
and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others. For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. ap5-6m

The Press.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1864.

Secretary Chase and the Firm of Jay Cooke & Co.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury explains itself. A clearer and complete reply to an assault upon a faithful public officer never was made:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 1, 1864.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving from the House of Representatives a copy of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of Treasury be requested to report to this House what have been the services of Jay Cooke & Co to the Government in the sale of United States securities, and what have been the rate and whole amount of compensation therefor; also, whether said services might not have been as successfully performed by the Treasury Department itself; also, what sums of money, if any, have been paid out of the Treasury for advertisements ordered by Jay Cooke & Co."

Before proceeding to answer these inquiries, it is proper to say that Jay Cooke & Co. have never been employed to render any services to the Government; but as Mr. Jay Cooke, of that firm, has been employed as agent for the sale of United States bonds and treasury notes, the resolution will be answered as if it had been prepared in reference to him individually.

The whole of the five hundred millions five twenty loan being now taken, and the accounts connected with it closed, I respectfully submit the following statement in response to the resolution, without awaiting the completion of the delivery of the bonds subscribed for in excess, which will involve no additional payment on account of compensation or expenses:

The first inquiry requires a statement of the services of Jay Cooke in the sale of United States securities, and of the rate and amount of his compensation therefor.

Mr. Cooke's first services were as agent for the sale of three years' treasury notes, popularly known as seven-thirties.

When negotiating the first loan with the associated banks of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, in July, 1861, of fifty millions of dollars for three years seven-thirty treasury notes, the Secretary stipulated to open subscriptions throughout the country to effect the sale and distribution of these notes by agents acting under the direct supervision of the department, the process of such sale and distribution to be paid over to the banks in reimbursement in whole or in part of their loan, in order to secure the prompt taking of the second loan of equal amount. In fulfilment of this stipulation, the Secretary, in addition to the regular officers of the department, appointed one hundred and forty-eight agents, of whom Mr. Jay Cooke was one, to receive subscriptions for the sale of the seven-thirties, supplied them with printed blank books of subscription, blank certificates of deposit, blank forms for correspondence with the department, and envelopes with printed addresses thereon. In addition to these expenses, and the expenses of the necessarily-increased force of clerks employed, he paid these agents one fifth of one per cent. on the first one hundred thousand dollars obtained by them respectively, and one-eighth on all sums in excess, and allowed for advertising a stipulated sum, varying according to locality, but in no case exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

The several agents thus employed returned subscriptions in the aggregate amounting to $24,675,866 34, of which Mr. Jay Cooke obtained $5,324,000, or more than one-fifth of the whole, for which he was paid the fixed percentage, amounting to $6,880 05, and, for advertising, $160, making his total allowance for the sale of seven-thirties, $6,840 05.

Mr. Cooke, at the close of his labors in obtaining subscriptions to the seven thirties, and on making his final payments into the treasury, submitted an account, substantiated by vouchers, showing the disbursements by him for advertising, amounting to $3,041 41, not including sums paid for which he had no specific vouchers. He was allowed only $150, or less than one-twentieth of his expenditure.

The services of Mr. Cooke, in connection with the seven-thirty loan, were valuable and important, but of little magnitude compared with those rendered in his negotiation of the loan of five hundred millions of dollars for bonds commonly known as the "five-twenties." When this loan was authorized by Congress, many experienced and able financial men expressed their belief that it would be impossible to negotiate bonds redeemable after a short period as five years, and bearing an interest of only six per cent., and for a time appearances were decidedly against the success of the loan.

Under the law, every holder of United States notes had the right to convert them, at his pleasure, into the five-twenty bonds at par. A privilege which can be used at any time is often not used at all, and it was not at first clear that voluntary conversions would supply only a small proportion of the large sums required for the disbursements of the war. To create and provide a better disposition, the assistant treasurers, designated depositaries, and special agents were authorized to receive deposits of notes, and issue certificates entitling the depositors to bonds-bearing interest from the date of deposit. Still, conversions issued, and were slower than inadequate to the demands upon the Treasury.

It was indispensable that these demands should be answered with the least possible delay, and the secretary endeavored to ascertain the best terms on which the bonds could be negotiated by sales. Careful inquiry was made through the assistant treasurer at New York, and other experienced persons, and it was ascertained that negotiations could not be effected at higher rates than from 97 to 98 cents for a dollar, which would involve a loss on each hundred million of the loan of from two to three million dollars.

Unwilling to submit to this loss, the Secretary, in October, 1862, determined to appoint a general agent, with authority to appoint sub-agents throughout the whole country for whom he should be personally responsible, and in this way to organize a direct appeal to the whole people. He accordingly selected as general agent Mr. Jay Cooke, who was recommended for preference by his honorable character, by his integrity, and by his energetic and successful services in the negotiation of the first national loan, and committed the whole work to him. It was agreed that his commissions, for expenses and to cover disbursements, should be one-half of one per cent. on the first one million, and one-eighth on all subscriptions beyond that amount. Of these three-eighths, Mr. Cooke was to hand to any one-eighth to subscription agents, and another eighth to travelling agents and for advertising, and other expenses of making the loan as widely and favorably known as possible. He was allowed to retain the other eighth as compensation for his own labor and risk, and for expenses chargeable to his own proportion.

His responsibility covered all acts of his sub-agents with respect to the custody of all moneys and subscribed bonds delivery to subscribers of all bonds authorized for the loan, and the full satisfaction of all demands upon himself and his sub-agents, bonds were required and given in the aggregate sum of six hundred thousand dollars.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of the task imposed upon him, the general agent had no monopoly in the disposal of the loan. The Treasurer, the assistant treasurers, and several of the designated depositaries were also directed to use their best endeavors to obtain subscriptions, and were authorized to allow one-eighth, and, in some cases, one fourth of one per cent to pay charges for agents.

Having undertaken the work, Mr. Cooke proceeded to organize a general system of agencies. For a time, the result seemed doubtful. When, however, at the next session of Congress, the absolute right of conversion was limited to the 1st of July, 1863, and the system of sub-agencies had been thoroughly organized and extended throughout the country, subscriptions gradually increased, until at length the investment of the general agent and his sub-agents were crowned with complete success. For only was the whole loan taken, but subscriptions were made on the days fixed for closing for nearly seven millions of dollars in excess of the sum not authorized; for which, in excess the general agent was allowed no compensation.

It is impossible to exhibit in detail the services thus rendered, or to define a fair value in money. It may be sufficient to state that the number of sub-agents employed by the general agent, and for whom he was responsible, was about twenty-five hundred; that the work of the agency extended into almost every county and town of the loyal States, and reached every class of the population; that its fruits were subscriptions for five-twenty bonds, amounting, in the aggregate, to the sum of $381,932,350; and that without these subscriptions neither the army nor the navy, nor the general creditors of the government, could have been paid.

The benefit of the work was not limited by its direct results. The interest in the loan, excited by the efforts of the agent and sub agents, operated powerfully upon subscriptions to the national treasury, and the designated depositories. These subscriptions amounted in the aggregate to $148,823,652, of which $92,176,300 were subscribed by purchasers for 19-946, and $56,647,350 for direct investment.

The whole compensation to the general agent and subagents for services, and for all expenses incurred in obtaining and paying over subscriptions, amounting, as already stated, to $6,840 05, was $1,350 015, of which $455,700 31 was paid to the general agent as compensation for responsibility, for services, and for expenses chargeable upon the one-eighth allowed to him.

To the cost of the agencies, in order to ascertain the total expenses of the loan, must be added the commissions allowed to purchasers for re-sale, by the assistant treasurers and other officers of the Government; these commissions amounted to $122,193 39, making the entire cost of the whole loan $1,472,208 64. This cost is little less than three-tenths of one per cent (or eighteen days interest), on the whole amount, and, as is believed, is less than the cost of any other great loan, either American or English, heretofore negotiated.

The Secretary has already stated that the best terms he was encouraged to hope for in case of resorting to the negotiation of fifty millions with capitalists, in the ordinary way, were from ninety-seven to ninety-eight cents for a dollar, and there was every reason to believe that for the additional sums required to complete the loan he would be obliged to submit to much more disadvantageous rates. Had he negotiated fifty millions at ninety-seven and a half per cent, the cost of one-tenth of the loan would have been $1,250,000, a sum nearly equal to the whole cost of the whole actual loan of $510,776,450 upon the plan actually adopted. Had he attempted and succeeded beyond reasonable hope in negotiating the whole at the same rate, the cost would have been $12,500,000.

The foregoing statement, it is hoped, sufficiently answers the inquiries, what have been the services of the general agent to the Government in the sale of United States securities, and what was the rate and amount of compensation therefor.

The other inquiries of the resolution may be briefly answered.

No sums of money have been paid out of the Treasury for advertising ordered by Jay Cooke & Co, and none for advertising ordered by the general agent, except as above stated.

It only remains to add that the Secretary is clearly of opinion that the services rendered by the General Agent and the sub agents could not have been as successfully performed, nor, indeed, performed at all, by the Treasury Department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAM'L P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A Rebel Relic.

10TH MISSOURI, (late Col. Florence Com.,)
CAMP CLEAR CREEK, MO., March 22.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: During Gen. Sherman's expedition to Meridian I captured several rebel letters, one of which I send you, with compliments. Respectfully yours,
J. J. DUBOIS.

CAMP DOG RIVER FACTORY,
MOBILE, ALA., Jan. 31, 1864.

S. F. Heckman:

DEAR FRIEND: I will try to write you a few lines this evening. We left Resaca, Ga., on the 16th inst., and we arrived on the 26 all safely, we have a fine time of it. The Yankees all rejoicing for we will turn back home. The supposition is we will go up the road in a few days. I hope it will be the case, there are some excitement here, about Mobile, I don't think there will be any fighting here soon. I think if the Feds do's attack this place, they will not be much fighting for I see no fighting men they are all negroes, citizens and soldiers are all whipped. What has a soldier got at stake to fight for they get eleven dollars per month and they want get a mess of vittles for it, and twenty three dollars out in the country, they can eat it up in a day, as we went to Dalton and Atlanta the citizens was giving two dollars of Confederate money for one of greenback as we came back they was giving twenty dollars for one of greenback. You could get any *price* you asked at Montgomery. Aint that poor encouragement for a soldier to fight for. I think it is time for us to quit when the Yankee money are better than our own money, and then on top of that Congress has raised taxation, it will take all that a poor man has got to pay his tax, and there is no provision made for a soldier. Now can we stand it. The rich man at home and the poor man in the battle field, they will take all his wife has got when she arrives to make some thing to live on. It aint right, and this government can not stand it, if something aint done to *remedy* it, and I see no *remedy* at all, that I can see, and here the army will be broke up, by the soldiers a going home, and I believe they will go home by regiments next spring, if they don't get better treatment, our *rashing* [ration] are short and I think they will be still shorter. This army and Bragg are the most *demoralized army* I ever saw. I see no thing to fight for at this stage of affairs. Jesse Balls has just arrived *her* on business he fetch no news. What has become of Lace and Ash, you must give me all the news in the country. I was at the fifth reg't a few days before I left they was all well or up and *shough*. Bill Hickman was in bad health and Tom Fulton also Steve Chaplain. I could not hear any news from Lee Colree. We went to the hospital the company did not know where he was. We have got good houses to camp in the company are in *tolrable* good health *Sime* was sent to the hospital *yesterday* six miles from Mobile at Spring hill the doctor says if he don't get better (he means Sime) in two or three weeks they will give him a discharge. Joe Ellis *are* tat and *savy*. My health are good with the exception of my *ass* and hip. I don't refuse duty. Sam when you get this you must write and give me all the news. I have no stamps you must pay on this letter.

Your most respectfully Friend
BENJ F STEWART

To S. F. HICKMAN.*

THE new mansion of the late Wells Coverly, in Harrisburg, is about to be purchased for the residence of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

The New York Sanitary Fair.

The third day's receipts at the Fair are stated by the *Tribune* at $25 000; receipts altogether for the sanitary cause, $400,000 thus far. Mrs. Fremont, Mrs. McDowell, Mrs. McClellan, Mrs. Wadsworth, and the ladies of other well known generals, are contributors and attendants at the Fair.

Of all the gifts received for the Fair, perhaps the most touching offering is that given by an Alpine peasant woman in Zurich, Switzerland; a tiny book of pressed Alpine flowers, together with a simple wooden wine cup that formerly belonged to her son, now a soldier in the Union army. On presenting the cup and the little book of flowers, the good old woman took a bottle of red Switzer wine from her pocket, and, filling the cup, handed it to the consul, and then drank herself, saying: "Here's a health and a greeting to America; God bless my boy's new federland." "God bless it," replied the consul, "and Switzerland, too." The old woman thanked him with tears in her eyes, and went away, leaving her boy's cup and the Alpine blossoms behind her.

An American lady residing in Zurich, Mary H. C. Booth, being at the rooms of the American Consulate when the poor woman came trembling in with her gift, wrote the following impromptu lines for the donor, and placed them in the cup:

It is'nt much, Herr Consul, that I have brought to day;
But yet I've welcome for the little, as to the flowers of May.
There is'nt much upon the Alps except the pines and flowers,
The sunshine, and the sparkling dew, and all these lovely showers.
But I could'nt catch the sunshine, nor hott'n up the dew;
And the pine-nuts of the Alpine hills are not for such as you:
And so I've brought the blossoms that bloom upon the hills,
And open on the sunny banks beside the glacier rills.
If you think them worth the sending, I shall indeed be glad:
There may be one who'l buy them—perhaps a Switzer lad.
My boy is in America; you may have seen him there;
You'd know him by his mountain tone, and by his gold-en hair.
His voice is like an Alpine horn, so clear its crystal notes;
'Twas like the music of a flute to hear him call his goats.
The boy was gentle as a kid, and yet as full of fire,
And dauntless as that royal bird, the Alpine lammergeir.
It isn't much, Herr Consul, that such as I can bring:
But here is Biery's wine-cup—a little simple thing
A Switzer wine-cup, fragrant still with all the sweet perfumes
Of violets and forget me-nots, and choicest Alpine blooms.
So take the cup, Herr Consul, and take the Alpine flowers;
For they may mind some Switzer lad of happy bygone hours.
Fill up the little Switzer cup with sparkling Switzer *wine*,
A high health to America—the country of the free!

The magnificent specimens of gold ore, collected from the various leading mines upon the Pacific coast, and now on exhibition at the Sanitary Fair, at Occidental Hotel, California, have arrived, and will be placed on exhibition in a day or two.

THE KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN.—The Knickerbocker kitchen was in full blast. The great fires in the chimney-corner roared out more brightly and pleasantly than ever before since the temporary opening of the building. The kitchen utensils, polished up according to the most uncompromising style of old Knickerbocker excellence, glittered like the golden vessels of the Jewish temple on some high festal day. Everything was as clean as a pin, as the saying goes, and as neat as woman's hands could make it. A savory and satisfactory smoke issued from the chimney, betraying a fact well known to the ladies within the building, that there were several varieties of good things in process of culinary conversion, not excepting the "caudle," of which we have already had some experience. The forms of two rollicking old cats were to be seen quietly snoozing by the fire, while the negro fiddler contributed to the occasion by "making night hideous" with some very solemn and dreamy performances on an old fiddle. He was absolutely accompanied by two colored youths, who sat in another corner of the chimney, on a one-tonned instrument, commonly known as the jew's harp, although we do not remember any eminent Hebrew who ever distinguished himself on it. The music in this department was not very harmonious, to be sure, but yet it was attractive enough, and reminded all good Knickerbockers of the hale old times when there was feasting in every hall,

And heards wagged all.

* "WIS"—the Swiss peasant's word for "wine."

Colonel Frank Wolford—His Political Sentiments.

A Knoxville correspondent, writing under date of March 26th, to the Cincinnati *Commercial* (Republican), says:

Colonel Frank Wolford arrived here several days ago, and is awaiting the decision of General Schofield with very little apparent anxiety. He says if they dismiss him from the service he will go at once back to Kentucky, raise two or three thousand men at his own expense, and go to fighting the guerillas of his native State. He declared himself dissatisfied with and misunderstood of his speech which he has seen, that made by your correspondent, "Kirkwood," included. None of them "hit it exactly."

He is about to write it out in full from memory, and will publish it, unless he is dismissed the service and leaves the city. In conversation he expressed briefly some of his political opinions, which may not be uninteresting to your readers. He always denied that slavery existed anywhere by Divine right, but only by legal right. He never could believe that one person has a natural right to hold possession of another, however inferior he may be. He has no objection to the enforcement of slaves, but is opposed to enlisting them. He would have some owner proceed into camp and take away his negro, that the question might be brought at once before the courts, whose decision should govern all loyal Kentuckians.

He believes the institution has been hurtful to Kentucky, and she always has been in favor of a gradual removal of the blacks into a separate region. He thinks the employment of negroes as soldiers a great mistake, which had just occurred in that city. The trouble originated in the natives making noisy demonstrations against the missionaries, by interrupting the religious services. Some of those guilty of these outrages were arrested at the instance of the missionaries, and the natives, excited at this action, attacked a native missionary, and maltreated him outrageously. Afterward they attacked the chapel of the Methodist Mission, then that of the Episcopal Mission, and afterward that of the American Board. No injury seems to have been done to the persons of the foreign missionaries, although the wives of the native missionaries were outraged. At last accounts quiet had been restored, and the foreign consuls had taken measures to bring the offenders to justice.

PRESENTATION TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—The Washington correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser* writes as follows: An affair of considerable interest came off at the White House on Saturday last in the presence of a small party of visitors, being the formal presentation of a very choice collection of wax fruits to "Abraham and Mary Lincoln," from Miss Caroline Johnston, a highly respected colored Friend, of Philadelphia, as a testimonial of her appreciation of the President's services in behalf of her oppressed race. Though some remarks were made by Mrs. J., the presentation speech was made by the Rev. James Hamilton, a Baptist clergyman of the above city, who touchingly alluded to the past sufferings of his people, to the rapid progress of their deliverance under the present Administration, and their hopes of the future, and asked the President to accept of the gift as a specimen of the handiwork of a lady of color, and as an evidence of their confidence and esteem for the chief who had brought them thus far out of the land of bondage. Mr. Lincoln briefly responded, returning thanks for the beautiful present, referring to the difficulties with which he had been surrounded, and ascribing the wondrous changes of the past three years to the rulings of an all-wise Providence. The work is valued at $350. We understand that Mrs. Lincoln intends having it repacked for shipment to her home in Illinois.

A FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR REWARD.—In 1858, a gentleman, walking on the outer end of Meigg's wharf, had his hat blown off his head by a summer afternoon gust of wind, and, in trying to catch it before it went overboard, he tripped on the planking and tumbled head foremost into the waters of the bay. The tide was running a strong flood at the time, and, as he came up to the surface, Special Officer Van Ness, who happened to be on the dock at the time, and seeing the man was in danger of drowning—not being a swimmer—plunged in after him and rescued him from death. This was not accomplished without great peril to the officer, but both men succeeded in being landed on the dock. The rescued man gave his name as Charles Bernard Egerson, and offered to handsomely reward him, but Mr. Van Ness refused to accept anything for his humane act. A short time since Mr. Egerson died in Liverpool, and left Officer Van Ness a legacy of $50,000.—*Alta Californian.*

REWARDED.—John Forney, of Fulton county, in this State, who killed Lieutenant Ford, for attempting to arrest him as a deserted conscript, was elected constable, by the Democracy of Todd township, at the late election, receiving all but three of the entire Democratic vote polled.

New Publications.

Sheldon & Co. have published, in a compact 12mo. volume of 466 pages, General McClellan's Report on the Army of the Potomac, with plans of battle-fields, a preliminary account of the Campaign of Western Virginia, and an Appendix.

E. H. Butler & Co., of this city, have published "The Ladies' Book of Readings and Recitations," which completes the excellent series of Ladies' Readers, judiciously compiled by Professor John W. S. Hows. A great many admirable, unhackneyed poems are here collected, with some appropriate prose extrac