[From the Washington Sunday Morning Chronicle.]

RICHMOND.

The Last Act of a Tragedy,

SLIGHTLY ALTERED AND ADAPTED FROM SHAKSPEARE'S RICHARD THE THIRD.—BY J. W. F.

Leading Characters.

President Lincoln, of the Old Union.
Jefferson Davis, of the New Treason.
[And their respective Cabinets.]

SCENE.—Richmond and the Country before Richmond.

Lincoln to his Army.

* * * * My most loving friends,
Hurlsed underneath the yoke of tyranny,
Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we marched on without impediment.
The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar
That spoiled your summer fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes his trough
In your embowell'd bosoms; this foul swine
Lies now in the centre of this isle,
Even in the town of Richmond as we learn,
Hence thither but one sharp day's march.
In God's name, cheerly on, courageous friends,
To reap the harvest of perpetual peace
By this one bloody trial of sharp war.

* * * * * * *

Then, in God's name march.
True hope is swift, and flies with swallow's wings:
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures kings

Davis to his Cut-throats.

DAVIS. Here pitch our tents, even here in Richmond
Dear Cobb, why look you so sad?
COBB My heart is ten times lighter than my looks.
DAVIS. Up with my tent. Here will I lie to-night.
But where to-morrow?
Who hath described the number of the patriots?
TOOMBS. Fifty thousand is their utmost power.
DAVIS Why, our battalia trebles that account:
Besides, my rank is a tower of strength,
Why they upon the adverse faction want. [*Exeunt.*

Enter President Lincoln and his friends.

LINCOLN. The weary sun has made a golden set,
And by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives tokens of a goodly day to-morrow.
Sir George McClellan, you shall bear my standard,
And you, Old Hentzelman, stay with me.
The gallant Sumner keeps his forces
Good night, gentlemen
Into my tent; the air is raw and cold. [*Exeunt.*

Enter Davis, Cobb, Toombs, Johnston, Magruder.

DAVIS What is it o'clock.
MAGRUDER. It's supper time, my lord.
It's nine o'clock.
DAVIS. I will not sup to-night.
Sir with the lark, to-morrow, gentle Johnston.
JOHNSTON. I warrant you, my lord.
COBB. My lord?
DAVIS. Fill me a bowl of wine Give me a watch.
Saddle White Surrey for the field to-morrow.
COBB. My lord?
DAVIS. Saw'st thou the melancholy Brockinridge?
COBB. Much about cock-shut time, from troop to troop,
He went through the army cheering the soldiers.
DAVIS. I am satisfied. Give me a bowl of wine.
I have not this hour, a slacrity of spirit
Nor cheer of mine that I was wont to have.

* * * * * * *

About the mid of night come to my tent
And help to arm me. [*Exeunt.*

Lincoln, alone.

LINCOLN. Oh, Thou! whose captain I account myself,
Look on Thy forces with a gracious eye;
Put in their hands Thy bruising irons of wrath,
That they may crush down, with a heavy fall,
The usurping helmets of our adversaries.
Make us Thy ministers of chastisement.
That Thy do I commend my watchful soul.
Oh! defend my country still.

THE DREAM OF DAVIS.

The ghost of Douglas rises.

GHOST Let me sit heavy on thy soul to-morrow.
Think how thou stab'dst me in the prime of life.

* * * * * * *

Be cheerful Lincoln, for the avenged souls
Of butchered heroes fight in thy behalf.

The ghost of Broderick rises.

GHOST Let me sit heavy on thy soul to-morrow;
I, that was crushed to death by villed slavery.

The ghosts of Baker, Lyon, Slocumb, rise.

BAKER. Let me sit heavy on thy soul to-morrow.
LYON. Think upon Lyon, and let thy soul despair.
SLOCUMB Think on thy father-in-law, Taylor,
And with guilty fear die

The ghost of Colonel Ellsworth rises.

GHOST. Bloody and guilty, guiltily awake,
And in a bloody battle end thy days.
[*The ghosts vanish, and Davis starts from his dream.*]
DAVIS. My conscience has a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain.
Perjury, perjury in the highest degree,
Murder, stern murder in the direst degree,
All several sins, all used in each degree,
Throng to the bar, crying all guilty, guilty!
I shall despair. There is no creature loves me;
And if I die no soul will pity me.

* * * * * * *

Methought the souls of all that I had murdered
Came to my tent; and every one did threat
To-morrow's vengeance on the head of Davis.

Enter Magruder.

MAGRUDER. My lord—
DAVIS. Who's there?
MAGRUDER. The early village cock
Hath twice done salutation to the morn.
DAVIS. Oh John, I have dreamed a fearful dream!
What think thou, will our friends prove all true?
MAGRUDER. Notoriously false, a riot at
DAVIS. Oh Mac, I fear, I fear.
MAGRUDER. Nay, good my lord, be not afraid of shadows.
DAVIS. By the apostle Paul, *shadows to-night*
Have struck more terror to the soul of Davis
Than can the substance of ten thousand soldiers.

* * * * * * *

[*The tent of President Lincoln.*

STANTON. How have you slept, Mr. Lincoln?
LINCOLN. The sweetest sleep and fairest boding dreams
Have I, since your departure had, dear Stanton.
Methought the souls rebellion murdered
Came to my tent, and cried, *on to victory!*
I promise you my heart is very jocund
In remembrance of so fair a dream
How far into the morning is it, gentlemen?

[*McClellan, entering.*

MCCLELLAN. Upon the strike of four.
LINCOLN. Why, 'tis time to arm and give direction.

* * * * * * *

God and our good cause fight upon our side.
The prayers of holy saints and wrongs souls,
Like high-reared bulwarks, stand before our faces—
Davis except, and those we fight against,
A bloody tyrant, and a homicide;
One raised in blood, and one in blood established;
One that made means to come by what he hath,
And slaughtered those that were the means to help him:
One that hath ever been our Union's enemy.
Then if you fight against that enemy,
God will in justice make you his soldiers.
If you do swear to put this tyrant down,
You sleep in peace, Davis being slain;
If you do fight against the Union's foes,
Your country's at hand pay your pains the hire,
For you do fight in safeguard of your wives,
And to your wives shall welcome home the conquerors;
Then, in God's name, and all these rights,
Advance your standards, draw your willing swords.

[*They march On to Richmond.*

Enter Davis, Cobb, Toombs, and attendants.

DAVIS. *Who saw the sun to-day?*
TOOMBS. Not I, my lord!
DAVIS Then he did claim to be shine, for by the book
He should have braved the east an hour ago.
A black day will it be to somebody.
Cobb?
COBB. My lord!
DAVIS. The sun will not be seen to-day—
The sky doth lower upon our army.
I would these dewy tears were from the ground.
Not shine to-day! Why, what is that to me
More than to Lincoln? For the self-same sun
That frowns upon me looks sadly upon him.

[*They march to the field.*

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Enter Davis, covered with blood.

DAVIS. A horse! a horse! my kingdom Cotton for a horse!
COBB. Withdraw, my lord, I'll help you to a horse.
DAVIS. *Slave, I have set my life upon a cast,*
And I will stand the hazard of the die.
I think there be six McClellans in the field;
Five have I slain instead of him;
A horse! a horse! my kingdom Cotton for a horse!

[*Exeunt.*

Enter Lincoln, McClellan, Stanton, Chase, Seward, and the chief officers of the Union Army.

LINCOLN. Courageous George, well hast thou acquitted thee.
MCCLELLAN. Great God of Heaven; say, Amen to all.
LINCOLN. *Proclaim a pardon to the soldiers fled,*
That in submission will return to us.
And peace, that our affrighted land hath groaned,
We will unite the white rose with the red:
Smile Heaven upon this fair conjunction,
That late hath frowned upon our enmity!
What traitor hears me, and says not—Amen?
Treason is mad. and made us scar ourselves.
The brother blindly shed his brother's blood,
The father rashly slaughter'd his own son,
The son, compell'd, been butcher to the sire:
All this divided North and South hath done,
Oh, now, let all our generous people,
The true successors of the brave old heroes,
By God's fair ordinance rest contented,
And let their heirs, (God, if thy will be so,)
Enrich the time to come with smooth-faced peace
With smiling plenty and fair prosperous days.
Abate the edge of traitors, gracious Lord,
That would renew these bloody days again,
And make the Union wave in streams of blood—
Let them not live to taste this land's increase,
That would with Treason wound this fair land's peace.
Now civil wounds are stopped—peace lives again—
That she may long live here, God say—amen.

A True Border-State Man.

The following short and expressive speech of Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, Representative in Congress from Virginia, shows that he is a true patriot, and a fearless advocate of President Lincoln's policy:

Mr. WHALEY. Mr. Speaker, the feeble state of my health and strength will not permit me to indulge in any lengthy remarks, but I am desirous of replying to a question which the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Train) put to my colleague, (Mr. Brown,) that was, why did Virginia secede from the Union when Union men had a large majority in the Convention which passed the ordinance of Secession? That question is fully answered by saying, that three thousand Southern ruffians and cut throats, from South Carolina and Georgia, surrounded that Convention, and by brute force compelled the adoption of the ordinance. In short, Virginia was mobbed out of the Union. I have been and conversed with many of the men who voted for that ordinance, and who fled from the State immediately after the Convention adjourned, and they told me that they were true and loyal men, but that they were compelled, to save their lives, to vote for the ordinance. They only lacked moral courage. That is the way in which Virginia was voted out of the Union. After they were mobbed out of the Union, the people of Western Virginia arrayed themselves in opposition to that act, and we found that we had many friends to support us in our neighbors, Ohio and other States. We appealed to the people of the loyal States, and Massachusetts, responding to our call, loaned us two thousand stand of arms That was our rallying point, and henceforth we declared that we never would submit to the ordinance of the Richmond Convention; that rather than do that, our dead people would leave their bones to bleach around their native hills and their blood to nourish the soil of their beloved state. The people of Western Virginia have never had that credit which they are entitled for their patriotism and loyalty to the Government.

The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr Train) spoke of the people of Tennessee. I ask any reasonable man, where was ever a more patriotism shown than has been shown by the people of Eastern Tennessee? Surrounded by disloyalty on every side shut off from all loyalty by a chain of hills and Kentucky neutral on one side, and by a rebel, murderous, and cut-throat crew upon the other, yet under the leadership of noble Johnson, Etheridge, Maynard, and Brownlow—names which will be placed on the corner-stones of monuments which will be erected by future generations to perpetuate their enduring fame—they struggled along, and endured all that mortal could endure to show their devotion to the Union, and I cannot endure to hear any man, come from whatever State he may, speak disrespectfully of this loyal people of Tennessee. If the policy is carried out which is contended for by some of the gentlemen who are opposed to confiscation, let me tell them, however honest they may be in their opinions to the country, the united South, and their sympathizers in the North, will once more take possession of this Government, and fill every seat in this House with traitors, and our liberty will be at an end.

If we receive them back into full fellowship, with their hands all dripping with the blood of their countrymen, do you suppose that we of Western Virginia can live upon Virginia soil; do you suppose that the patriots of East Tennessee can remain quietly in their homes? No, sir I say to the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Train,] if it is unconstitutional to confiscate the property of these rebels, our Constitution is a failure, and our Government is at an end; and I had rather go with my family and live among the wild savages of the West than remain in Western Virginia. My health and everything I possessed, has already been sacrificed to the Union cause, and I have nothing left but a shattered constitution. I have sufficed to that cause that it has been impossible for me to participate in the debates on this floor since I have had the honor to take my seat among you, and to that cause must be attributed the brevity of my remarks upon this occasion.

A few days since, while the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Grider) was speaking upon this bill, and was making an argument upon the abolition of slavery, I inquired of him whether he was in favor of any kind of confiscation? He replied that he was not. I then inquired whether the Union men of Kentucky, or of any of the border slave States, expect that the people of the loyal States, in addition to the great war tax which must necessarily be levied to support our armies now bravely fighting for the Constitution and the Union, will pay an additional tax to pay the Union men in the border slave States for their losses; and whether they ever expected to receive a dollar under such a policy as is advocated by the opponents of this bill? He replied that he did not; that such was the fortune of war.

THE CITY.

THE BERRY HOMICIDE CASE—CONCLUSION OF THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—Yesterday morning, the coroner's inquest in the case of the murder of Richard M. Berry was resumed at the office of the coroner. A very large crowd was in attendance, and the throng finally became so great that an adjournment to the Mayor's office became necessary. Here the crowd was kept off from the jury and witnesses, and the case was proceeded with.

The persons under arrest on the charge of committing the homicide, including the two Forepaughs, were present for the purpose of identification.

District Attorney Mann and Richard M. Ludlow, Esq., represented the Commonwealth. The prisoners, with the exception of Lawrence, had counsel present.

It was noon before the case could finally be proceeded with.

The first witness called was James Falby. He was sworn, and testified to having accompanied Mr. Berry to Egglesfield on the day of the murder. They went from Egglesfield to Schuylkill Heights. He had become temporary separated from Mr. Berry, and when he next saw him he was about falling, and he saw three men beating and kicking him; when he got near him one man had hold of his hair, and beating and kicking him; Tinsman was the man. [The latter was ordered to stand up, and the witness identified him as the man.]

The witness was next knocked down, and he saw no more of the assailants. He could not recognize any of those present at the hearing, except Tinsman. He was positive that one whom he saw.

Mr. Maguire was recalled.—He saw the two Forepaughs, Furter, and Tinsman there; George Forepaugh knocked down the man who first interfered to protect the woman; they all were in the crowd that beat Berry, but he could not tell what part they took in it; Mary McKinley and a boy said they saw Tinsman kick Berry.

James Maguire, a boy, sworn.—He was at Egglesfield at the time of the murder, and saw the beating of Berry; he saw Geo. Forepaugh standing over him after he fell; he could not recognize any of the men who struck him.

Emeline Walters sworn.—She was at Schuylkill Heights at the time of the occurrence; she saw the woman shoved down the hill; she heard the men say "let us go after the ——;" she saw Mr. Berry knocked down; I do not know how many were around him; I saw George Forepaugh kick Mr. Berry in the temple after he was down; he said "I have killed the ——;" he had an India ink mark upon his arm. [Forepaugh was directed to stand up and bare his arm; there was a small mark upon it.] The witness could not recognize any of the other prisoners.

Mary Reall sworn.—She heard a man say, after the attack on Berry, "We have killed the ——;" [Geo. Forepaugh was ordered to stand up, and the witness identified him as the man who made the remark.]

William W. Keating sworn.—He was at Schuylkill Heights at the time of the affair; he saw Lawrence put the woman on the wagon; he saw the attack on Berry; Tinsman was the man who struck Berry; George Forepaugh then came up and kicked him; "Winnie" Forepaugh and Barney Furter also beat and kicked him; witness was personally acquainted with all the prisoners; he did not see Lawrence or Jeffries take any part in the attack on Berry.

Joseph Malloy sworn.—Was present at the time of the occurrence; he saw Berry knocked down; he saw the two Forepaughs taking an active part in the affair; but he could not tell who struck the blow; he saw Lawrence trying to incite a fight between one of the Forepaughs and Mr. Dickson, who was taking the part of Mr. Berry, after the latter had been beaten.

Isaac Fellheimer sworn.—He saw the attack on the woman; he heard the remonstrance of Burkman, and saw the attack on the latter; he saw nothing of Berry, or the attack on him; but he saw the other prisoners taking part in other fights that took place about the time.

John Hulin sworn.—Saw the fight and, saw Mr. Berry kicked in the face by William Forepaugh.

George Spillman sworn.—Saw the attack on Mr. Berry; saw William Forepaugh knock him down and kick him; he could not recognize any of the other prisoners as having taken part in the beating.

Henry Salzer sworn.—He saw the affair and saw Furter and the two Forepaughs active among the party that beat Berry; could not say whether they struck him

Lazarus Bellinger sworn.—He saw Tinsman push the woman from the hill; but saw nothing of the attack on Mr. Berry.

Albert F. Cathcart sworn.—This witness saw the affair; George Forepaugh was the only man who struck Berry whom he could recognize.

Mary Ann Steinmetz recalled.—She identified Tinsman as the man who pushed her sister down the hill; she saw George Forepaugh kick Mr. Berry.

Harriet Hyer was recalled.—She identified Tinsman as the man who pushed the woman off the hill; she saw Tinsman and the two Forepaughs start in pursuit of Berry; saw before the attack on Mr. Berry.

Frederick Baker swore.—He saw the abuse of the woman; he saw George Forepaugh knock Berry down and Tinsman strike him after he was down.

John Quinley (a boy) swore.—He saw the attack on Berry; William Forepaugh struck him and Tinsman kicked him in the temple as he tried to get up.

There being no further evidence, the case was given to the jury to deliberate upon a verdict.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired to the coroner's office, and after a brief deliberation, rendered the following verdict:

"The deceased came to his death by blows and kicks inflicted by George Forepaugh, William Forepaugh, William Tinsman, and Andrew Furter, during a riot at Schuylkill Heights, on Thursday, May 29th, 1862; Edward Lawrence and George Jeffries were present, engaged in said riot, as rioters, and were aiding, abetting, and assisting in the said riot and in the killing of the deceased; and the jury also find that the deceased, at the time the attack was made upon him by the rioters, was entirely guiless of any offence, having given no provocation whatever to any person."

The funeral of Mr. Berry took place on Sunday afternoon, and attracted a large concourse of people to the neighborhood of his late residence, on Greenwich street, near Second. The funeral was attended by Integrity Lodge, No. 187. A. Y. M.; Templar Lodge, 258, I. O. of O. F.; Mount Zion Encampment, No. 29, I. O. of O. F.; the Shuffler Hose Company, and a large number of relatives and friends of deceased. The different societies were out in very large numbers, the funeral cortege reaching several squares in length. The interment took place at the Lafayette Burial Ground, corner of Tenth and Federal streets.

THE CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE FOR CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.—DECREE IN FAVOR OF MR. STEVENSON.—Yesterday morning, in the Common Pleas, before Judges Thompson, Allison, and Hanna, the contested-election case for Clerk of the Orphans' Court—Stevenson vs. Lawrence—was called up by Mr. Brewster shortly after the opening of the court.

Judge Allison stated that he would like all the evidence that had been submitted previous to his being called on to sit in the case to be again off-red, so that the record should appear clear.

This was assented to.

Mr. Brewster then offered the return of the Board of Return Judges, showing that at the election in October last, Mr. Stevenson received a majority of the city vote, and that Mr. Lawrence received a majority of the county vote sufficient to overcome Mr. Stevenson's majority on the city vote.

Mr. Hirst admitted that the votes enumerated in the army vote were not cast in the city.

The contestant then closed his case.

Mr. Cassidy then addressed the court for the defendant as follows:

The contestant having closed his case, it remains for the respondent to state the course which he has determined to pursue.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court, and the patriotic response which has withdrawn so many of our fellow-citizens from their homes, enable the contestant to impeach the return which declares Mr. Lawrence to be duly elected to the office in controversy in this case.

The contestant insist that the choice of the qualified electors of the county of Philadelphia shall be disregarded, because the votes of thousands of these electors were cast in the tented fields of Maryland and Virginia, and not in the precinct houses of the county of Philadelphia. The petitioners ask that the candidate of the minority shall be preferred to the candidate of the majority; and as the case now stands, the court must accede to this request. The law is, indeed, left to Mr. Lawrence to the course of proving that a majority of the votes deposited here in the city were in his favor, and his firm belief that his attempt to do this would expose many frauds upon the ballot-box, encourages him to make the trial; but he cannot conceal from him that the length of time which has elapsed since the day of election, his want of preparation, resulting from his reliance upon the legality of the vote of the volunteers, and his want of means, unfit him for the onerous task of overcoming a pretended majority of some eight hundred—a task which, whatever might be the final result, must practically inure to the benefit of the present incumbent of the office, whose only right of possession is founded upon the accident of this contest.

These considerations compel Mr. Lawrence to submit to a decree which will give the office to Mr. Stevenson, but cannot deprive Mr. Lawrence of the satisfaction of believing himself to be the choice of a majority of his fellow-citizens

Before closing my remarks, it is proper to add, inasmuch as at least one of the counsel in the case is also in the sheriff's case, that we do not consider this case in any way analogous to that case, and not to be considered as indicative of the course to be pursued in that matter. In the sheriff's case the majority is small. The answer is ready, and will disclose such a state of facts as, notwithstanding the rejection of the vote of the volunteers, will show that Mr. Ewing, the present incumbent, is entitled by the vote cast in the city, to retain his office. This much is due to that worthy gentleman and excellent officer, who, under no circumstances, would consent to hold the place if these facts did not convince him that he was not only the choice of his fellow-citizens, but of a majority of those that, under the recent decision, are alone to be considered as legal voters.

On the conclusion of Mr. Cassidy's remarks, Mr. Brewster submitted a decree to the court, which, after correction in some respects, was adopted by the court, and entered as its decree. It is as follows:

"In the matter of the contested election of Albert Lawrence, for the office of Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia county.

"In the Court of Common Pleas in and for the city and county of Philadelphia. And now, to wit: June 9, 1862, this cause having been heard upon the evidence, having been argued by counsel, and fully considered by the court, it is appearing to the court that, at the election for said county held on the second Tuesday of October, 1861, William C. Stevenson received for the office of Clerk of the Orphans' Court of the county of Philadelphia a majority of the votes given for said office, the army vote being excluded, and was consequently duly elected to the same. The court, therefore, do determine and adjudge that the said William C. Stevenson was, at the election aforesaid, duly elected to the office of Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the county of Philadelphia; and further adjudge that the costs of said contested election be paid by the county of Philadelphia."

Mr. Edward C. Knight was then approved as security for Mr. Stevenson in the sum of $10,000.

The contested-election case for the office of sheriff now remains to be disposed of.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—Yesterday morning Dr. Silas Updegrove, coroner's physician, made a post-mortem examination of the body of a fine white female child which was found in the Delaware at Spruce street. He says that the wound on the head was not sufficient to cause death. The remains were found perfectly sound, which would not have been the case if they had been in the water for a day or two. The opinion of the physician is, that the child had been thrown into the water after having been injured. The coroner's inquest will be held this morning at eleven o'clock.

The body, which was removed to a house at Twelfth and Brown streets for identification, was viewed by a large number of persons yesterday, none of whom could recognize it.

DEATHS DURING THE WEEK.—The number of interments in the city for the week ending on Saturday last was 246, a decrease of 22 from the previous week, and a decrease of 29 from the same period last year. Of the whole number, 122 were adults and 124 children; 132 were males and 114 females; 56 were under one year of age, 9 were between 80 and 90 years, 1 between 90 and 100, and 1 between 100 and 110. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the Nineteenth ward, being 24, while the smallest number reported was in the Ninth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fifth wards, 3 each.

A REAL SECESSION WEAPON.—We were shown yesterday a genuine Secession bowie-knife which was brought from Fort Donelson by Mr. Robert P. Morton, of this city. It is manufactured out of an old sword blade, and is altogether a unique specimen of cutlery. On the blade the following words are scratched: "Lukon Gizzard Finder. Hoorrah for Jef Davis."

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—A strawberry festival will be given this evening at Handel and Haydn Hall, the proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday school attached to Rev. Mr. Smiley's Church The festival is gotten up by the ladies of the congregation.

AN OLD DOCUMENT.—The original deed, transferring fifteen hundred acres of land near Philadelphia, given by William Penn to Edward Jefferson, dated in 1681, and bearing Mr. Penn's own signature, is still in existence. The document is well preserved, and is highly valued by the owner.

FLIGHT FIRE.—Yesterday morning, the roof of a house, owned by Francis Morgan, in Carpenter street, near Eighth, caught fire and was destroyed. The Moyamensing and Marion companies put out the flames before they had made much headway.

FALL OF BUILDINGS.—Yesterday morning, the walls of three unfinished buildings, on Frankford road, above Huntingdon, fell down, without resulting in any injury to passers by. The buildings belonged to John Sinor.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—One of the wounded soldiers who arrived in the Spaulding died on Sunday night, on the stretcher, while being carried to the hospital.

A MERICAN ROOFING SLATES, FULLY EQUAL to the BEST WELSH SLATES. T. THOMAS, 217 WALNUT Street. my26-1y

THE DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT OF PHILADELPHIA.—During the month of May, eleven millions of dollars were disbursed by this Deputy Quartermaster General, making a total of over forty millions since he has had charge of the department in this city. In disposing of this vast sum, a record has been kept of how and when expended. There are two distinct branches which require the personal supervision of the quartermaster. The first embraces the transportation of all goods shipped to the different quartermasters at points near the various *corps d'armee* in the South and West, and the different military storekeepers at Washington, St. Louis, New York, Cincinnati, and other cities, where they are stationed in order to furnish troops with the necessary articles; also, the purchase and shipping of horses, wagons, cars, locomotives, chartering of vessels, building and renting of hospitals, &c. The second branch includes the furnishing of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, which is supplied at present to 646 regiments, of which 508,000 are infantry, 40,000 cavalry, and the remainder artillery, which, with 100,000 additional regiments called for by the President, constitutes an army of over 700,000. The above will give an idea of the magnitude of the business transacted and the arduous duties of the deputy quartermaster general of this city. A more responsible position is not within the gift of the Government, and a more suitable man to fill it than its present occupant could not be found. Col. Crosman is a soldier of nearly forty years' standing, having taken active parts in the campaigns of Mexico, Florida, Texas, Utah, and the present rebellion. He was called from the field of active service and located here.

Some time since a report was made public intimating something wrong in the inspection of a lot of blankets at the Schuylkill arsenal—that they had been inspected and rejected, and subsequently passed and received. An item of stockings has also been mentioned, in the same connection, to the knowledge of Quartermaster Crosman, an investigation was at once ordered, when the charges proved to be base and groundless, having been made, as it was afterwards shown, by dismissed employees. Our information of this affair is obtained from headquarters. It seems that the blankets alluded to were rejected only because they did not come up to the army standard—so far as regards the quality of the wool. They were of the required standard in weight, size, &c., but of coarser wool, and for this reason were refused by the inspector. The contractor to whom they belonged was notified to come forward and take them away, upon which he produced the sample blanket, by which the contract was taken, with affidavits of the manufacturer and others as to the quality of the goods. A reinspection was then had, and the blankets were passed, being pronounced fully equal, if not superior, to the sample which was, however, of finer wool. This contract was made when there was but a small supply of blankets in the market, and no great was the demand for them that a large purchase of old quilted ones was made, some of which are still in the hands of the quartermaster, being now deemed unfit for use, although at the time of the purchase they were distributed to the soldiers on account of there being none others in the market. What remains of them will be given to the hospitals, being expressly suited for that purpose. The stock of cloths and kerseys was also so limited at that time that large purchases of regular blankets had to be made, and the clothing, when manufactured, could not have been otherwise than deficient

Of the stockings alluded to, it appears that they had a slight mixture of cotton, which caused them to be condemned. Upon being rejected, the owner came forward, made a considerable reduction in their price, and they being excellent in quality in all respects except that stated, they were purchased. The parties who circulated the reports about this matter knew that the goods had been rejected, and then passed again, but for what reason did not take the trouble to inquire. These men communicated the information of the affair to their employees, who had been dismissed for his inefficiency, and he forwarded the information to a member of Congress. It was through this that the latter that Colonel Crosman became cognizant at all of the matter being misunderstood, and ordered the investigation, at which the facts stated above were elicited. Colonel Crosman then requested the presence of the member of Congress, being determined in having these facts made plain and the conspiracy to injure the department exposed. The gentleman came, and was shown the statements and affidavits of the parties furnishing the goods, the testimony of the employees and superintendent having the charge and reception of the articles, the inspector's report on the inspection of the same, and the statement of one of the men who had furnished some of the false information. The Congressman expressed himself satisfied with the falsity of the charges made, and even upon examining some of the blankets which had been the cause of the whole difficulty, pronounced them excellent

The men who are generally most prominent in circulating reports detrimental to the department are those who have been dismissed by Col Crosman, because of their want of fidelity to the interests of the Government. Some of these men have been heard to speak of making hundreds of dollars, and have been known to pass goods by the wagon load and box without looking at but a few articles, when it is their duty to examine each piece. The following statement will show the amount of clothing condemned on reinspection, which had been passed by two inspectors, one of whom was instrumental in circulating these false reports. The receiving of these inferior goods was the cause of the dismissal of the parties. The articles are as follows:

Infantry uniform coats, 19,613; great coats, mounted, 3,480; great coats, foot, 10,098; sack coats, unlined, 86; sack coats, lined, 57; light artillery, privates' coats, 283; infantry music coats, 6; cavalry privates' jackets, 3,118; light artillery, privates' jackets, 191; infantry, privates' rifleman jackets, 7; privates' ordnance coats, 87; trowsers, foot, 33,183; trowsers, mounted, 1,433; forage caps, 3,390; blankets, 16.

A statement relative to the above was made at the investigation to the chief inspector of clothing at the arsenal by four responsible persons. They said: "That a greater portion of the clothing which was inspected during the months of December and January last, at the United States Arsenal, was only an inspection in *bulk*, by the wagon-load and room-full. After looking at it but a few garments the whole lot would be passed."

It was also stated that an ex-inspector would pronounce a whole room-full of clothing as coming up to the required standard by merely examining a few garments. Such men as these are the ones who are loud in their denunciations and cries against the department, and in all cases it has been found that those who are themselves remiss in the discharge of their duties are the first to accuse others of doing wrong. These charges of fraud always come from discharged employees, who make false statements to others, and so the matter spreads. Colonel Crosman will not know of a wrong in his department without applying the cure. Unfortunately, heretofore first had there around him who studied not the interests of the Government, but looked to themselves, and thus were the cause of great annoyance Material changes are constantly taking place, all for the better, and soon none but gentlemen of well-known ability and integ rity will hold positions in the department

UNION CANAL COMPANY.—Yesterday morning a general meeting of the stockholders of the Union Canal Company, and the bondholders now secured by the first mortgage, dated 23d of April, 1859, was held at the Board of Trade rooms, to consider the act of Assembly passed at the last session for the relief of the creditors of the corporation.

Hon. Joseph R. Chandler was called to the chair, and Mr. Charles Hammond was appointed secretary.

Colonel James Page, president of the company, then read the act of Assembly and explained its operations and design. He said that some years ago, when the company got into financial difficulties, the property was seceded to three trustees, and has since been managed by these gentlemen. The expenses of management have been trebled, and the object now is to free the corporation from the debt which has been the cause of the trouble. Unfortunately, heretofore first had there around him who studied not the interests of the Government, but looked to themselves, and thus were the cause of great annoyance Material changes are constantly taking place, all for the better, and soon none but gentlemen of well-known ability and integ rity will hold positions in the department

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DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS, &c.
WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. ap26-2m

WHITE LEAD, DRY AND IN OIL.—Red Lead, White Lead, Litharge, Sugar of Lead, Copperas, Oil of Vitriol, Calo nel, Patent Yellow, Chrome Red, Chrome Yellow, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Epsom Salts, Rochelle Salts, Tartaric Acid, Orange Mineral, Bohemia Tars, Sub. Carb. Soda, White Vitriol, Red Precipitate, White Precipitate, Lunar Caustic, Narcotine, Sulph. Morphine, Morphine, Acetate Morphine, Iodine, Iodide Potash, Sulphate Quinine, Nitric, Sulphate Quinine, Corro. Sublim., Denarcotized Opium, Chloride of Soda, Wetherill's Ext. Cincha, Tartar Emetic, Chloride of Lime, Crude Borax, Refined Borax, Camphor, Resin Copaiba.
WETHERILL & BROTHER, Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, Nos. 47 and 49 NORTH SECOND Street, PHILADELPHIA. ja18-tf

SANITARY COMMISSION.
The U. S. Sanitary Commission will open an office for the transaction of its local business at 498 Broadway, second floor, on MONDAY, the 16th instant.
It proposes to centralize at this office all information that can be obtained from government and other sources, concerning the departure and arrival of transports having sick and wounded troops aboard; to keep a record of sick and wounded soldiers arriving at the port, and of the disposition made of them. To act as a medium of communication among the local associations for the relief of the sick in transit, and to co-operate with the U. S. military and medical authorities here, in the transportation, reception, and distribution of patients from the army.
Medical students, desirous of acting as dressers on the transport service of the Commission, will please report at this office, enter their names and address, references to their medical preceptors, and the notice they require when called to serve.
Male nurses, volunteering their services on the transports, will register their names as stated in the same manner as dressers, and notice required by them.
Surgeons and physicians seeking information in regard to the public service, or wishing to volunteer in emergencies, will apply at this office
All persons having business with the Commission will apply in person to the Secretary, at the office, between 8 A. M. and 11 P. M. The Executive Committee of the Sanitary Commission will usually meet at the office, between 3 and 4 P. M. daily.
The expenses of the Commission are very heavy. The *present month has cost it* not less than $22,000, mostly in the purchase of hospital supplies for the army in Virginia and the Southwest. It is believed that this expenditure has saved a thousand lives, at least, in Virginia alone.
Contributions are urgently solicited, and may be sent to G. T. Strong, 68 Wall street.
The various hospitals and soldiers' relief associations of this city are invited to report before noon of every day what number of beds are vacant in their several establishments.
The following articles of hospital clothing and supplies are urgently wanted by the Commission, and may be sent to the "Women's Central Association of Relief," No. 10, Cooper Institute:
CLOTHING.
Sheets, greatly wanted.
Cotton shirts, greatly wanted.
Cotton drawers, greatly wanted.
Cotton socks, greatly wanted.
Cotton (not woollen) wrappers, wanted.
Flannel bandages, wanted.
SUPPLIES.
Jellies, tea, spirits, wines, farinaceous food, condensed milk, preserved meats and desiccated vegetables, Boston crackers, beef extract, ice by the cargo.
The prodigious demand for clothing, during which more than a hundred thousand articles of clothing (besides other supplies) have been issued by the Commission to the sick and wounded, in the army of the Potomac and stores, (and probably a much larger amount to the Western and other Departments,) has reduced our stock, and although 686 cases have been received at the Washington depot since April 23d, the demand is much greater than the supply.
A special regard to the *specified list* in this advertisement is brought on the part of those sending supplies.
To this is to be added a large and unexpected want—that of cast off outer clothing—coats, pantaloons, vests, to clothe soldiers who have lost or so fouled their uniforms as to be unable to leave the hospitals on shore without fresh clothing.
New York, May 23, 1862.
HENRY W. BELLOWS, Pres't.
GEORGE T. STRONG, Treas'r, 68 Wall st.
THOS. H. FAILE, Jr., Superintendent of N. Y. Agency of the Commission, 498 Broadway. my27-tuths10t

WORMAN & ELY, No. 130 PEGG Street, manufacturers of patent CAST-STEEL TABLE CUTLERY; also, a lately-patented COMBINATION KNIFE, FORK, and SPOON, especially adapted for *Camp use*, for *Fishermen, Sea-faring Men, Mechanics, Miners, Lumbermen, and all Workmen carrying their dinners.* W. & E.'s Cutlery is warranted to be of the best quality of ENGLISH CAST-STEEL, and is intended to supersede, by its excellence and cheapness, the inferior qualities of Cutlery now in the market, and to which they respectfully invite the attention of the Hardware dealers generally. my29-3m

NATTI'S CELEBRATED ITALIAN CREAM will positively remove TAN, FRECKLES, SALLOWNESS, SUNBURN, PIMPLES, and all eruptions of the face; giving a beautiful healthy glow and rosy color to the cheeks, so much desired by every one. In short, it PRESERVES THE FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, removing all WRINKLES, and giving a soft, smooth appearance to the face, and a brilliancy to the skin that is surprising to all. It is an article that is INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY LADY.
Upwards of 1,000 BOTTLES PER DAY are now sold in Philadelphia alone, and the demand is daily increasing. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by
M. B. S. NATTI & Co., Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 521 CHEST