RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Rebel Dr. Wilmer—A Reminiscence.

The case of the reverend traitor, spy, and whilom rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church of this city, J. P. B. Wilmer, D. D., is still attracting much attention in the newspapers. On the principle that straws tell which way the wind blows, we read in Dr. Wilmer the incarnation of a smoldering Secessionist several weeks before he made his famous trip to Dixie, via Fortress Monroe. In August, 1861, the writer heard Dr. W. preach a sermon in the parlor of the United States Hotel, Atlantic City, under the following circumstances: Dr. Wilmer was stopping at "The Surf," and at the request of some of the boarders, consented to preach on a Sunday morning, in the parlor of that hotel, but Colonel Benson, the proprietor of the house, having learned that his reverend guest's loyalty was not above suspicion, peremptorily refused his consent to this arrangement, whereupon the Doctor's friends, not to be outdone in their purpose, applied for and obtained permission for him to hold forth at "The States." The discourse which resulted was a very respectable sermon. The fact, however, that all the incidental details of the services were scrupulously observed, *except Bishop Potter's loyal prayer*, which was omitted, taken in connection with the alleged reasons for the Doctor's "cruel" treatment at "The Surf," excited some remark at the time; but Dr. Wilmer's friends contended that it had been the merest oversight, and united in ascribing it to his *constitutional absent-mindedness*. We presume it was the same sort of mental absence that will now have to account for his recent misrepresentations about his pretended mission to the North to purchase a stock of religious literature for the benighted rebels, while carrying among his correspondence a letter from Jefferson Davis to Mason and Slidell, introducing him as a fit representative of the Southern Episcopal Church.

We see by a Washington paper that Dr. Wilmer is confounded with the Rev. Henry A. Wise, as being the clergyman who, the day after preaching a rebel Secession sermon in West Philadelphia, was summarily ejected from a barber-shop, half shaven, for indulging in treasonable language. This is unjust to young Wise, who, however despicable his sentiments may have been, was uniformly bold and outspoken in uttering them; whereas, Wilmer's course, from first to last, shows him to be a snake in the grass—a copperhead of the most dangerous class—and we trust that the hands into which he has now fallen will mete out to him what such venomous reptiles deserve.

A Great Convenience for the Friends of our Soldiers.

The citizens of Philadelphia and the general public have, in more than one instance, been substantially served by the Young Men's Christian Association of this city. The rooms of this association, at Nos. 1009 and 1011 Chestnut street, supplied as they are with an extensive and well-selected library, besides a large list of the newspapers and periodicals of the day—to all of those who desire it are always welcome, free of charge—are of inestimable value, especially to young men on first coming to the city who may be without friends or acquaintance, and who desire to surround themselves with good moral influences.

Apart from its social, moral, and religious aspects, however, this organization, as our readers are aware, has, since the commencement of the war, in the most practical and humane manner, asserted its *patriotism*. The amount of good accomplished, through the instrumentality of its army committee alone, is a noble monument to its efficiency as a Christian institution.

It is, however, not to speak of the labors, to the latest feature of its work that we wish especially to invite the attention of our readers: we refer to the arrangement which has been perfected at the Rooms for imparting prompt and accurate information respecting the sick and wounded soldiers in our hospitals, by correspondence and otherwise, to their friends in any loyal part of the Union.

This feature has been inaugurated at the request of the Governor and Surgeon-General of this State, and is entrusted to the immediate management and superintendence of Joseph Parker, Esq., Chief of Commission, a gentleman well and favorably known throughout our city and State, and one whose business qualifications and experience peculiarly fit him for the arduous labor of love which he has undertaken. A set of books are kept at the rooms by Mr. Parker, containing a complete record of all the sick and wounded soldiers of the State of Pennsylvania that are now, or that have been at any time since the commencement of the war, in any of the twenty-four hospitals of this district. It will be seen at a glance that the information thus contemplated will be of the greatest interest to thousands throughout our State, who will doubtless avail themselves of this record by corresponding with *Mr. Parker*.

THE BAPTISTS OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.—We notice by the Wilmington papers that the Baptist church of that city, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. James S. Dickerson, editor of the Baptist organ here (the *Christian Chronicle*), is enjoying a *season of unusual religious interest*. We rejoice to hear these favorable accounts of Mr. Dickerson's labors in a sister State, all the more from the fact that, notwithstanding his somewhat adverse surroundings at the outbreak of the rebellion, his patriotism, from the start, has been no less conspicuous than his piety. His patriotic utterances have been the editorial columns of his newspaper and in his pulpit, has, since the first rebel gun was fired, given forth no uncertain sound, and had circumstances found him in a lower latitude of the furnace of treason, we have no doubt that his conduct would have placed him in the same noble category with Aughey, Brownlow, and others of the school. The Wilmington *Journal* of the 16th says:

"On Sabbath evening last the Second Baptist Church of this city was thronged to its utmost capacity, many being compelled to go away for want of admittance. After a short sermon from the pastor, the Rev. James S. Dickerson, on the duty of a public profession of religion, four converts were baptized by the rite of immersion. One of these candidates was Adjutant William Lobdell, of the Delaware Cavalry. As the sacred ordinance was administered, he exclaimed, 'worthy as was the calling of a patriot soldier the ordinance of baptism 'mustered him in' to a service higher still; in the baptism the patriot takes a still holier oath of allegiance and becomes a soldier of the cross. Offlist being the great captain of our salvation, of whose kingdom there shall be no end."

HOW UNION CLERGYMEN ARE SERVED IN THE SOUTH.—A Baptist clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Elliott, was recently hung in Blanco county, Louisiana, under the following circumstances: A Union man, on being charged with being an Abolitionist, shot his accuser, and subsequently escaped in company with his brother. Mr. Elliott, who chanced to be at the house of the fugitive a few days previous to the shooting affair, was arrested on State authority, on suspicion of being in sympathy with the latter. Nothing, however, having been proved against him on examination, he was remanded to the custody of the provost marshal for a future hearing, but on his way back to prison he was seized by the mob and summarily hung.

OBSERVANCE OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT THE FIRST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—We understand that Captain Nicholson's Company H, Gray Reserves, will attend divine service in commemoration of the birthday of Washington, at the First Reformed Dutch Church, northwest corner of Seventh and Spring Garden streets, to-morrow morning, the 22d instant, when we presume a discourse having some reference to the day will be preached by the newly-installed pastor of this church, the Rev. J. H. Suydam.

THE BEECHER FAMILY IN THE PRESENT WAR.—The *Beechers*, against whom the wrath of rebel sympathizers has been so unsparingly hurled, have shown not alone that they are willing to sustain the cause of freedom and the Union, with something more than their tongues and pens, as there are at the present time no less than six members of their family in the army, viz.: Colonel and Rev. James Beecher, of the 141st New York; Chaplain Thomas K. Beecher; Lieutenant H. B. Beecher (son of Rev. Henry W.); Lieutenant Frederick B. Stowe, and a son each of William and Charles Beecher.

AN ATTEMPT TO POISON THE REV. MR. SPURGEON.—An English correspondent of a Canada paper says that an attempt was recently made to poison the great Baptist preacher of England, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. According to his account, a present of a huge plum cake was left at Mr. Spurgeon's door, but, for some reason, it was examined, and found to contain arsenic. The act is attributed to the animosity of some of the people among whom he was then preaching.

We may also mention, in this connection, that since the President's Emancipation Proclamation Mr. Spurgeon habitually prays for President Lincoln, and his immense congregation responds "Amen." This is regarded as a strong evidence of change in British feeling towards us since the proclamation.

LUTHERAN.—From correspondence in *The Lutheran and Missionary*, of this city, we learn that the lecture room of a new Lutheran church has just been dedicated at Schuylkill Haven. The congregation is in charge of the Rev. Mr. Wind.

DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.—Thursday of the present week was observed among the Presbyterian churches of this city by Union meetings for prayer, on behalf of colleges and institutions of learning. The meeting in the morning was held at the Clinton-street church, Rev. Daniel March, pastor; and the one in the afternoon, at four o'clock, in the Green Hill church, in charge of the Rev. Mr. Robbins.

CATHOLIC.—The Roman Catholic Archbishop of New Orleans has arrived in Paris from Rome. The new Archbishop of Paris in his first public act since his promotion has made an attack upon England and Russia for not agreeing to the French proposal for interference in America. The Pope of Rome has adopted a measure by which the period of office of the Generals of the Orders of St. Dominic, St. Francis (both the Observatins and Capuchins), and St. Augustine, is prolonged from six to twelve years.

REVIVALS IN THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.—Revival services are now in progress in the Ebenezer, Wharton street, Eleventh street, Bethel, and a number of other Methodist Episcopal churches in this city. The attendance at most of them has been very large, and the efforts have been rewarded with the usual amount of fruits.

DR. KENNARD'S MINISTRY.—In Dr. Joseph H. Kennard's recent Twenty-fifth Anniversary Sermon, as pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Eighth street, above Green, he stated that the church had during this period received 2,375 members, of whom 1,450 were baptized, and 20 of them had become ministers of the Gospel.

THE UNITARIAN PRESBYTERIANS IN IRELAND.—The Belfast correspondent of *The London Weekly Review* (Presb.) describes a division which has taken place in the Unitarian body in Ireland, one class holding by Unitarianism in its old form, and adhering to the Remonstrant Synod, and the other adopting a more sentimental rationalism, and uniting with the Presbytery of Antrim. The congregation at Carrickfergus has been split in two, the New School retaining the place of worship. Both parties have just settled ministers, the Old School being accommodated for the ordination in one of the churches of the Orthodox Presbyterians. At the ordination dinner, several speeches were delivered by leading ministers of the Old School. Mr. McAllister, one of the most accomplished men in the connection, showed the tendency there was to Parkerism, and necessity they were under of maintaining the character of a Christian church. But the speech of the evening was by Dr. Montgomery, who urged the propriety of requiring from candidates for ordination certain explanations of their views on leading questions in religion.

"THE NATIONAL CRISIS."—This is the subject of a lecture in aid of the Church of St. Matthias, to be delivered at Concert Hall this evening, by the Right Rev. Thomas M. Clark.

THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

FEBRUARY 20, 1862.			FEBRUARY 20, 1863.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12	3 P. M.
42	42	43	44½	54	61
WIND.			WIND.		
W	WSW	W	SW	W	WbyS

INSTRUCTIONS TO ASSESSORS AND ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.—The following instructions have been issued to the assessors and assistant assessors of the various collection districts, concerning the preparation and transmission of the alphabetical list and monthly abstract. This was done in order to secure uniformity and accuracy in the returns of assessments, and to facilitate the auditing of the same in the Office of Internal Revenue:

"1. A schedule of all articles and occupations subject to taxation under the excise law, arranged alphabetically in classes, and each article numbered, has been printed on the first page of each assessment book. This schedule is an exact transcript or compendium of the headings in the monthly abstract, and has been prepared to facilitate accurate descriptions and entries in the assessment book.

"2. A new assembly book has been printed, with separate columns and headings for the name, class, and number of each article or occupation; and in making entries in this book each article or occupation must be designated precisely as it is in the schedule. If, for example, the article to be entered is leather, it should be copied from the schedule thus: *Leather, manufacture of*, A, 37. Or, again: Apothecaries, B, 1, &c. In each case the letter and number must be placed under the proper heading.

"3. A new alphabetical list has been printed, containing columns for the name, class, and number of each article or occupation, similar to those in the assessment book; and in preparing the alphabetical list from the assessment book great care must be taken to copy each entry in full, in its proper column, and under its appropriate heading.

"4. The assessment of each division must be entered by itself on the alphabetical list, one division following another in regular order from first to last; each division being properly numbered in the head line at the top of the page. The various blank spaces should be properly filled up. Then add up the "amount of tax" of each class on every page, carry the footings forward from page to page to the close of each division, and finally recapitulate the amounts by divisions on the last page of the list, thus presenting the total amount of assessments of each class, and also the grand total. The list must then be carefully examined and compared with the copy furnished to the collector, the various sheets must be arranged in their order, fastened together, and accurately paged, and the collector's acknowledgment of the receipt of the list *as a whole* should be written at the end.

"5. In preparing the monthly abstract for the office of Internal Revenue, the assessments in each division must be entered opposite the figure in the margin of the abstract indicating the number of the division. The total of each class must be recapitulated at the end by divisions, and added up so as to show the grand total; and these must correspond with the totals in the alphabetical list. Each column of figures in the abstract must also be added up, and the sum set down at the foot of the column.

"6. When the alphabetical list and monthly abstract are thus prepared, they must be securely enclosed in the same package and transmitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as soon as possible after the close of each month.

A CURIOUS SALE.—Some days ago a lot of unclaimed packages left at one of our railroad depots were disposed of by sale. The collection was most unique; the minutiæ were most extraordinary. The affair was a sort of lottery, and afforded abundant room for speculation. Buyers who were disposed to be close-hemmed and hawed to admiration, and asked advice of shrewd-looking strangers, scraping their throats and scraping acquaintance in the same breath. Travelling commodities, done up in every description of style, from the last new patent trunk to the last dilapidated red silk pocket-handkerchief, were scattered in promiscuous disorder confusion. The outward appearance of each trunk, bandle and package, was very suggestive of the internal arrangement. A dilapidated trunk, brass-nailed, well-strapped, tightly-packed, and full of fine linen. The dingy, dowdy pocket-handkerchief, and the crooked stick, were the insignations of linen which had forgotten when it was clean, and shoes not so well acquainted with the cobbler as they ought to be. When one has his fortune told, he interprets the answers to his own liking. In this case, every one felt assured that if he did not win a jewel in a setting of gold, he at least should possess a diamond in the rough. The supernumerary millinery, the bent and broken crinoline, the thread-bare stockings, and the whalebone umbrellas, bargained for on this occasion, suggested conjecture, and furnished guesswork for curiosity. The eager intensity of the present gave zest and vigor to the scene. The number of the packages disposed of, and the variety of their contents, would have pointed the moral of humanity, and adorned the tale of fashion.

SAILING OF THE COLORADO.—The U. S. frigate Colorado proceeded to sea yesterday. Her destination is unknown.

As her officers have been somewhat changed since her arrival some weeks since, we give the following as a correct list:

John R. Goldsborough, captain; Edmund W. Henry, lieut. commander; John O. Bradford, paymaster; Henry W. Miller, lieutenant; Thomas Hanraham, acting master; Charles G. Folsom, acting master; Guy W. Haswell, ensign; Henry Arley, acting ensign; John J. Butler, acting ensign; William H. H. Williams, paymaster; Thomas H. Witney, assistant surgeon; Matthew Chalmers, assistant surgeon; David X. Junkin, chaplain; Jos. S. Russ, acting master's mate; Alfor O. Child, acting master's mate; Charles H. Littlefield, acting master's mate; Willis G. Perry, acting master's mate; John L. Vennard, acting master's mate; Richard M. Bellingham, chief engineer; Charles W. Pennington, actg. 1st assistant engineer; G. S. Perkins, acting 2d assistant engineer; Charles G. Steves, acting 3d assistant engineer; Thomas J. Lavery, acting 3d assistant engineer; Archibald R. McConnell, acting 3d assistant engineer; Robert Wallace, acting 3d assistant engineer; Henry B. Green, acting 3d assistant engineer; George R. Graham, captain of marines; Samuel C. Adams, 1st lieutenant of marines; Benjamin F. Rickenson, pilot; Robert H. Cross, gunner; Armistead W. Pomeroy, boatswain; John A. Dixson, carpenter; William N. Mann, sailmaker; Thomas Higgins, captain's clerk; Henry S. Holden, paymaster's clerk; Wallace E. Hall, paymaster's clerk.

PASSENGERS.—T. M. Brasher, commander; Theodore W. Davis, William M. Howels.

THE RESOURCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The committee appointed to confer with the Auditor General, in relation to the publication of a map showing the railroads, canals, and navigable waters, coal fields, iron factories and oil districts in Pennsylvania, have reported that the State has twenty-five thousand miles of railroad, and about a thousand miles of canals, ten thousand square miles of bituminous coal land, four hundred square miles of anthracite, affording nine and one-third million tons of anthracite, and sixty-seven million tons of bituminous coal of the tonnage of 1860. Her improved lands, cash value, was six hundred and sixty-two millions, improved, seven hundred and seven dollars; agricultural implements, twenty-six million, four hundred and forty-two thousand, eight hundred and forty-two dollars.

Of the total products of iron in 1860, in the United States, which were two millions, five hundred and fourteen thousand, two hundred and eighty-two tons of iron mined, there were one million, seven hundred and six thousand, four hundred and seventy-six tons mined in Pennsylvania. The total product of bar iron in the United States in 1860 was four hundred and six thousand, two hundred and ninety-eight tons, of which two hundred and fifty-nine thousand, seven hundred and forty-one tons were made in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania contains ninety-three anthracite furnaces, one hundred and fifty-charcoal and coke furnaces, one hundred and ten refining forges, and ninety-one rolling mills.

DECISIONS UNDER THE EXCISE LAW.—The following late decisions under the excise law are of importance: Any article known to commerce as an article of traffic, which is produced by hand or machinery, must be regarded as a manufacture and subject to a tax, unless specially exempted by law.

Whenever articles are manufactured *without* special order, and for general sale, the presumption that they are articles of trade is so strong that the amount of proof can rebut this presumption so as to exempt the manufacturer from the payment of tax.

When articles are made upon *order*, then an inquiry must be instituted for the purpose of ascertaining whether such articles are known to the commerce of the country, or, if offered for sale, whether purchasers could be found. If both of these conditions should be established, the manufacturer would be liable to tax. If, however, it should appear that the article produced are not known to trade, and could not be sold if offered to the public, they would then be exempt from taxation as not being manufactures within the meaning of the law. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that local express companies are subject to the provisions of the 10th section of the excise act, and for any violation thereof are liable to the penalty therein prescribed.

ALTERED GREENBACKS. The altered $50 treasury notes, which are said to be in circulation, are calculated to deceive those not acquainted with the genuine bill. The following description is given of the altered note:

These notes are altered from twos, United States treasury notes, in the following manner: Once the figure 2 in the right and left upper corners of the note the figures 50 are neatly pasted. The small figures appearing around the large figure are also blotted out with green ink, resembling the "patent green" tint. The word "two," which appears eleven times in scroll work lengthwise across the top of the bill, is blotted out by fingering ink. The same is done with the words "two" appearing in the scroll work in the lower right hand corner of the bill, directly above the name "F. W. Spinner, Treasurer," &c. The word "fifty" is neatly pasted over the word "two," at the right of the vignette. The female "fifty" in the lower left hand corner of the bill is obliterated by the green ink, and is completely hid. The reverse side of the bill is made entirely green, except in the central portion, where the words "This note is a legal tender," &c., appear. A dot of green is placed upon every one of the almost innumerable 2s on the back. Altogether, the notes are well calculated to deceive. There are a large number of them out, and but one arrest has thus far been made.

ST. VINCENT'S HOME.—The Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent's Home have lately erected a large edifice on the lot adjoining the Home, in order to accommodate the importunate demand for the admission of destitute children. The building has three large wards, well ventilated, that cannot be surpassed for health and comfort to the children. Each ward can easily be converted into two, as circumstances require. There is also a large piazza and yard used as a play-ground for the children. The improvements and the large number of destitute children (the majority of them the children of soldiers that must be admitted into the institution), must necessarily cause a large expense. The institution is supported solely by the contributions of the benevolent.

RELIGIOUS.—The following changes have been made recently by Right Rev. Bishop Wood:

Rev. Daniel Kelly has been transferred from Bristol, Bucks county, to Tamaqua, Schuylkill county.

Rev. P. McSwiggan, from Archibald, Luzerne county, to Bristol, Bucks county.

Rev. A. Schadle, O. S. B. V. M., from Honesdale, Wayne county, to St. Clair, Schuylkill county.

Rev. Edward McKee, late chaplain of Pennsylvania volunteers, is stationed at Catasauqua, Lehigh county.

Rev. John Loughran, from Friendsville, Susquehanna, to Archbald, Luzerne county.

Rev. F. Buthe, late assistant at St. Patrick's, Philadelphia, to Honesdale, Wayne county.

ENLISTING COLORED MEN.—We learn that, a few days ago, recruiting and transportation offices were opened, somewhat privately, in this city to enlist colored soldiers for Massachusetts regiments. At different times small squads of colored men have been forwarded to Boston. Governor Andrew sent an officer to this city to consult with the leading men of color, and the interview, it is said, proved very satisfactory. Should the Governor confirm what the officers agreed to, which relates to bounty and such matters, there will be a grand rush of blacks from this State to enlist in Massachusetts regiments.

DROWNED.—Francis Walters, the captain of a canal boat, fell overboard, on Thursday evening, off Two-mile Point, about a mile and a half this side of Bridesburg, and was drowned. He was on his way to Richmond with his boat for a load of coal at the time of the accident. The body has not yet been recovered. Walters was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a family, residing in Washington.

NATIONAL SALUTE.—On Sunday morning next, at sunrise, Company B, First Regiment, Home Guards, will fire a national salute of thirty-four guns, in honor of Washington's birthday.

AN INTERESTING CENTENARIAN.—A colored woman who will be one hundred years old in April next, and who is said to be a relation of the Queen of Guinea, is now residing at 1127 Sergeant street. She was born in Bucks county in 1763. She lived there until she was eight years old. She was then taken into slavery, and remained a slave until over seventy years of age, when she gained her freedom. She then came to Philadelphia, and has resided here ever since. Her mental faculties she still retains; her physical have long been impaired. She is unable to support herself, and, therefore, depends entirely on her friends. Fifty dollars would support her for the remainder of the year 1863. Any donations left at 323 Market street would be applied for her benefit.

THE CULTIVATION OF TOW FLAX.—Cotton is becoming so scarce that necessity will soon find a substitute for it. Many of our farmers and others have given some attention to the cultivation of tow flax. An acre of good land, it is said, will yield about ten bushels of seed, and a ton and a half to two tons of straw. The former is now selling at $3.25 per bushel, and we understand that it is in contemplation to erect machinery in our State that will make a market for the straw. The land intended for flaxseed should be prepared the same as for oats, and the seed should be sown about the first of April. Our fathers and mothers formerly slept between linen sheets, and used linen towels and tablecloths, and why can't we do the same?

VISIT OF LADIES TO VIRGINIA.—MRS. Mary A. Brady, No. 135 South Fifth street, accompanied by Mrs. Mary A. Dobbins, 1801 Mt. Vernon street, having deferred their departure for the hospitals at Acquia Creek and Camp Convalescent until Wednesday next, will be pleased to take charge of a few more donations of articles suitable for the sick and wounded soldiers.

THE LOWRY CASE.—The contested election case of Lowry vs. Miller will not, it is presumed, reach a termination for several weeks yet. Last night the investigating committee heard the last of the witnesses for Mr. Lowry. The defence will occupy probably as much time. The investigation is conducted privately.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, a man named William Clous, aged fifty years, was seriously injured by falling from the abutment of the bridge at the Falls of the Schuylkill. He was conveyed to the hospital.

THE POLICE.

(Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.)

Discharged.

Charles A. Scott who has been in the hands of the police for some time on suspicion of having stolen some pawn tickets, &c., that he had for sale, was discharged from custody yesterday, as there was no evidence to warrant the alderman in returning the case to court.

(Before Mr. Alderman Dougherty.)

Almost a Murder.

A poor woman, named Bridget O'Brien, with three small children, one a tender infant, entered a complaint last evening, before Mr. Alderman Dougherty, against Mary Fritz and Timothy O'Conner. The complainant had a severe gash in the left temple; her hair was matted with blood, and her face deeply stained. Her appearance was enough to shock the stoutest nerves. By her side was her husband, a poorly-clad little girl. Her arm was lacerated and her mouth cut. The mother had a nursing infant in her arms, and with its tiny hands, pushed back with the matted hair of the maternal parent. This completes the picture. The evidence elicited the following facts:

The parties live in Bread street. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, while the prosecutrix was scrubbing the floor of a public house, Mary Fritz threw some coal ashes or other rubbish down her well. Mrs. O'Brien told her she ought not to do so, as it was against the law. Some words ensued, and presently, as is usual, her opponent commenced to pelt her with a bunch of keys, lacerating her head in a shocking manner. The little girl, Margaret O'Brien was present, and while screaming, and half-distracted on to the mother, was struck by defendant and choked. At this stage of the proceedings Timothy O'Conner, being informed of the affair, came in the scuffle, and between the parties to separate them. Mrs. O'Brien testified that he held her by the wrists while Mrs. Fritz struck her two or three blows.

There is no question of guilt in the evidence. Mary Fritz was ordered to find bail in the sum of $1,000, and Mr. O'Conner in the sum of $500 to answer at court.

(Before Mr. Alderman Gibson.)

Wash Clothes Stolen.

William Calingsworth was arraigned yesterday, on the charge of purloining some wash clothes from the yard attached to the residence of Edward Nightingale, at Manayunk.

It seems, as Officer Hagy was patroling around the highways and byways of the ancient village of Manayunk, on Thursday evening, he observed somebody stealing the clothes of Mr. Nightingale, upon finding himself discovered, ran. He was pursued by the officer, and tied to a culvert, where he hid himself. The officer captured the prisoner, and found nothing to say. He was sent to prison to await a trial.

(Before Mr. Alderman Good.)

Murderous Scene on Chestnut Hill.

James Kelley and Milton Griffiths are the names given by a couple of rather desperate-looking men, who were arraigned before Alderman Good, on the charge of committing an assault and battery on Isaac Anson and his brother at a late hour on Wednesday night, while passing along the road near their home at Chestnut Hill. Mr. A. received a severe blow on the head with a heavy club from one of the assailants. There were four in the attacking party. At a later hour four men made an attempt to break into the residence of Mr. Ridgley, at Chestnut Hill, and Mrs. Huston and Bickings, becoming apprised of the affair, arrested two of the party, who gave the names as represented, while the other escaped, leaving in the gang that made the murderous attack upon Mr. Anson on Wednesday night. The accused were committed in default of $1,000 bail each to answer at court.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—Justices Woodward, Thompson, and Strong.

The Philadelphia list, on third calling, was before the court *during all* of yesterday's session, and the following cases were argued and disposed of:

Allentown Appeal. Non pros. entered.

Randall's Appeal. Discontinued.

Mitchell vs. Peacock et al. Cummings. Certificate from Nisi Prius. Argued by Mr. Lewis, for F. C. Brewster, Charles Gilpin, and Wm. L. Hirst, Esqs., for plaintiff in error, and by Wm. H. Rawle and B. H. Brewster, Esqs. for defendants in error.

No. 88. Chew's Appeal. Certiorari to Common Pleas. Argued by B. Chew, Esq., for appellant. The Court declined to hear counsel for the appellees.

No. 90. Chew's Appeal. Certiorari to Orphans' Court. Submitted on paper books.

Adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE of a writ of sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at Michener's Store, Delaware Avenue, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., part of the Cargo of the Steamer PRINCESS ROYAL, consisting of 400 bags of Coffee, 450 packages of Teas, 150 bags of Pepper, 600 boxes, 280 bundles of Sheet Iron, Soda Ash in casks, and 50 barrels of Codfish.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
United States Marshal E. D. of Pa.

February 16, 1863. fo17-6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE of a writ of order of sale, issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, Third Circuit, to me directed, I will expose to sale, at public auction, on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at Auction Store, No. 124 South Front Street, the following merchandise—to wit:

Eleven cases Amputating Instruments, 15,000 Friction Cannon Primers, and 500,000 Percussion Caps.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
United States Marshal E. D. of Pa.

February 16, 1863. fo17-6t

WILLIAM H. YEATON & CO., No. 201 South FRONT Street,
Offer for sale of the
ORIGINAL HEIDSIECK & CO. CHAMPAGNE,
ORIGINAL HEIDSIECK & CO. CHAMPAGNE,
Also, 1,000 cases fine and medium grades
BORDEAUX CLARETS,
100 cases "Brandeis Frères" COGNAC BRANDY,
Vintage 1848, bottled in France.
50 cases finest Tuscan Oil, in tubs; 2 dozen in case.
50 bbls finest quality Monongahela Whisky.
50 bbls Jersey Apple Brandy.
50,000 Havana Cigars, extra fine.
Most & Chandon Grand Vin Imperial, "Green Seal" Champagne.
Together with a fine assortment of Madeira, Sherry, Port, &c. fe18-1y

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!—The best and cheapest prepared Coffee in the city. A trial will convince the most skeptical. No charge made if satisfaction is not rendered.
Prepared and for sale at the
Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works,
244 and 246 North FRONT Street,
HOWARD WORRELL.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "Comet" and "Crescent" Champagne Wine, to arrive per ship Carl, and for sale by
JAUNCEY & LAVERGNE,
203 and 205 SOUTH FRONT Street.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this Office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, 26th instant, to furnish, promptly, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, the following supplies:
Guidons for Cavalry, silk, complete.
Drums for Infantry. do.
Drums, Snares, nots.
Regimental Order Books.
White Bunting for Flags.
Dark Blue Thread, No. 30, best quality.
Do. do do. do. 35, do.
Wrapping Paper, for packing purposes.
¾-inch Yellow Silk Lace.
¾ White or Gray Domet Flannel, 6¾ ounces per yard.
¾ Canton Flannel.
Bootees, sewed by hand or by machinery; to be of the best quality oak-tanned leather, and fully up to Army standard. To be assorted in the following proportion of sizes to the 100, viz: 2 pr. No. 5; 8 pr. No. 6; 20 pr. No. 7; 40 pr. No. 8; 12 pr. No. 9; 4 pr. No. 10; 1 pr. No. 11.
Bidders will state, in their proposals, the quantity bid for and time of delivery; and also give the names of two sufficient securities for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, if awarded.
Samples of the above can be seen at this office.
Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.
G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Q. M. General U. S. A.
fe20-6t

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, February 10, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., for promptly furnishing at the Schuylkill Arsenal:
5,000 yards heavy Tow Burlap, 40 inches wide, suitable for bagging cotton.
500 pounds Linen or Flax Twine, for sewing bales.
15,681 yards ⅞-inch Scarlet Worsted Lace, army standard.
Samples of the above can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal, where all bids must be made, specifying the quantity bid for, and the time of delivery, and also give the names of two sufficient sureties, for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, if awarded. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.
G. H. CROSMAN,
D. Q. M. General, U. S. A.
fe11-10t

LIGHT-DRAFT VESSELS FOR RIVERS AND BAYS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, February 10, 1863.
THE NAVY DEPARTMENT will receive proposals for the construction and completion in every respect (except guns, ordnance stores, fuel, provisions, and nautical instruments) or Armored Steamers of about five thousand miles of railroad, and about a thousand miles of canals, ten thousand square miles of bituminous coal land, four hundred square miles of anthracite, affording nine and one-third million tons of anthracite, and sixty-seven million tons of bituminous coal of the tonnage of 1860. Her improved lands, cash value, was six hundred and sixty-two millions, improved, seven hundred and seven dollars; agricultural implements, twenty-six million, four hundred and forty-two thousand, eight hundred and forty-two dollars.
Of the total products of iron in 1860, in the United States, which were two millions, five hundred and fourteen thousand, two hundred and eighty-two tons of iron mined, there were one million, seven hundred and six thousand, four hundred and seventy-six tons mined in Pennsylvania. The total product of bar iron in the United States in 1860 was four hundred and six thousand, two hundred and ninety-eight tons, of which two hundred and fifty-nine thousand, seven hundred and forty-one tons were made in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania contains ninety-three anthracite furnaces, one hundred and fifty-charcoal and coke furnaces, one hundred and ten refining forges, and ninety-one rolling mills.

DECISIONS UNDER THE EXCISE LAW.—The following late decisions under the excise law are of importance: Any article known to commerce as an article of traffic, which is produced by hand or machinery, must be regarded as a manufacture and subject to a tax, unless specially exempted by law.

Whenever articles are manufactured *without* special order, and for general sale, the presumption that they are articles of trade is so strong that the amount of proof can rebut this presumption so as to exempt the manufacturer from the payment of tax.

When articles are made upon *order*, then an inquiry must be instituted for the purpose of ascertaining whether such articles are known to the commerce of the country, or, if offered for sale, whether purchasers could be found. If both of these conditions should be established, the manufacturer would be liable to tax. If, however, it should appear that the article produced are not known to trade, and could not be sold if offered to the public, they would then be exempt from taxation as not being manufactures within the meaning of the law. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that local express companies are subject to the provisions of the 10th section of the excise act, and for any violation thereof are liable to the penalty therein prescribed.

ALTERED GREENBACKS. The altered $50 treasury notes, which are said to be in circulation, are calculated to deceive those not acquainted with the genuine bill. The following description is given of the altered note:

These notes are altered from twos, United States treasury notes, in the following manner: Once the figure 2 in the right and left upper corners of the note the figures 50 are neatly pasted. The small figures appearing around the large figure are also blotted out with green ink, resembling the "patent green" tint. The word "two," which appears eleven times in scroll work lengthwise across the top of the bill, is blotted out by fingering ink. The same is done with the words "two" appearing in the scroll work in the lower right hand corner of the bill, directly above the name "F. W. Spinner, Treasurer," &c. The word "fifty" is neatly pasted over the word "two," at the right of the vignette. The female "fifty" in the lower left hand corner of the bill is obliterated by the green ink, and is completely hid. The reverse side of the bill is made entirely green, except in the central portion, where the words "This note is a legal tender," &c., appear. A dot of green is placed upon every one of the almost innumerable 2s on the back. Altogether, the notes are well calculated to deceive. There are a large number of them out, and but one arrest has thus far been made.

ST. VINCENT'S HOME.—The Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent's Home have lately erected a large edifice on the lot adjoining the Home, in order to accommodate the importunate demand for the admission of destitute children. The building has three large wards, well ventilated, that cannot be surpassed for health and comfort to the children. Each ward can easily be converted into two, as circumstances require. There is also a large piazza and yard used as a play-ground for the children. The improvements and the large number of destitute children (the majority of them the children of soldiers that must be admitted into the institution), must necessarily cause a large expense. The institution is supported solely by the contributions of the benevolent.

RELIGIOUS.—The following changes have been made recently by Right Rev. Bishop Wood:

Rev. Daniel Kelly has been transferred from Bristol, Bucks county, to Tamaqua, Schuylkill county.

Rev. P. McSwiggan, from Archibald, Luzerne county, to Bristol, Bucks county.

Rev. A. Schadle, O. S. B. V. M., from Honesdale, Wayne county, to St. Clair, Schuylkill county.

Rev. Edward McKee, late chaplain of Pennsylvania volunteers, is stationed at Catasauqua, Lehigh county.

Rev. John Loughran, from Friendsville, Susquehanna, to Archbald, Luzerne county.

Rev. F. Buthe, late assistant at St. Patrick's, Philadelphia, to Honesdale, Wayne county.

THE UNITARIAN PRESBYTERIANS IN IRELAND.—The Belfast correspondent of *The London Weekly Review* (Presb.) describes a division which has taken place in the Unitarian body in Ireland, one class holding by Unitarianism in its old form, and adhering to the Remonstrant Synod, and the other adopting a more sentimental rationalism, and uniting with the Presbytery of Antrim. The congregation at Carrickfergus has been split in two, the New School retaining the place of worship. Both parties have just settled ministers, the Old School being accommodated for the ordination in one of the churches of the Orthodox Presbyterians. At the ordination dinner, several speeches were delivered by leading ministers of the Old School. Mr. McAllister, one of the most accomplished men in the connection, showed the tendency there was to Parkerism, and necessity they were under of maintaining the character of a Christian church. But the speech of the evening was by Dr. Montgomery, who urged the propriety of requiring from candidates for ordination certain explanations of their views on leading questions in religion.

"THE NATIONAL CRISIS."—This is the subject of a lecture in aid of the Church of St. Matthias, to be delivered at Concert Hall this evening, by the Right Rev. Thomas M. Clark.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on M