The Press.

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THE PRESS.
PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
JOHN W. FORNEY,
OFFICE NO 417 CHESTNUT STREET

DAILY PRESS,
TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the CARRIER.
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TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to subscribers out of the City at THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,
NO. 112 CHESTNUT ST.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
se8-6m

GROCERIES.

SHAKER SWEET CORN,
WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN,
FRENCH TOMATOES, PEACHES,
GREEN PEAS, &c., &c.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN
FINE GROCERIES.
ja17-tf Corner SEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,
MADE FROM CHOICE WHITE WHEAT,
C. H. MATTSON,
S. W. cor. ARCH and TENTH streets. ms15

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON.
Prices Reduced, Nov. 15, 1860.
SEWING MACHINES.
628 CHESTNUT STREET—SECOND FLOOR
no6-3m

HARRIS' BOUDOIR
SEWING MACHINE.
No. 1—FOR FAMILY USE.
No. 2—A NEW MACHINE, FOR QUILTING AND
HEAVY WORK.
Both sew from two spools without the trouble of rewinding, and runs with little or no noise.
For Sale at No. 1 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, and No. 7 BALTIMORE St., Baltimore, Md. ja19-3m

LOOKING GLASSES.

LOOKING-GLASSES,
PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES.
ENGRAVINGS,
OIL PAINTINGS, &c., &c.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
518 CHESTNUT STREET,
mh23-tf Philadelphia

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE BEST GOLD JEWELRY—THE BEST GOLD JEWELRY.
GEORGE W. NOYES
ANOTHER
LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF GOLD AND PLATED GOODS, FROM
A BROKEN-UP A BROKEN-UP
JEWELRY MANUFACTURER.
A BROKEN-UP A BROKEN-UP
No Galvanized, Silver or Gilt Jewelry sold in our Establishment.
18 CT. 18 CT. 18 CT. 18 CT.
ALL GENUINE GOLD AND PLATED GOODS.
DEAN & CO'S DEAN & CO'S
DEAN & CO'S DEAN & CO'S
ORIGINAL $1 STORE.
No. 335 CHESTNUT Street, third store below Fourth, of this side.
CRISIS!
CALL AND LOOK AT SOMETHING NEW!
A GREAT SALE OF
$75,000 WORTH OF JEWELRY, CHAINS, &c.
ALL FOR $1 EACH.
A large and splendid assortment of Jewelry to be sold without regard to cost.
YOUR CHOICE FOR $1 EACH.
The following list comprises some of the articles sold at this establishment for $1 each, it being impossible to enumerate them all in circular form. Call and examine for yourselves:
Large Size and Splendid Cameo Sets, General Retail Prices
Do. do. do. Lava do ..... $5 to $10
Do. do. do. Carbuncle sets ..... 5 to 20
Do. Ladies' Enameled and Coral do ..... 7 to 30
Do. do. do. and Carbuncle do ..... 7 to 30
Do. do. do. and Ruby do ..... 7 to 30
Do. Gold cluster Grape Setting Sets do ..... 10 to 30
Do. do. do. Jet do ..... 10 to 30
Do. do. do. Jet do ..... 5 to 12
Do. do. Black Mosaic do ..... 5 to 12
Do. do. Gold stone Mosaic do ..... 5 to 12
Do. do. Calico Sets do ..... 5 to 12
Do. Ribbon Twists, with brilliants do ..... 5 to 25
Do. Bonquet Sets, new style do ..... 5 to 20
Do. Enamelled clusters do ..... 10 to 30
Over 100 other different styles Ladies' Jewelry; Medallions, all styles, patterns, and sizes; Lockets of every description; Gold Pens, 14 karat, with Silver Extension Holders; Gold Pencils, Gold Thimbles, Plated Silver Ware, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, &c., &c.; Coral, Lava, Cameo, Jet, Real Specimen, Gold Vest Chains, warranted to wear for ten years without changing color, and will stand the test. These are usually sold, by jewellers as solid gold chains. All made in Paris. You can take your choice for $1 each. Ladies' Gem Guard Chains, $1 each, usually sold by jewellers at from $5 to $7 each. Ladies' and Children's Neck Chains, beautiful patterns; Armlets, brilliant, enamelled, and ruby settings; Crosses, plain and enamelled, for $1 each, retail prices from $5 to $20 each. Every style and variety of jewelry and a valuable goods for $1 each.
This sale, at the above prices, will continue long enough to sell off our immense stock, which was purchased at a great sacrifice from manufacturers who have failed.
Call and see the best stock of goods in Philadelphia. Terms cash. Take your choice for $1 each.
No sales to exceed one dollar of any kind of goods at the above prices, unless at our option.
DEAN & CO.,
No. 335 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.
To those who order goods by mail, must send 15 cents extra, to pay postage on a single article; on two articles 25 cents, and 9 cents on each additional article.
de31-1m*

FINE WATCH REPAIRING.

PERSONS HAVING FINE WATCHES that have hitherto given no satisfaction to the wearer, are invited to bring them to our store, where all defects can be remedied by thoroughly skilful and scientific workmen, and the watch warranted to give entire satisfaction.
Music Boxes, Musical Boxes, &c., carefully put in complete order.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Musical Boxes, Clocks, &c.,
ja11-3m 304 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. A. MOORHEAD
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
(First door north of the Girard Bank.)
ja9-3m PHILADELPHIA.

DAWSON & NICHOLSON,
BOOKBINDERS,
Nos. 519 and 521 MINOR Street,
Between Market and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES PAWSON, JAS. S. NICHOLSON.
jy27-1y

S. FUGUET & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS,
No. 216 South FRONT Street,
Receive regularly a full assortment of desirable Cigars, which they offer at low rates, for cash or approved credit. ja16-1y

NEW ORLEANS (LA.) PICAYUNE.
JOY, COE, & Co.
Have been appointed sole agents in Philadelphia for this extensively circulating paper, of commanding influence. Business men advertising in the best newspaper of city and country, at the office of JOY, COE, & CO., Advertising Agents, FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, Philadelphia; Tribune Buildings, New York. ap4-1y

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of ROBINSON, SCOTT, & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the Auction and Commission Business, and will occupy the store No. 243 MARKET WAY, at present occupied by Henry Robinson & Co.
Dated New York, January 5, 1861.
HENRY ROBINSON,
BENJAMIN SCOTT, Jr.,
WILLIAM B. PARSONS.
ja9-3t.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the Partnership heretofore existing between JOHN and THOMAS WOOD, under the firm of J. & T. WOOD, was the day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled at the Office, No. 216 WOOD Street, and either of the partners is authorized to use the name of the said firm in liquidation.
JOHN WOOD,
THOMAS WOOD.
Philadelphia, January 22, 1861. ja24-3t

FAIRMOUNT MACHINE WORKS,
WOOD St., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second. Established 1830.
The undersigned, successor to the late firm of J. & T. WOOD, will continue the business in all its branches as heretofore. Engines, Locoms and all machines connected with them. Embossing Calenders. Lard Oil Presses, Shafting, and Machine Work in general.
Thankful for past favors, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the late firm. THOMAS WOOD.
Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1861. ja24-3m

MURPHY-WHIPPLE IRON BRIDGE.
STONE, QUIGLEY, & BURTON,
No. 333 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Beg leave to inform Railroad Companies, and others interested in bridge construction, that they have formed a connection in business with JOHN W. MURPHY, Civil Engineer, (author and inventor of the above well known plan of iron bridge,) and are prepared to execute orders, from any part of the country, from his designs and personal superintendence.
All letters relating to plans and estimates should be addressed to JOHN W. MURPHY, Civil Engineer.
no16-6m For STONE, QUIGLEY, & BURTON.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—PASCHALL MORRIS has removed his Agricultural and Seed Warehouse from Seventh and Market streets, to his New Stand, 1140 MARKET Street, opposite Farmers' Market.
Every description of improved Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, warranted. Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds supplied at reasonable prices as heretofore, at wholesale and retail. PASCHALL MORRIS Agricultural and Seed Warehouse, 1140 MARKET Street, opposite Farmers' Market.

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, SALMON, &c.—2,000 bbls. Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, large, medium, and small, in assorted packages of choice late-caught fat fish.
2,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Herrings, of choice qualities.
2,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.
2,000 boxes extra new No. 1 Herrings.
2,000 boxes large Magdalene Herrings.
500 bbls. Mackinaw White Fish.
50 bbls. new Economy Mess Shad.
25 bbls. new Halifax Salmon.
1,000 Quintals Grand Bank Codfish.
200 boxes Herkimer-county Cheese.
In store and landing, for sale by
MUNROE & KOONS,
and No. 140 NORTH WHARVES.

MARTIN & QUAYLE'S
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS
EMPORIUM,
1020 WALNUT STREET,
ja16-3m* BELOW SEVENTEENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

The Times and the Union.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

Times still are hard, alas! the Bard
Of Tower Hall—
As people say of birds in May—
"Must now sing small."

His lines in song have o'er been long,
With fancies fraught;
But, with the "blues," he cannot use
The gems of thought.

To rest he goes, and dreams of those
That mourn in dread;
Of groans and sighs and tearful eyes,
And hearts that bleed.

He sees the poor who want endure,
And hopeless yearn
For labor which would them enrich
With bread they'd earn.

O, may our States which Time now freights
With fears and woe,
Controlled by Right, again unite,
Without a blow!

May wisdom school the men who rule
With conscious might,
To give each State, the small and great,
Its every right.

Then sections four, to part no more,
Would ever stand
And fear and need would both recede
From our dear land.

And Tower Hall, for one and all,
Would lower high;
And men could there, at prices fair,
Their CLOTHING buy.

Winter Stock closing out at greatly reduced prices at TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.
BENNETT & CO.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS.—A full Stock
Of Furnishing Goods,
Linen Sheetings, Pillow Linens,
Wide and narrow Muslin, Linen Damasks,
Towels and Napkins, Russia Crash Diapers,
Crumb Cloths, Stair Crash, Woollen Druggets, Table Covers,
Large Blanket Quilts, Curtain Materials,
Furniture Reps, Irish Shirting Linens,
Piano Covers, and Worsted Damasks.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
ja25 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

CLOAKS. The greatest bargains in the city at
IVENS'.
CLOAKS.—The largest stock, the best assortment, the choicest colors, the finest qualities, the most superb trimmings, the newest styles, the best work, and decidedly the lowest prices in the city, at IVENS', 23 South NINTH Street. no15-3m

CLOAKS.—THE CITY CLOAK STORE, 142 North EIGHTH. Every one is talking of the great bargains and superior style of the CLOAKS at the new CLOAK STORE, 142 North EIGHTH Street. no15-3m

CLOAKS.—If you want the best value for your money, go to the City Cloak Store, 142 North EIGHTH Street, above Cherry. no15-3m

CLOAKS.—The CITY CLOAK STORE, 142 North EIGHTH, is said to be the best and cheapest store in the city. no15-3m

CLOAKS.—A magnificent assortment of all the newest styles imported this season, with every new material, made up and trimmed in the very best manner, and sold for half all competition, at the Paris Cloak Store, northeast corner of EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. no15-3m

LINENS, SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS.
Fronting, Shirting, and Pillow Linens.
Materials for the sheeting.
Linens and Muslins by the piece,
Good, Cheap and Fashionable.
TABLE DAMASKS.
Superb stock of Table Cloths and Damasks,
Good Napkins, Large Damask Towels,
Doylies, extra large and fine Table Cloths,
All at the lowest prices, at retail or
BY THE QUANTITY, cheap for cash.
COOPER & CONARD,
ja9 Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS, DRESS GOODS, AND EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS.
Large display of Woollen Shawls, selling cheap.
Cloaks closing out at cost and less.
Entire stock of Dress Goods at nominal prices.
Some Winter Goods at a great sacrifice.
ESPECIAL BARGAINS
To be had from our large and desirable Stock, as we are determined TO REDUCE IT
by offering satisfactory inducements.
COOPER & CONARD,
ja9 Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH Streets, keep only the best makes and Bleach PURE FLAX (STAPLE LINEN GOODS.)
4 4 Pillow Linen Damask.
Richardson's Extra Heavy.
Richardson's Medium Shirtings.
Richardson's Bosom Linens. ja19-tf

EYRE & LANDELL OPEN 7-30 A.M. for retail sales.
10-4 Sheeting Muslins, double weight.
Sheeting Muslins, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4.
Sheeting Muslins, single width.
Shirting Muslins, best only. ja19-tf

FURS.

FURS! FURS!
GEORGE F. WOMRATH,
NOS. 416 AND 417 ARCH STREET.
Has Now Open
A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF
LADIES' FURS,
To which the attention of the Public is invited. oc3-4m

COAL.

EDWARD N. HALLOWELL,
COAL DEALER,
AT
ROBERT R. CORSON & CO.'S OFFICE,
133 WALNUT STREET,
BELOW SECOND,
ja5-tuthsm PHILADELPHIA.

CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 861 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 MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have tried 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. au4-6m

EDUCATIONAL.

MESDAMES CHEVARAY AND D'HERVILLY respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies from Logan Square to No. 1427 and 1429 CHESTNUT Street.
Pupils from five years of age upward prepared for the fourth class. jy26-tf

BRYANT, STRATTON, & FAIRBANKS' MERCANTILE COLLEGE, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESTNUT Streets.—*Day and Evening Sessions.* Individual instruction in Bookkeeping, including General Wholesale and Retail Business, Shipping, Forwarding, and Commission, Banking, Exchange, Manufacturing, Railroading, Steamboating, &c., the most full and practical course ever given in the United States. Also, Lectures, Commercial Calculations, Arithmetic, and the higher Mathematics. Penmanship (best in the city), Correspondence, &c.
For sale, the great Work on Science, beautifully printed in colors, and the first work published. ses2-tf

KEROSENE OIL.

PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL.
In order to meet the constantly-increasing demand for this article
CELEBRATED OIL AS AN ILLUMINATOR,
the company have now doubled their former capacity, and have *the most extensive works for manufacturing Oil from Coal in the United States*, and in order to insure for us a constant supply, adequate to the demand, they have contracted for establishing *any new agencies*, or create any new outlets for it whatever.
What we claim for this Oil is,
THE UNIFORMITY IN QUALITY AND SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHER OILS.
It is entirely free from the offensive smell peculiar to all other Coal Oils in the market, and for brilliancy as a light, cleanliness, cheapness, and safety, (having no explosive properties,) we may confidently assert that *THE ONLY OIL THAT WILL GIVE GENERAL SATISFACTION.*
Wherever it has been introduced consumers will use no other.
As there are many inferior Oils sold as Kerosene, we caution dealers in particular against using the trade mark. *Whenever dealers call as to the genuineness of the article, we would request that a sample may be submitted to us for inspection.*
We offer it to the trade at the
COMPANY'S LOWEST PRICE,
and all orders addressed to us by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.
Z. LOCKE & CO.,
Sole Agents and Manufacturers,
Alcohol, Burning Fluid, and Pine Oil,
se24-6m No. 1010 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

MORE LIGHT!
THE GAS LAMPS FOR THE MILLION, may be seen at 304 NORTH SECOND Street; $50,000 worth are now in use. The Market street, Green and Coates, Ridge road, and other horse cars are now using them. Water at any filthy Kerosene Lamp; Illuminating Gas Lamp, for $1; 10,000 Agents wanted to sell them throughout the United States. The Gas Lamp will light a room twenty feet square for one cent an hour.
BR. GREENE & CO.,
No. 304 NORTH SECOND Street, above Race
se18-tu&fm-1y

HOYT'S
HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE
is warranted in every instance to
RESTORE GRAY HAIR
TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.
It has been applied
IN THOUSANDS OF CASES
In the principal cities of New England, and HAS NOT FAILED in a single instance to accomplish all that is *claimed for it.*
No Hair is so Gray or Red but the HIAWATHA will change it to a beautiful and life-like Brown and Black.
It is not an instantaneous dye which crocks, smuts, and gives a dead black color to the hair, the patient having to submit to soaping, washing, and spooning of the hair every time it is applied; nor is it a preparation of sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.; nor of any ingredients deleterious to the hair or skin. It is an article requiring no preparation, no washing before or after using; it is applied in five minutes time, and with as little trouble as any ordinary article for the toilet.
"People who have read this preparation believe it miraculous in its effects, and that it will *perform* all that it pretends to do."—Sailor's Pictorial.
"Its success is wonderful, and we can only say we endorse all the proprietor says in regard to it."—[Boston Journal.
"We observe, by a notice in a Boston paper, that a premium was awarded by the Massachusetts Mechanics Charitable Association, at their late Fair, Boston, to Mr. Joseph Hoyt, of this city, for his celebrated 'Hiawatha Hair Restorative,' an article which richly merited *this favor. It was for its superior merits in this respect* that the committee, after sufficient evidence presented to themselves, awarded to Mr. Hoyt this flattering testimonial."—[Providence Evening Press.
For sale by the principal Druggists in Philadelphia, and throughout the country. JOSEPH HOYT, Proprietor, No. 8 MATHEWSON St., Providence, R. I.
ja5-1m

The Press.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1861.

Nana Sahib.

Nana Sahib, whose atrocities upon unoffending and defenceless women and children, at Lucknow and Cawnpore, have given him a dreadful notoriety—Nana Sahib, the life and soul of the great Indian revolt of 1757-8—Nana Sahib, upon whose head was laid the ransom of a province—Nana Sahib, a brute and rascal whom every person said, and believed, and hoped was dead, has turned up again. The fact is as unexpected as it is assured. We may depend upon it that the ruffian will not rest satisfied with inactivity. He is easy only in uneasiness; he will not rest content, even with full security of life, in an inactivity which would leave the hated English unmolested.

The intelligence comes from Calcutta. He has about four thousand followers, whom he has encamped on Thibet, just beyond the Nepaul frontier, where Jung Bahadoor can claim no supremacy, and dare not make any demonstration. Nana has plenty of money, and being able to support himself and followers without committing any depredations upon the villages, is not only tolerated, but cherished, and the inhabitants have aided him, very effectively until now, in his attempt to conceal the fact of his existence from the British authorities.

The belief in his death, positively asserted by the members of the Oude Commission, has long prevailed. Yet here is the scoundrel up again—it is a new case of "Monsieur Tonson come again." For his desire to shake off all subjection to British rule, we do not, cannot blame Nana Sahib. Our condemnation of him is for his brutal treatment, even to the death, of the wives, and sisters, and young families of the British, who fell into his hands.

How, up to this time, did the Nana so humbug and hoodwink the British authorities—*even the people of India, many of them his* own former friends and satellites—into a belief of his death? Jung Bahadoor, who is faithful to the British, firmly believed that the Nana had perished. But he is found to be alive and prosperous, after having circumvented a whole people and an entire magistracy, all of whom were more or less interested in ascertaining the truth.

The Oude Commission at Lucknow received certain evidence at the beginning of last year, which satisfied them that Nana Sahib, Bala Rao, and Azit Mocleah had miserably perished in the jungles. This evidence, as brought to Lucknow, by Khan Bahadoor Khan and others, was extremely circumstantial.

To gratify the curious, we shall here give it. *When, in November and December, 1858,* a British force under Colonel Holditch advanced, with the permission of Jung Bahadoor, towards the Nepaulese frontier, that eminent Minister, foreseeing all the credit which must result from doing that himself which otherwise we should have accomplished without him, suddenly gave evidence that he was going to support the British in real earnest. The notice of his intentions was conveyed to the rebels, then divided into two bodies, and acknowledging two distinct authorities. One of these, with whom Khan Bahadoor Khan, *Mummoo Khan, and other Mahomedan chieftains* of Oude and Rohilcund were connected, acted up to the dictates of their creed, and, wearied with a hopeless resistance, accepted a fate which appeared to them to be sooner or later inevitable. The Nana and his party, on the other hand, resolved to have one more stroke for life, and possibly, under more favorable auspices, for power. They moved northwards into the hills, and marched fifteen days directly onwards without halting. Before doing this, each of the Chiefs cut off the little finger of his right hand, and caused funeral *obsequies* to be performed over it. This was done with the fullest ceremony accorded to a corpse. The finger was burnt, the usual signs of mourning were made, and it appeared to all, not in the secret, that it was actually the Chief who was thus disposed of. The rumor of this occurrence speedily spread, and was everywhere believed. How could it be otherwise, when some were able to assert that they were actually present at the obsequies? Under cover of this *ruse*, the Nana and his party moved into the hills. After marching fifteen days, they came upon the mountains which separate Nepaul from Thibet. They moved beyond these to a little town called Thoowaria, where, at the time of the escape of the informant, August 1860, they were yet encamped. Meanwhile, Nana's death was taken for granted. His fellow-rebels, and all who had opportunity of inquiring into the matter, believed that he had died of fever in the jungles. His former retainers of Bithoor believed it, and two of his wives, left behind in Hindostan, showed their faith in the rumor by performing that religious ceremony which constitutes them irrevocably widows. Yet, all this time, the Nana, Bala Rao his brother, Deoi Buksh, his commander-in-chief, were alive, and at the head of an army of some thousands of men, with *elephants in abundance, and some thirty field-pieces.*

Lord Canning, the Viceroy of India, is greatly annoyed at the prospect of another brush with Nana Sahib—especially as there is great discontent in India, on account of the Income Tax, a new and onerous burthen upon a race already groaned to the dust by heavy imports. Lord Canning's determination, after consultation with his Council, was not to make any active interference, but to keep a sharp look-out upon the frontier on which a descent from Thibet would appear most probable and feasible. Sir Hugh Rose, well known as a sagacious and gallant officer, has been despatched to Goruckpore, the frontier station of the British, in the direction of the Nepaulese and Thibet hills. There he will be able to speak with that follower of the Nana's who escaped to tell the story of his still being alive. There, too, he can examine the locality and ascertain what facilities the country affords for the invasion of Nana Sahib, should he be inclined to attempt it. Supposed to be thousand men, thirty pieces of artillery, and the terrible *prestige* of his name, Nana Sahib might be able to make such hostile demonstrations as would again raise an insurrection in India.

The *Calcutta Englishman* discredits the *story of the Nana's being yet alive*, and affirms that he certainly died, in August, 1858, on the hills immediately below Nepaul, after twenty-seven days' suffering from the jungle fever. It is a fact, however, that Lord Canning had sent Sir Hugh Rose to Nepaul, to take measures against an invasion from Thibet, which shows his Lordship's conviction that Nana was alive and likely to be mischievous.

—Mr. Lincoln received a delegation from the Legislature of the State of Indiana, empowered to invite him to pass through their capital city on his way to Washington. He has previously received such an invitation from the Legislature of Ohio. He will probably accept both. He holds that an invitation coming from the Legislature of a State in their official capacity carries with it too great an *authority to be disregarded.* Although Mr. Lincoln has not yet definitely decided upon the time of his departure, or the exact route of his progress, it is thought that the capital cities of Ohio, Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland will *be honored by his presence.—Springfield Correspondent of the Missouri Democrat.*

—Hon. O. S. Ferry, of Connecticut, has written to his constituents, detailing the various attempts at compromise which have thus far been made, and the causes of successive failure. He says, in conclusion, "I have conceded to the verge of principle, and there I must stop. Every concession has been answered with the booming of cannon from Fort Moultrie upon the flag of my country, with the marching of hostile forces upon the forts of the Gulf, and with the planting of hostile batteries upon the banks of the Mississippi. If we have a Government, it seems to me that the time has come to ascertain its strength."

—The rank and office of Captain in the Navy of South Carolina have been conferred on James H. North, late Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, and distinguished for efficient services.

LETTER FROM CHARLESTON.

COMPARATIVE QUIET—MAJOR ANDERSON PROVISIONED BY GOVERNOR PICKENS—GENERAL SCOTT'S INSTRUCTIONS—POPULAR BELIEF AS TO MAJOR ANDERSON'S FUTURE COURSE—COMING ATTACK OF FORT SUMPTER—COLONEL HAYNE'S MISSION TO DELAY FEDERAL ACTION—THE REBELS NEARLY READY—BASIS OF THE NEW CONFEDERATION—THE COTTON STATES ALONE TO RULE—FREE TRADE TO BE ADOPTED, AND NO TARIFF WHATEVER—CHARLESTON TRADE AT A DEAD STAND—DEAR FUEL AND FINE WEATHER—A NEWSPAPER REPORTER SENT AWAY TO THE NORTH, WITHOUT VIOLENCE—THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 22, 1861.

Matters remain very quiet here, but there is a storm gathering, and we cannot tell how soon it may scatter desolation around. It was reported yesterday, though I think without truth, that Major Anderson had returned the provisions sent him by Governor Pickens. The fact is, that he is supplied *daily* by the State authorities.

There are now some hundreds in this community who believe Major Anderson acted under General Scott's orders in vacating Fort Moultrie, and that, as he has been left without reinforcement, he will, upon the first signal of attack, spare unnecessary bloodshed, and deliver up Fort Sumpter to the State. This opinion has certainly gained ground within the last twenty-four hours, and has been the means of putting a stop to the reproaches hitherto heaped upon the head of the Governor for his supposed timid and vacillating policy.

The advantage of Fort Sumpter will not, however, be much longer delayed—not, I believe, even an hour after the preparations now going on are complete. I heard a Senator, yesterday, say in regard to Col. Hayne's mission, that any man was a fool who expected any good to result therefrom; that the only object to be attained by his presence in Washington was delay; that if, through his presence there, *they could keep the President from using coercive measures* for a few days longer, they would be able to surround Fort Sumpter so as to render its capture an easy task. From information upon which you may most certainly *rely, I warn you not to be surprised* if at any moment you receive telegraphic information that Fort Sumpter is in the hands of the rebels.

It would be a good thing for the interests *of the Border States if they could have occupied my position* during the past week. It would enable them to decide for the Union and for the Constitution. It would have led them to seek that redress for grievances *within* the Union, which they can never get *out* of it. It has been my pleasure to hear the principal men here discussing the basis upon which the new confederation is to rest, and I find that communications on that subject are daily received at headquarters here, from each of the Cotton States, and from them *alone*. Let not the conservatives of Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee presume for one moment that *they* are to have the privilege of proposing any of the laws for the new regime which is to govern them. "If they behave themselves" they will be accepted as will Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina) as additions to the new Confederation; but *not* till *after* the Constitution is framed. I can assure you that an understanding has been come to by the leaders of the Secession movement, through all the *Cotton States*, that they will rather "go it alone" than deviate one iota from the programme laid down. That document is so framed as to secure the interests of the *Cotton States*, and no more.

The principle of free trade is to be embodied in the Constitution, and so important and necessary is it considered to secure the *friendship* of European Powers, that neither Virginia nor Kentucky will be allowed to enter the Confederacy until it shall have taken a step which appeared to them to be sooner or later inevitable. The Nana and his party, on the other hand, resolved to have one more stroke for life, and possibly, under more favorable auspices, for power. They moved northwards into the hills, and marched fifteen days directly onwards without halting. Before doing this, each of the Chiefs cut off the little finger of his right hand, and caused funeral *obsequies* to be performed over it. This was done with the fullest ceremony accorded to a corpse. The finger was burnt, the usual signs of mourning were made, and it appeared to all, not in the secret, that it was actually the Chief who was thus disposed of. The rumor of this occurrence speedily spread, and was everywhere believed. How could it be otherwise, when some were able to assert that they were actually present at the obsequies? Under cover of this *ruse*, the Nana and his party moved into the hills. After marching fifteen days, they came upon the mountains which separate Nepaul from Thibet. They moved beyond these to a little town called Thoowaria, where, at the time of the escape of the informant, August 1860, they were yet encamped. Meanwhile, Nana's death was taken for granted. His fellow-rebels, and all who had opportunity of inquiring into the matter, believed that he had died of fever in the jungles. His former retainers of Bithoor believed it, and two of his wives, left behind in Hindostan, showed their faith in the rumor by performing that religious ceremony which constitutes them irrevocably widows. Yet, all this time, the Nana, Bala Rao his brother, Deoi Buksh, his commander-in-chief, were alive, and at the head of an army of some thousands of men, with *elephants in abundance, and some thirty field-pieces.*

Lord Canning, the Viceroy of India, is greatly annoyed at the prospect of another brush with Nana Sahib—especially as there is great discontent in India, on account of the Income Tax, a new and onerous burthen upon a race already groaned to the dust by heavy imports. Lord Canning's determination, after consultation with his Council, was not to make any active interference, but to keep a sharp look-out upon the frontier on which a descent from Thibet would appear most probable and feasible. Sir Hugh Rose, well known as a sagacious and gallant officer, has been despatched to Goruckpore, the frontier station of the British, in the direction of the Nepaulese and Thibet hills. There he will be able to speak with that follower of the Nana's who escaped to tell the story of his still being alive. There, too, he can examine the locality and ascertain what facilities the country affords for the invasion of Nana Sahib, should he be inclined to attempt it. Supposed to be thousand men, thirty pieces of artillery, and the terrible *prestige* of his name, Nana Sahib might be able to make such hostile demonstrations as would again raise an insurrection in India.

The *Calcutta Englishman* discredits the *story of the Nana's being yet alive*, and affirms that he certainly died, in August, 1858, on the hills immediately below Nepaul, after twenty-seven days' suffering from the jungle fever. It is a fact, however, that Lord Canning had sent Sir Hugh Rose to Nepaul, to take measures against an invasion from Thibet, which shows his Lordship's conviction that Nana was alive and likely to be mischievous.

—Mr. Lincoln received a delegation from the Legislature of the State of Indiana, empowered to invite him to pass through their capital city on his way to Washington. He has previously received such an invitation from the Legislature of Ohio. He will probably accept both. He holds that an invitation coming from the Legislature of a State in their official capacity carries with it too great an *authority to be disregarded.* Although Mr. Lincoln has not yet definitely decided upon the time of his departure, or the exact route of his progress, it is thought that the capital cities of Ohio, Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland will *be honored by his presence.—Springfield Correspondent of the Missouri Democrat.*

—Hon. O. S. Ferry, of Connecticut, has written to his constituents, detailing the various attempts at compromise which have thus far been made, and the causes of successive failure. He says, in conclusion, "I have conceded to the verge of principle, and there I must stop. Every concession has been answered with the booming of cannon from Fort Moultrie upon the flag of my country, with the marching of hostile forces upon the forts of the Gulf, and with the planting of hostile batteries upon the banks of the Mississippi. If we have a Government, it seems to me that the time has come to ascertain its strength."

—The rank and office of Captain in the Navy of South Carolina have been conferred on James H. North, late Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, and distinguished for efficient services.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Congregational Bible Classes.

A gentleman well known in the Church, in a conversation with the writer of this paragraph, some months ago, presuming that the latter had peculiar facilities for hearing *critically* ministers of various denominations, inquired, What we believed to be the chief defect in the pulpits of the day? Our reply was, *"Too much preaching, and too little teaching."* Further observation has confirmed us in this opinion. The "under shepherds," instead of feeding their flocks by instructing them in the great principles of the Gospel, and systematically establishing them in the faith, devote themselves almost exclusively to writing fine sermons and establishing a reputation for eloquence and scholarship, and winding up with a stereotyped effort to "fish babes into the kingdom." Evangelizing efforts are, of course, not to be despised, but when fifty-two Sundays in the year are wholly devoted to preaching twice that number of sermons upon some little text of Scripture, which is more frequently a disjointed *motto*, than the *corner-stone* of the discourse, the object of the ministry is palpably perverted from its true end. The "feed my lambs" was the thrice-repeated injunction to Peter from his Lord. Expository discourses alone are calculated to instruct. Mere moralizing declamation may excite the feelings and produce a temporary impression, but the sanctifying power of the *truth* can only be applied through the medium of the understanding. The formation of congregational Bible classes, which are now springing into numerous, is a step in the right direction. Ministers who have hit upon this method bear testimony to its double usefulness; it compels the teacher a more profound study of his Bible, while it gives *intelligent* unity to those instructed.

We have been led to these remarks at this time by a recent suggestion of Mr. Beecher, the distinguished pastor of the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, who, whatever may be urged against his political diatribes, does say some *things that may be heeded with profit*; we allude to the following remarks of that gentleman, which we find in the New York *Chronicle*:

"Last Sunday evening, in announcing the formation of *a new Bible class in his church*, the Rev. H. W. Beecher took occasion to state his views on the subject of preaching, which, notwithstanding his contrary practice for fifteen years, he still held with strong conviction. He thought that there was too much preaching, that one sermon a Sunday was enough, that the remainder of the time could be more profitably occupied than in listening to sermons. He thought that if one of the services was devoted to a familiar exposition of the Bible and Biblical texts, the advantage to the church would be much greater than under the present practice. Let the whole church be organized into Bible classes, to be instructed in a familiar and simple way by the pastor, say of a Sunday afternoon. Though professing such an excellent creed, Mr. Beecher did not propose to change his inconsistent practice."

Are there not some in the ministry who will add to Mr. Beecher's sagacity the independence of putting his suggestion into practice?

THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN CHRONICLE ordained to the ministry.

Mr. James S. Dickerson, under whose editorship the *Christian Chronicle*—the organ of the Baptist Church in this city—has become one of our most readable weeklies, on the last Tuesday evening, admitted to the ministry in that denomination. At a previous meeting of Baptist clergymen, called with reference to this ordination, Mr. Dickerson was the subject of an ordeal of a very searching character, and his prerequisites for the step he was about to take. The ordination, on Tuesday evening, was conducted in Eleventh Baptist Church, Twelfth street, above Race. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, and the prayer of ordination was offered by the Rev. Mr. Winston. Rev. J. H. Cuthbert and Rev. Dr. Kennard also took part in the laying on of hands."

The charge to the candidate was given by the Rev. R. Jeffrey, and the hand of fellowship was extended to Mr. Dickerson by his pastor, the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, who, as he cordially welcomed him, pointed upon him the duty of bearing the cross if he would win the crown. The Rev. Mr. McKean and the Rev. Dr. Brantley also took part in the exercises of the evening, which were closed with a benediction, pronounced by the newly ordained pastor. We understand that Mr. Dickerson has received and accepted a call to the Second Baptist Church, Wilmington, Delaware. He will, nevertheless, continue his connection with the *Christian Chronicle*.

CATHOLIC FAIR.—A Catholic fair just closed in St. Andrew's Church, New York, the handsome sum of *four thousand* dollars was realized towards defraying expenses recently