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

DAILY PRESS:
TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier.
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS—invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

THIRD STREET JOBBING HOUSES

THE attention of Buyers is solicited to

FRESH FALL GOOODS.

RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Would respectfully invite the attention of the trade to their extensive and
LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED
Stock of
FRESH FALL GOODS,
Which they are now opening. We are daily in receipt of all kinds of fresh and desirable goods. Call and examine our stock.
1860. FALL TRADE. 1860.

BUNN, RAIGUEL, & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,
NO. 137 NORTH THIRD STREET,
ARE NOW PREPARED TO OFFER TO THE TRADE GENERALLY AN UNUSUALLY
ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF GOODS,
COMPRISING
SILKS, RIBBONS,
DRESS GOODS,
AND
WOOLLEN GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, HOSIERY GLOVES AND TRIMMINGS,
Together with a full and varied stock of
FALL AND
WINTER SHAWLS.
To all of which they invite the attention of
CASH AND PROMPT SIX MONTHS' BUYERS.
B. M. BUNN, V. G. BUNN,
R. R. RAIGUEL, W. W. KURTZ,
E. F. BUNN.
aug29-1m

1860. FALL. 1860.
THIRD STREET.
HAVE NOW OPEN THE LARGEST AND MOST
COMPLETE STOCK
OF
FRENCH,
BRITISH,
GERMAN,
AND
DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS
They have ever offered, and to which the attention of
CASH AND SHORT-TIME BUYERS
Is respectfully solicited.
☞ They will not be undersold in all the department. Call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.
JAMES, KENT,
SANTEE, & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
DRY GOODS.
NOS. 293 AND 295 NORTH THIRD STREET,
ABOVE RACE.
Respectfully invite the attention of Buyers to their
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS,
Among which will be found a general assortment of
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS,
Also, a very large and well-selected stock of
PRINTS, MERRIMACK SECONDS, &c.
se17-3m
THOS. MELLOR & CO.,
NO. 8 NORTH THIRD STREET,
IMPORTERS
OF
HOSIERY,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SMALL WARES, &c.
THOS. MELLOR, JOHN B. MELLOR,
EDWARD RHOADS, GEO. O. EVANS.
sep4-3m
FALL. 1860.
COOPER, PARHAM, & WORK,
Importers, Manufacturers, and Jobbers of
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
AND
STRAW GOODS,
NO. 51 NORTH THIRD STREET, below ARCH, PHILADELPHIA.
MILTON COOPER, WM. M. PARHAM,
ROBERT D. WORK.
☞ Full Stock now complete and ready for buyers.
aug2-3m
SOWER, BARNES, & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
No. 37 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Lower side, above Market Street, Philadelphia,
Invite the attention of Booksellers and country merchants to their extensive stock of School Books, particularly Spelling Books, together with Miscellaneous Books in all the departments of literature, and Stationery generally, which they offer at the lowest cash prices.
THE CENTRAL GOLD REGION,
BY COL. WILLIAM GILPIN,
(Late of the U. S. Army.)
ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS MAPS.
One vol., 8vo. bound in cloth. Price $1.25; and a liberal discount to the trade.
This book is crowded with the most wonderful, scientific and accurate information on the geography of our continent, and is modest.
SCHOOL BOOKS:
SANDERS' SERIES OF READERS.
BROOKS' NORMAL PRIMARY ARITHMETIC.....16 cts.
BROOKS' NORMAL MENTAL ARITHMETIC.....25 cts.
BROOKS' KEY TO MENTAL ARITHMETIC.....25 cts.
BY E. R. BROOKS, A. M.,
Principal of Minersville State Normal School, Pennsylvania State Normal School.
Liberal terms for introduction.
WHITE'S COPY-BOOKS,
BY T. KIRK WHITE,
Professor of Penmanship in Girard College.
PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS.
THE ONLY ALL SUPERB MAPS in use—adopted in the Union where introduced. Specimens and terms for sale at the Union where introduced. Specimens and terms for sale at the Bookstores and at the publisher's warehouse.
CHESTNUT STREET BELLS,
FIRE ALARMS, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY A. JONES, FOUNDER, 1000 CHESTNUT STREET.
TAYLOR & CO.
No. 1000 CHESTNUT STREET.
FALL. 1860.
SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS
JOSHUA L. BAILY,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER,
No. 213 MARKET ST.,
Has now open a
LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL
Assortment of
DRESS GOODS
and
SHAWLS,
Of the
NEWEST AND CHOICEST STYLES,
At the
LOWESTPRICES.
The attention of cash and prompt six-months buyers is invited. sep6-tf
SILKS
AND
FANCY DRY GOODS.
IMPORTATIONS FOR FALL, 1860.
M. L. HALLOWELL & Co.,
533 MARKET STREET,
AND
97 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
Are prepared to offer to the trade their usual varied assortment of Goods, purchased on the
MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,
By experienced buyers, in the principal
MANUFACTURING CITIES OF EUROPE.
These have been selected with care for
FIRST-CLASS TRADE,
And will be offered at prices to command attention.
Country Merchants and all sections of the country, are invited to inspect our stock.
TERMS—Six months credit to Merchants of undoubted standing, or six per cent. discount for cash. Twelve per cent. per annum discount for advance payments. aug2-thstu-2m
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK
FOR
FALL AND WINTER SALES.
SHORTRIDGE, BROTHER, & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
No. 490 MARKET STREET, and
No. 415 MERCHANT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Have in store complete lines of FOREIGN and AMERICAN STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS,
selected with a view to the interests of CASH and prompt SIX MONTHS' Dealers, to which they invite the attention of the trade. N. B.—
A FULL STOCK
constantly on hand, embracing many styles MANUFACTURED FOR THEIR OWN SALES, and not to be found elsewhere.
Orders executed promptly, at LOWEST MARKET RATES. sep4-2m
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
TO
WHOLESALE BUYERS.
EVERY NOVELTY OF THE SEASON,
AT
THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
☞ Merchants' own materials made up if desired.
HENRY IVENS,
No. 93 South NINTH Street.
FALL, 1860.
CHAFFEES, STOUT, & Co.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
No. 522 MARKET STREET.
MARTIN & WOLFE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
334 MARKET STREET.
Cash and prompt Six-months' Buyers, of all sections are invited to an examination of our Stock. aug2-3m
In consequence of the destruction by fire of their THIRD STREET STORE,
YARD, GILLMORE, & CO.
Have now open a complete assortment of RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, and BONNET MATERIALS, of the most fashionable colors and styles.
HAVE REMOVED
TO
NO. 610 CHESTNUT ST.,
SOUTH SIDE, ABOVE SIXTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
They have now open AN ENTIRE
NEW STOCK
OF
SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES, RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.,
Together with a LARGE ASSORTMENT of
STAPLE AND FANCY
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, MANTILLAS, &c.
Having received but a small portion of their
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
previous to the fire, they are enabled to display
A NEW STOCK,
to which they invite the attention of their Customers and Buyers generally.
WURTS, AUSTIE, & McVEIGH,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
IN
DRY GOODS,
No. 311 MARKET Street, above Third.
Charles Wurts, Henry Austie, James L. McVeigh, John S. Wurtz, Joseph Burgin. PHILADELPHIA.
aug1-3m
FALL AND WINTER.
CLOAKS & MANTILLAS
FOR THE
WHOLESALE TRADE.
SOUTHERN and WESTERN MERCHANTS buying Medium to First-class GOODS, are invited to inspect our Stock, which we offer at
LOW PRICES,
AND ON LIBERAL TERMS.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
THE PARIS MANTILLA and CLOAK EMPORIUM,
708 CHESTNUT STREET.
aug2-3m
R. WOOD, MARSH, & HAYWARD,
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS
AND
CLOTHING,
NO. 309 MARKET STREET,
Fall and Winter Stock now complete and ready for buyers. aug1-3m
MERCHANTS AND OTHERS, ADVERTISE FOR FALL TRADE IN BEST CITY AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS, (at publishers' prices,) through
S. M. WESTERN'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
S. W. Corner THIRD and ARCH Streets.
☞ Call or send for List of Newspapers. jy21-tf
MARTIN & QUAYLE'S
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS
EMPORIUM,
1035 WALNUT STREET,
BELOW ELEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
sep14-1y
PROVISIONS.—175 Bbls No. 1 Leaf Lard; 50 kegs Shoulders in dry salt, and 100 bbls Mess Pork, for sale by C. G. SADLER & CO., No. 105 Pine Street, second door above FRONT. sep6
CHEESE.—150 Boxes Herkimer county Cheese, for sale by C. G. SADLER & CO., No. 105 Pine Street, second door above FRONT. sep6
ANNISEED.—4 casks Italian for sale. WETHERILL & BROTHER, 47 and 49 North SECOND St. sep10
BORAX, refined, in cases and barrels, for sale. WETHERILL & BROTHER, 47 and 49 North SECOND St. sep10

The Press.

VOL. 4.—NO. 37. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1860. TWO CENTS.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
L. L. LEVY & Co.
Announce to the Public and their Customers that they will commence to sell off, on
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5,
AT RETAIL, AND
FOR CASH ONLY,
Their very extensive and choice stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
The goods will all be marked down to VERY LOW PRICES, in order to dispose of the stock in as short a time as a forced private sale will admit of.
ON MONDAY NEXT
They will open three cases of new printed
MOUSSELINES, CASHMERES, AND MERINOS.
Also, one case of black ground
FOULARDS.
All of which will be offered under regular prices.
L. J. LEVY & CO. would be greatly benefited by an early settlement of the accounts now due them.
809 AND 811 CHESTNUT STREET.
sep5-tf
1860.—FALL OPENING.—SEASON
of 1860.
Full stock of Rich Silks.
Full stock of Satins.
Full stock of Fall shawls.
Full stock of Cloth Cloaks.
Full stock of Painted Merinos.
Full stock of Corded Merinos.
Full stock of Cashmeres.
Full stock of Furnishing Goods.
EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH.
sep3
FALL OF 1860!
EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS!
WILLIAM H. HAYES'S
TWO STORES!
THORNLEY & CHISM,
N. E. Corner EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
Having nearly completed
THEIR STORE EXTENSION,
will open in a few days with a magnificent stock of
NEW FALL GOODS,
Bought for cash, and selected with care, to which they invite the attention of their numerous customers and the public generally. se1
MILLINERY GOODS.
FALL, 1860.
LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS,
735 CHESTNUT STREET,
(One block below the Girard House.)
STRAW AND SILK
BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS,
Children's and Misses'
BEAVER HATS.
The largest and fullest assortment of the kind in the city. aug21-tuths3m
1860. FALL OPENING. 1860.
ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13,
We will open our FALL STYLES of
STRAW GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
VELVETS, AND BONNET
ORNAMENTS,
IN BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT, and at
REASONABLE PRICES
ALSO,
NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES,
BONNET MATERIALS,
In all shades, with
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, AND RIBBONS
TO MATCH.
STERN & COOK,
726 CHESTNUT STREET.
sep11-3t
FALL, 1860.
MILLINERY GOODS,
M. BERNHEIM,
No. 21 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
Drawing Room Portrait Gallery.
From time to time we have noticed the steel-plate engravings which, with accompanying biographies, are presented as supplements to the *Illustrated News of the World*, published weekly in London, and sold in this country by the principal newspaper agents, and supplied by H. A. Brown & Co., 14 Hanover street, Boston. These portraits are given either with the paper, or supplied in quarterly parts, each containing thirteen portraits and memoirs. The price of a single part, we believe, is two dollars, for which the paper itself is also supplied for thirteen weeks. This brings each portrait to about *fifteen cents*—to say nothing of the accurate memoirs and the addition of a first-class pictorial for three months.
The portraits and memoirs, collectively designated "The Drawing-room Gallery of Eminent Personages," almost exclusively extends to the illustrious living. In Parts 9 and 10, which we have just received from Mr. H. A. Brown, out of twenty-six portraits only two represent deceased persons—viz: Prescott, the Historian, and Sir John Franklin. The others here represented are statesmen, politicians, orators, clergymen, authors, *artists, actors, musicians, composers*, publishers, vocalists, and warriors. For example, the Duke of Argyle, one of the Palmerston Cabinet, is *vis-a-vis* with Samuel Warren, author of "Ten Thousand a-Year,"—the Bishop of St. Asaph is companioned by Meyerbeer, the musical composer; Sir Charles Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in England, pairs off with the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel; Mr. Waddy, the Methodist preacher, ranges with Mr. Dale, Canon of St. Paul's; Sir Richard Bethell, Attorney General of England, smiles benignantly upon the self-satisfied and expressionless *amour propre* of Martin F. Tupper; and Robert Chambers, the author-publisher, the venerable Marquis of Lansdowne, David Roberts, the artist, and Richard Cobden, are in company with those charming singing-birds, Madlle. Victoire Balfe, (now Lady Crampton;) Madlle. Pecco, Madame Miolen-Cavalho, and Madame Guarducci.
These portraits, faithful and well-engraved, would have been considered cheap, ten years ago, at as much for *one* as is here charged for *thirteen*. They are of a size nicely adapted for framing, and to convenience purchasers, even a single portrait will be sent by post, by Messrs. Brown. The best likeness of the Prince of Wales, for which he expressly sat, is in this collection. Ten quarterly Parts, containing 130 portraits have already been issued, and any part can be procured, by remittance to Messrs. Brown, for $1.25 without the Papers.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
J. W. SCOTT—Late of the firm of Winchester & Scott—GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE and SHIRT MANUFACTORY, 514 CHESTNUT Street, (nearly opposite the Girard Hotel), Philadelphia.
J. W. S. would *respectfully* call the attention of his former patrons and friends to his new store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guaranteed. Wholesale Trade supplied with fine Shirts and Collars. sep3-1y
BUSINESS MEN ARE ADVERTISING in the best *Newspapers of City and Country*—at the offices of
JOY, COE, & Co.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
TRIBUNE BUILDING, New York. jy27-tf
ARTIFICIAL ARMS, ARTIFICIAL LEGS, made by H. S. LEDYARD, No. 712 CHESTNUT Street. Refers to Drs. John Neill and A. Gurney Smith, and Furman Sheppard, Esq. aug18-1m
CARDAMOM SEED, MALABAR.—1 case for sale. WETHERILL & BROTHER, 47 and 49 North SECOND St. sep10

The Press.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1860.

Church Singing.

There are few subjects connected with the Church that have elicited more comment, or been discussed from more varied and opposite stand-points, than that of church music. That from the earliest period singing has constituted an element of Christian worship, is established by Divine authority. When the early disciples met, as they were accustomed to do on the first day of the week, the singing of Psalms invariably formed a part of their devotions, and in fact all through the Bible there is a place given to sacred song, as a source of communion with God, only second to prayer itself. Paul and Silas in prison, at midnight, prayed and sang praises unto God, and the former in addressing the churches, which he had been instrumental in founding, exhorted them to admonish one another "in psalms, and hymns, and spiritual songs," but always reminding them that the virtue of these consisted in "making melody unto the Lord *in their hearts*." True worship is always spiritual. That the tendency of music is to sooth and harmonize the minds of a congregation, in order more fully to fit them for united worship, is true, but with respect to worship itself, singing can only be such in proportion as it is a *heart offering*.

The simplicity in this feature of social worship in the first centuries of the Church, as all who are at all familiar with ecclesiastical history are aware, was in marked accordance with its unpretending character in all other respects. Magnificent churches, high (nor low) salaried clergymen, choirs of professional singers, and a hundred other things which characterize the Church to-day, were then unknown, and so continued until gradually the world and the Church, mainly through the concessions of the latter, became more reconciled to each other. In the course of time, as extremes always beget extremes, the excesses to which church-singing was carried, by employing irreligious trained vocalists to chant the praises of God, developed an open hostility to church music of any kind. The Friends to this day proscribe it in their assemblies, not merely because they conceive singing praises to Heaven for hire, with the lips and not with the heart and understanding, to be sacrilege, but for the broader reason that in congregational singing there are devout sentiments expressed, invocations made, and solemn promises given by persons who neither mean what they sing, nor even fix their minds upon what they utter. It would, of course, be an endless, unwelcome, and perhaps unprofitable, undertaking to criticise this, or any other unscriptural excess into which the Church has been led, both Protestant and Catholic, but we could not evade the force of a remark recently made in our hearing by an eminent divine, that if divested of its architecture, its sculpture, its paintings, and its music, there would be very little of the *visible* Church left.

It is not uncommon for persons to say, even professing Christians, that they enjoy the music more than all the rest of their church services. Shrewd pew vendors, acting on this suggestion, always evince the *deepest interest in having an "attractive" choir*, "because," say they, "that will draw a crowd, (which has become a great church institution,) our pews will be filled, the revenue of the church will be increased, and dominie so-and-so may do some of them some good with his *preaching*;" so, upon the whole, expensive organs and accomplished choirs are voted a "paying" institution. Once have a state thought minister, who knows the evils of this system, (of turning churches into theatres for gratifying the senses instead of feeding the soul with the bread of life,) and has the courage to make himself unpopular, raises his voice against it, and even in some cases succeeds in warding it off, and cultivating denominational singing. There are several prominent churches in this city from which organs are excluded from principle.

The denominations in which *professional* singers are employed are but few, and we are glad to see that the practice, even in these, is awakening attention in authoritative quarters. The Bishop of Ripon, (England,) as the readers of *The Press* have already been informed, has recently addressed a letter to a clergyman in his diocese, strongly condemning the practice of employing professional singers in churches. It is to be hoped that his example will be followed by others; for certainly nothing can be more revolting to the religious sense of a worshipping congregation than the presence, on Sunday morning, of hired vocalists to hymn their praises, who, until a late hour on Saturday night, were employing their vocal powers on the boards of theatres, opera-houses, and concert-rooms.

Music, of course, in its place, and under fitting circumstances, is not to be depreciated. Its influence on the mind of even the depraved is elevating, and as an accomplishment of heaven, it cannot be too assiduously cultivated by the most devout; meanwhile, however, it should be borne in mind that the praises hymned by that Orchestra on high are not chanted by proxy, but that, in order to reach the ear of Him who alone is worthy of their praise, they must flow from the honest hearts of those who worship.

New American Cyclopædia.

From Mr. John McFarland, agent for the State of Pennsylvania, we have the Tenth volume of Appletons' New American Cyclopædia, edited by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana. Here is completed two-thirds of one of the most important works ever published in this country. Commenced at a crisis when trade was paralysed (in the autumn of 1857,) it has been issued with great regularity, and will be completed, although an original work, in less than a third of the time occupied in bringing out the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. The volume before us, containing 788 pages octavo, includes a great variety of subjects from Jerusalem to MacFerrin. Like its predecessors, it is full in the biography of eminent or well-known living characters at home and abroad. The subjects treated at more length than usual are Jesuits, Samuel Johnson, Judgment, Jury, Dr. Kane, Kansas, Immanuel Kant, the Kemble family, Kentucky, Charles Knight, General Henry Knox, Koran, Louis Kossuth, Lace, Lafayette, Lamaison, Lamartine, Charles Lamb, Lamp, Language, Latin Language and Literature, Law Merchant, Law of Nations, Lead, Leather, Richard Henry Lee, Arthur Lee, Charles Lee, Henry Lee, Lobelia, Libel, Library, Lichens, Light, Lighthouse, Lightning, Lime, Abraham Lincoln, Linnæus, Lithography, Lock, John Locke, Lola Montez, Lombardy, London, (extremely comprehensive, without diffuseness), House of Lords, Lord's Supper, Lottery, Louis Phillippe, Louisiana, Lowell, Lunacy, Luther, Lutheran Church, and Lord Macaulay.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN SHERMAN,

OF OHIO,

AT NATIONAL HALL, LAST EVENING:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We are soon to be called upon to declare our choice for President of the United States. No doubt the choice of many has already been determined by party relations, by well-settled convictions, and by the chances of both in companionship. Yet there are still thousands whose minds are so unbiassed as to weigh reason and argument fairly. Especially is it so in this great State of Pennsylvania, and in this great city of Philadelphia, whose peculiar position has often enabled it to turn the scale in previous contests—to make and overthrow Presidents and parties. As a citizen of the State of Ohio—a State inheriting from yours many of our laws and a large number of our citizens, and interested with you in the prosperity of a common country—I come, at your invitation, to submit some practical suggestions relating to the pending election.

I will not, on the present occasion, address myself to the supporters of this Administration. It came into power through the agencies of fraudulent naturalization papers, by the use of large election-bearing funds collected by the promise of future jobs and contracts, and by pledges, repeated in every form, that the doctrine of popular sovereignty should be fairly applied in the Territories. It falsified them all, undertook to force slavery into Kansas, then to bribe the outraged people thereto accept it, and *used the patronage of the* Government to extend it into New Mexico. It sought, by corrupt practices, to induce the representatives of the people to agree to this policy. It has fallened the dismionists to control the policy and to live upon the money of the Government they threaten to subvert. It has steadily refused all recognition of and protection to the industrial interests of the country, and yet it has run the nation into debt at the rate of seventeen millions a year, to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. It has continued this policy after the logic of facts and time has demonstrated its errors. It has insisted upon a policy which transfers our Western lands to railroad corporations and non-resident speculators, instead of actual settlers, and has permitted even the ordinary operations of the Government, such as the establishment of post-routes, to be controlled by the narrowest sectionalism and partisanship. It has been condemned by the world and the Church, mainly through the concessions of the latter, became more reconciled to each other. In the course of time, as extremes always beget extremes, the excesses to which church-singing was carried, by employing irreligious trained vocalists to chant the praises of God, developed an open hostility to church music of any kind. The Friends to this day proscribe it in their assemblies, not merely because they conceive singing praises to Heaven for hire, with the lips and not with the heart and understanding, to be sacrilege, but for the broader reason that in congregational singing there are devout sentiments expressed, invocations made, and solemn promises given by persons who neither mean what they sing, nor even fix their minds upon what they utter. It would, of course, be an endless, unwelcome, and perhaps unprofitable, undertaking to criticise this, or any other unscriptural excess into which the Church has been led, both Protestant and Catholic, but we could not evade the force of a remark recently made in our hearing by an eminent divine, that if divested of its architecture, its sculpture, its paintings, and its music, there would be very little of the *visible* Church left.

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FELLOW-CITIZENS: We are soon to be called upon to declare our choice for President of the United States. No doubt the choice of many has already been determined by party relations, by well-settled convictions, and by the chances of both in companionship. Yet there are still thousands whose minds are so unbiassed as to weigh reason and argument fairly. Especially is it so in this great State of Pennsylvania, and in this great city of Philadelphia, whose peculiar position has often enabled it to turn the scale in previous contests—to make and overthrow Presidents and parties. As a citizen of the State of Ohio—a State inheriting from yours many of our laws and a large number of our citizens, and interested with you in the prosperity of a common country—I come, at your invitation, to submit some practical suggestions relating to the pending election.

I will not, on the present occasion, address myself to the supporters of this Administration. It came into power through the agencies of fraudulent naturalization papers, by the use of large election-bearing funds collected by the promise of future jobs and contracts, and by pledges, repeated in every form, that the doctrine of popular sovereignty should be fairly applied in the Territories. It falsified them all, undertook to force slavery into Kansas, then to bribe the outraged people thereto accept it, and *used the patronage of the* Government to extend it into New Mexico. It sought, by corrupt practices, to induce the representatives of the people to agree to this policy. It has fallened the dismionists to control the policy and to live upon the money of the Government they threaten to subvert. It has steadily refused all recognition of and protection to the industrial interests of the country, and yet it has run the nation into debt at the rate of seventeen millions a year, to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. It has continued this policy after the logic of facts and time has demonstrated its errors. It has insisted upon a policy which transfers our Western lands to railroad corporations and non-resident speculators, instead of actual settlers, and has permitted even the ordinary operations of the Government, such as the establishment of post-routes, to be controlled by the narrowest sectionalism and partisanship. It has been condemned by the world and the Church, mainly through the concessions of the latter, became more reconciled to each other. In the course of time, as extremes always beget extremes, the excesses to which church-singing was carried, by employing irreligious trained vocalists to chant the praises of God, developed an open hostility to church music of any kind. The Friends to this day proscribe it in their assemblies, not merely because they conceive singing praises to Heaven for hire, with the lips and not with the heart and understanding, to be sacrilege, but for the broader reason that in congregational singing there are devout sentiments expressed, invocations made, and solemn promises given by persons who neither mean what they sing, nor even fix their minds upon what they utter. It would, of course, be an endless, unwelcome, and perhaps unprofitable, undertaking to criticise this, or any other unscriptural excess into which the Church has been led, both Protestant and Catholic, but we could not evade the force of a remark recently made in our hearing by an eminent divine, that if divested of its architecture, its sculpture, its paintings, and its music, there would be very little of the *visible* Church left.

It is not uncommon for persons to say, even professing Christians, that they enjoy the music more than all the rest of their church services. Shrewd pew vendors, acting on this suggestion, always evince the *deepest interest in having an "attractive" choir*, "because," say they, "that will draw a crowd, (which has become a great church institution,) our pews will be filled, the revenue of the church will be increased, and dominie so-and-so may do some of them some good with his *preaching*;" so, upon the whole, expensive organs and accomplished choirs are voted a "paying" institution. Once have a state thought minister, who knows the evils of this system, (of turning churches into theatres for gratifying the senses instead of feeding the soul with the bread of life,) and has the courage to make himself unpopular, raises his voice against it, and even in some cases succeeds in warding it off, and cultivating denominational singing. There are several prominent churches in this city from which organs are excluded from principle.

The denominations in which *professional* singers are employed are but few, and we are glad to see that the practice, even in these, is awakening attention in authoritative quarters. The Bishop of Ripon, (England,) as the readers of *The Press* have already been informed, has recently addressed a letter to a clergyman in his diocese, strongly condemning the practice of employing professional singers in churches. It is to be hoped that his example will be followed by others; for certainly nothing can be more revolting to the religious sense of a worshipping congregation than the presence, on Sunday morning, of hired vocalists to hymn their praises, who, until a late hour on Saturday night, were employing their vocal powers on the boards of theatres, opera-houses, and concert-rooms.

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character and his principles—we cannot very much differ upon the fact that he has no reasonable hope of an election by the people, or the House, or the Senate, and it is difficult to state where he will get a single electoral vote. His strength is only material, as it may tend to defeat a choice by the people, or may be used in the way of barter or exchange. As practical men, viewing the contest as a matter of business, we can see but three probable results: The election of Lincoln by the people; a fair possibility of the election of either Lincoln, Breckinridge, or Bell by an unnatural combination of hostile elements in the House, or the election of a President by the Senate.

Let us for a few moments look at each of these contingencies. Is the possible election by the House pleasing to you? It is a question that affects deeply the commercial prosperity and the various other interests of the city of Philadelphia, as well as it does all of the conservative elements of the Government. Do you wish your Representatives to devote all of next winter to an effort to trade and barter, and fuse and combine to make a President? Do you wish them to neglect all of the material interests of the country at a time when measures of the greatest importance are awaiting their action? Shall your resolve themselves into a contest of ruses to strategize to make your President? Does the remote possibility that, by some unforeseen combination, Douglas or Breckinridge or Bell may elected and Lincoln defeated, compensate for the scenes which you know will transpire in the House? I need but recall to your recollection what occurred during the attempt last session to elect a clerk of infinitely inferior in dignity and importance to the President. You know very well that nothing but the extreme moderation, prudent forbearance, and good sense of the Republican party, saved the country from scenes that would not only have been disgraceful, but which would have endangered the existence of the Government itself. If such scenes should be renewed during the approaching winter, and the Republican party should feel that all these factions have combined merely to defeat the choice of the people in the election of either of their candidates for the Presidency, I appeal to you whether they would have the same motives for calmness, discretion, and reserve that they exhibited last winter, when you preserved the character and dignity of the House?

It is well known that had joined in the wild confusion and the violent insults of the Democratic members of the House, he would have started a scene of riot and disorder, of danger, the bare thought of which makes the blood run cold. Yet, what would have been the result? Lincoln would have been elected President, and the party in power would have had the right to call upon the President to protect the House, and the President would have been bound to do so. We know how that Bell has but one State—Tennessee—and Douglas but one, Illinois. Will northern men, who have so small a portion of their votes, allow Southern men to trade upon them? Is it likely that the friends of Breckinridge, knowing that Kansas, with votes for Douglas or Bell, will have the power to elect Breckinridge, will be the effect of the policy to elect by the House will devolve the election upon the Senate? There we get the Democratic party in Congress have a majority over all. Do my Bell and Douglas friends wish to contribute to the election of Mr. Breckinridge? If so, why not do it now? The Senate is organized, and, after announcing us as Black Republicans and as dangerous agitators, and after combining hostile elements to defeat the election of Lincoln by the people, that the Republican Senates will vote for Douglas or Bell. No doubt the Black Republican party in Northern sentiment—that they have all studied the great Book—have been taught to return good for evil; but I respectfully suggest that it would be unsafe to rely upon them in the kind of a trade. It is my deliberate conviction that no such combination will be consented to by the Republicans. I only speak for myself, and not for those with whom I have the honor and pleasure to act.

It would be a mere mixed partnership at best. The contending parties now represented are strange enough. Archbishop Hughes, and Brooke, the Irish brigadier, and the Prince Napoleon, would hardly seem to act adding my distinguished friends Seward and Giddings, to the conglomerate. Leaders may trade and barter, but the people will not follow them in a disharmony of principle as a common bond of union. The Republican party cannot and will not be so untrue to its principles as to permit itself to such a transaction without abandoning its organization, its well-established principles, and the proud reputation that have given it its present vitality and strength. It would be madness to do so.

Suppose—and I think it is entirely probable—that the contending parties do not elect and the election of the President should devolve upon the Senate. The election of a President devolves upon the Senate is provided for by constitution as a *dernier resort*. It is the last *medicine* against inevitable decapitation. It is anti-Republican, anti-democratic, and anti-Republican in principle. It is rather like a conclave of cardinals, or a Polish Diet, than any popular form. It is a mode of election so given the citizens of one State more political power than the citizen of another State. The equality of the representation of the States in the Senate acts with gross *inequality when Senators from the smaller States contain* the merest minority of our population. It is impolitic, because it ignores our national existence and our common citizenship in a great nation, and treats the Union as a league or a league of separate States, and the Senators as agents to select a commander-in-chief of a confederate army. Another objection to the Senate is, it raises great constitutional questions as to the duration in office of the President elected in this way. We have the authority of Mr. Jefferson for saying that it would be a stretch of the Constitution. Any election by the Senate would expose the country to serious and corrupt influence of the Executive Administration. A majority of the Senators are agents to select a commander-in-chief of a confederate army. Another objection is, it would raise great constitutional questions as to the duration in office of the President so elected; and I have the authority of Mr. Jefferson for saying that it would be a stretch of the Constitution. Any election by the Senate would expose the country to serious and corrupt influence of the