BUSINESS NOTICES.

Clothing for Hot Weather.—Every variety suited to Dry Goods for Men, Youths, Boys and Children, new, fresh and fashionable, replenished daily, and selling easily at prices guaranteed in all cases lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser or the cash refunded or money refunded.

Star sign, Oak Hall, Fifth above Market Streets. RENSHAW & CO., Sole Agents, 518 MARKET STREET, Below Fifth, Philadelphia, AND 450 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Fainting Dedicated to cure diseases occasioned by a deficiency of iron in the Blood, without restoring it is hopeless. Dr. Hay's Iron Tonic Cordial, when the foundation is sound. The Peruvian Syrup is a specific of I ron supplies the deficiency and cures the iron constitution.

Spectacles.—CONRAD MEYER, INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER OF SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES, Recipient of the Prize Medal of the World's Great Exhibition, London, 1862. Manufactory and Salesroom, 527 Market Street, Philadelphia. Warranties, 724 Arch Street, Established 1833.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Saturday, June 27, 1868.

☞ Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the EVENING BULLETIN sent to them, will please send their address to the office. Price, by mail, 75 cents per month.

THE LOST CAUSE.

General Grant covers the great issue yet to be settled in this country when he lays down the principle that the nation is divided because it has been sustained the Government during the Rebellion and those who opposed it. The distinction is neither fanciful nor indefinite, and those who labor to obliterate it too hastily do so at the risk of sacrificing everything that victory won for the Union.

Daily evidences are adduced which show that the spirit of the Rebellion dies hard and very slowly. Here and there, throughout the South, sensible men are to be found, honestly accepting the situation who are directly in the war, and striving to cultivate in themselves and their neighbors a spirit of loyalty which the present generation has not been taught to feel in the years before it. But these are exceptions, and the majority of the prominent actors in the Rebellion are never so happy of when they get together to discuss the merits of their ruined "Confederacy," and glorify themselves and their bad cause afresh. A good specimen of this presumptuous spirit has just been given at Lexington, Va., where men like Lee, Echols, Hampton, Jas. A. Walker and Robert E. Withers were assembled at the annual supper of Washington College. At any similar gathering of a Northern college, the toasts and speeches would be of a social and literary character, and the introduction of political questions would be considered an intrusion upon good taste and manners to be promptly frowned down. But in these Southerners must glorify himself or die, and so we find the toasts and speeches of these melancholy heroes all redolent with the bad odors of the "lost cause." The fourth regular toast was as follows:

"The fallen heroes of the war—Noble men! The story of their martyrdom adds fresh lustre to a motto too often uncored at *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*"

The popular impression is that these "fallen heroes" and martyrs died in any way but *pro patria*, and that it will not damage if the noble old motto of Horace does comes to be sneered at if it is to be made to do duty in behalf of those who died in an effort to destroy and not to save their country.

To this toast Wade Hampton replies, comforting himself and his friends with the notion that the rebellion will yet triumph. Hampton is one of the prominent rebels who clings to the hope that the good old Southern slave days are yet to return, and he expresses the hope with a millennial glory, and he expresses the sentiment in eloquent language. Hampton is one of the desire re-admission to the Union only for the power which it will restore to them.

"General" Walker also contributed his warning to the Northern sentimentalists who are in such haste to forget the lessons of the rebellion. Eulogizing himself, as all true Virginians are wont to do, as one of the "true men of Virginia," he declared that "since the surrender he had never bowed his knee to Baal;" by which he means that he had as much a rebel to-day as he was three years ago; of which we have no doubt. He proceeded to warn the Northern people against lodge higher alliance than has owed his native State," and with bombastic Virginians like these, proved not long since, he has no idea that there is any real loyalty among the large class of which he is a fair type.

This generation must pass away before all the wounds of the war can be healed. Men such as Lee gathered around him at this college supper are as disloyal at heart as they ever were, and to obtain such men with an power is to turn so many unfamed animals loose upon our national society. Their freedom will be used only to disturb and to corrupt a generation educated to true loyalty must grow up before there can be any well-founded hope of security for the country's future, and such new exhibition which the Southerners of the present adult generation make of their sentiments toward the Government and toward the Rebellion is only a new warning of "make haste slowly."

THE DEMOCRACY.

The Richmond *Enquirer* having declared against Chief Justice Chase as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, other journals have decided to drop him entirely,and he will probably not be even mentioned at the convention soon to meet in New York. The great defference to the party sentiment of the South is thus shown again. The creed of the party still contains an article embodying the doctrine of the rebellion, and whatever quixotic Northerners may imagine of a new Democracy, with Mr. Chase as its leader, it is settled, for this campaign at least, that there can be nothing of the kind. Pendleton is thus left strongest among the competitors for the New York nomination. The Pendletonians appear to be sorely what excited and irritated over Governor Seymour's late speech, which contained a very strong bid for the nomination. It is to see some of the leaders of the party of that candidate more strenuously than ever. Brick Pomeroy, who, in his *La Crosse Democrat*, represents the pro-slavery Democracy, so well as well as South, is in favor of Pendleton. He is especially bitter upon such Democratic papers as have presumed to favor the nomination of Mr. Chase. The Chicago *Times* was one of these, venturing to follow the case given a short time ago by the New York *World*, which has already been compelled to drop Mr. Chase. Commenting on the articles of the Chicago *Times* in favor of Mr. Chase, the *La Crosse Democrat* says:

"We have been constantly warning the Democracy of the country to be on their guard against the *Times*. We have known it to be utterly rotten and treacherous in all its professions. It is controlled by the Radicals and the bondholders, and it has been allowed to take the position which it has occupied upon the bond question, and to ward Mr. Pendleton, with a view to its destruction at the last moment, when it was thought he time would be far more damaging than upon hostility from the beginning. What we have apprehended and predicted now appears. The *Times* prejudiced and predicted now appears. The *Times* has actually betrayed those who have confided in it, and we hope for the last time. It should no longer be tolerated by the Democratic party. Cast it off—turn it out of Democratic fellowship—spurn it as vile and unclean—and its power of mischief will be gone, and a wholesome, healthy, honorable, Democratic sentiment will be maintained, in spite of all the efforts to debauch and undermine it."

This is a positive decree not only against the *Times* and the *World*, but against all those Democrats that venture to oppose Mr. Pendleton and his views. They are all to be read out of the party, for Brick Pomeroy is a man in authority.

HOW IT WILL WORK.

If the absurd eight-hour law should pass through the House of Representatives and become a law, there can either be serious damage to many important interests, both public and private, or the expenses of the Government must be very largely increased, and perhaps both. The bill, as it passed through the Senate, requires that eight-hours shall constitute a legal day's work for "all laborers, mechanics and workmen employed by or in behalf of the Government." This is sweeping enough to be construed to cover all persons employed in any capacity by or in the employ of the Government, but supposing it to apply to Government employes only, and what then?

The arrangements within which the law will operate without question will be the army, the navy, the customs department, the mints and those put together in the country to take the customs department as a sample, and see how the law will work. We will suppose the case of a ship carrying a cargo just loaded with a Liverpool cargo. The rules of the service require that the vessel, so long as any cargo remains on board, shall be under the constant supervision of an officer. Thus, during the day, the day inspector is on board, and at nightfall he is relieved by the night officer, who remains on board until the arrival of the day officer the next morning. When the work of discharging the cargo is completed, there will be quite a swarm of government employes upon the wharf. The Inspectors attend to the delivering of the cargo and to the instructions of other officers as to what is be done with the various packages. The custom house draymen who are paid by the piece, and who suffer a personal loss by decreasing the number of labor, are compelled to lose 20 per cent. of time while engaged in hauling packages to Custom House stores. The Weighers and Gaugers of imports then weighers, the measurers and the gaugers must quit work at two o'clock, so as to enable laborers and hackers to get perishable goods off the wharf before the legal time for quitting work, and merchants may whistle for valuable and much needed packages that are in Appraiser's stores, because the hours of labor are not sufficient for the accomplishment of the work to be performed therein. The commerce of the country will be transmeled too by the proposed change, for time is precious when cargoes are to be discharged, or during all this time the interest of the cost of the ship, the wages of the crew and wharfage expenses are going on, and ships that are needed in other directions are almost literally rotting at the wharves because the Government has paralsied trade by an absurd law. It will not do to respond to this that two sets of officers should be employed. This is not possible; the men who commence to discharge a cargo must go through with it. Vessels are always discharged by private stevedores, a large portion of the cargo is disposed of by Government employes after it get upon the wharf. These two sets of men work together, and when one set quits work the other must necessarily cease from labor. The stevedore is paid by the hour; how he will fare between eight hour rules and the frequent loss of time in consequence of rain and other causes, may be imagined. Under any and all circumstances the effect of this law would be to increase largely the cost of imported articles and to lessen the ability of workingmen to procure them. From almost any point of view the measure is the very essence of demagogism.

It is scarcely necessary to dilate upon the effects of the law in other civil departments of the government. The Postal service must suffer seriously, and in cases of emergency the operations of the Treasury Department must be greatly hampered.

Every citizen who has arrived at mature age, remembers the scenes of activity at the Navy Yards and Arsenals in the loyal States when the war broke out. Everything was busy, labor was built or refitted, where arms were constructed or where cannon were cast, were busy hives of industry. Swarms of workmen were busy at their work, and worked stout blow struck was a blow at the rebellion. Minutes were precious, and a loss of twenty per cent. of time in the Navy Yards, Arsenals and workshops of the Union in the Spring of 1861 might have cost us more years of war and the possible loss of the Union cause.

It is scarcely necessary to pursue this subject further. The effects of the law must be manifest to every intelligent reader; that it can accomplish but little if any good is equally apparent, and that it will inevitably be attended with great public and private loss and damage is certain. We earnestly hope that the bill will fail in the House, and that in all the departments of Government labor there will be, as there should be in private industry, no law but the law of supply and demand and fair competition to govern prices, and what is virtually the same, the hours of labor.

EXCURSIONS TO BURLINGTON AND BRISTOL.—The splendid steamboat John A. Warner makes two excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping each way at first per above Poplar street, For particulars see advertisement.

WHAT THE ARTISTS ARE ABOUT.

Edward Moran has just painted a large, fine picture of the *Dreadnought*, one of England's iron fortresses, now dismantled and anchored in the Thames. The scene represents the lower part of the river, where it broadens towards the sea below the city. The great hulk of the man-of-war forms the central object of the scene, lying upon the water like a crumbled tower, its masts gone, and its grim old decks tented with awnings and degraded to the drill of schools of young men-of-war. The shipping of the Thames passes and re-passes in every direction around, and fringes the horizon with canvas, in opposition to the unnatural fixity of the invalided three-decker. Mr. Moran's composition, with a great expanse of sunset-stained water and motter-of-pearl sky, is exceedingly showy and striking, and we do not say divested of originality. It recalls Turner's *Fighting Temeraire* just enough to give the spectator an agreeable reminiscence, without incurring the charge of plagiarism.

Mr. Moran's Academy pictures of this year, the subject of so much vain discussion, have been touched clean and brightened up for the purchaser who secured them. The principal one of them, the groundwork of so many palmipeds, rejoices now in brighter colors than ever, along with a whole system of alterations which makes the fourth or fifth new picture of the same motive so far as concerns the eye. It is a matter still retains its first name of "The Life Boat." The horizon line has been lowered, the sky enlarged seriously enlarged, the wave and action given to the horses which deliver the boat, and one of them designed to carry the rescue-line ashore. The fine and disputed paintings have awakened the admiration of the public in several of the Chestnut street windows during the period that has elapsed since the end of the Academy term. Mr. Moran, we understand, will shortly leave the city for New York.

Heaton has already left for the White Mountains. He will probably visit Champney, the Boston landscape artist, at his residence in Conway. The many friends of W. E. Cresson, who have been saddened to think of so much talent and energy wasting on a bed of illness, will be glad to hear that he is sensibly better at present.—Bailly's figure of Washington, the heroic image at the head of the Pollock subscription, is now being roughed-out by the artist's assistants in a good block of white marble. Bailly has taken in good part the suggestions of a number of critics as to the likeness and expression of the face, which will involve many modifications in the progress of the cutting.—Mr. Jackson, the sculptor of the fine "Eve and Abel," is concerned in a little city engaged upon a sketch of the large work ordered for the New York Central Park. The design will be of Dr. Bellevue, and will show the genius of the city, a woman-figure of eleven feet high, if standing, but reclining in the composition, and assuming the thirst of some infants, while images of a fireman and a mechanic sit on either side of her. She is intended as a decoration to the gate-house of the principal reservoir of the park: from the miniature sketch now in progress and roughly cast in plaster, we believe the artist's patrons will be abundantly satisfied. The large figures will be worked out in Florence, and probably be cast in bronze at Munich.—Harnisch, a boy-sculptor in whom we have been prescribed great promise, is just starting the model of a garden figure, a sort of Pomona with a cornucopia of fruits. His uncommonly graceful statuette, just removed from the Academy, "The Power of Music," will probably be caught up by some amateur of taste as soon as its composition, a Cupid and Lion, shall be put into the marble.—Another of our home sculptors whom we by no means forget, Edward Roberts, is still prosecuting his studies in Europe, but is expected to return in the autumn.

Bunting, Burbrow & Co.'s Auction Store, 232 and 234 Market street, will close their sale for the season, on Monday next, June 29th, by catalogue, on four months' credit, viz.:

At 10 o'clock, 1,000 lots of desirable articles, including full lines Paris Grenadine Bernaul, Crepe Marets, Crepe Lisses and other fancy goods; French Organdies; also, Black and Colored Mohair Alpacas, in the newest shades of Brown and Lavender; also, Fancy Dress Goods Shawls, Linen Lace Patterns, 809 Toilet Quilts, L. C. Bibbs, and White Goods, Lace and Grenadine Veils, Silk Mantles; also, Umbrellas, Skirts, Trimmings, Bindings, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Domestic Goods, &c.

Also, at 11 o'clock, arranged on first floor, 200 pieces superior Carpetings, 500 rolls wires, rest, Check and Fancy Mattings; 200 pieces Oil Cloth, &c.

Valuable Property at Chestnut Hill. at Auction.—James A. Freeman, Auctioneer, will sell at three in our paper, of the following a number of invitations to bidding sites at Chestnut Hill, containing from one to three acres, each, to be sold on the 11th July, by order of Executors.—Apply at the estate of the late Oliver Sheridan, dec'd. Gentlemen who are interested in this valuably are invited to examine the property.

Ellis's Sale of Valuable Real Estate.—This evening, 27 inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Exchange, Sec Thomas & Sons' Sale of Valuable Real Estate on Seventh and Lombard streets and catalogue issued to-day.

☞ Very valuable Stock in the premises this afternoon at 4 o'clock, valuable lots, School street, Germantown.

Auction Notice.—Sale of Boots and Shoes.—Attention is called to the sale of a large assortment of desirable Boots and Shoes to be sold, by catalogue, for cash, on Monday morning, June 29, at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., Auctioneers, No. 505 Market street.

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS.—Warerooms, 1006 Chestnut street.

HENRY PHILLIPPI,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 1024 SANSOM STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN CRUME, BUILDER,
No. 1107 CHESTNUT STREET,
and 1106 LODGE STREET,
Mechanics of every branch furnished. Jobbing and Setting promptly attended.

IVORYNITE, AMERICAN LIQUID CEMENT, FOR MENDING IVORY, Meerschaums, and other articles of Glass, China, Porcelain, Wood, Marble, &c. No heating apparatus. Ready for use. Sold by druggists. Depot, 704 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG BOY, WITH A GOOD WRITER, Stationer, or with some business firm. Address, W. B. Y., This Office.

WARRENTONS IMPROVED, VENTILATED AND COOLING MATTRESSES, in all the sizes and varieties, suitable for the approaching season of the season. Chestnut street, next door above Second.

FOLDING HAT AND COAT RACKS, FOR TRAVELLERS' USE.—Can be used in a small space. Also, a several other articles of Portable Hat and Clothes Racks, for sale by THOMAS & BROTHER, No. 439 Light Street (Penn Market street), below Market.

WANTED—A GOOD SITUATION BY A YOUNG Writer, (which he was in the Hardware Store of THOMAS & BROTHER, No. 439 Light Street, Penn Market street, below Market.

SMALL, COMFORTABLE FOR LADIES' RECREATION AT THE SEASIDE.—Apply at 1 TRUE, 1406 Lombard street, 8 to 10 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, Sunday.

CONSTITUENT LOANS WANTED.—BY OPTEN 1 use lot for 20 cents and one lot for 25c., much better than usual for the money.

Three yards wide. Just received, one entire case 125 inch Wide quality at 87½ cents per yard.

WHITE CASHMERES.

Just received, one case of Cashmeres of those very cheap 12 inch Wide quality, at 37½ cents per yard.

IMITATION WHITE FRENCH LACE BARGES.

Just received, a lot of Imitation French Lace Barges, at 37½ cents per yard.

DIMITY BANDS.

A lot of superior Dimity Bands at 12 cents.

PICKED THICK MUSLIN.

Only 50 cents per yard, worth 62½ cents. Not to import. At WORNELL'S, North Ninth street.

USE WHITMANN'S CHOCOLATE—FOR DRINKING It is the finest made. Sold everywhere.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer,
Store, No. 110 Market street.

FIRE WATCHES AT REDUCED PRICES. A FRESH invoice, just received, WM. & BROTHER, Importers, 324 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

CLOTHING.

"Have you Been to
WANAMAKER
&
BROWN'S?"

EDWARD P. KELLY,
TAILOR,
S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Seventh Sts.
Large stock and complete assortment of
CHOICE SPRING GOODS,
Also
Fashionable and fashionable shades
Carrs' Meltons and Scotch Cheviots.
A QUEER FAMILY.

Somewhere in Maine there is a family composed of four old maids who are all over 60 years of age, and one healthy bachelor of 79. Each of the ladies lives in a room of her own, and each one locks her door on going out even for a few minutes, so that the others may not see her clothes and steal the patterns. No one of the family has spoken to any other for over twenty years. They used to make the old brother's clothes, but he wasn't pleased with the fit, and so they quit. The best thing this old gentleman can do is to send his measure to ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Old gentlemen, middle-aged gentlemen, young men and boys, from five years of age to one hundred, can be magnificently rigged out, for the lowest possible number of dollars at the

Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 Chestnut Street.
ONE PRICE ONLY.

JONES'
Old Established
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
604 MARKET STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.

For style, durability and excellence of workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled, while our dealing with the customer work, and a perfect fit guaranteed in all cases to do equals.

FIREWORKS.

Philadelphia Pyrotechnic Establishment,
107 S. Water St., below Chestnut.

The subscribers offer to Private and Political Parties, Clubs, &c., an immense variety of new and elegant fireworks, consisting in part of Chinese designs, such as Monitor Batteries, Polka Shatter Crackers, Shells, Illuminated Batteries, Silver Ghosts, Saxon Fires, Fire Balloons, Grotesques, Roman Candles, Tri-Colored Candles, Rocket, Serpents, Italian Bombs, Lyrics, Serpents, Palm Trees, Mad Wheels, Bee-Hives, Chinese Fire, Revolving Fire, Mad Wheels, Bee-Hives, Chinese Fire, Revolving Serpents, Palm Dancers, Kaleidoscopes, Masonic Wheels, Double Giants, Diamond Fire, Portuguese Jets, Persian Fires, Mad Wheels, Bee-Hives, Chinese Fire.

Also, a very large assortment of small Works for Dealers. Prices guaranteed lower than Eastern and Western Houses.

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CROUCH, FITZGERALD & BROWN,
1235 CHESTNUT STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TRUNKS, VALISES AND BAGS.
Every article *warranted* "our own make," and to be as represented.

DECALCOMENE PICTURES, TO TRANSFERRING, for any assortment, just received by W. G. PERRY, Stationer, 728 Arch street, below Eighth.

BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT W. G. PERRY'S, Stationer, 728 Arch street, below Eighth.

A GREAT ARTICLE OF JAPANESE PAPERS FOR a Counting Room, to be found at W. G. PERRY'S, 728 Arch street, below Eighth.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO BUELINGTON.—Leave Spring Garden and Penn streets, and Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia, at 8 and 9 o'clock. Fare, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. Return tickets, good for one week, 50 cents. Excursion tickets can be had at first class stores. Popular excursion, every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. Steamboat Bristol, Capt. Hand, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Steamboat Bristol, Capt. Hand, every Tuesday, Thursday,