BUSINESS NOTICES.

Plantation Bitters are especially recommended to the public as a safe, pure, and reliable family medicine, which can be administered to the young and aged, and persons who are feeble and delicate. Prepared only by Drake & Co., No. 308 Washington street, Boston, and sold by all druggists and dealers.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported Rose Water, and sold at half the price.

THE SCHOMACKER PIANO.
MANUFACTORY, 1018 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
WARE ROOMS, 1020 CHESTNUT STREET.
ALFRED M. SCHOMACKER, AND THEODORE PERKINS, PROPRIETORS.

Schomacker Pianos sold by Agents are generally the cheapest Pianos sold in the market, for the reason that they are manufactured by the proprietors at retail prices, and offer their only purchaser as much as a dealer's profit on a Piano. The Agent has already created considerable stir among dealers, who generally keep a Schomacker Piano, and a few years it becomes worthless, and there is no redemption.

Our Pianos have maintained their high reputation for the last FORTY-FOUR YEARS, and have been awarded the highest premiums, and are now acknowledged to be the finest and most highly improved instruments made in America.

Our Pianos are constantly supplied from our extensive factory, which is well assortment of new and old, to suit purchasers, who are invited to examine them, and all who are in want of a Piano, to call and see for themselves, and we will ask that no other establishment in this city can sell for more money, inferior PIANOS.

THE SCHOMACKER PIANO, No. 1018 Chestnut street.

N. B.—Second hand Pianos, from $25 to $75.
Tuning and Moving promptly attended to. feb28 s tu th

ALBERT ALBERT.
RIEKER & BUSHHUT.
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AND PLATES
AT LOW PRICES.
Warerooms,
No. 602 ARCH street,
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mh15s tu th 3m

STECK & CO'S AND HAINES BROS. Pianos. Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, Melodeons Organs with Vox Humana Stops.
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STEINWAY'S PIANOS RECEIVED THE highest premium at the Paris Exposition, 1867. Warerooms, Paris, Boston, and New York. MASON BROS.,
No. 548 Chestnut street.
The Warerooms of

THE CHICKERING PIANOS RECEIVED the highest award at the Paris Exposition.
DUTTON'S Warerooms, 914 Chestnut street. ap5,tf

EVENING BULLETIN.

Tuesday, April 27, 1869.

PRIVILEGED CLASSES.

Senator Wilson has written a long letter to counteract the decisions of Attorney-General Evarts and Hoar, and to prove that men should be paid the same wages for eight hours' work as if they worked ten hours. Senator Wilson is undoubtedly on the popular side, but he is not on the side of the political economy of sense and common sense, and his argument, in which it may fairly be presumed that he puts his best foot foremost, is a most incoherent and unsatisfactory one.

It is an argument for class legislation, which is, in its very essence, contrary to the whole spirit of our Republican institutions. While he avows that "capital needs no champion," he argues in favor of creating a class in America with privileges such as capital has never claimed. Capital has never claimed the right to reduce the amount of its investments and, at the same time, to receive the same income from them as before. Capital has never claimed that the man who embarks half of his fortune in business enterprises shall enjoy the same profits as he who ventures three-quarters or the whole of it. But this is precisely what Senator Wilson's argument demands for Labor. It pretends to assert that men will do as much or even more work in eight hours than in ten hours, and upon this absurd proposition it is argued that they should therefore be paid the same wages. Granting Mr. Wilson's premises, the deductions would be fair enough; but who seriously believes this proposition? The proposition, all experience, all the principles which govern the workings of human nature flatly deny the idea. Men do not work, as a rule, because they like to work, but to earn their bread with the least possible amount of the sweat of their brows, and it is foolish to of their daily work fixed and assured, will double the work of ten hours into eight, and we can see no reason why they should. There has already been experience enough of the eight-hour system to prove that, in the overwhelming majority of instances, men will do so much work in an hour, and no more, and the employer who pays ten hours' wages and eight hours' of work for it, simply loses one-fifth of his money and gets no equivalent. Where the mechanic is industrious and ambitious, he will do as we have been doing in many cases: work his eight hours, pocket his ten hours' pay, and then go off and do two or three hours of work by way of amusement and profit, to finish out his day. Where he is not industrious or ambitious, he will shuffle through his eight hours, draw his ten hours' wages, and after a while, call upon Senator Wilson to try another reduction to seven or six hours, for his day's work.

Senator Wilson has no greater desire for the true elevation of the American mechanic than we have. Our country is full of honest, substantial, useful citizens, who represent every branch of mechanic craft. We know and admire them for their intelligence, their hard-earned success, their sterling value to the community. What they have achieved has been done without class legislation, by their own bright brains, willing hearts and sturdy muscles. Their numbers and their influence are constantly increasing, and they are powerfully felt throughout the whole structure of American society. The same channels of success are open to all their fellows, but the chances of such success will not be promoted by Senator Wilson's "experiment."

In every department of human labor, with the solitary exception of the mechanic trades, a day's work is measured by the amount of business to be done. Some men work six hours, and some sixteen, but they work just as long as the regular business to be done requires. But Senator Wilson proposes that, in the case of a single class, the amount of business to be done shall be measured by the length of time that men like to work. He thus makes one privileged class in this country, and all other classes have the right to complain of this discrimination against them and their interests.

An over-worked or under-paid man is an object of sympathy to every one who has ever felt the burden of work or the want of money. But it is by no means certain that, in a country like this, the under-worked or idle man is not in a worse condition, both for himself and for society, and deserving still more sympathy. Senator Wilson has touched up his proposed "experiment" with very rosy tints, but no one knows better than the sagacious Senator from Massachusetts that such "experiments" as these can never be conclusive, no matter how complete the practical failure may be. The "experiment" may result, as all philosophy indicates that it will, in incalculable loss to the industrial interests of the country, and in an increase of the deplorable and unnatural hostility which such agitations as these foster between Labor and Capital. But it will be a miracle of legislative virtue if any Senator Wilson shall arise with moral courage enough to set the hands back upon the dial of Labor, and lengthen the day which they are now so rapidly to abridge because it is popular with the privileged class which it favors with such invidious distinction.

If we could believe that the true interests of Labor and Capital were not one and inseparable; if we could see any real benefit to be secured by the mechanic by depriving his employer of one-fifth of his time; if we could see any justice or solid logic in paying men who will only work eight hours the same wages as are paid to as good or better men who are willing to work ten hours; if we could understand why the class of the people should be singled out for such special legislation; if we believed that there was a possibility of such an unreasonable "experiment" succeeding, or of its being cancelled when its failure has been demonstrated, we should be glad to take up the side of the question which is evidently the popular one just now, and throw up our caps for Mr. Wilson's construction of the Eight Hour Law. As it is, we must wait until our paper-maker gives us twenty-five quires for the cents he charges, before we can agree that eight hours' work are entitled to ten hours' pay.

PICKWICKER IN THE SENATE.

The Sprague-Abbott difficulty has ended with one of the most ludicrously Pickwickian conclusions to be found in the annals of Washington. Under the manipulation of three grave and reverend Senators, to wit: Sumner, Sherman and Poole, a large plaster was prepared for the wounded honor of "Hiram Sprague," as Senator Nye calls him, and Mr. Abbott. Mr. Abbott writes a letter to "Sprague" and wishes to know "distinctly whether you intended to apply any of the epithets or imputations to myself." Whereupon, "Sprague," whose "mongrel puppy and mastiff" story was prefaced with the remark that he would "not be swayed by the opinion of the Senator from Nevada and the Senator from North Carolina," replies that the dog story "was written and in manuscript some time before it was delivered to the Senate, and before you participated in the debate, and therefore was not intended to apply to you." Grotesque as this Pickwickian reply is, it is belied bodily by Abbott, who is as once satisfied that he had "misconceived the language," and begs that "Sprague" will think no more about it. We hope that this new Pickwick Club, from Mr. Sumner down to "Sprague," will enjoy the broad sneer of contempt which the broad visage of their idol is displayed across this morning.

But "Sprague" is not, by any means, out of his troubles. Unless Mr. Sumner can again interpose with his Patent Pacificating Plaster, there is yet a spanking in reserve for the remarkable young Senator from Rhode Island. It appears that in his wholesale tirade against his Providence rivals in trade he undertook to assail the personal courage of Captain Francis W. Goddard, who replies in the following letter, which will require the utmost exertions of the Senatorial Pickwick Club to construe into a Pickwickian sense:

To the Hon. William Sprague, U. S. Senator from Rhode Island:

Sir—Your published States Senate, and showing by its privileges in a base and cowardly spirit, you have in your speech of the 6th inst. charged me with having deserted my post in the hour of danger, while a member of the First Rhode Island Regiment.

General Burnside having, over his own signature, decided the truth of your assertion, it is my duty to pronounce you before the world, and with a full apprehension of the words I use, a liar, a scoundrel and a poltroon.

I am, &c.,
FRANCIS W. GODDARD,
Late Captain Carbineers, First Rhode Island Regiment.

PROVIDENCE, April 24, 1869.

Belligerent as this sounds, and difficult as it is to imagine how "little Sprague" is to get back into Rhode Island without encountering the bold cardineer who thus treaks his senatorial nose, we have absolute faith in Sumner's Patent Plaster, and we expect to hear of a handsome dinner party in Providence, presently, when Senator Sprague and Abbott and Nye and Goddard will drink mighty bumpers to Sumner, the great Pacificator.

OBITUARY.

REV. GEORGE A. DURBOROW.

We sincerely regret to record the death of the Rev. George A. Durborow, for nearly twenty-five years Rector of the Church of the Redemption in this city. Mr. Durborow was the founder of the Church which he has laboured so long and faithfully. He was widely known, especially in the northwestern portions of the city, as an indefatigable worker among the poor, for whom he was endeared by a life devoted to charitable deeds. Mr. Durborow died this morning, after a few weeks' illness. His loss will be sorely felt in the Episcopal Church in this city, and among the other religious denominations which occupied the same general field of labor.

DR. E. F. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR AT the Dutch Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who has the genuine Nitrous Oxide (exhilarating gas), absolutely without pain. Office, 1030 Spring Garden street. Office hours, 8 to 5. mh 12 tu th

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATORS of the celebrated use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, and devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, 1417 Chestnut and Walnut streets. ap20 1yr

HENRY PHILLIPS,
CARPET-BEAT AND BUILDER,
NO. 1027 PANSIN STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Carpets beaten, cleaned and laid.

JOHN GREY, PLUMBER,
NO. 1102 SPRUCE STREET,
Below Twelfth, South side, Philadelphia.
Will attend to all orders promptly. Terms reasonable. ap 1 tu th s 1 yr

WASHING MADE SWEET AND VENTILATED and easy done by Dyer Hall (patented) in all the approved family use of the season. Chestnut street door to the Post-Office. rep-tuths

CASH FOR GOLD OR ITS WAY TO THE WEST! Philadelphia, Pa.—I, a black leather satchel, containing a gold watch, on the 20th inst. I will be paid if left this office or store at the Southeast corner of Broad and Arch street.

CENTS IN GOLD—FRONT BROAD AND ARCH TO Lost, a black leather satchel, containing a gold watch. Liberal reward if returned to CASTLEWHILL, Broad.

PATENT ALBUM MONEY DRAWERS OF THREE Sizes. The best invention for a detector, as it doubts locks itself if tampered with, and they cannot be opened with the proper key. Very cheap, a new combination secures the key, which cannot be duplicated, and, if stolen, can be used with perfectly safety. Call and examine them. THOMAS & SHAW, No. 535 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Sixth, Philadelphia.

NAIL NIPPERS NEATLY TRIM THE FINGER OF the nails to a perfect beauty, quickly and without pain. For sale by FRIEMAN & SHAW, No. 535 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Sixth, Philadelphia.

DORLEMAN, LINNUM VITÆ, APPLE WOOD, Dogwood, Ivory, Boxwood, Rosewood, Ebony, Lignum Vitæ, Ivory Black, Ivory Shavings, Ivory Dust, THURMAN & SHAW, No. 535 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Sixth, Philadelphia.

MY WANTS.

I want to show you where to go
For corsets of the best,
On Chatham cause the people know
At Hundred Eighty-one.
A man with headache walks in there,
Three minutes is gone,
He finds the corsets on Chatham square,
At Hundred Eighty-one.
Here comes a lady with Catarrh;
Annihilator goes
Right through obstructions which debar
The passage through the nose.
The place is crowded, I think,
Yet I can find room
For corsets I can obtain, oh,
Free office, Chatham street.
Some strip to Fairy from head to heel,
All ages, sexes in try—
All corsets fine, and Joy they feel,
Warm corsets, Chatham street.
Here comes a Boston, from a Goat—
Such shamefaced faces they;
And shamefaced goes right out
At WOLCOTT'S free corsets.
Corsets—and Union, every kind,
Most plentiful in behold,
Pump implementation out, they say,
The fourth place is cold.
Pump implementation out, they say,
The cold world everywhere;
Don't suffer pain a single day,
But go to Chatham square.
Try turns you laugh, and then you cry,
Try turns you laugh, and
The chemical Fairy Paint apply,
That go to Chatham square.
Across the Fairy Paint apply
Put on FAIRY PAINT—not spare,
Put on FAIRY PAINT—not spare,
If you to A Chatham go.
A lady having lost each bone
With corset, was applied
To WOLCOTT'S place, where she was shown.
It was too little cribbed.
She had CATARRH a score of years,
Her life was a sad one,
Her life disease—died bitter tears
When WOLCOTT told her cure.
A score doctor in New York
Has practiced THIRTY YEARS,
Has tried Annihilator, and
Has failed to cure Catarrh.
Ten years had lost the sense of smell,
And Hope—and Catarrh,
Its sight and hearing both as well,
Which others THREE AND MAY.
Well-known by in some stand more high,
But yet—Annihilator
Has cured Catarrh—was by
Still I your statements read.
And then one Cream plate be bought—
ANNIHILATOR PAIN—
Of WOLCOTT, for Catarrh he sought
And found a speedy cure.
Catarrh Annihilator in three weeks:
Its aim is thorough and
Expectoration, and nor he speaks;
Good singing strong voice.
BE ON YOUR GUARD,
Drive out these Demons from the frame,
Wait not another hour,
Annihilator will do the pain,
Believe! Then bless the power.
The dread Catarrh. Consumption breeds,
She fatally kills,
Perhaps with silence cows her seeds,
But works our ruin still.
DR. WOLCOTT is a man of business.—He has been in the same office for years, and little know how he spends the time. He has no time to visit sick cousins, or spend days in the country. Nor does he, like other physicians, care know that he owes a single false statement. He has too much honor to make a single false statement. It is needless for us to tell the world what he has achieved in the way of curing Catarrh, Deafness, Throat Diseases, Lung Diseases, Consumption, &c., &c., which is to day the only reliable and successful remedy for that loathsome yet universal complaint. Still he has now gone into the business, and, in behalf of his friends, he has consented to make a few statements, which, if characterized by the use of the ridiculous medicine, cut only thousands of almost hopeless cases of Catarrh, but hundreds of weak nervous, "all used up" men, who, if they knew of his cures, would not think it wrong, impossible to read a newspaper without laying it on a desk, and who could exactly write their name once a week, find the medicine beneath. Put bottles hold three of the 50 cent bottles, and contain a medicine which, if taken according to the instructions, cures Catarrh, which leads from that disgusting disease, CATARRH, which leads directly to lung consumption, dyspepsia, weak nerves, pain in the side and stomach, and liver complaint. Nine-tenths of the cases of Consumption, Dr. WOLCOTT's CATARRH CURE will cure, if taken first, the stomach can cure it, for the disease is in the head. You ought as it is just a doctor on the foot, cure an ulcer on the hand. Catarrh is an operation in the head and, a medicine which does not reach the seat of disease, is a medicine which cures the stomach and undermines the whole constitution.

A medicine that will always produce Catarrh and aggravate the disease. A cheese is unsafe, and unsafe to use, and a medicine which is unsafe is unpleasant.

Yet it produces the factorial cheese in the head and difficulty in the throat and stomach, from this load of cheese, constant probing, the head, to remove it must be cleaned out, instead of adding stuff and more cheese.

By one of the Doctor's remedies unless he pure cheese will cure.

Do as this our, put it up, and never forget there is ever a cure for Catarrh, Deafness, and Lung Diseases, free from the cost of expenses, at No. 98 Chatham Place, New York, where all other doctors give you up as hopeless.

The state of Annihilator for Catarrh, or Colds in the Head, Pamphlet, Cure, Pain, Cure, double strength, sent free by express charges, on receipt of $5; or one gallon of the Annihilator, sent free for $20. Small bottles can be had at all Drug Stores. R. L. WOLCOTT, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 98 Chatham Place, New York.

Physicians, Druggists, Agents, Wholesale Dealers, Cost of cost, at 602 Arch street. Private rooms for ladies. 1 th

CLOTHING

Strangers Should See

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

Choice Goods for Present Season.

In daily receipt of New and Staple Spring Goods.

GRANDFATHER'S SUNDAY COAT.

It was of home-made woven stuff,
A genuine linsey-woolsey;
And Grandma wove the cloth herself
In seventeen ninety-two.

It was not cut as coats are now;
The sleeves were made so tight,
He had to rise to put it on
Before the morning light.

With collar of tremendous size,
This venerable coat
Rose up against the back of his head
And warmed his neck and throat.

So queer in those peculiar days
The fashion did prevail,
The binder part of the coat was shaped
Much like a swallow's tail.

They kept things long in Grandpa's days.
From records, it appears,
That he wore this most remarkable coat
Some fifteen or twenty years.

But coats are nicer and cheaper now;
You can buy for a trifle, or even less,
Better coats than Grandfather ever saw
At Rockhill & Wilson's Store.

Brass Coats with Blue Bottoms are all the go now for evening entertainment. Light Pants of delicate hues and tasteful cut enable the American citizen of the most moderate means to outshine her Majesty's subjects in the new court rig just inaugurated for her reception.

Everything in the merchant clothes line that a male human can want, for business or pleasure, at prices so far below what our grandparents paid for their coarse home-spun fabrics, that it seems impossible to make a profit on them, is to be found at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown Clothing House,
603 and 605 Chestnut Street.

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner Ninth and Market.

UNUSUAL SUCCESS IN STYLE.

MARKET & NINTH
COOPER & CONARD

BLACK SILKS.

Fran de Lyons
Lyons Velvets, Dyers to France,
Cachemires, with choice a most great stock of elegant qualities and low grades. Buyers of Silks for Renovating, or make, will find it to their advantage to examine.
SILK POPLINS.
Silk Chain Grenadines,
Silk Chain Poplins,
Plain and Figured Japanese Silks,
Plain Gros Grain Silks,
Friendly Stripes, 24 to 36 cts.
Dressy Designs of good fabric,
20 pieces Stripes, 27 to 36 cts.
MOURNING GOODS.
Hernani Poplins, Black Poplins,
Sheer Poplins, Black Poplins,
Black Alpacas, Mohair Poplins,
Bombazines, Jet Black Goods, &c.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION
IN
DRY GOODS.
727 CHESTNUT STREET.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Prior to the Receipt of their Business on the
First of May Next,
will offer the
Most Extraordinary Concentration
Of Bargains in
DRY GOODS
EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY.
Their stock is unrivaled for extent and variety, and general adaptation to the wants of their patrons, and will be found replete with the most approved styles and novelties in desirable fabrics of recent importation.
One Price,
no deviation, and all goods
Guaranteed as Represented!!!
ap5 rp4

JUST OPENED,
Direct from the Manufacturer.
200 Pieces Over 6,000 Yards, 4-4
IRISH AND FRENCH LINENS
Guaranteed to be
First-class and Regular Goods,
At a Reduction of 25 cts. per yard from the Regular Price.
Samples of these Linens sent by mail, if desired. Also,
CLOSING OUT
At a great reduction in prices, the BALANCE OF THE STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of
Linens, Blankets, Table Linens, Napkins, Towelings.
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
Slightly Wet at the Late Fire in our store.
Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,
Linen Housefurnishing Dry Goods,
and Curtain Establishment,
NO. 1008 CHESTNUT STREET.
BLACK SILKS.
At prices ranging from $2 to $7 per yard.
To which he invites especial attention.
mh27 tu th s 1m

310 D S DORMON, 310
No. 310 N. EIGHTH Street, above Vine.
(Successor to Mortier & Hoffman.)
Having secured the above well known Store, and filled it with a large, fresh and well selected stock of
FANCY DRY GOODS,
We are prepared and determined to sell cheap at Eighth street bargains in Black Silks and Dress Goods of latest and most desirable styles.
Linen Sheetings, Shirtings, Diapers, Table Linens, Window Shades, &c., &c., at lowest prices.
Linen Sheets, Pillow Cases, Third and Chestnut, 10-4, 12-4, which we believe Gold, 10c., 11c., 12c., 1868, 12½c., 1867, Fine quality, 16c., 1868, 18c., 1867, 18½c., Fine quality, 16c., 1868, 18c., 1867, 18½c., Fine quality, 16c., 1868, 18c., 1867, 18½c.,