BUSINESS NOTICES.

We have watched the course of so many advertised, emaciated and forlorn dyspeptics, of worthless and prostrated females, who have lost the zest of life, and gradually resigned themselves to premature decay, that we are surprised at the effect of Plantation Bitters, but we are surprised at their wonderful utility restored. If it is a pleasure to do good in the world, how full must be the measure of the Proprietors of these celebrated Bitters.

MASTER WARE—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. 1 pint bottle 25c.

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are universally acknowledged to be the best instruments made, and have received the highest premiums wherever they have been exhibited. The great success which is the result of the unequalled facilities for manufacturing enables them to offer great inducements. Call at our Ware-room, No. 1103 CHESTNUT street, and examine our extensive stock of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.

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Warerooms, 1103 CHESTNUT street. Agency of the celebrated Burdett Organ. It has no rival. The superiority of these instruments over all others is so great that we challenge comparison. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

Mr. Grand Piano selected by Mrs. Lincoln for the White House, is now at our Warerooms on exhibition, where it will be shown to any one having a desire to see a first-class piano.

N. B. New and second hand Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to. Second hand Pianos cheap.

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mwf-3t No. 923 Chestnut street.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

Tuesday, June 8, 1869.

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 EIGHT HOUR LAW.

President Grant's recent proclamation in reference to the Eight Hour Law has attracted excited much notice and comment. The fact that Attorney-General Evarts and Attorney-General Hoar had united in interpreting the law upon the principle that in eight hours' wages for eight hours' work, was thought to be conclusive upon the subject. But the President's brief proclamation re-opened the question and reversed the decision of his Attorney-General. It declares that

"*Whereas*, The act of Congress approved June 25, 1868, contemplated, on the part of the state, eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States, and repealed all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith, now, therefore, I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby declare that from and after this date, no reduction shall be made in the wages paid by the Government by the day to such laborers, workmen and mechanics on account of such reduction of the hours of labor."

It is noticeable in this laconic document, that no opinion whatever is expressed as to the merits of the case. The President has been a working-man himself, and feels an honest sympathy in all the true interests of the working classes. But he is no demagogue. His whole history shows a thorough contempt for all arts and devices by which popularity is sought and won by reckless and unprincipled men, irrespective of the dictates of truth and common sense. There is "no nonsense" about President Grant. Mere clamor affects him as little as it affects any man living. Plausible sophistries do not mislead him, and glittering generalities do not dazzle or blind him. How, then, are we to account for his apparent bid for the favor of the trades unions in this proclamation? It is not to be taken for granted that President Grant believes in the absurd doctrine that a man should be paid ten hours' wages for eight hours' work. That proposition is too radically senseless to make it possible for a mind like the President's to accept it for a moment. It has no foundation in any principle of commonsense, and no analogy in any of the workings of human society. It is simply an arbitrary, tyrannical and very mischievous declaration, which puts a premium upon idleness, demands the employer to actually benefitting the employed, and helps to destroy just one-fifth of all the great productive energies of the nation. The key to President Grant's proclamation must be sought elsewhere than in the theory that it is a declaration of his sympathy in the short-sighted policy which induced Congress to sacrifice important principles of public policy for the sake of a little political popularity.

The true key to President Grant's proclamation will be found, if we are not greatly mistaken, in the famous words of his Inaugural Address: "Laws are to govern all alike—those opposed to, as well as those who favor them. *I know no method to prevent the evasion of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution.*"

The President's proclamation is a "stringent execution" of a "bad and obnoxious law." He evidently believes that Congress actually meant to declare that eight cents make a dollar, and that forty-eight minutes make an hour. He does not believe in this special arithmetic himself, but he meets it by a "stringent execution" of the law. The mere fact of the proclamation is enforced, the sooner the people at large will see the wastefulness and folly of the law. They will see that the public service, especially, will be equivalently, and that, at the same time, the public interests are suffering, because, so far as Government work is concerned, one-fifth of the labor of the country has been absolutely destroyed, while the cost of it has not been diminished. Congress has done nothing, for a long time, so foolish and wrong as this piece of class-legislation at the public expense, and President Grant has only acted with his usual independent sagacity in holding up its foolishness and mischievous tendency by insisting upon the "stringent execution" of the law.

A CASE FOR THE GRAND JURY.

The respectable newspapers of this city have joined in denouncing the compromise supposed to have been effected through the agency of the detectives, between the Beneficial Saving Fund and the thieves who plundered its safe of a million dollars. It has been pretty well understood for a long while that the detectives of this and other cities used their intimate acquaintance with burglars, pickpockets and such gentry, not to make arrests when crime was committed, but to bring about "arrangements" between the robbers and their victims. Of course it has been nearly impossible for public journals to obtain any positive proof of such transactions, and so the evils of the system were permitted to pass unnoticed until a favorable opportunity was presented for denouncing it. This has at last come; and the circumstances of this present case are so peculiarly aggravating that they illustrate, as forcibly as we could wish, the iniquity of the whole business. The stolen money was held in trust by the institution from which it was taken, and if any portion of it was given to the thieves as a reward for the return of the remainder, two wrongs were committed by the officers of the Fund—the misusing their deposits, and the compounding of a felony. We do not believe that the thieves returned the stolen securities without some inducement being held out to them. As the same thing has been done under similar circumstances before, we are entitled to believe that the detectives acted as middlemen between the robbers and the Fund, and arranged the terms. If this should be so, they too were paid for their services. Now as they are salaried officers of this city, and servants of the people, we want to know who paid them; and why some arrests were not made. A thief who can be reached for purposes of negotiation, can be captured for trial, unless the officers are shamefully incompetent men, in which case they should be removed. If they did effect the compromise, they are guilty of two crimes, of participation in violating their oaths to perform their duty faithfully, and of participation in compounding a felony. We do not, by any means, assert that these crimes have actually been committed. But the whole matter has an ugly look; and it will be hard to convince the people of this community that there has not been many or precisely the kind described. At any rate we demand an investigation, and we should like to have it made by the Grand Jury now in session. It has the power, and the subject may properly receive its attention, for this supposed partnership between the detectives and the thieves is working inestimable injury, by taking away that fear of retribution which should deter men from outlawry, and by placing a premium on crime, so that a thief knows that his immunity will be greater in precise proportion to the gigantic character of his offence.

OUR INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Another of

"the iron threads we spin,
That weave our web of towns,"

is being pushed toward completion in the new railroad which is to connect Reading, Pa., with Wilmington, Del. This road, seventeen miles long, traverses one of the richest manufacturing and agricultural sections of the State, crossing the Pennsylvania Railroad at Coatesville, and the Reading and Brinkham's. It opens up a region crowded with important industries, comprising iron-foundries, grist-mills, furnaces, factories and shops, beside the rich farms whose produce is thus to be opened to new markets. The coal traffic upon the Wilmington and Reading Road will be one of its great features, as it brings the coal region of Pennsylvania into direct communication with the State of Delaware, and supplies not only all the intermediate points of manufacture, but the constantly growing establishments of Wilmington with their fuel, at reduced rates, and with increased rapidity and convenience.

The Wilmington and Reading Road was projected about three years ago, and is now entirely graded, and will be ready for use by the end of the present year. It is needless to elaborate any argument to show the importance of this addition to our internal improvements. Its location, and the extent of business already waiting for its completion, are enough to demonstrate that the Wilmington and Reading is to be not only one of the most useful and successful of the railroads of Pennsylvania, but also one of the safest investments for our capitalists. A limited amount of its First Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, currently, are now in the market, in lots offered by the agents, Messrs. Wm. Painter & Co., at 85 cents, with interest, and they certainly offer a good inducement at that rate for the safe and profitable investment of capital.

Methodist Lay Representation.

The question of lay representation, which has long been agitating the Methodist Church, is at last "coming to a head." The various conferences are to vote upon the question during the present month, and some have already done so. In Wilmington, Del., Genoa Church has declared in favor of the laity by a vote of 153 to 17. Last night, Nazareth Church, in this city, followed in the same direction, by a vote of 140 to 32. Tonight a mass meeting is to be held at the Green Street Methodist Church, in reference to the same movement. Bishop Simpson, the Rev. Mr. Alfred Cookman, Dr. Thomas T. Tasker, Sr., and other prominent persons, are to discuss the subject, which, to the outside world, seems altogether just discussion. It is one of the strange anomalies of the Christian Church, that the Methodists, of almost all religious denominations, the most elastic and adaptive in all operations, should have submitted so long to a form of government in which their people have no voice. It is not by any means unlikely that this will be the only lay movement which will result from the agitation of the subject, but the only wonder is that the present revolution, which is likely to be almost unanimous in the direction of lay representation, could have been so long delayed, or so much talked about without being effected.

THE FINE ARTS.

AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SPRING EXHIBITION AT PARIS.

The catalogue of the spring salon is always a formidable affair; that for 1869, which we receive from a correspondent, is a duodecimo of inch and a half thick, containing 628 pages, and taking cognizance of considerably more than four thousand works of art, executed within the year.

The American contributions are comparatively few, and the increasing notice taken of our progress in the arts of civilization cannot be altogether due to political causes. Among the contributions of our countrymen and countrywomen we observe the following: Robert Walls, the former accomplished Curator of the Pennsylvania Academy, exhibits for the first time in a continental salon; his picture represents a Breton girl reading a letter from her lover, and the catalogue gives credit to our Academy by calling Mr. Walls "pupil of the School of Fine Arts of Pennsylvania." Milne Ramsey sends a study of still-life. Howard Helmick a painting called "The Evil Eye." Howard Roberts has bust of the Vicomte d'Espinay. James Henry Hazelhne a statue in bronze called "Excelsior."

Healy's portrait of Grant attracts great attention, and we believe is in the highest degree worthy both of painter and sitter. Another portrait of Grant is by Miss Esther Wilson, of Richmond, N.H. May exhibits a portrait of Hon. Mr. Burlingame, and one of Mrs. Pratt, daughter of Dr. Sims. Bierstadt contributes his "Storm in the Rocky Mountains." John Ware, of Boston, "Clifts and Beach at Dosmarence, 'Brittany.'" Bridgmann's "Carnival in Brittany" was one of two American pictures selected for notice by the London *Athenæum*, Healy's portrait of the President being the other. Bridgmann has another subject on exhibition, "The Favorite Pigeon." Miss Elizabeth Jane Gardner, of New Hampshire contributes a "Return from the Chase."

We cannot to-day notice the continental pictures, although there is a great deal of curious gossip connected with many of them. We may, however, observe as a singular instance of activity late in life, that Count Walderck, at the age of 107, sends two paintings, one a reminiscence of studies in Mexican antiquities, called "Episode in the History of Mexico in 1200," the other a dressed, and in archæological, in sentiment, and depicting Ariadne giving Theseus the ball of thread to guide him out of the labyrinth.

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CAPE MAY, N. J.
May 25, 1869.
This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be opened for the season, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.
THE OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests, and it will be kept strictly temperance in every respect. Always free from Bathing Machines from adults, and many other important improvements, which will contribute to the comfort of visitors.
The Proprietors have had several years experience in Cape May Hotel business, and know what is required to make it a home for the family. Their aim will be to make it as attractive and as cheap as any other first-class house on the beach.
Every effort will be made to make visiting to the Cape as pleasant as possible.
Address, until June 15, as above, after that date at Cape May Hotel.
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At the cor. of Washington and Jackson Sts.,
Known as Hart's Cottage.
☞ Families will board at the Cottage.
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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1869.
SWEEPSTAKES.
For Horses that have never beaten 2:30. $50 entrance, $25 to second.
Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness.
Association sliding scale.
Entries to close with the Secretary, at the Park, on Monday, June 14, at 12 o'clock, noon.
E. KLPATRICK, Secretary,
1413 FOURTH Street.
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SIMON GARTLAND,
25 South Thirteenth street, mh30 6m*p

SECOND EDITION
BY TELEGRAPH.
TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS

Financial and Commercial Quotations

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 8, A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼ and for account, 92¾. Five-twenties, 80½. Illinois Central, 99. Erie, 18. Illinois Central, 83. Atlantic and Great Western, 24½.

LIVERPOOL, June 8, A. M.—Cotton firmer; Uplands, 12¾; Orleans, 12¾.

The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Which 2d. sd. for California White, and 8s. 6d. for Red Western. Corn, 36s. 6d.

LONDON, June 8, A. M.—Tallow 45s. 6d.

LONDON, June 8, P. M.—Consols for money, 92½; for account, 92¾. U. S. Five-twenties, 80½. American stocks firm.

LIVERPOOL, June 8, P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firmer at better prices. Breadstuffs dull. Flour, 25s. 6d. Lard, 75s. 6d. Naval stores dull.

HAVRE, June 8.—Cotton unchanged.

HAVRE, June 8.—Arrived—steamer St. Laurent, from New York.

From Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 8.—Attorney-General Williams has given an opinion to-day that the specific appropriation bill and other measures passed by the House at the close of the session, after the prorogation of the Democratic members, were in accordance with all the requirements of the constitution and ought to be observed as constitutional law.

State of Thermometer This Day at the Bulletin Office.

8 A. M.....66 deg.; 12 M.....73 deg.; 2 P. M.....74 deg. Weather clear. Wind S. W.

THE COURTS.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—This morning the counsel in the case of Commonwealth vs. Dr. Alfred Stone, charged with the murder of Sarah and Mary Jane Stone, by administering poisonous drugs, with intent to assault and battery upon him who resided in the house with the deceased, and who was the only person present at the time of the occurrence. The pleas were entered.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

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2000 Leh Nav 7s cup	100	50 do	30¾
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1000 do 7s	85	100 do	45
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