BUSINESS NOTICES.

"Beautiful! Wonderful! you would be delighted, say Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Hagan's pure, Blooming, Complexion and restores youthful Beauty.

The skin is as grateful, natural and perfect.

It removes Redness, Blotches and Pimples, cures Tan, Sallowness and Freckles, and makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm makes the Skin Smooth and Velvety, the Eyes bright and clear, the Cheek glow with the Bloom of Youth, and imparts fresh, plump appearance to the Countenance. No lady need complain of her complexion when 75 cents will purchase this delightful Balm.

The best thing to dress the Hair with is Lyon's Kathairon. jstb-tu-th-s-4p

Dr. Gourand's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.—This preparation has acquired a reputation which makes it sought after by ladies coming from or going to the most distant countries, for it has no equal or rival in its beautifying qualities. Like all other of Dr. Gourand's preparations, this has extended its sale until it has become a specialty by its own merits, and is not the creature of mere advertising notoriety. It is recommended from one customer to another on actual knowledge of its value and utility. Prepared by Dr. Felix Gourand, No. 48 Bond street, removed from No. 453 Broadway, New York, and to be had of all druggists. jy2-stu4p

A Noticeable Fact—That one way of speaking to a man's face is through his eye. In these days of quick perception, people immediately in the conduct of business, feel that they can judge of a man by the condition of their systems, and hence it is that the Proprietors of the Plantation Bitters, which cure Dyspepsia, permit the blind, blotched, pimpled, sallow, dyspeptic, rheumatic, nervous, and broken down, indeed, invalids generally, who know nothing about the Bitters, to speak for them; advertisements are merely sky-rockets sent up to attract attention to a really good article.

Magnolia Water—Superior to the best imported Cologne, Magnolia Water will sold at half the price. jy5-rts-4p

Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros.' Pianos, Steck & Haines's Cabinet and Antique Organs. F. G. GOULD, Agent, No. 923 Chestnut street.

Steinway's Pianos received the highest medal and gold medal at the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867. See Official Report, at the Warerooms of HAINES BROS., No. 1006 Chestnut street. jy2-tu-th-s-4p

The Chickering Pianos received the highest award at the Paris Exposition, 1867. Warerooms, No. 1018 Chestnut street. jy2-tu-th-s-4p

EVENING BULLETIN

Thursday, July 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 REGISTRY LAW.

When Judge Sharswood delivered his opinion at *Nisi Prius*, upon the unconstitutionality of the Registry Law, we took occasion to comment upon the transparent political partisanship of the learned judge's decision. That this criticism was just, we have abundantly demonstrated by the action of the Supreme Court, which, through the masterly argument of Judge Agnew, now reverses the specious reasoning of Judge Sharswood, and declares the Registry Law constitutional. This decision of the Supreme Court, with all its learning and legal precision, is couched in language as intelligible, and based upon principles as rudimental, that the common people can easily understand it, and Judge Agnew's earnest assertion of the true principles which should and must govern our popular elections will be read and pondered by thousands in this community who ordinarily turn away from voluminous legal documents as from something beyond their comprehension.

Judge Sharswood labored to save his party from the fatal effects of this Registry Law by showing that it overthrows "free and equal elections." He endeavored to show that, in various particulars, the elections in Philadelphia would differ from those in the State, and that, therefore, they would not be "free and equal." This was the sum and substance of that partisan opinion.

Judge Agnew sweeps away the fallacies of this position, and puts a definition upon "free and equal elections" which commends itself to the good sense of all honest men. He truly says:

"That election is free and equal where all of the qualified electors of the precinct are carefully distinguished from the unqualified, and are protected in the right to deposit their ballots in safety, and secretly and aided by fraud. That election is not free and equal where the true electors are not separated from the false; where the ballot is not deposited in safety, or where it is supplanted by fraud. It is, therefore, the duty of the Legislature to secure perfect freedom and equality by such regulations as will exclude the unqualified and allow the qualified only to vote. A free and equal election is the end; regulations to attain it are the means. If the end be attained, it is evident no question of constitutional law can arise on the uniformity or diversity of the regulations by which the end is reached."

That a city of 800,000 inhabitants requires different regulations from those which govern the thinly-populated rural districts, is thus elegantly stated:

"But is there a necessity for local legislation adapted to the city of Philadelphia, not suitable to other parts of the State? If not, why is a city charter granted, with all its large powers of local government, its special provisions for police and for conduct? Where population greatly abounds vice and virtue have their greatest extremes. A simple rural population needs no night police and no lock-up. Regions of thoroughfares do not nightly traverse the deserted highways of the farmer. Low inns, restaurants, saloons, boarding-houses and houses of ill-fame, do not abound in rural districts, ready to pour out upon election day their pestilent hordes of imported bullies and vagabonds, and to cast them multiplied upon the polls to vote.

What crime have the freemen of Philadelphia committed, that their voice at the ballot-box may be stifled by the fraud or the violence of such foreign and local circumstances, and yet the Legislature be powerless to relieve them? Is that a wise and just interpretation of the Constitution which opens the polls of a large city to such imported hirelings and vagabonds without a home, by adhering to an uniformity of regulation unsuited to the city on the one hand or to the country on the other? Is the Constitution of Pennsylvania so deformed and sterile that her laws cannot protect the humblest of a city from falsehood and fraud because they admit of but one uniform system of voting? Such an interpretation of the Constitution is something it never is, and can only operate as an incentive to fraud."

And yet this interpretation of the Constitution, this "incentive to fraud," is the position which is embodied in Judge Sharswood's opinion, and Judge Agnew shows himself to be a brave and fearless judge, as well as a profound and able lawyer, when he thus boldly exposes the mischievous doctrines of a member of his own Court.

The argument which has been so lonely and long by Democratic politicians, lawyers and press, that this Registry Law inflicts hardships on the voters of the rights of one class in the community, is thoroughly demolished by Judge Agnew. He examines this plea with careful minuteness, and shows that no right of a true elector is subverted by this law. It is a law which strikes only at fraud, and at political lawlessness, and its operations wrong nobody and give no man of a whit of his personal or political liberty. As Judge Agnew well remarks, "In judging up his masterly arguments:

"There is a kind of liberty this law will destroy. It is that licentiousness, that selfish freedom which surrenders the polls to hirelings and vagabonds, tendens the polls to hirelings and vagabonds, tendens the polls to hirelings and vagabonds, tendens