BUSINESS NOTICES.

REMOVAL.
CHESTNUT ABOVE FIFTH.
WISNER & SMITH,
FIRST-CLASS PIANOFORTES,
No. 650 Arch street.
4-15-2m

EVENING BULLETIN.

Thursday, January 9, 1868.

MANDARIN BURLINGAME.

Yankee aggressiveness never had a finer illustration than that given in the fact that a Yankee has been chosen by the Emperor of China as an Ambassador to the principal governments of Europe. The new Yankee Mandarin, who is to represent the celestial Empire among the outside barbarians, is no less a person than Hon. Anson Burlingame, the handsome, genial gentleman, and the sound radical Republican, who used to represent a Massachusetts district in the House of Representatives at Washington; who, in 1860, made many a good speech in Pennsylvania and elsewhere in favor of the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, and who was afterwards honored by the President and Senate with the appointment of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Chinese Empire.

The gentleman from Massachusetts seems to have made excellent use of his time, and to have driven Yankee notions into Chinese heads with great energy. As early as the year 1863 he got the imperial government to order a translation into Chinese of a Yankee work—Wheaton's treatise on International Law. The chief reason for their consenting was that the work would be useful to future Chinese ambassadors to foreign countries. It may easily be conceived that after this important step, Mr. Burlingame found it easy to recommend other American ideas. At all events, he must have acted with great energy, intelligence and tact; for he has won the love and confidence of the government, that he has been chosen, as before stated, as a special Envoy to the European Powers. It may not be very pleasant to these Powers to have a citizen of the hated and dreaded Western Republic coming to them as the accredited agent of the mysterious and mighty great Eastern Empire.

The gentleman from Massachusetts, transformed into a gentleman from China, has to surrender his dignity of United States Minister to Peking; but that does not involve a forswearing of his allegiance as an American citizen, speaking broken China, shaving his head and wearing a pig-tail and a skull-cap, with a little round button at the top. Those that know Mr. Burlingame well, know that his Yankeedom and his Republicanism, translated into Chinese, will be as sound and effective as they were in the plain English he used to utter in Congress and on the stump. But will it not make a sensation when he visits London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg and Madrid, and makes Kings, Queens and Emperors receive him—a Yankee—as an Ambassador from China.

PHILADELPHIA.

When we talk about the vastness of London or the magnificence of Paris, we must bear in mind the fact that they were great cities when the site of our own town upon the Delaware was covered with forests, and when the only human inhabitants were the native Indians. When William Penn visited Philadelphia in 1682, his own State roof House on Second street was among the most western of Philadelphia dwellings. The four or five hundred houses that then constituted the city were clustered about the Penny Pot House, at Vine street wharf, around the Blue Anchor at the foot of Dock street, and about the Swedish settlement of which the old Swedes church is almost the sole remaining relic.

Unfortunately, the statistics from which an accurate estimate of the growth of the city might be gleaned are far from complete; but they nevertheless afford us a reasonably comprehensive view of how the city has grown up from an insignificant village to its present importance. According to the best authorities the total number of dwellings in the city was as follows, in the years named below:

Years.	Houses.	Years.	Houses.
1683	80	1763	1,600
1700	700	1803	13,000
1723	2,073	1823	22,000
1740	2,900	1853	54,000
1749	4,540	1858	102,000
1750	5,440		

In making an estimate of the growth of the city from these figures, it must be borne in mind that the word dwellings in 1868 means something very different from what it did when most of the statistics given above were gathered. Frame houses are now unknown in the built-up portions of the city; two-storied dwellings are comparatively scarce; and a single handsome residence of the present day would outweigh in costliness and elegance whole squares of the dwellings of fifty years ago. The growth of the city in extent is greatly in advance of its growth in the mere number of its dwellings. The present population of Philadelphia is wiser than those that preceded it in respect to elbow-room. The Philadelphians who were contemporary with William Penn, and those who came immediately after him, crowded themselves into narrow streets and alleys, and built yardless houses, oblivious or careless of the fact that ground was plentiful and cheap within a stone's throw of their domiciles. The Philadelphian of 1868 does not act so unwisely. He builds his dwelling where he can enjoy abundant light, plenty of pure air, and space enough to cultivate a little grape-vines and rose-bushes. Thus we find the city stretching its brick and mortar arms toward Montgomery, Chester and Delaware counties, and even the Brulé delphia of the beginning of the nineteenth century would compare feebly and insignificantly with the city of 1868.

Rapid as the growth of the city has been during the last few years, it would have grown yet more rapidly, but for circumstances that will work their own cure. Building materials have been very dear, the wages of mechanics have been high, and between frequent strikes, eight-hour agitations, and financial convulsions generally, capitalists and contractors have been impelled to submit to much embarrassment and annoyance. But these evils will work their own cure, and a spread domain and a splendid future for Philadelphia are assured. The great advantages of a manufacturing city would secure her prosperity, but the unsurpassed facilities for manufacturing

FIFTH EDITION.

4:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

Financial and Commercial Quotations.

LATE NEWS FROM CANADA.

By the Atlantic Telegraph.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The *Times* of to-day says the English forces are all safe at the coast. The health of the forces is excellent. The natives are friendly.

PARIS, January 9th.—The new Cabinet of Portugal favors the collection of taxes, odious to the people, to such an extent as to cause the rustication of the previous Cabinet.

LONDON, January 9, Evening.—Consols unchanged. 5-20's closed ¾ higher; Illinois Central ¾ lower; Erie 43¾.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 9.—Evening.—5-20's, 76⅞.

PARIS, Jan. 9th, Evening.—There is a better feeling on the Bourse, and the rentes improve.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9th, Evening.—The bullion in the Bank of England has slightly decreased since the last statement.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9, Evening.—There is more doing in Cotton, though prices declined ⅛d. at the close; Uplands 7¾d., Orleans 7¾d. The sales have reached 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions firm.

ANTWERP, Jan. 9, Evening.—Petroleum quiet and steady at 44f.

From Canada.

TORONTO, Jan. 9.—In the legislative assembly last night, Sir Henry Smith introduced a bill to prohibit the Speaker from recognizing and to exclude from Parliament all parties holding offices under the local or general government. Into the measure there is also a clause which will bar the ever recurrence of offices in the government. Also to provide for holding elections on one day.

MONTREAL, Jan. 9.—Chapman has been appointed by the Board of Trade of Montreal as delegate to the Chamber of Commerce at Quebec. The proposed inter-colonial Board of Trade has taken through, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick having refused to cooperate.

XLth Congress—Second Session.

(Reuse—Continued from Fourth Edition.)

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Schenck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution to provide for a commission to examine and report on matters for distilled spirits, and asked for its immediate consideration. It provides for the creation of a commission of two persons, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to examine carefully all matters and facts pertinent to revenue or internal revenue, and report, by joint or separate measure, text and action, the results of their examination, and to report certain the productiveness of grain or other articles prepared for distillation, or the actual quantity and strength of distilled spirits, subject to produced therefrom, giving due notice of the time when and place at which such examination is to be made; and the commission to meet and proceed to the performance of its duties within ten days after notice from the Secretary of the Treasury at the earliest practicable day, and to report in detail the results of their examination to Congress, the results of its examination, with such recommendations as it may deem proper, on or before February 15, 1868.

The second section provides, that pending the action of the Commission, and until its report be made, and a more perfect system be in force for the construction of metres, under the direction of the Treasury Department, shall be suspended, and that in the meantime no further contract for metres shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury under section fifteen of the act of March 2, 1867.

The third section directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the expenses incident to the carrying out of this joint resolution, and also a reasonable compensation for the services of the Commissioners.

Pending its consideration, the Senate amendment to the House bill, in reference to bonded warehouses for whisky, was postponed by the Secretary of the Senate, and was immediately, on motion of Mr. Sherman, taken up, considered, and concurred in, and that bill now goes to the President for his signature.

The conference report on Mr. Schenck's joint resolution for the appointment of Commissioners on Uniform Metres was agreed to.

IN WINTER YOU MAY NOTICE LEAKS IN YOUR HOUSE, and be at a loss to know the leaks or leaders, which may be stopped by calling at the Metallic Roofing Co.'s Depot, 1 Wallstreet (Cortlandt), N. Y. Depot, which does not exist