## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**Burns.—Use nothing but Pain Paint** from the first, apply freely and it will soon set the smart and soreness. It is really wonderful how it takes out the fire and inflammation. Pain Paint will do it. Use in Burns water, not oil, nor lard, nor anything but Pain Paint. Tested free, 422 Arch street.

**Why Cancer Poisons.—The memory** of Dr. Water's cancerkill is embalmed in the hearts of thousands, whom his Poisons of Wild Cherry has cured of cancer, scalds, consumption, or some other form of Humorous disease. Its wonderful cures of Cancer, Tumors, Scrofula, etc., astonish the public, and yet the demand for it increases daily. apsim

**ARABIAN SYRUP.—CONRAD HOSTON, MASS.—The very** best made in the entire Universe, the largest in New England, enable the proprietors to offer to Tourists, Tourists and the Travelling public generally, the finest, purest and most reliable Syrup ever offered to the public. During the past year hundreds have been made of numerous sufferers of apartments, with lasting results, water closets, etc. Included: one of Tufts' magnificent passenger carriages, the finest and most elegant conveyance ever made. Another story of the house is one intended for invalids, who have been nearly and fully excluded, and the entire house thoroughly repiped, school and refurnished, making it, in all respects, equal to any hotel in the country. Proprietors Conrad Hoston, Boston, and Cable Cars pass the door. fel 24 w 4m

**CONRAD HOSTON, INVENTOR AND** Proprietor of the celebrated Fish Pomade, has received the Prize Medal of the World's Great Exhibition, London, 1862. The highest prize awarded when and where exhibited. Wholesale agent, 22 Ann street. Established 1840. mw 3m

# EVENING BULLETIN.

**Wednesday, April 29, 1868.**

## GROWTH OF PHILADELPHIA.

The unparalleled growth of Chicago is justly a subject of wonder. From a small village of a few thousand inhabitants in 1835, it has grown to be a great city in thirty years, and now has a population of about a quarter of a million. But the steady growth of the old city of Philadelphia is not less to be wondered at. It must be remembered, also, that the expansion of Chicago is chiefly composed of small and cheap houses, while older and larger quarters containing fine edifices of marble, stone and brick. Any one entering Chicago, by either of the lines of railway, must be struck with the miles of mean-looking cabins lining filthy streets, which he has to pass before reaching a reasonably handsome and cleanly quarter.

Philadelphia, on the contrary, grows in substantial, neat and commodious brick dwellings, of which there were erected, last year, between three and four thousand. A table compiled from official reports, lately published in these columns, shows that there are, in the compact portion of the city, about 101,008 dwellings, independent of other kinds of buildings, of which 80,204 are of brick, 6,885 of stone, and only 13,919 of wood. The proportion of wooden houses is diminishing yearly, as the erection of them is not allowed except in the rural districts. Recent elections have shown that the number of voters that go to the polls exceeds one hundred thousand. An entirely full poll would make the number about one hundred and ten thousand, or say one to every building in the city.

Since 1860 there has been no enumeration of the inhabitants of Philadelphia; but from the number of dwellings and the number of voters at the recent elections, it is estimated that the population now amounts to 500,000. The census of 1870, if fairly taken, will unquestionably show a population of not less than 550,000. The city more than doubles itself every twenty years, as the following statement shows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population in 1790 | 45,250 | | |
| " 1810 | 96,287 | | |
| " 1830 | 167,325 | | |
| " 1850 | 408,762 | | |
| " 1870 | 550,000 | | |

At this rate of progress, men now of middle age will live to see Philadelphia with a population of over two millions, equal to Paris at the present time, and only surpassed, among the cities of Christendom, by London.

The growth of Philadelphia this season is more rapid than ever before. Since the 1st of January, the number of permits for the erection of new buildings is about one thousand, and owing to the long and severe winter, work could scarcely be said to have begun until the month of March. The addition to the number of dwellings does not keep pace with the growth of the population; for houses were never in such great demand and rents were never so high as they are at present. If the whole number of dwellings erected in 1868 shall reach five thousand, as now seems probable, they will accommodate only about twenty-five thousand people, and the new supply of dwellings will still fall short of the new demand. That this rapid increase should be going on in a year of extraordinary depression, and with business of all kinds unsettled by the political difficulties brought upon the country by the late war, is a proof that the prosperity and advancement of Philadelphia depend upon resources of an unusually permanent character. The ratio of progress that has varied but little in the course of almost a century, can be relied upon in coming centuries.

In old times Philadelphia was mainly a commercial city. Then manufacturing was resorted to, until that became the chief interest occupying the people. The mining and forwarding of coal created a new commerce, and at the same time stimulated manufactures. More recently the discovery of oil in Western Pennsylvania, which finds its best and most convenient Eastern market here, has extended our commerce and added largely to the wealth of the city. The extension of railroad connections with the West has immensely increased our business. This extension is going on rapidly. It will soon reach the Pacific, and will ramify all through the great regions, still undeveloped, north and south of the main railroad line. Then our manufactories are sure to maintain the rate of progress observed in the past, and to keep Philadelphia in the front rank of American cities, surpassed in population, perhaps, by New York, but not surpassed by any in the substantial elements of wealth and prosperity.

## AN EPISODE.

The Senate is so grateful by the unexpected brevity of some of the arguments of counsel, and the consequent prospect of a speedy termination of the impeachment trial, the yesterday's proceedings permitted the introduction of an original and very lively *entr'acte* between the speeches of Messrs. Williams and Evarts. The President is not the luckiest of mortal men, and his ill-fate has served him badly in the composition of his corps of counsel. Evarts, Groesbeck, Curtis and Stanbery are all men of undoubted ability, and were safe to do the best that lawyers could for a desperately bad case; but the fact that Black was put out on Nelson yet in has been a very rotten plank in the President's ship, which has damaged him, positively and negatively, all through the case.

Mr. Nelson made many blunders in his rambling argument, but none worse than when he undertook to attack Manager Butler on the Alta Vela case. Without daring to make a direct charge, he insinuated that General Butler and others had united in written opinion upon the Alta Vela case, which had been sent to the President for the purpose of entangling him in a new breach of law or propriety, after the present trial began. His insinuation goes farther than this, for it implies that there is more than a million of dollars in this claim and that some of *somebody* is interested in it. Mr. Nelson's colleagues must have wished him back in Tennessee a thousand times, for his stupid bungling and want of ordinary common sense. General Butler not only routs his clumsy adversary "horse, foot and dragoon," by showing that his only connection with the Alta Vela case was an accidental one, begun and ended before the acts of the President for which he is now on trial, but he turns the contrived battery immediately upon the President himself. He shows that the course of the President in this matter has been thoroughly characteristic of the man, and that he has used a document, the true nature of which he perfectly understood, for a false and treacherous purpose.

Mr. Nelson finding himself so vigorously repulsed and so effectually demolished in his crazy assault, fell back upon his natural resource, rambling long and blunter, and began to talk about "personal explanations" and "meeting the gentleman elsewhere," but was quickly silenced by Senator Yates, and compelled to remember where he was. His attempted reply to General Butler dwindled away into a mild petition to the Senate to introduce the two letters on which he had based the infamous charge which had been so promptly met and refuted.

This episode of the trial appears to have been enjoyed by the Senate as a great relief to the usual proceedings, but whether the President's counsel derived as much comfort as Nelson evidently hoped for from the issue of the Alta Vela claim, may well be doubted.

The apology of Senator Richard Yates to the people of Illinois, for his habitual indulgence in the vice of drunkenness, has been for some days before the public. It is so far as it is a candid confession, it is entitled to some consideration. Many people will also give Mr. Yates credit for sincerity in his desire and intention to reform his evil habit. But his whole letter betrays weakness and want of confidence in his ability to keep his resolution, and no man thus wedded to a disgraceful vice is fit to represent a great State in the national Senate. The political record of Mr. Yates has been so good in past times that he has been treated with much tenderness and indulgence by his colleagues in the Senate and by the people of Illinois. But his several promises of reformation have always been broken, and there is no probability that he will be able to keep the new promise contained in the letter to the people of Illinois. He ought to comply at once with the demand of his constituents, and resign his seat. Then if, after several years of trial, it shall be proved that he has overcome his bad habit, he might again be restored to the confidence of his friends, and be rewarded with new honors. The Republican papers and its journals have been very severe in their condemnation of Democratic senators, like McDougall and Saulsbury, who have disgraced their position by appearing upon the Senate floor in a state of intoxication. Mr. Yates declares that he has not entered the chamber while drunk, but he admits that he has repeatedly been intoxicated while not drunk. This is equally inexcusable, and such conduct is to be condemned in Republicans as well as in Democrats. If Mr. Yates can adhere to his resolution of total abstinence during the remainder of the impeachment trial, it will be fortunate for him and for the country. If he cannot, he ought to resign his seat and relieve the nation and the Republican party of the disgrace he has brought upon them.

The argument of Mr. Evarts in behalf of Andrew Johnson will probably stand as the ablest effort that will be made in his defence. Mr. Evarts has been brought into the case through the personal influence of Mr. Seward, and although he cannot but feel a certain degree of personal humiliation in his position, he will undoubtedly do his full professional duty to his client. He has occupied too high a post of honor in the Republican party in past days not to feel that his arguments in favor of a renegade like Andrew Johnson are contrary to his own convictions and to all the traditions of his political life. But he is a polished and eloquent lawyer, and as such naturally commands the attention of the Senate, the more so for the admirable foil supplied to him by Mr. Nelson.

In the part of the argument delivered yesterday, Mr. Evarts dwelt at some length on the vexed question of the nature of the body which he was addressing, a question which is not now likely ever to be decided. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Evarts endeavored to turn a passage in the speech of Mr. Stevens to account, insisting that if the House "was not a Court it must be a scaffold." Mr. Evarts strained his imagination far enough to weaken it sadly, and undoubtedly overshot his mark. We only refer to the point, however, to correct an error which has crept into a report of the speech which appears in this morning's *Ledger* and which does much injustice to the speaker. The report says that the assertion of Mr. Stevens were "characterized as insulting to the Court, cruel, unwarranted and boorish." An examination of the full report, for which we regret that we could not find room to-day, shows that Mr. Evarts did not use this language or anything like it. Rhetorically considered, his speech is an interesting and elegant one. There are occasional flights of fancy that are somewhat exuberant, and the closing sentences are of very questionable propriety, but, as a whole it is a fine effort, which only adds to the regret that powers like those of Mr. Evarts should be wasted on so bad and hopeless a cause.

To-morrow night Mayor Hoffman, of New York, is to preside at a Fenian meeting to be convened at the Cooper Institute to listen to an address from Mr. Stephen J. Meany, who has recently returned from a mission to England and Ireland. Supposing Englishmen to be as plentiful in Gotham as Irishmen are, and supposing Irishmen to be as scarce, comparatively, as Englishmen are; and supposing that all the English voters cast their suff agee for the Democratic ticket, as the Irish do, would Mayor Hoffman preside at a Fenian meeting? We opine not. Pat is the worst fooled individual alive.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Pacific railroad which is coming east from Sacramento, to meet the two branches which are pushing forward to meet it from the Missouri river, is now in practical operation upon both the western and eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada. The great tunnel at the summit of the mountains is cut through and there is only a gap of six miles to be closed up by the laying of the track, to make a complete connection across the summit, from Sacramento to the Big Meadows of the Truckee Valley of Nevada, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. This short gap is, at present, supplied by wagon service, both for passengers and freight, but will soon be laid over with rails. It is expected that three hundred miles of Central Pacific will be finished during the summer, carrying it fairly into Humboldt Valley. The road is doing a splendid business, and its bonds are now among the best and the safest of American securities. Bowen & Fox, De Haven and Brother, C. T. Yerkes & Co., and Kurtz & Howard all have the bonds for sale and also the latest maps, reports, &c., of the company.


**Bunting, Burbridge & Co., Auctioneers,** Nos. 232 and 234 Market street, will hold on tomorrow (Thursday), April 30, by catalogue, at 10 o'clock, a large and attractive sale of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, on four months' credit, including 200 packages Domestic, Cotton and Woollen goods, 400 pieces Tricks, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tricots, Satinets, Cheviots, 500 pieces Italian Cloths, full lines, Linens, Shirting and tailoring goods, Linen Goods, Linen Sheetings, full lines staple and fancy Dry Goods, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Quilts, White Goods, Linen Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Cambric and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Cotton Flannels, Linen Drilling and Brown Linens, Cottonades, Linen Drilling and Brown Linens, Cottonades, Linen Drilling and Brown Linens, Cottonades