Evening Telegraph PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 105 SOUTH THIRD STREET. Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Bollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

> WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1867. The Roman Revolution.

THE news from Rome continues to be of great Interest, and must absorb the attention of the public to the exclusion of everything else antit the crisis in Italian affairs shall have passed. Garibaldi, escaping from his treacheyous confinement in his island home, seems to have made his way immediately to the Papal States, and to have put himself at the head of the scattered bands of revolutionists, who had heretofore been under the command of his gon Menotti, and who had been pretty effeczually held at bay by the Papal troops. The

apper once of Garibaldi at the head of the lonary forces, and his stirring appeals cople, had the effect to rapidly recruit bers, so that he at once assumed the fought and defeated the Papal troops at " n Rotondo, and drove them back upon 'tself, which he is now besieging with sand troops. 201 while the French fleet has left Toulon,

ld already be off the Italian coast, so less Garibaldi's movements are very prompt he will soon have the French forces to con d with also, and Rome may not, after all, I into his hands. Victor Emanuel, too, after much hesitation, has issued a proclan ation against Garibaldi, and announces that italy and France will endeavor to make a practical arrangement which will end the Roman question. But the people and the army are said to side with Garibaldi, and to be exceedingly indignant at the King's course.

What the upshot of the whole affair will be It is difficult to predict. Had Victor Emanuel taken advantage of the feeling in Italy, and Immediately upon the first outbreak marched a strong column to Rome and occupied it, in defiance of French threats, he would doubtless have been master of the situation. Napoleon, In the present delicate state of affairs between France and Prussia, would never have dared to a tack a united Italy; for, had hedone so, he would at once have precipitated a general European war, and Italy would have held Rome In spite of him. In the present state of affairs, It is vain to suppose that Garibaldi can hold out long against the Governments of both France and Italy. Even should be capture Rome, we should merely behold a repetition of the scenes of 1848. The Pope was driven from Rome then and a republic established, but French bayonets overthrew the republic and brought back the Pope.

It is not at all impossible, or even improbable, that France and Italy may agree upon an arrangement in regard to the Roman question substantially the same as that some time ago made public, viz., the occupation of Rome by Italian troops during the life of the present Pope, and the cessation of the temporal power, with the full possession of Rome by Italy, at his death. Some such settlement of the question would seem to be almost essential to the stability of Victor Emanuel's throne; for his course of action has alienated from him a large portion of his subjects, and the revolutionary elements thwarted at Rome might turn upon the King himself, and hurl him headlong from

his position. The story that Mr. Seward has despatched a secret agent to offer the Pope an asylum in this country is worthy of little credence. Every foreigner knows that he has a refuge in America if he can only get here. The Pope can come if he likes, and after five years' residence can become a citizen of the United States. But neither Mr. Seward nor any other officer of the Government can offer him any more of an "asylum," or any different standing, than would be accorded to any other foreign immigrant or refugee. He could be the head of the Catholic Church here as well as elsewhere, but he could wield no temporal

The Battle of the Pavements. WE fear that the cup of the Broad street property owners is not yet full, and that before

they can congratulate themselves on having drained the dregs, they will have to pay so much per foot for having the Nicolson pavement removed. We have as our "Patres Conscripti" a set of very great little men. These gentlemen having once commenced to upheave the foundations of our highways, do not seem at all inclined to stop with one change, but they are experimenting with their patient, in order to see how much his constitution will stand. We, are not surprised at their course, for their object is as distinct as that of Napoleon III, who removed all the pavements of Paris and had them laid in a ten times more expensive manner, in order that the populace, in case of the regular Parisian riot, could not use them as missiles to hurl at the gensdarmes' heads. But, although we have no such anticipations here, yet the end in view is quite as plain as that of the great Napoleon. The "Fathers" would put money in their purses, and a new contractor is a fruitful vine, bearing much fruit for official appetites.

The reason why we prophesy another conflict between the city and Bouvier et. al., is founded on logical inferences. We see a series of objects like battering rams in the north, with an army without banners, with pots of Connecticut, in 1866, found more than in who are fastening together blocks of wood, and neatly cover up all they do with a layer of gravel. This means that the north of 1866. Who believes it?

Broad street is having a Nicolson pavement If, however, we go towards the torrid sone, we find something entirely different. The sacerdotal smell of incense is not there, nor the blocks of wood, nor the battering rams, but another army following another leader, and laying "the concrete pavement." Now, the concrete is based upon the theory that the Nicolson is utterly opposed to. It would be easier to reconcile the Church and the Devil, or the Guelphs and Ghibellines, than to harmonize the theories of the two rival pavements. Whenever they meet there must come a conflict, and one must give way. We therefore are watching, with painful interest, the gradual approach of the forces. We see them nearsquare by square, and can almost calculate the spot on which the two will meet and touch. The people who drive along Broad street will pass gently off of one on to the other, and will soon conceive a preference for one. Of course, it is only in accordance with the public spirit of Philadelphia that the great thoroughfare of our city should have, along all its length, the best possible pavement. Hence the question of removing one of the rivals will at once be agitated, and "City Fathers" will decide which one must give way. We rather fear that it will be the Nicolson. Not that we think the concrete the best; but three certain things wil be urged against the Nicolson. In the first place, it is the cheapest; hence, by making the "concrete" triumphant, much more money will go into the hands of the contractors. Then, again, there will be more of the Nicolson to remove, which will be an inducement for the same reason. While a third reason is that the remains of the Nicolson pavement can be used by the new contractors, which is a fat thing, as the property owners are allowed no deduction on that account. As we have always noticed that the great "circumlocution office" theory of "how not to do it" has been successful in Philadelphia, we see no reason why that venerable and time-honored rule should not succeed again.

Therefore we say to Bouvier et al., that the chance for law-suits is not yet past. Injunctions may be prayed for again, and either secured or not, as the fates shall decide. But there is one sweet thought which will act as a balm to the suffering pockets of the property owners. Their ill is the general good. Their sufferings are but teaching the rest of mankind what pavements are the best. And our City Councils say to them, as the doctor did to a patient whose limb he unnecessarily amputated, "Your sufferings, sir, are but those of one man; think of the good thus done to science and humanity." And if such a thought is a consolation, the Broad street property owners will be consoled.

PRAYING FOR CLEVERNESS .- On the 6th of August, the annual festival called Ch'i-ch'iao, or "praying for eleverness," took place in China. It is a very curious custom, described as follows by the Foochow Annals:-" On the seventh night of the seventh moon the ladies, married and unmarried (of the family), spread out for sacrifice seven sorts of gourds and fruit, seven teacups, and seven incense pots. They then squat down, and taking seven threads of silk. try to thread seven needles by the glare caused by the burning of a little paper, their respective skill (in the performance of female duties) being evinced by the number of needles they can each thread in this short space of time. They also catch small spiders and shut them up in boxes till daylight on the following morning, when if a web is spun in either of the boxes, it is considered a proof that the deity has granted to the fortunate owner of the box her prayer of cleverness."

THE HONOBARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS was conferred by the University of Cambridge on the following American Bishops who took part in the Pan-Anglican Conference:-Right Revs. John H. Hopkins, Bishop of Vermont; Charles P. McIlvaine, Ohio; Manton Eastburn, Massachusetts: John Payne, Cape Palmas; Henry J. Whitehouse, Illinois; Thomas Atkinson, North Carolina; Henry Washington Lee, Iowa; Horatio Potter, New York; Thomas M. Clark, Rhode Island; Alexander Gregg, Texas; W. H. Odenheimer, New Jersey; G. T. Bedell, Assistant Bishop of Ohio; Henry C. Lay, Missionary Bishop of Arkansas and the Indian Territory; Joseph C. Talbot, Assistant Bishop of Indiana; Richard H. Wilmer, Alabama; Charles Todd Quintard, Tennessee; John B. Kerfoot, Pittsburg; J. P. Wilmer, Louisiana; and C. M. Williams, Missionary Bishop to China.

BEETHOVEN'S PIANO. - A precious artistic relic -the plane of Beethoven-is offered for sale by its present proprietor, an inhabitant of Klausenberg, in Transylvania. The instrument was made about seventy years ago, and is in a very fair state of preservation. On one of the panels is painted the portrait of the great musician at the age of twenty. It is supposed that it was a gift to him from the maker, S. A. Voggel, of Pesth.

Internal Revenue Statistics. The Government found last year that there were a great many more taxable watches than the year before, as well as a good many more taxable planes. A friend condenses for us the following amusing and instructive record. Comparison of the number of gold watches and pianos in the United States in the years 1865 and 18//f_Watches-328 378 at \$1 each

١	49,091 at \$2 each	98,18
I	377,464	\$426,55
	1865—Watches—6654 at \$1 each 1242 at \$2 each	\$665
1	7896	\$913
1	1866—Planos—97,158 at 82 each	191'91
	147,192	\$403,56
	1865—Pianos—1742 at \$2 each	
8	2778	8775
5	Rhode Island, that had no gold watch reported in 1865, it has been discovered had in 1865.	es ed

Death of a Notable Weman in Spain The London Telegraph says:-"Th'rty-four years since Madrid witnessed a remarkable trial, which excited interest and provoked comment, A young Spanish nun, Sister Patrocinio, had asserted that the marks of the nails, commonly called the stigmata of our Lord, had appeared miraculously in her hands and feet, and the wounds refused to heal, and that blood had continued for months to flow from them. It was suspected that either in a frenzy of religious enthusiasm, or with a view to imposture. Patrocipio had inflicted these wounds upon herself and had purposely kept them open, persistently encouraging the blood to flow. She was secretly watched, and the opinion prevailed that it was desirable to make an example of her, and thus to d scourage the superstitious credulity which neatles in the hearf of every Spanish peasant, She was brought publicly to trial, was found guilty of fraudulently imposing upon her countrynien, and was seatenced to punishment How far she was herself unconsciously swayed by religious ferv. r, or consciously trading of the superstition by which she was surrounded, is one of those vexed and still open questions which thirty-four years have tailed to solve. But the had the shrewdows to see that enlightened public opinion was antagonistic to claims of miracolous interposition, and, publicly confessing her fault, she received the absolution

'A woman with much natural force of character, she subsequently acquired such ascendancy over Queen Isabella, that she became the chief link of communication between the Pope's nuncto and the Spanish throne. Speaking of her in 1865, Mr. Grant Daif calls her 'one of those personages half enthusiast, half rogue, who are so common in Catholic countries.' Latterly she withdrew from Madrid, and resided for some years in a convent of Aranjuez, keeping up little open intercourse with the Queen or the minisers of state. But the opinion that her secret affuence at court had never ceased was widely entertained through Spain, and on this acc we read with little surprise that her death which has just been reported, is popularly be lleved to have been attended with suspicious circumstances. The English press has for many year loved to represent Father Claret and the bleeding nun' as the two most trusted advisors of the Bourbon Queen. How far the represen tation is true will probably be made clear by the narrative of Sister Patrocanio's life and character which her death cannot fail to elicit.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HER MIRROR MAY SATISFY A LADY that her dress is faultiess—that all that can fascinate the eye is combined in her costume—but yet she will not a naider herself irresistible until she has added the crowning charm to her attractions, by sprinking PHALON'S "N ght-Booming Cereus" on her lace handkerchief.—Postland Press.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25, 1867.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors, held His day, it was

Ecsoived, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT.,
in cash, be declared out of the earnings of the Compuny, payable on and after November 11, 1887.
Resolved, That the Transfer books of the Company
be closed from November first to eleventh, 1867.

10:30:41 1 4 7 9 EZRA LUKENS, Treasurer.

ST. JOHN'S LY, LUTHERAN CHURCH. RACE Street, above Fillo.—The Seventi Jubilice of the Reformation will open with special services on THURSDAY (To-morrow). In the Morn-ing at his Evaning 71

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.

Established 1844. Incorporated 1853.

THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND BEST ORGANIZED COMMERCIAL COLLEGE IN THE PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING, in all its branches,

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PENMANSHIP COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
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OPEN DAY AND EVENING:
Students received at any time, and instructed at
such lours as may best suit their convenience, Catalogues furnished gratis on application.
The CRITTENDEN COMMERCIAL ARICHMETIC AND BUSINESS MANUEL for sale at the
College.

Price, \$1.25. 10 2wsm1m THE JUBILEE SERVICES OF THE Reformation, in commemoration of the 38th Abniversary, will be celebrated in ST. MARK'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, SPRING GARDEN Street, above Thirteenth, on THURSDAY NEXT, October 31. Services in the morning at 10½ octock. Sunday rehoof Jubilies in the evening at 7½ octock. Sunday rehoof Jubilies in the evening at 7½ octock. The church will be hardsomely decorated, and special instrumental and vocal music is to constitute a prominent feature of the services. 10 29 2t

OFFICE OF THE DISTILLERS' AND DELPHIA, No. 718 SAN-SOM Street,
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD,—The
Distillers and Rectifiers' Association' of Philadelphia
will pay the above reward for the detection and conviction of any person engaged in the illicit distillation
of spirits in this city. By order of the President.

10:58t ISAAC M. KAHNWELLER, Secretary.

DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESIdent of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, can be consulted by those wishing medical or surgical treatment, on and after the 30th instant, at the office No. 933 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa., formerly occupied by Pro-fessor William Paine. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. 10 24 Im4p* UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COM-

PANY, E. D., Office No. 424 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia, October 21, 1867.
The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds, Leavenworth Branch. of the Union Facific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due November 1, 1867, will be
paid on presentation of the coupons therefor at the
banking house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
10 22 10t No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENE-RATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSI-BILITY OF EXPLOSION Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. cor-

ner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

at fair prices.

Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand.

9 18 2m4p BEAUTIFUL HAIR,-MANY YEARS in chemical experiments have resulted in the perfection of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, an unrivalied hair dressing, imparting new life and increased nutriment to the hair, preventing baldness and arresting its progress when commenced; regulating and sustaining the principle upon which the color of hair depends, thereby positively restoring grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and stopping its falling out at ones, Sold by all druggists.

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NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 73044p

COMPLETE WICTORY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.-Chickering's Pianos Triumphant! having received from the Emperor"The Legion of Honor," being the highest Prize awarded at the Exposition, and in addition The First Grand Cold Medal of Merit from the International Juries.

W. H. DUTTON. No. 914 CHESNUT St.

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Positively a Certain Cure. NO QUACE MEDICINE. NO IODIDE, POTASSA, COLCHICUM, OB

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A legal guarantee given, stating exact quantity warranted to cure or money refunded. The only : "rmanent Rheumatic Cure prepared by a regular phy"ician in America. It is warranted not

Best Philadelphia physicians prescribe it, and cured by it. Among them Dr Walton, No. 154 North Seventh

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12 Simwirp] N. B. BROWNE, President.

BERRY PATTERSON. Secretary and Treasurer.

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Brown Carriage Horses, one Black Horse
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One Barouche, made by Wood Brothers.
Also Harness, Saddles, etc. etc.
Can be seen daily (Sundays excepted), from 8 A. M.
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An amount never before equalled during the first three years of any company.

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ACENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company. No. 819 CHESNUT Street, OFFICE OF

> DE HAVEN & BROTHER. NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1867.

We desire to ca attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments. We would to-day give these bonds and pay a dif

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TO WHICH THEY CALL SPECIAL AT-TENTION. [9 16 wimburp

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE, — WE HAVE not authorized JACOB G. MAXWELL to make or advertise changes affecting our firm and business. J. G. MAXWELL & SON. Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1807.