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THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1867.

For the Evening Telegraph. RLEGY UPON THE DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.

BY DAVID PAUL BROWN. Why, what is Death ? They say he's terrible, And paint him full of horrors. Can this be? Can we behold this meek, mild marble face, These limbs compos'd-that parting scraph smile

Which triumphs o'er the grave, and mutely speaks A saint's reliance on a Saviour's love-

Can this be Death ? And is death terrible ? "Tis lovely, 'tis angelic, 'tis the point Where Earth gives place to Heaven, and all is joy!

Sickness, protracted age, decrepitude, Consuming care, anxiety, and grief, That throng our hapless pathway to the tomb Here all recede, and leave the soul at large: Cribb'd and confin'd no more by mortal bonds It wings its engle and unerring course Forth right to bliss, redeem'd and disenthrall'd,

And rests upon the bosom of its God 1 Such then is *death*—when rightly understood. Such when the righteous die; and so she died, As die the righteous, seeking her reward From Him whose gifts are perfect as Himself, As endless, and as boundless, and as pure !

When sinners die-then is death terrible ! Deform'd by fear, and crimson'd o'er with crime

Ghastly, disfigur'd, hopeless, lorn, and loathsome;

Doubtful, between this soul and body conflict. Whether 'twere better to avoid; or seek The marble jaws of the devouring tomb ! This is not death-'tis guilt, the primal curse, The coward tenant of a cloister'd conscience, Forc'd from his hiding-place, and thus expos'd,

Naked, abhorr'd, in the broad glare of day, To fright the world, and stand a mark for Heaven.

'Tis nothing, then, to die-but to prepare ! To free our earth-bound thoughts from their deep root ;

To fix our faith-not on the passing world, Those fleeting pageants of terrestrial joy, That sicken, languish, rot in our embrace-But on the world to come, that never fades, Passes, nor changes; brighter than suns, More lasting than the stars, where sits enthroned

The Great Jehovah, Universal Lord ! She was prepar'd-if worldlings thus may

speak: If that cold smile-that calm, benignant brow Reveal her hope-if her short, guileless life Gave true denotement of the heart within, She was prepar'd ! Who then should mourn

Her loss ?---what loss ? A glorious heritage, 'Midst choirs seraphic, in celestial realms.

CURIOSITY.

Great Lecture by John B. Gough, Delivered Before a Large and Enthusiastic Assemblage, at the Academy of Music, Last Evening.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Philadelphia welcomed with enthusiasm last evening the return to this city of that eloquent, soul-stirring, and mirth-provoking lecturer, Mr. John B. Gough. The announcement made that he would again appear before a "Quaker City" audience last evening, drew out one of the largest assemblages of the people that has yet gathered within the walls of the Academy of Music. Even the topmost circle, which, from its height, seems ethereal, was well filled, and the lower circles and parquet were made one compact mass of humanity by the constant

vessels-two without decks-for a voyage across vessels—two without decks—for a voyage across the great unknown deep to seek an unknown land. How he persevered you all know. See him on the solitary sea that never before had been stirred by the keel of shirs—alone in hope—none but a mu-tinous crew about him. It was sublime, as he stood upon the topmost part of his bark, with a stout heart filled with a high purpose and strengtheed by unwavering faith, anxiousand strengthened by unwavering faith, anxious ly watching and piercing through the dim dis-tance to catch a gluppe of the shores of that and, unknown, but believed by him to exist. Watching, waiting, till that memorable night when he saw the torches of the natives gleam along the shores and fit from spot to spot, and then saw the completion of his own project and the fulfilment of his promise to his compathe fulfilment of his promise to his compa-nions, when on the next morning he set foot upon the shores of America, swept by pure and baimy breezes, where the soit climate, the bean-tiful lane, and the beautiful scenes, gave it the semblance of Paradise found. But inousands— ay, many thousands—have fulfilled their pur-poses have mide their discoveries, have given the world all their benedik—and yet have been bett world all their benefits—and yet have been left in the darkest obscurity by an unfriendly peo-ple. Curiosity is the vital element of prosperity and progress; without it there could be no ad-vancement in civilization, for everything that s performed for the revelation of hidden truths is prompted by it. Men must first feel an inte-rest in any project before they will consider it earnestly, and once interested, the faculties are set in motion, and the inquiries come fast, "Why this, and why that?" until the element of curiosity is fully engrossed in the subject; and it seeks to know, and it investigates and divulges new truchs and forms new combina-tions to satisfy the curious fancy, and finally brings out some grand truth and some grand discovery which may excite, nay, even revolutionize and reform the scientific world. Giance over the pages of past history; world. Giance over the pages of past history; note the men who have been the main pillars upon which have been reared the grand temple of civil zation; those men who have invented the curious combinations of mechanical forces that can cleave the waters, rush across the land. do all work better, finer, faster than human hands can do; who have chained the fiery element which can flash the words, and they are known throughout all the kingdoms; and you find them to be those who were incited to patient, arduous, continued labor by the one motive, in the first place, of curiosity. Wait, when first he saw the steam husing from the kettle's spout, and the lid tremble by the force of the ebullition within, was interested; it was something inusual; - "How came it?" There was the appearance of that desire to know, which grew stronger and stronger, until the hands produced the work of the brain, and the result achieved was one of the most glorious on record. Samuel Morse-who from 1835 to 1844 struggled hard and long, and inally completed the greatest of scientific discoveries, the power of the electric current and its application—waited nine long years, during which it would seem as if hope had almost died, for a recognition of his great achievement. The session of Congress was in its last night; the subject of the electric tale-graph was there to be decided. The hours were hurrying towards midnight; no steps were taken for the adoption of Mr. Morse's telegraph; and he left the House hopeless, discouraged. Years of toil, years of hard laborious thought, seemed all for naught. Not so! In the last hour of the session, on March 4, 1843, a bill was passed making an appropriation of \$30,000 for the building of a line between Baltimore and Washington. It was done-gloriously achieved -and the first message which flashed across the wires was, "What hath God wrought!" practicability and utility of the electric tele-graph was fully demonstrated; and now, by the perseverance of great men of great minds, the system of telegraphing has culminated in the Atlantic cable, which is an additional bond of unity between two great and friendly nations. All honor to Samuel Morse and noble Cyrus Field, who, though discouraged six times, still persevered, and finally completed the grand work of the Atlantic Telegraph. Curiosity, then, is the grand prompter to the gaining of all kinds of knowledge; it incites man to certain actions of the mind for the gathering

-one by one took their stations, and were well surveyed, to the immediate convalsion of cer-tain old, and immense delight of certain young gentlemen and ladies who made part of the audience.

The fund of anecdotes, from which the best were drawn to illustrate last night's lecture, seemed entirely incxhanstible. And through-out the discourse there was a strict attention paid to all that dropped from the speaker's lips. From the evidence afforded, every one was per-frcitly satisfied, and could feel that an even-ing spent within sight of thought-pictures, and within the hearing of eloquent delineation, was certainly one most profitably and pleasantly occupied

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER 229

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Meltoms, for hoys thear and Ladies Enclass, es ents. Double-width Cloth, all-wool, \$2. Spring Shawis, from auction, \$3. Double-width All wool Delalues, 69, worth 75 cents, Spring Balmorais, \$125. Table Libens, Napkins, Towels, etc. Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.

DOMESTICS I DOMESTICS !

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FARIES & WARNER,

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WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS

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Best makes Shirting Linens. Bleached Table Linens, 75, 90, \$1'1234, \$1'25, \$1'5 up ★250 per yard. Fower Loom Table Linens, 68, 75, 90, and \$1. Colored Table Linens, 87, 50, 85, and 75c. Napkins, Doylles, and Toweis.

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arrivals throughout the evening.

The subject of the evening's discourse was one well calculated to please, as in its varied phases it applied to all hearers to a greater or less degree; to some very forcibly, by the plainly apparent sensations in certain parts of the audience, "Curiosity" was the theme, and its manner of treatment by the distinguished orator-the eloquent apostrophes, the humorous anecdotes, the graphic life-sketches, and ludicrous delineations-was received with roars of applause and peals of laughter, which made the echoes of the Academy ring loud and long.

George W. Eddy, Esq., in a few pertinent remarks, introduced Mr. Gough to the audience, who, after quiet was restored, proceeded to deliver his lecture, of which we give but an abstract:-

Ladies and Gentlemen :- The subject, as announced, is "Curiosity." The definition of the term curiosity is the disposition to inquire, to investigate, and seek for knowledge. It is the desire to gratily the mind with new objects of interests and all their connecting circum-stances. It is inquisitiveness, the element of our nature first to be developed at the dawning of intellect; it is the innate desire to know. of intellect; it is the innuce desire to know. The child, as it first reaches out its tiny hand to touch an object, inquires, "What is it?" and in quick succession come the questions, "Why is it?" "Where has it come from?" "What is it made for?" And so it goes on making its inquiries and asking for information. An insatiable curiosity takes possession of the mind at the dawn of life, and that desire ever holds dominion over all, not only during the earliest periods of existence, but seemingly to Increase with years and hold greater sway. The feeling of the want of knowledge is the prompt-ing to inquiry. Sterne says: "Curiosity seems woven into the frame of every son and daughter of Adam," and it is of this curiosity that I in-tend to speak to-night, taking the term in its broadest meaning, and its highest, its noblest, its grandest significance. If it were not for this spirit of inquiry, if men were content without desire to investigate, the progress of the world would stand still and ambition would die. Bulwer says: "It is a glorious fever, this desire to know," and though there is, and ever should be, a cultivation of this element of our matures, to use it to our profit and eleva-tion, yet there is another extreme, and one much insulged in—that is] the debase-ment and abuse of this element to un-worthy ends. In great minds curiosity is the grand and only incentive to the discovery of important and useful inventions, which will aid vastly the progress of civilization and indi-vidual comfort. In minds somewhat inferior, it is wholly adopted to and taken up with mind-ing other people's business, and meddling with others' aflairs, and peddling gossip gratis. We owe all our sumulus to curiosity ! All we should be, a cultivation of this element of our

We owe all our stimulus to curiosity ! All we know of the natural world, its structure, its shining bright above us—studied by night with twinkling lights—the deep blue expanse by day, and the snowy, fleeting clouds which move across it—or of the wondrous earth beneath us—all our it—or of the wondrous earth beneath us—alt our knowledge of the arrangements of the universe, we have gained by inquiries incited by insa-tiable curiosity. We are born with this desire to know and investigate, and to satisfy this longing we will overcome all difficulties. Curiosity—subtle and unseen, raised by ru-mors of discoveries, increased by information gathered from ancient writers, and from long and earnest conversation with his brother mari-ners—inspired Columbus with the belief of the

clothes that others attained; we should make efforts to discover ourselves. We should not be content to receive and take upon ourselves what others have learned, but should endeavor to bring to light some hitherto unknown fact. saw a man in Scotland who, from the I once first of Genesis to the amen of the last chapter of Revelation, could repeat every word almost, and yet, if you should speak to him of some-thing not in the Bible, he would turn about and curse most biasphemously. Wisdom is know-ledge made our owu, and practically applied: knowledge and wisdom may have no comparative connection. Knowledge is the material with which wisdom builds her superstructure. Knowledge is proud that it knows so much; wisdom is humbled that it knows no more. But the curiosity of meddling, gossipping, inquiring, too-much-investigating-into-other-folks' business people is a source of wonder to some, astonishment to others, and annoyances or sources of pleasure. Many letters of an inquisitory nature have I received, and one, indeed, like this:-"I hope you will answer this letter in your own hand. as I wish to preserve it as a momentum." Another, which was the source of much mirth and laughter, ended—"I am sorry to trouble you with another letter; I hope you will not

information, obtaining facts, thoughts, and

ideas. But we should not always wear the

consider me a boar." consider me a *boar*." Some people seem to be afflicted with moral tetter, which keep them itching, constantly itching, to know what other people are doing. I heard of an old lady—one of those kind of persons (some men too) who always know, or want to know, all the personal matters about everybody else - who stationed herself at a everybody else — who stationed herseft at a window, and peering through the blinds, saw an individual ro into a neighbor's yard and ring the bell. Quick she screams out "Jim I James ! who is that ringing at No. 47 ?" "The fish man," says James. "Fish ! fish ! They had fish yes-terday. What do they want with fish to-day?" Old people (a portion of them), in common with the young have all their faculties and senses the young, have all their faculties and senses alive, to know what is going on.

Nothing can pass without their notice. There's no better example of this disposition than the interview of Mr. Pickwick with the waterman, as recorded in the evermemorable posthumous papers of the Pickwick Club:-

RARD

"How old is that horse, my friend ?" inquired the inquisitive Mr. Pickwick, "Forty-two."

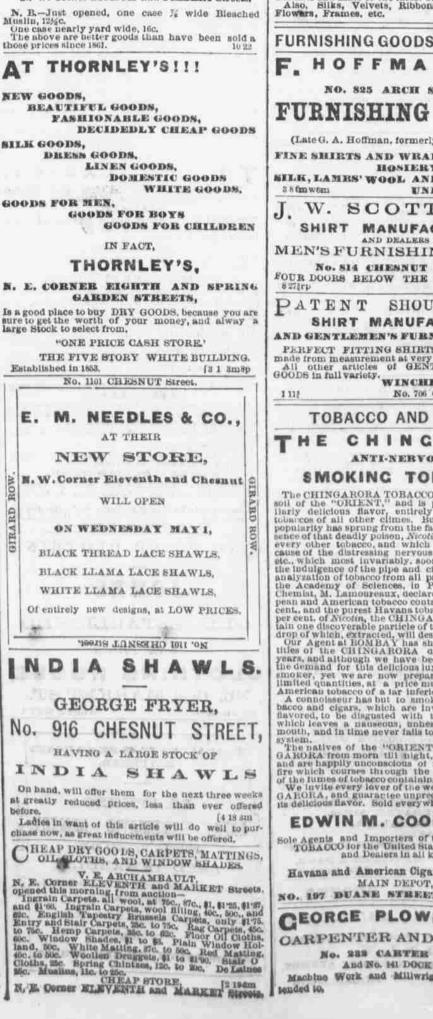
"And how long do you keep him out at a

"Two or three weeks." "Weeks!" said Mr. Pickwick, in astonishment, "He lives at Pentonwill when he's at 'ome, zur; but we seldom take him 'ome on account of his weakness.'

"On account of his weakness?" reiterated the perplexed Pickwick, "He always falls down when he's took out

" the cab; but when he's in it we bears him up werry tight and takes him in werry short, so as he cannot werry well fall down, and we've got a pair o' precious large wheels on; so yen he does move they run after him and he must go on-he can't help it." Every word of which the curious Mr. Pickwick entered in his book, for which he was requested the pleasure of being pummelled by the excited warerman, who considered him in the light of an information

by the excited waterinan, who considered him in the light of an informer. The lecturer, in his lengthy discourse, took in the whole range of the subject, dwelling for a greater portion of time upon the part of the subject which set forth the one great extreme-too much inquisitiveness wrongly applied. Scenes in life were depicted with such amusing veracity, that the audience was kept almost in a perpetual roar of laughter. Every phase of life had its picture, every disposition its counterto know many and grievous, could move him from his great object, no dangers could divert him from his great object. In six years from the tince when the desire for the tultiment of this pro-ject filled his soul, he started out with his three



Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Sliks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowmers, Frames, etc. 7182	FACT VIIIt is true that the Sheet-Irou or common Sale, as now made, under ordinary circumstances (and when not crushed by the fall of walls or timbers) usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is se- vere at has to be copied, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.
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(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,) FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS. HOSIERY AND GLOVES SHEK, LAMES' WOOL AND MERINO Stimwom UNDERCLOTHING. J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. No. SIA CHESNUT STREET. FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL, STITP PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURN.SHING STORE PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAMERS MAD GENTLEMEN'S FURN.SHING STORE PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAMERS MAD GENTLEMEN'S FURN.SHING STORE PERFECT OF GENTLEMEN'S DRAMES MUNCHESTER & CO., 101 NO. 706 CHESNUT Street.	 FACT VIIIIn answer to the story circulated by interested parties, that Lillie's Safe bad gone up, and the last two yeam could Lillie & Son half supply the demand tor S.fes, and were under the necessity of forming a large stock company, which is located in the least two yeam could Lillie & Son half supply the demand tor S.fes, and were under the necessity of forming a large stock company, which is located in the Delaware in Pennsylvania, near Easton, and is the largest Safe Works probably in existence, and will be able to supply all demands for Sales, Locks childed from Vaults, etc. In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of my partness and friends, and the public to the facts here presented, and to say that I am very thankful for partness and that A and Prepared to furnish Lill's BURGIAR AND FIRE AND BURGIAR PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, CHILLED IRON VAULTS and COMBINATION LOCKS, all at short notice, warranted to be the best and cheapest in a second-hand Fire Proofs, taken in exchange for the Supplar Proofs, of the best known makers all us good order, and offered at below usual and the puble to the Store the Store the Safe AND IRON COMPANY NO. 639 ARCH Street,
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No. 233 CARTEN ATREET, And No. MI DOCE Street Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly at- pended to,	Of all numbers and brances, Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Amendatorses, Drier Feitz, from one to seven fost wide; Familing, Beiting, Sail Twine, SC, JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., So 100 JONES Alley.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA Estate of THOMAS S. DARLING, deconsed. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN K. HAMLIN, Ad-ministrator of the estate of THOMAS S. DAR-LING, decensed, and to report distribution of the balance in the bands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his ap-pointment on MONDAY, May 12, A. D. 1867, at 11 o clock A. M. at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. WILLIAM D. BAKER, 53 fmwSt^a Auditor.

5 3 fmw5t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF PHILADELPHIA. September Term, 1864, No. 37. JANE INGERSOLL VS. JARED INGERSOLL. To Jared Ingersolt, Respondent:—Take notice of a rnie in the above case, this day granted, returnable Saturday, May 11, 1857, at 10 o'chi ck A. M. to show cases why a divorce a timeted madrimant should not be decreed. MURTON P. HENRY. Attorney for Libeilant. April 27, 1857.

4 80 tu6t# April 27, 1867 PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS, NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, MANUFACTURERS OF WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES. Blinds repaired: Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures: Plain Shades of all Kinds; Picture Tassels; Cords; Beil Pulls, etc. 415 mwr/mrn 1867 SPRING. 1867. WALL PAPERS. F. NEWLAND & SON, NO. 52 NORTH NINTH STREET, One door below Arch 3 22 fmw2m HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, PAINTINC. THOMAS A. FARY, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER. (Late Fahy & Bro.) No. 31 North THIRD Street, Above Market. OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop, City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post prompily attended to, 419 fmw FERTILIZERS. A MMONIATED PHOSPHATE, AN UNSURPANSED FERTILIZER For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pointoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Lan. This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salis. Price 640 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the

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