## EGO AND ECHO.

BY JOHN G. SAKE.

I asked of Echo lother day,
(Whose words are few and olten funny),
What, to a novice she could say
Of courtship, love, and matrimony?
Quoth Echo, plainly—"Matter-o-Money!"

Whom should I marry ?-should it be dashing damsel, gay and pert, A pattern of inconstancy; Or selfish, mercenary firt, Quoth Echo, sharply-"Nary filet!"

What, if weary of the strife
That long has lured the dear deceiver,
She promises to amond her life, And sin no more ; can I believe her ? Quota Echo, with decision-"Leave her!" But if some maiden with a heart,

On me should venture to bestow it, Pray, should I act the wiser part To take the treasure or forego it? Quoth Echo, very promptly-" do it!" But what if, seemingly afraid

To bind her fate in Hyme a's fetter, She yows she means to dee a maid, In answer to my loving letter? Quoth Echo, rather coolly-"Let he: !" What if, in spite of her disdain, I find my heart entwined about

With Cupid's dear delicious chain, So closely that I can't get out? Quoth Echo, laughingly-"Get out!" But if some maid with beauty blest, As pure and fair as Heaven can make her, Will share my labor and my rest Till envious Death shall overtake her?

### SHAKESPEARE'S SILENCE ABOUT TOBACCO.

Quoth Echo (sotto vocs)-"Take her!"

In "Notes and Queries," for January 6, there is a paper on "Shakespeare's Silence about Smoking," by Mr. Walter Thornbury, to which notice has been drawn by the Round Table, the Express, and, we believe, some other journals. The writer in "Notes and Querles" asks "How is it that our great dramatist never once makes even the slightest allusion to smoking? Who can suggest a reason?" He attempts to answer the query, and suggests two reasons:-Our great poet may have simed at a cer-

tain idealism, and have thought the new fashion too trivial and epnemeral to deserve notice. did he not eulogize Engabeth extravagantly in Henry III, and almost fulsomely in Midsummer Nights' Dream and 'James I,' in Macbeth!') he may have thought it unwise to praise a custom

detested by the King, etc."
For the first reason he has no ground, as, by his own showing, matters of vastly minor importance were not too trivial for Shakespeare's notice; and, in the second, Mr. Thornbury has been anticipated, in America, by Mr. John Savage, on a broader basis than mere obsequious ness to the king, however prudential that might

have been. In the Merchants' Magazine," for June and August, 1862, the leading place is gived to a continuous article, entitled "Tobacco: Historical, Statistical, Diplomatic, and Literary," written by Mr. Savage, in which the subject is reviewed in the various relations indicated by the title. In that article, Mr. Savage suggested that Shakespeare's silence on the subject of tobacco and smoking was strong evidence of the party spirit manuested for and against the use of to bacco; and above which his business foresight and equally-poised brain rose superior; in the same degree that Spenser, Johnson, and others, less well-balanced intellects, took sides on the

exciting question.
If Mr. Thornbury's remarks are worthy of notice on this side of the Atlantic, Mr. Savage's are especially in the same connection; as there a very remarkable coincidence of illustration between them. Having given Mr. Thornbury's suggested reasons for Shakspeare's silence, we give that portion of Mr. Savage's article touching on the subject:-

'Notwithstanding that the use of tobacco was fashionable with the wits and gallants, it was made the subject of satire by even those who were not averse to a quiet pipe and bottle of sack. That there were two parties to the tobacco question, even when Kaleigh and the court circle gave to smoking that character which, in historical chronicles, takes the place of popularity, is very evident from one especial That is, that Shakespeare does not mention tobacco, or smoking, in any way tending either to advocate or abuse the weed. speare was a famous man of business, had a dis creet, well-poised brain, which could devote itself to all things-give grace to the lowest, or honor to the highest walk. In our day he could suc-cessfully pursue any calling—from the monoto-nous routine of a city railroad conductor to the far-reaching emergencies of a cabinet minis-ter. Discretion he regarded as a solid basis for success. In business matters he clearly deeme. a decent respect for the opinion of mankind not the least important attraction to amuse those by whom he was to live. This teeling would make him not less a courtier to the sovereign people than to the people's sovereign. Though friendly with Raleigh, he had sufficient discretion to deny himself the exaltation of his friend's tobacco weakness, lest he might offend a rival party; and, per contra, declined to abuse tobacco, lest he might exalt the opponents of the new custom at the expense of his friend, with his usual business tact, he concluded to say nothing about it. 'Pipes' and 'smoke' are mentioned by Shakespeare; but the former are those through which the latter is drawn; nor the latter that which circled from human mouths, or snorted from human nostrils, though both may have suggested the metaphor of 'Romeo':-

"Love is a smoke, made with the fume of sichs; Being puff'd, a fire sparkling in lover's eyes "The greatest of Shakespeare's poetical and dramatic contemporaries, Spenser and Ben Jonson, were less discreet, and entered, in various degrees, into the feelings of the era on the mat-

ter. The former, whose turmoils with, show him to have been equally excitable as, the Irish, was a devoted friend of Raleigh, by whom he was visited at his Irish home of Kilcolman, and through whom he received the laureateship from Elizabeth. No wonder he could see a vir-tue in the American plant, and call it 'divine tobacco.' Jonson, notorious for his brawls, his passions, and emphatic nature, was not likely to be neutral. He has given us the temper of the times. After his fashion, "Captain Bobadil" thus enlarges on the great qualities of tobacco:-

"Sir, believe me upon my relation—for what I tell you the world shall not reprove. I have been in the Indies, where this herb grows— where neither myself, nor a dozen gentlemen more of my knowledge, have received the taste of any other nutriment in the world, for the space of one and twenty weeks, but the fume of this simple herb only. Therefore it cannot be but 'tis most divine. Further, take it in the true kind, so, it makes an antidote that, had you taken the most deadly poisonous plant in all Italy, it should expel it and clarify you with as ease as I speak, And for your green wound-your balsamum, and your St. John's wort, are all more gulleries and trash to it, espe cially your Trinidade. Your Nicotian is good too. I could say wast I know of it for the expulsion of rheums, raw humors, crudities, obstructions, with a thousand of this kind; but I profes myself no quack-salver; only thus much, by Hercules I do hold it, and will affirm it before any prince in Europe, to be the most sovereign and precious weed that ever the earth tendered

to the use of man.'
"This speech,' quoth 'Young Kno'well,' aside, 'would have done decently in a tobacco-trader's

"In the same play—Every Man in his Hu-mor"—first performed in 1598, the other side of the question comes from the mouth of 'Cob,' the water-bearer at whose house the boastful 'Boba-dil' resides, and who is thus described by his host, in contrast to 'Master Mathews,' who. his father, is 'a worshipful fishmonger, and so forth, does creep and wriggle in o acquaintance with all the gallants. 'Oh! my guest,' quoth 'Cob,' 'is a fine man! He does swear the legiblest of any man christened;

by Saint George-the body of me—as I am r gentleman and a soldier

—such dainty oath .! And, withal, he does
take this same filth ... roguest tobacco, the finest
and cleanliest! it sould do a man good to see
the fume come is rath our at's tonnels. Trying to the fume come to rth our at's tonnels. Trying to amaze the lead may of the suspicions 'Kitely.' 'Cob' tells the litter he saw no one to be kissed, unless they would have kissed the post in the middle of the warchouse; 'or there I left them all at their tobacco, with a plantic,' 'But the following more clearly shows the feeling that existed against tobacco among the class. At which 'Cold,' was a stage representa-

class of which 'Cots' was a stage representa-"By gad's me, I mar'l what pleasure or fellaty they have in the ing this roguish tobacco! It's rood for nothing but to choke a man and to fill him tall or at

he and embers. There were one house, last week, with more the bell went for yestaking of it, and to m, they say, will ne'er 'scape ternight; one of the and downward. It the stocks! an' there were no wiser men than it. I'd have it present whipping, man or wemen, that should but deal with a topacco pipe; why, it will stiffe them all in the a topacco pipe; why, it will still them all in the end, as many as use it; it's little better than rats-

bane or resaker.'
"It will be noted that Jonson puts the praise of tobacco into the mouths of the gallants, or would-be gallants, and its dispraise to the credit of the poorer classes, showing distinctly that, if there was a tashtorable party for, there was a popular party sgainst it. It is likely that the latter, as in such cases, were mainly antagonistic to that which they could not obtain—tobacco being an expensive indulgence. If Shakespeare did not wish to displease either party, it is ever more evident that Jonson desired to please both. We have said there was a remarkable coluct dence between Mr. Thornbury's article of January, 1860, and Mr. Savage's remarks of June 1862. Indeed, there is even a striking similarity not only in the general outline, but in the fill

The former shows, as does the latter, that the gallants and "lying adventurers, like 'Bobadil," boasted of the virtues of the weed, and also that the "shrewd water-carrier, 'Cob,' roguish tobacco. Mr. Savage says it is likely that the poorer clauses, the party represented by "Cob," were antagonistic to the fashionable party because they could not have similar enjoy-

ments; and Mr. Thornbury says:—
"The poor, on the other hand, not disinclined to be envious and detracting when judging rich men's actions, laugued," etc. Many of the same quotations are used by both though in a different manner, to the same end, as, for instance, Mr. Savage introduced a pa-sage

from a noted drama:-"In his Altermied, produced when King James had been some years on the throne, Ben Jonson suggests the arts and whole business o the tobacconists of the period, where "Face introduced "Able Drugget" to "Subtle" thus:-

"this is my friend Abel, an honest fellow; He lets me have good tobacco, and he does not Sophisticate it with sack-ees or oil, Nor washes it in muscatel and grains, Nor buries it in gravel, underground, Wrapped up in gravely leather, or — clouts, But keeps it in five bly pots that, opened. Smell like couse, we of roses, or French beans. He has his maple-block, his silver tongs. Winchester pipes, and fire of juniper."

Mr. Thornbury uses this passage without any allusion to Ben Jonson, or his play, as follows:—
"The tobacco merchant was an important person in the London of James the First's time— with his Winchester pipes, his maple cutting blocks, his juniper wood charcoal fires, and his silver tongs with which to hand the hot charcoal to his customers, although he was shrewdly suspected of adulterating the precious weed with sack-lees and oil. I was his custom to wash the tobacco in muscadel and grains, and to keep it moist by wrapping it in greased leather and

oiled rags, or by burying it in gravel."

Where did he get authority for oiled rags?
It would seem that Mr. Thornbury had read Mr. Savage's paper, and, in this instance, been led into error by an omission in the sixth line of the above quotation. Any one who reters to the first act of *The Alchymist*, will at once perceive the reason of Mr. Savage's omission, and be led to believe that Mr. Thornbury could not have described the tobacco merchant with Ben Jonson before him. His transformed description of the tobacconist's arts is similar to Jonson's, save in that especial particular omitted by Mr. Savage; and for which Mr. Thornbury substitutes "oiled rags," which are not alluded to by Jonson, and were

not used at all. This is outside of the Shakespearian bearings of the subject, but tends to prove that Mr. Thornbury, in reviving, this year, the query as o the great dramatist's silence on tobacco, the suggested reasons therefor, had Mr. Savege's remarks on that subject, published three and a half years previous, in his mind's eye .-New York Home Journal.

Vaults of the Bank of France. Of the vast additions to the buildings of the Bank of France now in progress, and which will afford considerable space to the administration and offices now crowded together, the cellars are the most important part, they being destined to receive, like the old ones, the metallic reserve of the establishment, amounting generally to several hundred millions of francs. The walls of these vaults are of stupendous thickness. On descending the first steps leading to their entrance the first obstacle we find is an irop door, locked with three leys, one of which is in the hands of the Governor of the Bank, the second is kept by the cashler, and the third by the censor, so that this door cannot be opened without the simultaneous consent of these three functionaries. We thus gain access to a first com-partment, containing the fends for current use. sate kept here is so curiously constructed that if you do not know the secret of its con-struction the slightest touch anywhere will set a oisy alarum agome, loud enough to startle all

the inmates of the establishment.

The next compartment is circular, and called Serre; it cannot be entered without the same ceremonial, and it is fitted up with fire-proof shelves. It contains all the important deeds, notes, and papers belonging to the Bank; also dedosits of private persons. Here the Duke of Brunswick used to leave his jewels, previous to going on a journey. Mademoiselle Mars used to nd her diamonds there; the lingol d'or was de posited in the same place, etc. After the Serre come the yaults, properly so called, the entrance to which is closed by an iron door secured by several combination locks; it turns on central pivots, like Italian doors. It gives access to a well-hole, containing a winding staircase, admitting but one person at a time, and leading to subterranean gulleries 420 metres in length These are filled with iron casks containing lu-gots and coin, and labelled according to their contents. By way of additional security, the well-hole might be alled up with clay and the vaults with water at a minute's notice, if the safety of the treasure were menaced in the slightest degree. - Guilgnani's Messenger.

General Frim Heard From. General Prim, some time leader of a little remained quiet since his troops left him. He has just issued a new pro-clamation, dated as his retreat in Portugal, in which he explains the causes of his failure. n several regiments of the says he counted only two came; he waited for muchs of Madrid, but no sup-en ne did the best he could Spanish army, but ports arrived; the with the limited force at his command, and, being unable to do anything, withdrew into Portugal. But he does not yet give up, for he

"Because I have entered Portugal have I ter-Do I acknowledge myself thousand times, No! The minated my work vanquished : nich oblige me to stop will material obstacl forces of the revolution resoon disappear. a change is just as indispenmain the same, rage, Spaniards! The day of treaching. We have on our right, We have commenced sable us ever. side strength and r nation and by the nation, Our adversaries cannot which cannot they only hope in our victory will lead to our rogress, and the national count on themsel weakness. A single triumph. Leberty

foot of Phyraoh-the | A New Island-Remarkable Phenomena-

A Volcanie Upheaval. A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Athens, Greece, announces that a new island began to ruse above the level of the sea in the Bay of Thera (Santorin), in the Grecian Archipelaso, on the 4th of February, and in five days it attained the height of from one hundred and thirty seet to one hundred and fifty feet, with a length of upwards or three hundred and any feet and a breadth of one hundred feet. It continues to increase, and consists of a rusty black metallic lava, very heavy, and resembling half-smelted scoria which has boiled up from a ornace. It contains many small whitish semi transparent particles disseminated through the

mass like quartz or feldspar.

The eroption began on the 31st of January.

A noise like volleys of artillery was heard,
but without any earthquake. On the fellowing
day flames issued from the sea, in a part of the ony called Vulkanos, where the water is always discolored and impregnated with sulphur from alundant springs at the bottom. The flames rose at intervals to the height of officen feet, and were seen at times to issue from the southwestern part of Nea Kaimene. That Island was soon rent by a deep flesure, and the southern part sank considerably.

On the 4th of February the cruptions became more violent and the sea more disturbed. Gas forced itself up from the depths with terrific noise, resembling the bursting of a steam boiler; flames arose at intervals, and wnite smoke rising steadily, formed an immense column, crowned with a curled capital of dark heavy clouds. The new island was visible next morning, increasing sensibly to the eye as it rose nt of the sea at no great distance to the south ot Nea Kaimene.

The new island has been visited by Dr. Dekigalla, a man of science and an able observer, who will record accurately all the phenomena of the eruption as it proceeds. The heat of the sea rose from 62 Fahrenheit to 122 as near the vicinity of volcanic action as it was safe to approach. The bottom of the sea all round Nea Kaimene appears to have risen greatly. In one place, where the depth is marked on the Admi-ralty chart one hundred fathoms, it was found to be only thirty, and at another where it was seventeen it is now only three fathoms. The new island, as it increases, will probably form a junction with Nea Kaimene. It grows, as it were, out of the sea, the mass below pushing upwards that which is already above water, The lower part is hot, its fiscures, where they are deep, being 170 Fahrenheit, and the upper part, after four days' exposure, was found to be

At present the centre of the volcanic force lies evidently far below the bottom of the sea, and only gases and smoke work their way through the incumbent earth to the water, and escape in noise, flames, and smoke to the surface. But should a fissure at the bottom of the sea allow the water to penetrate to the fires that throw up the melted metal of the new island to the surface, an eruption may take place of a kind similar to that which destroyed Pompeti, but far more terrible.

The cruption that formed the present island of Nea Kaimene began in the year 1707, and the volcanic action continued, without doing any serious injury to the inhabitants of Thera, until 1713. It is possible the present cruption may continue as long, and be as mild in its operation. But as late as 1650 a terrible cruption laid waste great part of the island, and raised an island on its northeastern coast, which seen sank again into the sea, leaving a shoal.

The island of Old Kamene made its first ap-pearance in the year 198 before the Christian era. its size was increased by several eruptions mentioned in history. The last addition it received was in 1457. The Small Kaimene, which is nearest to Thera, was thrown up in 1573. All the eruptions in the bays have been attended with similar phenomena.

The British naval commander at Malta has sent two ships to the scene of these phenomena. A letter dated February 7, containing the latest news, says:-

'The same smoke and fire in the evening as yesterday, and the hillock continues its opera-tions. The sea, too, boils beyond the cove more than yesterday. The hillock, or land, will probably by to-morrow increase as far as the en trance to the cove, and be joined by its sides."

The Next Cotton Crop.

In the March number of De Bow's Review the editor, who has just completed a tour through the Cotton States, estimates the next cotton crop at not more than one million five hundred thousand bales. He adds:—"These figures are not likely to be increased by anything that it is now to happen, and may be greatly reduced by the ignorance, neglect, or desertion of the laboring forces, which, judging from the experience of all other countries, is more likely to occur than not, and to reduce the crop to one million or one million two hundred thousand bales. No account is taken in the calculation of the application of white labor to cotton, beyond what was applied to it before the war. The extensive mortality of the war has made white labor at the South very scarce, and so far it is absorbed in the necessary pursuits of the mechanic arts and trade, which have been furnishing most lucrative employment. The wear and tear and rightful destruction caused by the war opened other channels of employment besides agricult ture. The increase of white labor at the South, so far as the next crop is concerned, from immi-gration, is too triding to be taken into account. The aggregate number of laborers introduced i insignificant, and so far is largely absorbed in the cities."

-Mrs. Bigelow, wife of the American Minister in Paris, is seriously ill. The French papers describe the modest menage of the republican representative with much admiration for its Spartan simplicity. One journal found Mr. Blgelow cooking his own ham and eggs, without any attendant to wait on him, and appears to think that these domestic incidents are fit subects of public curiosity.

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### LEGAL NOTICES.

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Estaic of JOHN WILSON MOORE, M. D. deceased.
The Audi or appointed by the Court to audit, settle,
and adjust the account of RACHEL WILSON MOORE,
WILSON MOORE JENKINS and JACOB M. ELLIS,
Executors of JOHN WILSON MOOBE. M. D., deceased,
and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of
the accountent, will meet the parties interested for the
purposes of his appointment, on TUENDAY, the 30th
day of March. A. D. 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his
office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

3 5 mw5t\*

Auditor. 3 9 fmw5t\*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY

AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM DENNEY, deceased,
The Auditor appointed by the Court to andit, settle,
and adjust the account of JOHN MCARTHUR, Jr., sole
be xecutor of the last will and testament of WILLIAM DENNEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant,
will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his
appointment, on MONDAY, March 12, 1866, at 4 o'clock
P. M., at the office of George Junkin, Esq., S. E., corner
of SIXTH and WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadel
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Auditor

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL REMOVAL! REMOVAL!! OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

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\$2,506,851'96. 

 Capital
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In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from less of damage by FIRE on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise furniture, etc., for imited periods, and permanently on buildings, or deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIX1Y YE. RS. during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid,

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This Company, navoraby known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanenty or for a limited time. Also on Furnitare, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms. Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enabled them to offer to the insured an undoubted security; the case of loss.

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