THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH—PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1867.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

PROMETHEUS IN ATLANTIS. A Prophecy of the Extinction of the Christian Civilization, New York: G. W. Carleton, Philadelphia Agents: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

As Milton was continually subject to loss of sight until his disease culminated in total blindness, and as Dean Swift was ever conscious of his approaching insanity, so also must the author of "Prometheus in Atlantis" have been subject to chronic ill-temper from his youth up. The work before us is either the production of a madman or a pedantic misanthrope. We are rather inclined to think that it comes from the pen of the latter. It is one long tale of venom and bile, of meanings and misgivings. It is sour from the preface to the finis, and is thoroughly disagreeable. It attacks everything on the earth. It makes a wanton and uncalled-for assault on all the human race. It sneers at the manners, customs, rites, and governments of the day, and foams in frenzy over the morals of this age. In every respect it is a peculiar, an extraordinary work, and of its merits we can form no opinion, because it frequently happens that we cannot detect the idea at which the author is aiming. We can arrive at but once certain conclusion, and that is, that everything now existing is a fearful sin, and that the end of Christian civilization is certainly approaching, if anything the author says be true. It may be that we are obtuse in not at once catching the point of some of the sentences; so we will quote a few paragraphs at random. Speaking of the "relations of democracy to literature," the author Bays:--

"The first theology of modern times, in its initial homogeneousness, was the inevitable polytheism of an idealizing barbarism engrated on monotheism, with the addition of an ele-ment which, combining with a profound pathology of human nature, a dark and erroneous etiology, rendered man's very knowledge of himself a curse to him and an aid to his enemies. So that when, at length, the intellect began to scorn the fables of that faith whose only claim to the name Catholic consisted in only chain to the hand cathodic consistent in its homogeneousness, and to chafe at its misera-ble thraidom, and to yearn for a pure and lofty spiritual faith, the only possible method of emancipating it and giving it the evangel for which it hungered, was through a system which lopped off poetry and the arts at a single blow." blow.

Again, treating of the evils which led to the "Crisis in 1860," and which will destroy all

our civilization, he says :---

"The one great lack at this time, and it would prove fatal, was of a proper organization of the terms of the absolute, and a consequent normal life of the minor one. Unristian society had reached terms which it was incapable of managing, and the movement of the race, without a curb and wildly careering under the heal of aging, and the movement of the race, without a curb and wildly careering under the heel of fanaticism, was rushing to the guif of ruin. The world was dying for the want of an orga-nism capable of continuous and endless appropriation and conversion; understanding broad enough to grasp all the facts of nature; stalwart enough to assume, spirit strong enough to construct such an organism. The ancient civilization perished in evolving man out of the homogeneous and ascertaining him as a definite fact, the antithesis of a definite Infis nite; the modern civilization was perishing in evolving the absolute in man."

The question, "What is Life," so often asked, is at length satisfactorily answered:-

"Life is not, as has been hastily alleged, en-tirely a matter of the relative. In it the rela-tive is appropriated and assimilated, while the absolute is transformed. Considered merely as a process, life is a conversion of physical forces by means of an organism. Through its func-

Its merits are the same as those of the first | Harold" are frequently used as motioes. The edition, there being little or no revision or addition. It is useful, so far as aiding a man in daily business is concerned, but when it claims to take the place of an attorney, it deceives those who put their trust in it. It is extremely convenient as a book of reference, and can be used with advantage in many cases which, from their insignificance, do not warrant the employment of counsel.

How to MARE MONEY AND How to KEEP IT. By Thomas A. Davies. G. W. Carleton: New York. Philadelphia Agents: T. B. Peterson Brothers.

Good practical advice is contained in the book before us. It is too much inclined to deal in the abstract, and to spread out details to an unnecessary length, but yet it is full of sage counsel, which all young men would do well to follow. It inculcates politeness, energy, and industry, and points out the benefits arising from a special act of courtesy. If it does not locate an Eldorado, it teaches principles which, if properly followed and well heeded, will as surely procure wealth as the possession of a silver mine. It is in every respect a book well worth reading, and is issued in neat and cheap style by Mr. Carleton. It is practical in many of its chapters, while it is always right in its principles and morals.

HOMESPUN; OR, TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO. By Thomas Lackland, New York: Hurd & Houghton, Philadelphia Agent: G. W. Pitcher, No, 808 Chesnut street.

Mr. Laclkand is a thorough lover of the country, of country residents, of country customs, of all that pertains to the rural life of our farmers. He is an enthusiast, and is so brimful of love for all that appertains to the simple life of the agriculturalist, that we also are imbued with his excitement; and

despite our knowledge of the dullness and drudgery of farm life, we find ourselves admiring and envying this rustic mode of living. He gives us a series of sketchy essays, all of which are pleasantly written, every one of which is readable, and all abound with evident and honest belief in what he writes. "Homespun" is thoroughly pleasant reading. In it we find no jarring figures of rhetoric. The author has a plain tale to tell, and does not introduce figures fit for an Arabian fable to illustrate his homely narrative. The book treats of peace, contentment, and plenty, and positively makes us sigh for the country, while we shudder when we think of an experience in the monotonous routine of the farmer's daily toil.

-The following original letter, written by the founder of the Napoleonic dynasty to Talma, long before he was Napoleon the First. is published in a London journal:--"Mon cher Talma-I have fought like a lion for the Republic. But, my good friend Talma, as my reward I am left to die with hunger. I am at the end of all my resources. That miserable fellow Aubry (then Minister of War) leaves me in the mire when he might do something for me. I feel that I have the power of doing more than Generals Santerre and Rossignot, and yet they cannot find a corner for me in La Vendée or elsewhere, to give me employment.

You are happy; your reputation depends upon yourself alone. Two hoars passed on the boards bring you before the public, whence all glory emanates. But for us soldiers, we are forced to pay dearly for fame upon an extensive stage, and, after all, we are not allowed to attain it. Therefore do not regret the path you have chosen. Remain upon your theatre. Who knows if I shall ever appear again upon mine ? I have seen Mauvel (a distinguished comedian)—he is a true friend. Barras, President of the Directory, makes fine promises; but will he keep them ? I doubt it, In the meantime I am reduced to my last sous. Have you a few crowns to spare me ? I will not refuse them, and promise to repay you out of the first kingdom I win by my sword. How happy were the heroes of Ariosto; they had not to depend upon a Minister of War. BONAPARTE." "Adieu. Yours,

first conspicuous work of Alfred Tennyson was his Cambridge prize poem, "Timbuctoo" (1829), which was very eulogistically noticed in the Athenarum of July 22 of that year, and which was certainly distinguished by some noble passages. In 1830 ap-peared "Poems, chiefly Lyrical, by Alfred Tennyson." This was the volume which contained "Mariana in the Moated Grange." It was well received upon the whole; The Westminster Review (in an article, it is thought, by Mr. John Stuart Mill) hailing it as a work of great promise; Leigh Hunt in The Tattler, contrasting the two brothers ers in a series of articles, and concluding by giving the palm to Alfred; and Professor Wilson, in *Blackwood's Magazine*, "mingling praise and blame," as Tennyson afterwards told us in some very stinging verses. After the appearance of the volume of 1833, Coleridge said of Tennyson that some of his poems showed "a good deal of beauty," but he added that he had "begun to write verses without very well understanding what metre is." And "prescribed" to him to write for two or three years ''in none but one or two well-known and strictly-defined metres, such as the heroid couplet, the octava stanza, or the octosyllabic measure," as a corrective to the looseness of his new metres, some of which Coleridge said he could scarcely scan. Wordsworth, in 1845, spoke of Tennyson as "decidedly the first of our living poets," though it seems that he had originally, unlike Leigh Hunt, re garded Charles as the better poet.

A LITERARY QUARREL.

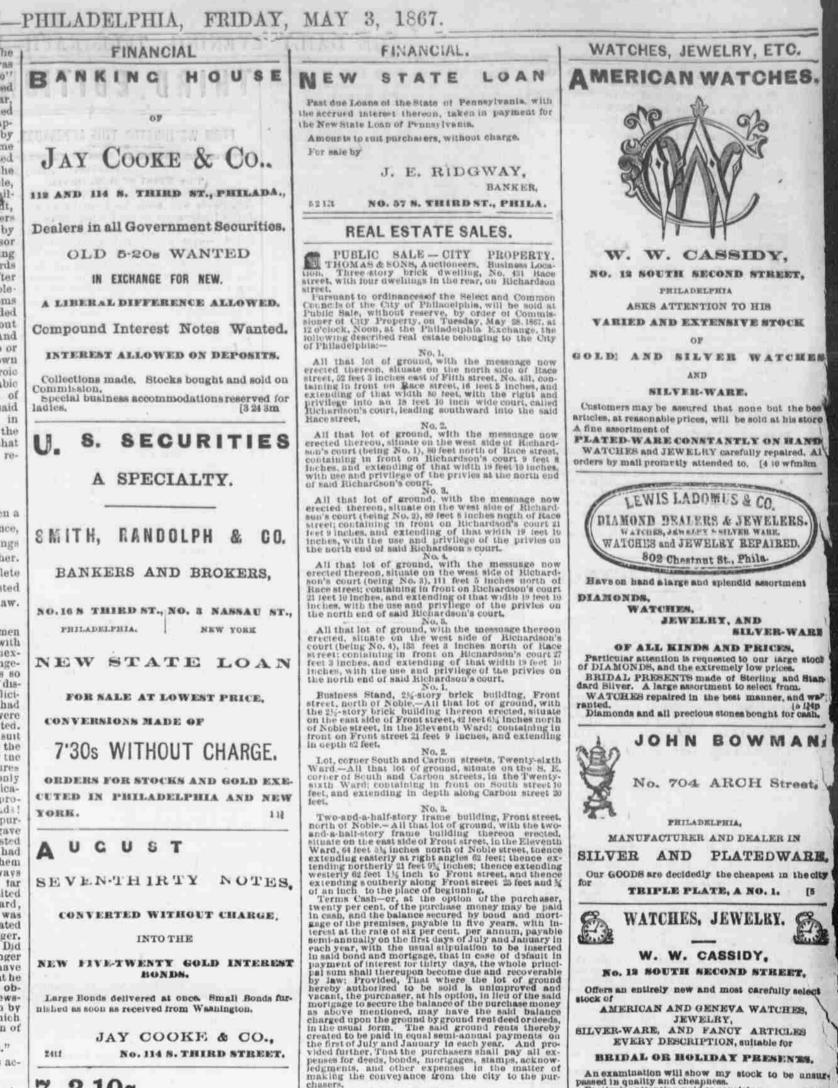
The widow of Heinrich Heine has written a sharp letter to a newspaper editor in France. who advised her to suspend legal proceedings against Michel Levy, the Paris publisher. Levy announced for publication the complete correspondence of Heine; the widow protested in vain, and then invoked the aid of the law. She writes :---"I have often heard it said that literary men

are more children in business, compared with publishers. I am a woman; judge of my nexperience when I entered into business arrange-ments with M. Michel Levy. But he was so kiad, so obliging, I could not have thought of distrusting him. One day, touched by his solici-tude, I told him some foreign publisher had issued letters from my husband which were styled private, but which really were fabricated. was distressed by it, but how could I bring suit In Germany? M Levy replied, 'Procure me the volumes and I will sue the publisher, laying the damages at \$20,000.' I mention these figures for the sake of accuracy. I desired only one thing, namely, to prevent that publica-tion, and I was so fortunate as to meet a pro-tector who would see that I obtained my ends! I investigated the matter, and was led to purchase seven volumes in German, which I gav to him. Months, years passed away. I requested M. Michel Levy to return me the volumes I had confided to him, as he had made no use of them in the defense of my rights; but he was always so busy, and those German books were so far away under piles of books, that I waited patiently, and was still waiting, when I heard, in a very indirect way, M. Michel Levy was about to publish the fabricated and translated letters which at one time had excited his anger.

"This is the reason I have brought suit. Did you know these facts, str? You will no longer have a right to laugh at me. You, in turn, have played M. Michel Levy's game. You thought he told you about a carious lawsuit, while his object was to get ten lines from you in your news-paper, knowing perfectly well that, written by you, they would be a recommendation which would enable him to sell, before the decision of

the courts, a great many volumes. "I remain, WIDOW HENRI BEINE." "I remain, To this letter Levy replies, declaring its accusations unfounded, and adding:-

"I content myselt by saying, in order to justify myself, that the first article of the con-tract I made with M'me Heine, on the 28th of



tion of conversion, the character of the organ all the time becoming a larger and better instrument of conversion. Civilization is a corol lary of the conversion of physical into spiritual forces. In relation to civilization itself, conmodel as a distinct movement, the primum mobile is spiritual, and the material and intel lectual movement proceeds from a propulsion received from it; but the conquests of this material and intellectual movement are them-selves, in turn, converted into spiritual forces, whence a new movement begins."

. The subject of "Marriage" also attracts the attention of the sage, and he develops his wiews on the subject pretty freely. After denouncing all our systems of marriage as hal animal, he promulgates his own views, which are:--

"There is just one reason that justifies mar-"There is just one reason that justilies mar-rage; it is iervent and devoted love. There is just one reason that justifies divorce; it is the decay of such love in both hearts. All laws which compet the union after love has dewhich compet the union after love has de-parted are immoral. Every union not sanc-tioned and demanded by love is adulterous, and patchwork legislation cannot make it otherwise. The proper duration of the relation is not so long as the parties shall live, but so long as they shall love, and this should be longer than life. Neither infidelity nor death dissolves the tielf love survives. Make as many mere police-regulations authorizing separation as the weakness and wickedness of human na-ture may render judiclous; but to declare the tie forever ended, is something which man has no right to do till God has already done it, and this He does only by the decay of the love which authorized the marriage."

We have quoted enough to show that the work is peculiar. But we hesitate to denounce it, lest the closing passage of the work should

apply to us:-

"Then, beflattered, befooled, and dying land, take this book, written on the brink of the grave and in such leisure as could be wrung in shreds out of the iron teeth of penury, and do what you will with it. That you will manifest what yon will with it. That you will manifest towards it some one or other utterly contempti-ble spirit, the selection being determined by the caprice of the moment, is not doubtful. Nor do I care personelly how you treat it. That is your concern, not mine. Howi at it. If you choose, till you are called to how! In your own perdition; grin at it till the burning tongs of hell shall pull your foolish faces straight; laugh at it till the jeers of demons in the pit to which you can be laughed at too. If it is to be a ques-tion between me and the 'statesmen,' and 'thinkers,' and other commonplace fools of the age, which is insance—then know, that I "thinkers," and other commonplace fools of the age, which is insane-then know, that I would rather be God's feeblest fool than the mightlest of your vulgar demigods, base age; and for the grave where I soon shall sleep I ask no prouder or holier epitaph than this:--"Here lies one who, with a higher truth, pro-moted the extinction of the Christian civiliza-tion.""

In fact, the old gentleman-for we suppose he is old-has worked himself up into a state of such intense frenzy that we do not see how he can get rid of this hateful, besotted age unless he welcomes death. We would suggest to him lines ascribed to another octogenarian who was placed in a critical positions-

"There was an old man who said how Shall I flee from this terrible cow?" I will sit on the stile, and continue to smile, Which may soften the heart of this cow."

WELLS' EVERY MAN HIS OWN LAWYER, By W. Hitchcock, George W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street.

Another edition of the "People's Law Book" comes to us, with the addition of the General Bankrupt law and a digest of Reconstruction.

-Charles Warren Stoddard, at San Fransisco, has a volume of verses passing through the press. Here is a sample of them:-

AT ANCHOR.

A sailer by the green home-shore, While seas are ebbing from his view, Doth all his early joys renew: He sings the songs he sang of yore;

He spies his little cot: he smiles

With a full joy ne'er felt before-He holds that one bare prospect more Than all the Summer of the isles.

The quiet home is his; the trees Sprang from the seeds his grandstres laid Among the mould; within the glade, The myrtles rustle in the breeze.

Above a treasured little grave, His early lost, his first deep woe! Not any land that he may know Beyond the purple of the wave

Hath such a jewel in its breast, He loves each rock, and stream, and dell; "Tis only here he cares to dwell.

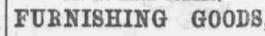
'Tis ever here he longs to rest. This is his home of joy and ease:

And better is the myrtle tomb Than all the heavy dusks that gloom The greves of spice beyond the seas.

-A work recently published in London, entitled "Tennysoniana," gives some curious particulars in regard to the early literary career of the celebrated English poet. It seems that the first poetical work of Alfred Tennyson appeared about forty years ago. It was printed and published at Louth, in Lincoln shire (Tennyson's native county), and was entitled "Poems by Two Brothers." The "two brothers" were Alfred and Charles Tennyson, though their names did not appear on the title-page. Alfred was at that time in the eighteenth year of his age; and he and his brother, with becoming modesty, adopted as their motto the following words from Martial: "Hae nos novimus esse nihil" (We know his to be nothing). Some of the titles suggest the old postical commonplaces of young be-ginners: "Lines to Memory," "The Exile's Harp, Harp," "Remorse," "We meet no more," "To Fancy," "Midnight," "Friendship," "On Sublimity," "Time, an Ode," etc. Others have an odd tone of something formal and oldfashioned; as "Lines to One who Entertained a Light Opinion of an Eminent Character, "On the Death of my Grandmother," "On being asked for a Simile to Illustrate the Advantage of keeping the Passions subservient to Reason," "Short Eulogium on Homer," etc. Others, again, betray that the brothers shared in the then prevalent excitement in favor of the Hellenes; for we had poems called "Greece," and "Exhortation to the Greeks." Byron seems to have had a powerful influence on the minds of the youthful poets: one o their pleces is called "On the Death of Lord Byron," and lines from the author of "Childe

January, 1865, runs:-M'me Henri Heme sells and cedes to MM, Michel Levy Freres-1st, The full and entire property of all the published and hereafter to be published works of Henri Heine. 2d. The exclusive right of translation into French of all the works of Henri Heine pub-lished in German. 3d, The right of translation into French of all the posthumous and unpub-lished works of Henri Heine which may be published.' By virtue of tights conceded me in so explicit a manner by this article, I have translated 'Henri Heine's Correspondence,' which forms the ninetcenth, twentieth, and twentyfirst volumes of the original edition of the 'Complete Works of Henry Heine,' published at Hamburg, by MM. Hoffman & Campe, the pub lishers by contract, in the same manner as ! am, of M'me Heme, and the German publishers of her husband above forty years, as I have been his French publisher these last fourteen years. This origin of my translation is a material facwhich is easy to be ascertained, and which M'm Hene, or rather her advisers, have not taken the trouble to examine, but which cannot escape the attention of a court of justice. MM. Binger Brothers, of Amsterdam, have published an unauthorized edition of some of Henr Heine's works. This is the edition which M'me Heine complained to me about two or three years ago, and of which she gave me a copy evidence, in case I thought proper to bring suit against the publishers. 'But I borrowed absolutely nothing from this edition. 1 have never translated one single line from it.

, which I should have demonstrated to M'me Heine, if before sending me process she had been good enough to call on me about the bushness, as my good relations with her, per-haps, should have prompted her to do. I still hope that, convinced of my good faith, after seeing these palpable proofs of it, M'me Heine will dismiss the suit which blundering advisers have made her bring so thoughtlessly against me. I remain, etc., MICHEL LEVY." M. Levy makes a good case, unless Madame Heine can bring rebutting testimony. FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C. F. HOFFMANN, JR.. NO. 525 ARCH STREET,



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