NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Hurd & Houghton, New York, have published a new dramatic poem by J. C. Heywood, called "Salome." Although forming, a distinct poem in itself, "Salome" is a continuation of Heywood's "Herodias" and "Antonia," the three poems forming a connected history of the daughter of Herodias. The author has taken his ground as a dramatic poet, and has rapidly won a reputation as a classical writer which is well sustained in his new poem. The plot of "Salome" is cast at the siege of Jerusalem, a slight anachronism, by the way, in regard to Salome herself, who must have been well advanced in years in 70 A.D., when she is still described as an attractive maiden. The scenes lie within and without the walls of the doomed city. The sufferings of the besieged Jews, and their persecutions of the little band of Christian men and women who lie concealed in secret hiding-places, and the dissensions among the followers of John and Simon, the machinations of Kalilphilus, the Wandering Jew, the interviews between Titus and Josephus, the portents preceding the fall of the city and its final capture by the victorious Romans, led by the desperate Marah, a Jewish woman who has slain her own child to escape starvation, are all worked in by Mr. Heywood with a masterful hand. There are, here and there, weak points, as when Kalilphilus, after passing from one continent to another, on the bottom of the ocean, which is a hyper-extravagance, even for the Wandering Jew, but such defects are few and far between. In many places the poem rises to real grandeur. The scene in which Josephus, standing at night upon an overlooking mountain, hears Vengeance calling upon Discord, War, Famine, Pestilence, and Desolation, each to empty their vials upon the fated city, is very fine. The interview between Salome and her Roman lover, Bessus, a prisoner within the city, is very beautiful. The dramatic effect of the poem gains great force from the introduction of the various classical choruses, by the priests, the Roman soldiers, and the Christians. This is admirably done in many parts of the poem, one of the most striking examples being in the death-scene of Bernice.

Without copying any of the numerous passages which are especially worthy of note, we congratulate the author upon his fresh evidence of his high rank as a dramatic writer. The three consecutive poems which he has produced are all highly indicative of culture, taste and poetic talent, and as Mr. Heywood is yet a young man, there is much to be hoped for in the future from his pen, which has already done so well. "Salome" is for sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

By a singular coincidence, Lessing's great dramatic poem of "Nathan the Wise" has been published by Leypoldt & Holt, New York, contemporaneously with "Salome," both poems deriving their inspiration from the ancient walls of Jerusalem. "Nathan the Wise" is one of the finest productions of the author, Gotthold Lessing, who has often been styled the Luther of German literature, dramas and art. "Nathan der Weise" was written in 1779. Its principal character, Saladin, a captive Templar, and the Jew Nathan are used to inculcate those common lessons of tolerance, charity and morality which the author held to be the tests of all true religion. Lessing is to little known in this country, that Leypoldt & Holt have done a real service in publishing this admirable translation. It is prefaced by a very interesting biographical sketch of the author, and supplemented by a well-digested criticism upon the principal characters of the poem. It is for sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Further Particulars Concerning the Eruptions.

[Naples (Jan. 30) Correspondence of the London Times.]

Vesuvius has been unusually active, and would the health of a royal patient. Bulletins are issued daily by Prof. Palmieri, by the Police, and others, and these are reported eagerly by the journals. I propose, therefore, to give you a general statement of what the mountain has been about since my last continuous report, which was published in the *Times* of January 2. About the end of last month a number of rivulets went down from out of the cone, which, interlining the snow, presented a most remarkable appearance. At the same time dense masses of white smoke ascended from the smaller cone, giving notice of the activity that presently followed. The surface Signor Silvestri, already well-known to science by his observations on Etna, had taken up his residence in the Observatory, and, together with Palmieri, recorded the various movements of the lava, the emissions, and the overcharging phases of the eruption. As has always been the case, every fresh discharge of lava was followed by the hollow sounds in the crater, and by disturbances in the apparatus of the Observatory.

Up to this time the streams have been flowing over ground broken up by former eruptions, thus finding frequent interruptions to their course, sometimes being compelled to deviate and make a circuit, at others pausing and rising until they surmounted the black, rugged mass before them. The direction taken by the great proportion of the lava at that time was Ottajano, where it had arrived at the point called the Cognoli di Ottajano, on the bed, in fact, which was formed in 1850. We were told, it was said, to Resina and Torre del Greco if the lava flowed in the direction of those cities. As if the apprehensions of the prophets had invited it to do so, about the 6th and 7th of the month it assumed yet greater proportions. More like a torrent than a stream of fire it burst out from the principal cone, overwhelmed the second cone, and rushed down over the western side of the mountain on the side of the era formed by the eruptions of 1858, 1859, 1860. Just above the Piano delle Ginestre it divided into two branches, one turning toward the north, in the direction of Resina, passing within a quarter of an hour's walk from the observatory; the other southward, in the direction of the Torre del Greco. According to certain predictions, disorder, loss of life, and great danger, but sufficient account had not been taken of the great velocity of the course of the lava. Had it been continuous the danger would have been great, but there are always short periods of repose, and cessation from mountain slope now and then to recover its breath, and during these intervals the lava hardens on the surface, and a new stream has to begin its labors. Underneath this blackened surface, however, there is a burning, red-hot mass, and woe to the rash pedestrian who attempts to cross it. In this state the mountain continued for a week, presenting the most brilliant sight it has yet exhibited. The two branches formed nuclei of an ellipse running down till they covered, great, at times overflowing and not less beautiful of the intervening space. The lava, relaxing in its speed, at last became quite black, coarse, the surface broken, the mountain was cobbed it seemed as if gone. For two days the end will brilliant toward Resina, and in the close which is used of the Cognoli di Ottajano, and subsequently by a well-digested criticism upon the principal characters of the poem. It is for sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

continued at this rate it would long since have been in the streets of Resina, but owing to the cones already described such disaster occurred. At all which was for some time in great danger, the Hermitage, which was advancing rapidly, the temporary pause of the two streams, and a slight change in the direction of one of them, however, allowed the occupants of the house to escape with trifling loss. It is calculated that at this time the depth of this body of burning matter was from 6 to 7 metres, 20 inches and 37-100ths being equal to a metre. Frequent shocks of earthquake were felt in Naples during this interval, and on the 11th, at mid-day, one was perceived very sensibly. For the last three or four days, though the instruments in the Observatory have been as active as ever, the lava has advanced with less rapidity, not more than 300 or 400 metres a day in the direction of Torre del Greco, which may now be considered safe, as it would take a month at the same rate to advance as far as the town. The measurement of the depth on the Piano delle Ginestre, which was taken on the night of the 12th, was eight metres. According to last night's report, the quantity of lava ejected was much diminished, and the Scimmonte was less active, but these facts are not to be regarded as indications of the approaching cessation of the eruption. On the contrary, such intervals of repose we have had continually, and the probabilities are that a more violent outburst will follow. Of late the road to the Observatory has been deserted by visitors, who take that rather which lies between Resina and the Favorita. Thousands go on foot, but it is a fatiguing and wearisome road, over huge masses of lava, and many are the tumbles and tattered dresses which are the consequence. Perhaps at the present moment the best point of observation is the church of Pugliano, which may be reached without difficulty and without much fatigue. Who, however, thinks of either in the face of the most glorious spectacle? On one night this week, together with the crowds from the foot of the mountain came the band of music which played waltzes and polkas, and tarantellas and selections from the "Ballo in Maschera." But is not a scene so solemn to be best enjoyed in solitude and silence? It is a beautiful, a grand, a solemn scene, according to the turn of one's mind, and thousands have contemplated it in each one of its phases.

CRETAN EMIGRATION.

Translation of a Report Addressed to the Italian Envoy at Athens by the Italian Consul at Syra.

In reply to the letter, dated the 9th inst., which I had the honor of receiving from your Excellency, I make it my duty to give you some information which I obtained from reliable sources on the subject of Cretan emigration.

It is difficult to state, even approximately, the number of Cretan families that are here because they are scattered, a few at almost every point. They may however be estimated as at least two thousand women, children and old men. Of this number quite a good portion are men capable of bearing arms, but who prefer the quiet of a residence at Syra to association with the insurgents. The Hermopolis Commune spends eight thousand francs every month in order to assist the emigrants; but this amount is quite insufficient, for when divided among as many persons it amounts merely to from ten to thirty lepta a day for each one. The bulk of the emigrants are poor, and those who have arrived at Syra have been forced to sell whatever articles of value they possessed, or the jewelry of their women, to raise wherewithal to live. great number of the emigrants are sorry that they left their native soil, and seek continually the means of returning, but the local authorities in an underhand way, and the committee by all means at their command, succeed in preventing them. As every departure of the Austrian mail for Crete the committee have men crouching on the watch for the purpose of preventing, by any means, the departure of Cretans, who seem so fail to get away from once ashore again are denounced by the populace as traitors. Those who succeed in sailing for their native shores are forced to have their effects stowed away as merchandise, destined for some port of call on the island. In this way they have succeeded in evading the vigilance of the committee's agents. I am certain that several Cretans in easy circumstances have addressed the sacking Ottoman Consul-General asking to be amnestied and allowed to return home, and that the assistance accordingly given to the Consulate issues from fifteen to eighteen passports per week at government expense. The Consul-General has not made these facts openly; but when they find a person whom they can trust they carry out their designs to bring them into their present sad situation, and their only aspiration is to see the island speedily restored to obedience, so that they may go again their homes.

There is no doubt that the insurrection holds out on account of the support given by different committees resident here, at Athens and abroad, as well as by the Greek government. Whoever first conceived the idea of transporting those families to Greece calculated well the profit that would result in the way of keeping up the insurrection through the Cretans themselves. Each unfortunate father or husband who has sent his family to Greece, must of necessity join the combatants through fear that those who are so dear to him and are cast among foreigners may suffer from vexatious treatment, that they quit this island, as they know not what fate awaits them in Greece, where they would be received as traitors. The policy of intimidation is the only lever that makes them fight, and notwithstanding the desire of the insurgents to compromise matters with the government, they cannot do so while their families remain in Greece. These reflections I have heard—from Cretans when speaking of their situation and that of the insurgents. The protraction of the struggle will only augment the misery of the emigrants, for aid becomes more and more restricted, and when it shall cease entirely the consequence will be serious which always follows privation. In selling forth what precedes for your Excellency's information I shall be pleased should you pardon the loose style of my report, as my object has been to inform with the best possible speed, your Excellency, feeling confident that I should meet your approbation.

Shakespeare in Germany.

An interesting contribution to Shakespearian literature has just been published at Vienna, under the title of "Shakespeare's First Appearance in the Burg Theatre," by Bernin Bucher. The action of the play in the Burg Theatre at Vienna was the first in Germany in which the plays of Shakespeare were performed. There were at the time already some good German translations of the poet by Wieland and Eschenburg (1762-1775), but the first Shakespearian play put on a German stage was an adaptation of "Richard III," by Wesse, which was produced at the Burg Theatre on the 38th of April, 1776. Notwithstanding the hard criticism with which this adaptation was received by Lessing, another "Romeo and Juliet," by the same writer, came out at the Burg on the 12th of September, 1772. "Hamlet" was first produced at the National Theatre at Vienna in the same year, and "Hamlet" on the 14th of February, 1778. On the 29th of January, 1780, appeared a German version of "King Lear," the stock in which *Lear* doesn't die in the last act, but goes with *Cordelia* to France, and in the same year the Kapuzinerthor Theatre produced a very mutilated version of the "Tempest," by Schikaneder, in the lovingly year translated "The Taming of the Shrew." On the 4th of November, 1782, Schroder, the actor, brought out "Hamlet," in which he himself took the part of *Rosencrantz*, but without success. "Cymbeline" was produced under the title of "Imogen" on the Vienna stage on the 18th of December, 1783, and was much applauded by the Viennese. An adaptation of the "Merry Wives of Windsor" appeared under the title of "Hannibal von Dornberg; or, the Greedy Soldier," on the 31st of January, 1784, and was followed by "Othello" in 1785, "Coriolanus" in 1787, and "Much Ado about Nothing" in 1793. The Shakespeare mania died out at Vienna about this date and has not since been revived.

Spiritual Wives.

[From Hepworth Dixon's New Book, "Spiritual Wives."]

THEORY OF SPIRITUAL WIVES.

The higher theory of spiritual wives may be stated in a few words. The common notion of a legal union between a man and woman is an act of pairing for life. At the altar we promise to take each other for good and ill, for better and worse, cleaving before the world to dwell together, cleaving one to the other, and to none else, until death shall part us. What do we mean by these large words? That we take each other for life, and life only? That the bargain made in time is all, and for time? That the affections and the ties which bind them cease with the grave? In fact, do we mean that our marriage is temporary bond which has no part in our eternal life? This is the usual teaching of the world, and in all those countries where the Church still reigns and rules, this view of the marriage vow is never impeached by adverse decisions in a court of law. The vow is for life, and for life only. It lasts until the grave, it ends with the grave. The Latin maxim is, "once married, always married." What God has bound let no man put asunder," says the Western Church. The husband shall be to his wife, the wife shall be to her husband, only, until death shall break the seal and tear the record. So far runs the contract, and no farther. Death only makes man free. Now, this theory of a marriage vow being good for life, and only for life, is more than simply unsatisfactory to men and women of a certain type of mind, it is absolutely repulsive. Men and women who care nothing for their wives, who care little for their husbands, may learn to bear it. When there is no rich single love, no subtle yearning, no blended life between the two sexes, they can look forward to the grave as to an end of their wedded bonds, if not with ardor, yet still without agony of soul. But then, as the mystics say, in such a case, there has been no true marriage, either first or last. Such unions, they allege, are only partnerships in business and estate. Two properties, perhaps, have been made one; two family lines may have run into one stream; a dull and legal act have been solemnized with religious forms, and beautified by orange blossoms and nuptial benedictions. Such an affair of trade, it is alleged, may end most fitly with the heaped and shroud. But when a marriage of true hearts has been blessed throughout by love, as well as by the priest, when two young souls have grown one in feeling, in desire, in aspiration; then the thought of leaving the wife ever ceasing to hold that dear relation to the other is hardly to be borne. Theirs is a union which no death can dissolve, even when the promise is that it shall be passed in a higher and better world. Now, wanting no brighter world, refuses to admit the thought of a separated life. To true mates death-parting is not for the time now only, but for the time to come. Carnal ideas have no dominion in the sphere of love. One bound to each other, true mates desire to be always bound. Love seeks no change; and why if love be eternal, should the union, for which love is alone, and which it visible end with the greater sleep? Men, it is alleged, who have found their mates on earth can never fall back into such a view. To their eyes wedlock is a covenant of souls with soul, made for all worlds in which there is conscious life; for the heavens above no less than to the earth below.

Baron Haussmann's Success.

An Englishman writes from Paris to the London *Examiner*:

"It is becoming more and more difficult to find one's way about here. Not only have innumerable new streets been opened up, and old ones, but the names of one hundred and forty-four old streets have been changed by imperial decree. Even cabmen lose their heads under such bewilderment as this, and the trouble occasioned to a very new generation of a century must pass before the new names will be finally adopted. Even now old people talk of the Place de Grève and the Rue de Mont Blanc, forgetting that the Place de la Concorde and the Champs d'Antin legally lost their former appellations some forty years ago. The new names adopted now are almost exclusively those of famous Frenchmen; but it may be doubted whether the public will learn history from them any more than it learnt virtue in 1790 from the attempt then made to accustom citizens to the practice of moral qualities, given to the main streets of Paris the names Honesty, Magnanimity, Truth and Self-Sacrifice. The English people who go to lodge in the Rue des Champs Elysées (and they are many) will scarcely recognize it as the Rue Royale, d'Angiais, while such of them as look on M. Billault as a useful servant of the Empire, will not, therefore, rejoice to hear that the Rue de l'Oratoire is now his god-child, and is christened after him."

A POPE'S LOST DAY.—At one Marylebone County Court, a few days ago, Mr. Page, the well-known waterman, of Westbourne Grove, sued Mr. Robert Browning, the poet, for eight shillings, the value of two bottles of port wine. Plaintiff said that formerly defendant was a customer, but lately the custom had been taken away. A bill called on the 5th of July last, and said Mr. Browning wished to have two bottles of port wine, and he (plaintiff) had previously known the party and had to be in the defendant's service, he let him have the wine on credit. Mr. Browning, in defence, said he had not dealt with plaintiff for two years. He never drank port wine, nor did any one else in the house. He never ordered it from any one. On the 5th of July, when the bottles were alleged to be given to his page, that lad had been in his service for six months. He was shown to plaintiff at the time of his making the demand, and he then shuffled in his existence, and said it was another lad who had called. Mr. Browning concluded an indignant speech by calling his housekeeper and page, both of whom deposed they had never ordered or received port wine from plaintiff or employed the lad Browning's house. Mr. Honor (Mr. Jessell) said, plaintiff, had not thown a proper amount of caution in his dealings and judgment would be given for defendant. Mr. Browning said he had lost the whole day in connection with this paltry claim, but he resisted it on principle. He wished his costs to be appropriated to the poor-box of the court, for which he was publicly thanked by the registrar.—*London Express.*

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