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TEN DAYS
IN
PARIS

The image shows a dark brown, textured surface, likely the cover of a book or a decorative panel. On the left side, there is a gold-colored embroidery. The embroidery features three banners or ribbons arranged vertically. The top banner contains the text 'TEN DAYS', the middle banner contains 'IN', and the bottom banner contains 'PARIS'. The text is in a stylized, serif font. The banners are intertwined with a leafy branch that has several small, pointed leaves. The overall design is elegant and classic.



20117



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THE MINIATURE
GUIDE TO PARIS

AND ITS

ENVIRONS

ARRANGED TO ENABLE THE STRANGER
TO VISIT EVERY OBJECT OF INTEREST

IN TEN DAYS

INCLUDING THE STEAM-PACKET
AND RAILWAY ROUTES FROM LONDON,

AND INFORMATION RESPECTING
MONEY, LUGGAGE, AND PASSPORTS.

CORRECTED TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY FRANCIS COGHLAN,
AUTHOR OF GUIDES TO ITALY, RUSSIA, SWITZERLAND, THE RHINE, &c., &c.

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PARIS IN 1853.

The gay city of Paris may now be considered to have completely recovered her usual cheerful and happy state ; splendid equipages and fashionable loungers may be seen moving in all the fashionable promenades. Public confidence is quite restored, so much so that one can scarcely believe we are inhabiting the scene of late convulsions. Society owes a deep debt of gratitude to His Majesty for his timely interference, which, in the opinion of all well-disposed men, saved the country from anarchy, confusion, and bloodshed ; and who so much benefits as the pleasure-seeking English ? Where hundreds of thousands annually spend a portion of the

leisure time, one cannot help feeling a perfect security in perambulating the various localities leading to its thousand and one objects of interest, and there can be no doubt that the friendly reception given to the English at the Elysée and Tuileries has gone far towards a more perfect union between the two nations.

It can therefore, I hope, be no longer a question of doubt whether English travellers shall visit Paris, or, as it has been for the last few years shunned by the nervous and timid tourist. The great influx of strangers from all parts of the world during the year of, 1852, has been unequalled since the most palmy days of Monarchy; Trade has never been so active, workmen so fully employed, nor improvements making such powerful advances as at the present moment. God grant that France may long enjoy her present repose and prosperity!

PARIS, April 1853.

THE MINIATURE GUIDE TO PARIS

AND

ROAD BOOK THROUGH FRANCE.

INTRODUCTION.

DIRECTIONS TO TRAVELLERS PREVIOUS TO SETTING OUT.

The traveller should provide himself with sufficient French money to defray his expenses from the coast to the metropolis of France.

French coin may be purchased of Mr. A. Spielmann, 10, Lombard-street, corner of Post Office Court, who grants circular notes for sums from £ 5 upwards, and also letters of credit which have the advantage of enabling the holder to draw *any small sum*, suitable for his immediate wants, instead of being obliged to draw the whole amount in a certain coin, whether required or not.

Should he possess any English money, which, on his arrival at Paris, he may wish to exchange for French, there are several Exchange Offices on the Boulevards and in the Palais Royal whose business it is to exchange coins of every country.

English bank-notes, or sovereigns, is the most convenient money he can take to France. The course of exchange has for several years been in favour of England but at the present moment (April, 1853) the sovereign will only fetch 25 fr.

CIRCULAR EXCHANGE NOTES.

The object of these notes is to supply travellers on the Continent with money wherever they may require it, without there being any necessity for determining

the route beforehand. For this purpose a correspondence is established with all the principal places in Europe. They are made out in even sums from 5 sterling upwards, and are payable, at the option of the possessor, at any one of the various places named in the annexed list. The traveller is furnished for that purpose with a general *Letter of Order*, addressed to the different agents of the house; which letter serves to identify the bearer.

They are payable to order; and the traveller will naturally, for his own security, not endorse them till he receive the money.

As a still further precaution, they are drawn, like bank post bills, at three days' sight; but, although so drawn, they are always paid on presentation, except when there may be room for suspicion of their not being presented by the right owner; in which case the agents are instructed to avail themselves of the three days to make the necessary inquiries, and to give time also to the real proprietor to make known his loss. Upon the whole, therefore, these notes possess the recommendation of combining, in a peculiar manner, *security, convenience, and economy.*

N. B. It is recommended that the notes and letter be kept in separated places.

LIST OF PLACES WHERE THE CIRCULAR NOTES ARE
OPTIONALLY PAYABLE.

Abbeville	Angoulême	Bayonne
Aix in Provence	Anspach	Berlin
Aix la Chapelle	Antwerp	Berne
Aleppo	Athènes	Besançon
Alexandria	Avignon	Bilboa
Alicant	Augsburg	Bonn
Amiens	Bagnères	Bologna
Amsterdam	Barège	Bordeaux
Ancona	Barcelona	Boulogne sur Mer
Angiers	Basle	Bremen

Breslaw	Inspruck	Oporto
Brunswick	Konigsberg	Orléans
Brussels	Lausanne	Ostend
Cadiz	Leipsick	Palermio
Caen	Liége	Paris
Cairo	Lille	Parma
Calais	Lisbon	Perpignan
Cambray	Leghorn	Prague
Carthagen	Lorient	Ratisbon
Chambery	Lubeck	Rheims
Civita Vecchia	Lucca	Riga
Coblentz	Lyons	Rochelle
Cologne	Madrid	Rome
Constantinople	Maestricht	Rotterdam
Copenhagen	Magdeburg	Rouen
Corunna	Malaga	St. Gallé
Dantzic	Malta	St. Malo
Dieppe	Manheim	St. Omer
Dijon	Mantua	St. Petersburg
Donay	Marseilles	Schaffhausen
Dresden	Memel	Seville
Dunkirk	Mentz	Sienna
Dusseldorf	Messina	Smyrna
Elsinore	Metz	Soissons
Ferrara	Middleburg	Spa
Florence	Milan	Stockholm
Frankfort	Modena	Stuttgart
Ghent	Montpellier	Strasburg
Genoa	Moscow	Tain
Geneva	Munich	Toulon
Gibraltar	Munster	Toulouse
Gottenburg	Nancy	Tournay
Gottingen	Nantes	Tours
Hague	Naples	Trèves
Hamburgh	Neufchatel	Trieste
Hanover	Nice	Turin
Havre de Grace	Nismes	Valencia
Hesse Cassel	Nuremberg	Valenciennes

Venice	Vevay	Yverdun
Verdun	Vienna	Weimar
Verona	Warsaw	Zurich

N. B. Besides these places, there are few or none in Europe where the *circular notes* are not now so well known as to be negotiable currently, as bills at short date on London.

COINS.—The traveller should make himself familiar with the names of the French coins, the impression which they bear, and their actual and relative value. This may easily be accomplished, as nearly all the coins are marked with their value, from the piece of forty francs down to that of ten centimes.

The following Table will afford considerable assistance : —

<i>English Coinage.</i>		<i>Value in France.</i>
A sovereign.....	is equal to	25 francs.
A half sovereign.....	›	to 12½ francs.
The crown-piece.....	›	to the six francs.
› half-crown.....	›	to three francs.
› shilling.....	›	to 24 sous.
› sixpence.....	›	to 12 sous.
› penny.....	›	to two sous.
› half-penny.....	›	to one sou.
› farthing.....	›	to two liards.

<i>French Coinage.</i>	GOLD.	<i>English Valuation.</i>
The Double Napoleon, or 40 francs.....		£1 13s. 4d.
› Napoleon, 20 francs.....		0 16 8
› New Napoleon, 10 francs.....		0 8 4

SILVER.

The piece of five francs.....	0	4	2
› › two francs.....	0	1	8
› › one franc.....	0	0	10
› › half-franc.....	0	0	5
› › 20 cents.....	0	0	2

COPPER.

The piece of two sous, the double sou, or ten centimes piece.....	10	Os.	1 d.
" " one sou, or five centimes..	0	0	0½
" " two liards.....	0	0	0¼
" " one liard	0	0	0⅛

Bank notes of 100, 200, 500 and 1,000 francs are also in circulation.

The following Table will be found useful to strangers, who are not accustomed to calculate by francs—reckoning 24 francs to £1 :

<i>Francs.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1	Un	0	0	10	50	Cinquante.	2	1	8
2	Deux	0	1	8	60	Soixante.	2	10	0
3	Trois	0	2	6	70	Soixante-dix	2	18	4
4	Quatre	0	3	4	71	Soixante-onze	2	19	2
5	Cinq	0	4	2	72	Soixante-douze	2	0	0
6	Six	0	5	0	73	Soixante-treize	2	0	10
7	Sept	0	5	10	74	Soixante-quatorze	2	1	8
8	Huit	0	6	8	75	Soixante-quinze	2	2	6
9	Neuf	0	7	6	76	Soixante-seize	2	3	4
10	Dix	0	8	4	77	Soixante-dix-sept	2	4	2
11	Onze	0	9	2	78	Soixante-dix-huit	2	5	0
12	Douze	0	10	0	79	Soixante-dix-neuf	2	5	10
13	Treize	0	10	10	80	Quatre-vingts	3	6	8
14	Quatorze	0	11	8	90	Quatre-vingt-dix	3	15	0
15	Quinze	0	12	6	100	Cent	4	3	4
16	Seize	0	13	4	120	Cent-vingts	5	0	0
17	Dix-sept	0	14	2	130	Cent-trente	5	8	4
18	Dix-huit	0	15	0	200	Deux-Cents	8	6	8
19	Dix-neuf	0	15	10	300	Trois-cents	12	10	0
20	Vingt	0	16	8	500	Cinq-cents	20	16	8
20	Trente	1	5	0	1000	Mille	41	13	4
40	Quarante	1	13	4	2000	Deux mille	83	6	8

FRENCH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *livre*, or *pound*, is about 14½ ounces avoirdupois.

The *kilogramme* is about 35 ounces avoirdupois.

The *litre*, or *pint*, used in measuring liquids, is about 2 1-8 English pints. It is divided into *décilitre*, *centilitre*, *millilitre*. Ten litres are called *décilitre*; one hundred, *hectolitre*; one thousand, *kilolitre*.

The *litre*, or *pint*, dry measure, is about $1\frac{1}{6}$ th English pint.

The *Boisseau*, or *bushel*, contains 40 litres.

The *stere*, which is the element of solid measure, is rather more than 35 cubic feet English.

The *foot* is not quite 13 English inches.

The *metre* is about $39\frac{1}{3}$ English miles. It is divided into 10, 100, and 1,000 parts, called *déci-metre*, *centimetre*, and *millimetre*.

There are also measures of 10, 100, 1,000, and 10,000 metres, which are called *décametre*, *hectometre*, *kitometre*, and *myriametre*.

The *aune*, or *ell*, is 3 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches English. It varies, however, in different parts of France.

The *toise* is $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet English.

The *post league* is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles English.

The *are* is a superficial measure, rather less than 4 English perches. A *decaré* consists of 10 acres; a *hectare*, of 100; a *kilare*, of 1,000; a *myriare*, of 10,000.

ROUTES.

The competition between rival Railway lines communicating with the sea ports has brought down the fares from London "to Paris and back" so low that the traveller visiting France for the first time is actually bewildered as to the choice of a route—to "help" in the selection I am induced to state the advantages and disadvantages of each—the most frequented are :

ROUTE I.—LONDON TO FOLKSTONE AND TO BOULOGNE.

II.—LONDON TO DOVER AND TO CALAIS.

III.—LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON AND TO HAVRE.

IV.—LONDON TO NEWHAVEN AND TO DIEPPE.

V.—LONDON (by steamer) TO BOULOGNE.

VI.—LONDON (by steamer) TO CALAIS.

VII.—LONDON (by steamer) TO DUNKIRK.

VIII.—LONDON (by steamer) TO HAVRE.

Route I.—Via Folkstone and Boulogne.

This is undoubtedly the quickest route to reach Paris by—and it is also the dearest. By selecting your day of departure so as to reach Boulogne before the departure of the last train for Paris—the journey from one capital to the other is from 12 to 15 hours. Arrangements are however sometimes made by which a special train starts for Paris as soon as possible after the arrival of the Boat in Boulogne harbour—during the existence of such an arrangement the time occupied would be as follows.

LONDON TO FOLKSTONE.....	2½ hours.
FOLKSTONE TO BOULOGNE.....	2¼ hours.
BOULOGNE, STOPPAGE.....	1 hour.
BOULOGNE TO PARIS.....	6 hours.
	11½ hours.

Fares from London to Folkstone, 1st Class, 20s.; 2nd Class, 14s.; 3rd Class, 9s.

BOULOGNE TO PARIS, AND VICE VERSA.

1st Class.....	28 fr. 10 c. or 22s.
2nd Class.....	21 fr. 15 c. or 17s.
3rd Class.....	15 fr. 70 c. or 12s.

London to Paris.....	First Class, £2 11s. 6d.
—	Second Class, £1 17s. 0d.
London to Boulogne.....	First Class, £1 9s. 0d.
—	Second Class, £1 0s. 0d.

FOLKSTONE TO BOULOGNE.

Chief Cabin, 8s.; Fore Cabin, 6s.; Children, 4s.
Carriages, 4-wheel, £2. 2s.; 2-wheel, £1. 1s.; Horses, £1. 5s.; Dogs, 2s. 6d.

CHARGES PAYABLE BY PASSENGERS AT FOLKSTONE.

Conveying Luggage from the Packet to the Custom House, and from the Custom House to the Railway

Station.....	each Passenger	Qs. 6d.
Landing or Shipping a four-wheel Carriage		10s. 6d.
—	two-wheel —	5s. 0d.
—	a Horse	4s. 0d.
Unpacking and packing each Carriage for Examination at Custom House		2s. 6d.

The accredited agent for passing luggage or merchandise through the Custom House at Folkstone, is Mr. Samuel Chinnery.

Route II.—Via Dover and Calais.

This route is usually taken by those to whom time is an object, and who do not mind travelling by night, as few persons travelling by day and intending to proceed direct to Paris would make a detour of between 60 and 70 miles, merely for amusement. The fares are also higher as a matter of course. *i.e.*

LONDON TO PARIS VIA CALAIS, First Class, £3. 1s. 0d.; Second Class, £2. 3s., 9d.

The fares from Dover to Calais are the same as to Boulogne.

This route should however be always preferred by persons going to Belgium or the Rhine who object to the long sea passage between Dover and Ostend. This passage is usually made in clear weather under the two hours—and the harbour at Calais is accessible at all times of the tide, the Railway Station is on the Quay, where passengers land from the steamers, and the police office, for the examination of passports, is within the Station.

On Sundays the Mail Packets do not sail between Dover and Calais, so that passengers by the Mail Train from London on Sundays, or from Paris on Saturdays, cannot make the whole journey without interruption.

The luggage of passengers for Belgium or Germany passes in transit over the French territory without any Custom House formality, and is examined at

Mouscron, the Belgian frontier station. Those passengers who wish to stay at Calais for a few hours can have their luggage deposited in the Custom House until they leave.

FROM CALAIS to.	FARES						CARRIAGES			CARRIAGES						
	1st Class.			2nd Class.			2-wheel.			4-wheel.						
	f.	s.	d.	f.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.		
Paris	38	45	32	0	28	90	23	0	000	0	0	0	000	0	0	0
Brussels	21	95	17	7	16	60	13	4	135	5	8	0	152	6	1	7
Malines	21	45	17	2	16	30	13	0		0	0	0	000	0	0	0
Antwerp	22	40	18	0	16	95	13	7	138	5	10	5	155	6	4	0
Gand	17	0	13	7	12	85	10	4	99	3	19	2	116	4	12	10
Namur	25	30	20	3	19	10	15	4	165	6	12	0	182	7	5	7
Cologne	45	35	36	4	33	70	27	0	267	10	13	7	284	11	7	3

Route III. — London to Paris.

Viâ Southampton and Havre.

This route, if not the shortest, is at least the most interesting, as the country between the coast and Paris, is most lovely, to say nothing of the interesting city of Rouen, with its churches, and monuments. Those therefore who go by any other route should at least return this way, as the steamers leave Havre at night, the morning opens with a view of the isle of Wight, Portsmouth, (where passengers may land if they please), Spithead, with its fleet of men of war. Ryde, Osbourn House, &c. The vessel enters the Docks, where the custom house, and place of disembarkation lie close to the terminus of the Railway station. For those who dont mind a sea-passage of a few hours it must prove a most pleasant, and cheap-route. The steamers on this station, being first class vessels, the passage is frequently made in from 8 to 10 hours.

FARES.	1st Class Throughout.	2nd Class & Main Cab.	2nd Class Throughout
London to Paris, or <i>vice versa</i>	25s.	20s.	17s.
London to Havre, or <i>vice versa</i>	20s.	0s.	15s.
Southampton to Paris	22s. 6d.	19s.	16s.

— Southampton to Havre, or *vice versa*, Main Cabin, 18s.; Fore Cabin, 12s.; Children under Two years of age, free—above Two and under Twelve, half fares; Carriage, £ 3; Horse, £ 3; Dog, 5s.

Children under Two Years, gratis; above that age, whole price. Stewards' Fees,— First Class, 2s.; Second Class, 1s.

The steamers leave the Southampton pier on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, varying according to tide between 6 in the evening and 12 at night. Travellers on arrival at Southampton should enquire whether the boat is in the Docks, or at the pier,— and there at once to the Vessel with your luggage. Flys and Omnibuses are in attendance, the former is 1s.; the latter 6d. each.— It is recommended to write a few days before, to secure berths or you may have to pick the softest plank for your couch.

The pier dues for both passengers and luggage going on board are excessive. It is to be regretted that the Directors of the Railway company do not abate the nuisance.

The toll for each person *every time* he goes on is 2d., and each piece of luggage is charged for, in addition to the fare, by Fly or Omnibus.

Trains leave London for Southampton and Southampton for London, eight times a day in 2½ hours. Fares, 1st class, 17s. 6d.; 2nd class, 12s.; 3rd class, 6s. 8d.

Trains leave Havre for Paris and Paris for Havre, four times a day in 5 hours, by the quick trains. The ordinary trains take from 7 and 8 hours.

Route IV. — London to Paris.

Via Brighton and Dieppe.

Altho this route in point of scenery is for a great part of the way the same as the preceding route on the French side—the country between London and Newhaven (the port of embarkation) is not to be compared with that between London and Southampton.— There is also a greater drawback against adopting this line: in the first place the boats are smaller on this station than on the Havre station, Dieppe Harbour can only be entered at a certain height of the tide, it therefore frequently happens that passengers are kept knocking about outside the Harbour, for several hours—or what is quite as bad, land by means of small boats. The Steward too! always calculating open a run of 7 or 8 hours (but seldom made in less than 10),— provides but very sparingly. A glass of cold without and a hard “Captains” being usually the contents of the larder.

FARES FROM LONDON TO PARIS AND VICE VERSA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class and best abin.	2nd Class.
Single Journey.	£1. 4.	£1. 0.	17 shill.
Horses, each.			50s. Od.
Carriages —			120 0
Dogs, —			6 0
Steward's fee			1 0

The boats leave Newhaven three times a week in summer.

FARES BETWEEN NEWHAVEN AND DIEPPE.

1st class, 12 shillings; 2nd class, 9 shillings.

FARES FROM DIEPPE TO PARIS.

1st class, 26 fr. 50 c.; 2nd class, 20 fr. 50 c.;
3rd class, 15 fr. 50 c.

Route V.—London to Boulogne.

Via the Thames.

This route altho perhaps not the most fashionable is notwithstanding recommended especially to families on the score of economy and ease, as well as to those with carriages or having much luggage.

Steamers belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company leave London Bridge Wharf every Sunday and Wednesday mornings returning every Tuesday and Friday nights. The boats of the Commercial Company leave every Tuesday and Friday. Returning from Boulogne on Mondays and Thursdays. The *Albion* and *Seine* belonging to the former Company are decidedly the best, most comfortable, and as swift as any boats on the Boulogne station, performing the voyage from London Bridge to Boulogne Harbour frequently in 8 hours. Meals and refreshments are supplied on board on moderate terms.

FARES TO BOULOGNE.

Chief Cabin, 12s. — Fore Cabin, 8s. — Children under 10 years half-price.—4-wheel Carriages, £3.; 2-wheel do £1. 10s.; Horse, £1. 15s.; Dog, 5s. each.

FARES FOR THE SINGLE JOURNEY TO PARIS.

1st class, Rail and Chief Cabin...	fr. 38 75 =	31s.
2nd class, Rail and Chief Cabin..	fr. 30 00 =	24s.
3rd class, Rail and Fore Cabin...	fr. 22 50 =	18s.

OUT AND HOME JOURNEY.

Available for One Month.

1st class, Rail and Chief Cabin...	fr. 55 00 =	44s.
2nd class, Rail and Chief Cabin...	fr. 45 00 =	36s.
3rd class, Rail and Fore Cabin...	fr. 35 00 =	28s.

Route VI.—London to Calais.

Steamers leave London Bridge Wharf for Calais every Wednesday and Saturday, returning from Calais Sundays and Thursdays.—Fares, see preceding route.

Routes VII and VIII via Dunkirk and Havre by Steamers from London, would only be adopted by travellers, either with very little money, or very little brains.

ARRIVAL AT A FRENCH PORT.

As soon as the traveller set foot on the pier, he is taken in charge of by the custom-house officers who conduct him to a house on the quay, where his person and his smaller parcels are slightly searched, and his passport demanded: he is asked where he is going, and the name of the place is written on the passport: it is advisable to get the passport *visé* for the last town in France you intend visiting. The passport is sent to the office of police, in Paris, and afterwards and on paying two francs a provisional one is given, which answers the same purpose. The original passport will be returned on application at the Prefecture of police at Paris, or it may remain there till a few days previous to his return.

The luggage is sent to the Custom-house, where it is examined; the keys may be intrusted to the commissioner at the hotel.

At whatever port the traveller embarks on his return, he must obtain a permit for leaving France, from the commissaire of police. This is procured without any expense.

The Duties (page xxii) tariff will enable you to decide how far it is advisable to purchase articles abroad, that may be had at home.

Travellers have a night to claim their luggage personally at the Custom-House, or by a commissionnaire, whom they may employ. The list of authorized

commissioners is posted up in the waiting-room in the various Custom-Houses.

When the traveller personally claims his luggage he cannot be charged any thing, under any pretext, beyond the following sums :—

Articles and packages under	weight.	fr.	s.
Do. from 10lbs. to $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	10lbs.	"	7
Do. from $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. to 2 cwt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. to 2 cwt.	1	"
Do. above 2 cwt.		1	10

These charges include the expenses of landing, warehousing, and conveying to any part of the town or to the Railway Station.

No charge is made for trifling objects of light weight, such as canes, umbrellas, hat-cases, handboxes, small baskets, &c., when they accompany other articles of luggage belonging to the same person or family.

A traveller employing a commissioner to clear his baggage is only bound to pay him :—

LUGGAGE.—For a single piece of luggage, or for the first piece (if there be several), whether they contain or not articles subject to the payment of duty. fr. 50c.

For each of the other pieces of luggage. " 25

For each piece of luggage forwarded by Railway, without previous examination. " 15

CARRIAGES AND HORSES.—

For a 4 wheeled carriage 6 "

For a 2 wheeled carriage 3 "

For a horse with saddle or harness and bridle. 5 "

For a horse with a simple halter. 2 "

Besides the permit for landing, which costs. " 55

Porterage of Luggage,

Articles under 5 kil. weight (10lbs.) 35

 " from 5 to 25 kil. (10 to 56lbs.) 70

•	from 25 to 100 kil. weight (56 to 224lbs.)	1	,
•	above 100 kil. (over 224lbs.)..	1	50

The above includes carriage to private residence, to one of the hotels, or to the Railway station.

Luggage delivered outside of the warehouse, to the Railway people, or to any other carriers or porters not chosen by the chamber, and for whose conduct no one is responsible. Every article independent of weight, for use of ladder, landing, carriage, and warehousing, is charged fr. 35c.

The traveller, in that case, of course, has besides to pay the people he employs to convey his luggage.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

Charges by the Chamber of Commerce for landing or shipping :—

Each 4 wheeled carriage	12fr.	5c.
Each 2 wheeled carriage	6	,
Every horse	6	,

Duties on Articles imported from England into France.

—Extracted from the Government Official Tariff.

Ten per cent, is added, and claimed, in addition to the duties specified. Plate and jewellery for the use of travellers free, if not exceeding the weight of 5 hectogrammes. Parties intending to reside in France, and wishing to take their furniture, linen, plate, &c., must apply to the Director-General at Paris, sending a statement of the articles, and, if admitted, generally pay 15 per cent. on the value; if a piano form part, the duty on it is considerably reduced. Various articles, lately absolutely prohibited, even when a part of passenger's baggage, are now admitted, and are charged with a duty of 30 to 33 per cent. The same favour is extended to portions or whole pieces which have not been made up. According to the Customs Regulations, *everything* that is new, or not used, *either made or not made up*, must be declared before

- the examination of the baggage, under penalties of seizure and fine.
- Beer, ale, or porter, 6 fr. (5s.) the hectolitre (about 100 bottles).
- Books, foreign, in dead or living languages, 10 fr. (8s.) per 100 kils. (200lb.)
- Books in French, printed abroad, 100 fr. (£4) per 100 kils.
- Boots and shoes, prohibited.
- Boxes, Spa work, (200 fr. (£8) per 100 kils. (200lb.)
— white wood, 31 fr. (£1 4s. 10d.) per 100 kils.
- Bronze, manufactured, prohibited.
- Calicoes, prohibited.
- Cards, prohibited.
- Carpets are subject to high duties 250 to 500 fr. per 100 kils. (£5 to £10 per cwt.) according to substance and quality. Some sorts are prohibited.
- Carriages. One-third of the value of a carriage to be deposited on landing, and three-fourths of this returned if exported within three years. (The real value is never given.)
- Cheese, 15 fr. (12s.) per 100 kils.
- Clocks, prohibited.
- Cotton manufactures, prohibited.
- Earthenware, common, 49 fr. per 100 kils.
- Embroidery, prohibited.
- Eugravings, lithographed prints, maps, charts, &c., 300 fr. per 100 kils., or £6 per cwt.
- Frames (picture, &c.), 15 per cent.
- Furniture, of all sorts, 15 per cent.
- Glass, for domestic use, prohibited.
- Gloves, prohibited.
- Horses, 25 fr. (£1).
— Colts, 15 fr. (12s.)
- Hardware, prohibited.
- Jewels, set in gold, 20 fr. (16s.) per hectogr.
— ditto in silver, 10 fr. (8s.) ditto.
- Lace, cotton or linnen, 5 per cent.*

Lace, silk, 15 per cent.

Lacquered ware, prohibited.

Leather manufactures, prohibited.

Linen, for personal or household use, free, unless in large quantity; in such case a permit must be obtained from the Director of the Customs.

Liquors (including factitious wines), 100 fr. to 150 fr. (£4 to £6) per hectolitre (100 bottles).

Musical instruments: flutes, 75 c. ($7\frac{1}{2}$ d.); violins, guitars, &c., 3 fr. (2s. 6d.); harps, 36 fr. (1 8s. 10d.); pianos, square, 300 fr. (£12), grand, 400 fr. (£16); church organs, 400 fr. (£16).

Paper, white or ruled for music, 150 fr. (£6) per 100 kils.

Pictures and drawings, 1 per cent. on value, and 15 per cent. on the frames.

Plate, new or used, in gold 10 fr. (8s.), or in silver 3 fr. (2s. 6d.), per hectogramme, exclusive of 20 fr. for gold or 1 fr. for silver per hectogr. stamp duty. The whole of this duty is reimbursed if the plate is re-exported within three years.

Plated ware, prohibited.

Porcelain, common, of one colour, and without gold or ornaments, 164 fr. (£6 11s.) per 100 kils. (200lbs.)

— fine, 327 fr. (£13 1s.) per ditto.

— with gold ornaments, prohibited.

Silk goods, all silk, plain, 16 fr. (12s. 10d.) per kil. (about 2lb.)

— figured, or brocaded, 19 fr. (15s. 2d.) per ditto.

— ditto, with gold and silver, 31 fr. (£1 4s. 10d.) per ditto.

— imitation, brocaded, prohibited.

— mixed with gold and silver, 17 fr. (13s. 7d.) per ditto.

Skins, prepared, prohibited.

Steam-engines, for machinery, 30 fr. (£1 4s.) per 100 kils.

- for locomotives, 65 fr. (£2 12s.) per ditto.
- for ships, 45 fr. (. 1 16s.) per ditto.
- Sticks and canes, from India, 60 fr. (£2 8s.) per ditto.
- from other places, 80 fr. (£3 4s.) per ditto.
- Tea, from China, 1 fr. 50 c. (1s. 3d.) per kil.
- from the Baltic and Black Sea, 2 fr. 50 cent. (2s. 1d.) per ditto.
- from other places, 5 fr. (4s.) per ditto.
- from England, prohibited.
- Telescopes, 30 per cent.
- Toys, 80 fr. (£3 4s.) per 100 kils.
- Wine, ordinary, by sea, including, port, 35 francs (£1 8s.) per hectolitre (about 100 bottles).
- sherry, malaga, &c., 100 fr. (£4) per ditto.
- Woollens, prohibited.

Landing from the Continent.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—REGULATIONS.—When all the luggage is landed and sorted, passengers are called in according to the captain's list. Passengers having only one package are allowed to go in first.—*Caution*: If any person, on being questioned by an officer, whether he or she has any foreign goods upon his or her person, or in his or her possession, deny the same, and any be discovered, such shall be forfeited, and such person liable to a fine of treble the value of such goods.

Five per cent. is always added to the following duties:—

	£	s.	d.
Agates, or cornelians, free, but if set, for every £100 value	10	0	0
Alabaster, the same as marble, per cwt.	0	3	0
Amber, £100 value	10	0	0
Armour. See <i>Steel</i>			
Baskets of all sorts, for £100 value.	10	0	
Beads, viz. arango, coral, crystal, glass, jet,			

and other beads, for every £100 value. 10 0 0
 Not charged on trifling quantities and actually personal effects of passengers.

Bonnets. See *Hats*.

Books printed prior to 1801, bound or unbound, the cwt. 0 15 0
 — printed in or since 1801 0 15 0
 — printed in or since 1801, if in a foreign living language, bound or unbound, the cwt. 2 10 0

Foreign books and maps having once paid duty, or been purchased in England, are delivered free, on a declaration being made.

Boots, shoes, and calashes (women's), the dozen pairs. 0 6
 — of silk, satin, jean, or other stuff, kid or other leather, the dozen. 0 4 6

Boots (men's) the dozen pairs. 0 14 0
 — shoes (men's) 0 7 0
 — (children's) two thirds of the duties.

Boxes of all sorts, excepting those made of glass, for £100 value 10 0 0

Brandy. See *Spirits*.

Brass manufactures, for £100. 10 0 0

Brocade, gold or silver, for £100 value. 10 0 0

Bronze—All works of art made of bronze, free.

— other manufactures of, for £100 value. 10 0 0

Cambrics and lawns, not exceeding 8 yds. in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard in breadth the piece 0 2 6

Cambric bordered handkerchiefs, the piece 0 2 6

Converted into handkerchiefs liable to the duty, even though used, unless the quantity is trifling.

Cards, playing, per dozen packs 4 0 0

Amounts to a prohibition.

Carriages, foreign, for £100 value. 10 0 0

All foreign carriages are liable to this duty, whether

in use or not. British-built carriages are duty free, unless purchased abroad.

Cameos, for £100 value 5 0 0

Cast of busts, statues, or figures, free.

China or porcelain ware, plain, painted, gilt, or ornamented, for £100 value . . . 10 0 0

Cheese, the cwt. 0 5 0

Chocolate, and cocoa paste, the lb. . . . 0 0 6

Cigars, per lb. 0 9 0

Duties are received upon less than 3lb., but any greater quantity requires a petition to the Board of customs to be admitted.

Clocks, for £100 value. 10 0 0

Prohibited, unless they have the maker's name on the face and on the frame of the works, and are complete in cases or stands.

Cologne-water, each flask containing not more than 30 to a gallon. 0 1 0

Confectionary of sugar, bonbons, &c., the lb. 0 0 6

Coral, polished or unpolished, free.

Cotton articles wholly or in part made up, for £100 value 10 0 0

This duty attaches on all articles not being the wearing-appearance of passengers in use, and in trifling quantity.

Crayons, for £100 value 10 0 0

Crystal, cut, or manufactured, for £100 value 10 0 0

Drawings. See *Prints*.

Earthenware, for £100 value. 10 0 0

Embroidery and needlework, for £100 value 15 0 0

Reasonable quantities are delivered duty free; but any large quantity, whether worn or not, and all new worked caps, collars, tippets, pelerines, &c., pay duty.

Enamel, free.

Feathers, dressed, per £100. 10 0 0

Feathers, ostrich, dressed per lb. 1 10 0

Flower-roots, free.			
Flowers, artificial, silk, for £100 value.	25	0	0
Fossils and minerals, free.			
Frames of pictures, drawings, &c., for £100 value	10	0	0
Garnets, free, but if cut, per lb.	0	15	0
Gauze, or crape.	0	14	0
Ginger, preserved, per lb.	0	0	6
Glass, painted, and glass manufactures, for 100 lb. 3s. 6d. to	0.	9	0
— See <i>Crystal</i> .			
Gloves, habit-gloves, the dozen	0	3	6
— men's gloves, the dozen	0	3	6
— women's long, ditto.	0	4	6
Gloves for sale only imported in packages of 100 dozen pair; any quantity found in baggage, exceeding six dozen requires a petition to Board of Customs; but quantities under six dozen are received at once.			
Hair manufactures, for £100 value.	10	0	0
Harp of lute-strings, silvered, for £100 value.	10	0	0
Hats, straw, Leghorn, &c., new, and not exceeding 22 inches diameter, each.	0	5	0
Horses, mares, or gelding, free.			
Jewels, emeralds, rubies, and all other precious stones, set	10	0	0
— unset, free.			
Lacquered or japanned ware, for £100 value	10	0	0
Lace of thread, for £100 value	10	0	0
Lawns. See <i>Cumbrics</i>			
Lay figures, free.			
Liqueurs. See <i>Spirits</i> .			
Leather, manufactures, for £100 value.	10	0	0
Linen, manufactures of linen, or mixed with cotton, or with wool, wholly or in part made up, for £100 value.	10	0	0
This duty applies to damask and other table-cloths, sheets, and household linen of every sort, made up, <i>whether worn or not.</i>			

Maps or charts, free.			
Marble in slabs, or otherwise manufactured, per cwt.	0	3	0
Medals of gold or silver, free.			
Minerals, free.			
Mirrors. See <i>Glass</i> .			
Mosaic work. See <i>Stone</i> .			
Models of cork or wood, free.			
Mules, each.	0	2	6
Musical instruments or boxes, old or new, for £100 value.	10	0	0
Needlework. See <i>Embroidery</i> .			
Orange-flower water, per flask.	0	0	1
Painters' colours manufactured, for £100 value	10	0	0
Paintings, on glass, for 100 lb.	0	7	0
Paper hangings, painted or stained paper or flock-paper, per square yard.	0	0	2
Other paper, per lb.	0	0	4
Perfumery, the £100 value.	10	0	0
Pictures, each	0	1	0
— and farther, the square foot	0	1	0
Pies, Perigord, game, and all sorts of French pies, for £100 value	10	0	0
Plate of gold or silver, £100 value	10	0	0
— battered, free,			
Plums, dried, per cwt.	1	7	6
Precious stones, free.			
Prints and drawings, plain or coloured, each	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— bound or sewed, the dozen	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— forming, <i>bonâ fide</i> , part of a book, free.			
Drawings executed by travellers, for private use, are free, on satisfactory proof. The above duties are independent of the quality.			
Sculpture (statues), same as Pictures.			
Seed, viz. garden seed, free.			
Shoes. See <i>Boots</i> .			

Silk, viz., articles of manufactures of silk, velvet, gauze, crape, ribbons, &c., wholly or in part made up, for £100 value	15 0 0
This duty applies only to articles brought by passengers for private use. Any articles of dress, &c., although for private use, not accompanying parties to whom they belong, are liable to the following duties :	
Silk turbans, or caps, each	0 3 6
— hats, or bonnets, each.	0 7 0
— dresses, each.	1 10 0
Or at the option of the officers of the customs, for £100 value.	13 0 0
Skins and furs, viz., any article manufactured of skins or furs, for £100 value.	10 0 0
Snuff, per lb.	0 6 0
With same restriction as for cigars.	
Spa ware, for £100 value.	10 0 0
This ware is the same as Tunbridge ware.	
Specimens of minerals, fossils, or ores, free.	
Specimens of natural history, stuffed birds and animals, shells, and live animals, free.	
Spirits, not sweetened, the gallon (not less than 10 gallons).	0 13 0
— sweetened, cordials, liqueurs, the gal- lon.	1 10 0
Spirit, remains of passengers' stores, unexpended on the voyage, are admitted when less than a pint; or half a pint eau de Cologne, or other cordial water, or any medicated or perfumed spirits or liqueurs.	
Steel or iron manufactures, armour, &c., for £100 value.	10 0 0
Stone, sculptured or mosaic work, per cwt.	0 3 0
Small mosaics liable to a duty of 20 per cent.	
Succades, and all preserved sweetmeats, per lb.	0 0 6

Sulphur impressions, free.		
Telescopes, free.		
Tobacco unmanufactured, per lb.	0	3 0
— snuff, per lb.	0	6 0
— cigars.	0	9 0
Tobacco-pipes, of clay or porcelain, for £100 value.	10	0 0
— wood, meerschaum, &c., ditto.	10	0 0
Toys, for £100 value.	10	0 0
Includes besides children's toys, a variety of trifling ornaments.		
Truffles, the lb.	0	1 0
Turbans. See <i>Silk</i>		
Turnery, £100 value.	10	0 0
Vases, ancient, not stone or marble, free.		
Velvets. See <i>Silks</i> .		
Wares, goods, and merchandise, wholly or in part manufactured, usually imported by passengers, and not mentioned in this table, for £100 value.		
	10	0 0
This includes : bracelets, buckles, combs, chains for the neck, ear-rings, brooches, and other articles of jewellery, being new ; articles of or-moulu, household furniture, and other goods (not being wearing-apparel) whether old or new, &c.		
Wares, goods, and merchandise not wholly or in part manufactured, usually imported by travellers, and not in this table, for £100 value.		
	5	0 0
This applies to articles in the raw state, which have not undergone any process of manufacture. Under this head of duty, game, poultry, wild-fowl, &c., are also charged.		
Watches of all sorts, for £100 value.	10	0 0
Watches and fowling-pieces, either new or old, and although forming part of passengers' baggage, must be entered, and charged with duty. But one pair of pistols, if old and used, brought by passengers, will be delivered duty free.		

Water, mineral, free.			
Wine of all sorts, the gallon.. . . .	0	5	6
Woollens, viz, manufactures of wool, (not goat's) or wool mixed with cotton, for ; 100 value.	10	0	0
Includes merinos and other sorts of cloth.			

Hotels in France.—The following may be considered the usual charges at most of the hotels on the coast and at first-rate inns in Paris, in other large towns, they would be rather less.

	Francs.	Cents.
Table d'hôte	3	0
Ordinary wine, that is, the usual wine of the country, per bottle.	3	0
Champagne or Claret.	6	0
Lodging. 2 fr. to	3	0
Breakfast plain	1	50
Breakfast with eggs	2	0

The servants at inns in France are usually charged 1 franc per day, on the bill for waiter and chambermaid, the porter receives his own fees about 50 centimes a day.

At dinner our tourist will be convinced that he is indeed in France. The meat will be totally destitute of the true English flavour. The table d'hôte consists of soup—joints, and an immense number of diminutive dishes which will not a little exercise his ingenuity to divine whether they are composed of beef, mutton, or veal. Whatever vegetables are served up, they are frequently accompanied with sauce. It must, however, be acknowledged that if the French are skilful in disguising every dish, they likewise possess the art of rendering them palatable; and, out of the immense variety, the stranger may select many articles on which he can dine with zest. See bill of fare page XXXII.

The first question which a traveller will be asked,

even before he orders his dinner is "what wine he chooses?" Whatever wine he may select will not be decanted, but brought to him in the black bottle. With a tumbler and a decanter of water, to which the English are not at first easily reconciled. The French however, finds it convenient, for the wine and water form his usual table beverage. At a table d'hôte, the dessert is brought before the cloth is removed; and, in the true French style, the cheese, the salad; and the desert, are eaten from the same plate

When invited to a private house in France don't forget that whatever wine is drunk is taken during dinner. On retiring to another room, cups of strong and delicious coffee are served up, after which a small glass of liqueur is generally taken. The coffee and liqueur, however, are often taken at the dinner-table. In some few families a regular tea, or a second supply of coffee, is introduced, but this is by no means general.

The Vin ordinaire which in France is the substitute for beer, and which is generally drank at table d'hôte, when used to it will be found a pleasant beverage. English porter costs two francs per bottle.

Restaurants.

Nothing in Paris presents to the eye of a stranger a scene more pleasing than the interior of one of these useful establishments during the usual hours for feeding—namely between 5 and 7 o'clock.—In the Palais Royale the eating houses enjoy the greatest share of public patronage particularly on Sundays and Fête days.—In many of the first and even second class houses great expense has been uncurrred in decorations—damask hangings—large mirrors and gilded cornices are quite common,—about five o'clock family parties and "solos" begin "dropping in" at half past, best places (i. e. the side tables) get scarce, at six the waiters put on the steam, and at half-past six

the picture may be said to be complete.—“The knives and forks rattle, spoons platters do play—Oh! how they elbow and jostle away.”

To persons to whom a few francs would not be a consideration—the cheap restaurants are not particularly recommended,—indeed a party of three or four can dine at one of the first restaurants where every thing is of the best quality—(if such is their wish) for less than 5 francs a head.—The Parisians who get out of their carriages do not hesitate to dine four upon two, or five upon three, that is, ordering two or three portions which is divided between the party; by this plan you will get a greater variety, and as they generally give a fair allowance, the amount per head, need not much exceed the charge at the cheaper restaurants.

LIST OF RESTAURANTS IN THE PALAIS-ROYAL.

VÉFOUR, N° 81. — VÉFOUR, N° 108. — VÉRY, N° 83. —
TROIS FRÈRES PROVENÇAUX.

These four houses situated at the Vivienne end are first class, where every thing is of the best description, but the charges are high. Turning to the left after passing the TROIS FRÈRES, and VÉFOUR'S, is the ROTONDE, N° 116.—Dinners at 2 fr. 50 c. and 2 fr. HAVRE, N° 123.—Dinners at 1 fr. 50 c. and 1 fr. 25 c. RICHARD, N° 137.—Dinners at 2 fr. 50 c. and 2 fr. TAVERNIER, N° 142.—Dinners at 2 fr. 50 c. and 2 fr. —Two entrances, splendid rooms.

HENRY IV.—Dinners at 2 fr. and 1 fr. 60 c.

RICHEFEU, N° 167, *Mille Colonnes*.—Dinners at 2 fr.

VALOIS, N° 173.—Dinners at 2 fr. and 1 fr. 60 c. —

These above are on the left from the rue Vivienne.

DE PARIS, N° 23.—Dinners at 2 fr.

HÉDOUIN, N° 29.—Dinners, 1 fr. 60 c.

MOUREAU, N° 40.—Dinners at 2 fr. 50 c. and 2 fr.

CINQ ARCADES, N° 65.—Dinners at 2 fr. 50 c. and 2 fr.

TISSOT, N° 88.—Dinners at 2 fr. 50 c. and 2 fr.

On the *Boulevards* are the Café de Paris, and *Maison Dorée*—Café et Restaurant anglais, &c., &c.

BILL OF FARE.

POTAGES.	SOUP.
Un potage seul.	Plain soup.
dito vermicelle.	Vernicelli soup.
dito au riz.	Rice soup.
dito à la purée.	Peas soup.
dito purée aux croûtons	Ditto with frit bredt.
dito à la julienne.	Vegetable soup.
dito aux choux.	Cabbage soup.
Potage printanier.	Spring soup.
dito à la Colbert.	Colbert soup.
dito au lait d'amandes.	Milk soup.
dito au macaroni.	Macaroni.
dito maigre à l'oseille.	Sorrel soup
dito à la Crécy.	
Consommé.	Grave.
dito aux œufs pochés.	Soup with eggs.
dito à la turque.	Mock Jurth.
dito tapioca.	
dito pâte.	

HORS-D'ŒUVRES FROIDS.	VARIOUS COLD-DISHES.
Pain.	Bread.
Huitres.	Oysters.
Citron.	A lemon.
Beurre.	Butter.
Radis.	Radishes.
Salade d'anchois.	Aschovy salad.
Pâté de foie aux truffes.	Liver pasty with truffes.
Melon, la tranche.	Slice of melon.
Figues.	Figs.
Artichauts.	Artichokes.
Olives.	Olives.
Cornichons.	Girkins.
Jambon.	Ham.
Saucisson.	Sausage.
Langues.	Tongue.
Homard.	Lobster.
Salade de homard.	Lobster salad.
dito en mayonnaise.	ditto en mayonnaise.
Sarlines fraîches.	Fresh pilchards.
dito à l'huile.	Pilchards with oil.
<i>Crevettes.</i>	Prawns.

Hors-d'œuvre chauds.

Deux œufs frais.
 Huitres frites.
 Coquille d'huitres.
 Saucisses au naturel.
 dito aux choux.
 dito à la choucroûte.
 Saucisse truffée.
 Petit salé aux choux.
 Pied de cochon.
 Dito farci aux truffes.
 Boudin noir.
 Jambon aux épinards.
 Côtelette de porc.
 dito sauce piquante.

Various hot dishes.

Two fresh eggs
 Oysters fried
 Scalloped oysters.
 Sausages, plain.
 dito with cabbage.
 dito with sourcroust.
 Sausages with truffes.
 Picklet pork with cabbage.
 Pig's feet.
 Ditto stuffed with truffes.
 Black pudding.
 Ham with spinage.
 Pork chop, plain.
 ditto with sharp sauce.

BŒUF.

Bœuf au naturel.
 dito sauce tomate.
 dito aux choux.
 dito sauce piquante.
 Bistek au beurre d'anchois.
 dito aux pommes de terre.
 dito au cresson.
 dito aux haricots.
 dito à l'anglaise.
 Filet sauté dans sa glace.
 dito aux champignons.
 dito aux olives.
 dito au madère.
 dito à la Soubise.
 dito aux truffes.
 Palais de bœuf au gratin.
 dito de bœuf à la poulette.
 Entrecôte boucher.
 dito à la maître d'hôtel.
 dito sauce piquante.
 Vinaigrette de bœuf.
 Filet de chevreuil piqué.
 dito aux olives.
 dito aux truffes.

BEEF.

Plain boiled beef.
 dito with tomato sauce.
 dito with cabbage.
 dito with sharp sauce.
 Beefsteak with anchovy sauce.
 dito with potatoes.
 dito with cresses.
 dito with kidney-beans.
 dito plain.
 Beef stewed in its gravy.
 dito with mushrooms.
 dito with olives.
 dito with Madeira.
 dito with truffes.
 dito à la Soubise.
 Ox-palate broiled.
 Beef ditto à la poulette.
 Slice of beef.
 dito between the ribs.
 dito with sharp sauce.
 Beef with oil and vinegar.
 Venison sharp sauce.
 dito with olives.
 dito with truffes.

VEAU.

Riz de veau au jus.
 dito sauce tomate.
 dito aux épinards.

VEAL.

Sweet bread, with gravy.
 dito tomato sauce.
 dito with spinage.

ditto	à l'oscille.	ditto	with sorrel.
ditto	à la financière.	ditto	à la financière.
ditto	en caisse et aux truffes.	ditto	en caisse with truffes.
Blanquette	aux champignons.	Fricassé	veal with mushrooms
ditto	de veau aux truffes.	ditto	with truffes.
Escalope	de veau aux champignons.	Escalop	of veal with mushrooms
ditto	de veau aux truffes.	ditto	with truffes.
Fricandeau	à la chicorée.	Larded	veal with endive.
ditto	au jus.	ditto	with gravy.
ditto	sauce tomate.	ditto	with tomato sauce.
ditto	aux épinards.	ditto	with spinage.
ditto	aux haricots.	ditto	with kidney-beans.
ditto	aux pois.	ditto	with peas.
Foie	de veau sauté.	Calf's	liver stewed.
ditto	à l'italienne.	ditto	à l'italienne.
Brochette	de foie.	Liver	broiled.
Côtelette	au naturel.	Veal	cutlet, plain.
ditto	en papillote.	ditto	in paper.
ditto	à la purée de pommes de terre.	ditto	with potatoes.
ditto	aux épinards ou à la chicorée.	ditto	with endive or spinage.
ditto	panée, sauce tomate.	ditto	with tomato sauce.
ditto	aux pois.	ditto	with peas.
ditto	à la financière.	ditto	à la financière.
Tête	de veau en tortue.	Calf's	head à la turtle.
ditto	à la vinaigrette.	ditto	with oil and vinegar.
ditto	à la poulette.	ditto	fricasseed.
ditto	sauce tomate.	ditto	with tomato sauce.
ditto	frite.	ditto	fried.
Oreille	de veau au naturel.	Calf's	ear, plain.
ditto	à l'italienne.	ditto	à l'italienne.
ditto	à la poulette.	ditto	fricasseed.
ditto	farcié, frite, sauce tomate.	ditto	fried in tomato sauce.
Langue	de veau au naturel.	Calf's	tongue plain.
ditto	sauce piquante.	ditto	with sharp sauce.
ditto	en papillote.	ditto	in paper.
Cervelle	frite ou à l'italienne.	Calf's	brains fried.
ditto	à la poulette.	ditto	fricasseed.
ditto	au beurre noir.	ditto	with black butter.
Coquille	de cervelle.	ditto	scolloped.
Pied	de veau au naturel.	Calf's	plain feet.
ditto	à l'italienne.	ditto	à l'italienne.
ditto	à la poulette.	ditto	fricasseed.
ditto	frit.	ditto	fried.
Rognon	en papillote.	Kidneys	in paper.
ditto	aux truffes.	ditto	with truffes.

MOUTON.	MUTTON.
Deux côtelettes de mouton au naturel.	Two mutton chops, plain.
ditto panées.	ditto with crumbs of bread.
ditto aux champignons.	ditto with mushrooms.
ditto saulées dans leur glace.	ditto stewed in its gravy.
ditto à la jardinière.	ditto à la jardinière.
ditto à la minute.	ditto à la minute.
ditto à la Soubise.	ditto à la Soubise.
ditto à la financière.	ditto à la financière.
ditto aux épinards.	ditto with endive or spinach.
ditto pommes de terre.	ditto with peas or potatoes.
ditto aux petits pois.	ditto with green peas.
ditto maître d'hôtel.	ditto with tomato sauce.
ditto sauce poivrée.	ditto with oil and vinegar.
ditto à la provençale.	ditto à la provençale.
ditto aux truffes.	ditto with truffes.
Filet de mouton mariné.	Pickled loin of mutton.
ditto maître d'hôtel.	ditto à la maître d'hôtel
Deux rognons à la brochette.	Two kidneys broiled.
ditto au champagne	ditto stewed in champagne.
ditto aux truffes.	ditto stewed in champagne with truffes.
ditto au gratin.	ditto with crumbs.
Poitrine aux haricots.	Breast with kidney beans.
ditto sauce piquante.	ditto with sharp sauce.
Pieds de mouton à la poulette.	Sheeps trotters à la poulette.
ditto au naturel.	ditto plain.
Deux côtes d'agneau panées.	Lamb's chops with crumbs.

ENTRÉES DE GIBIER.	GAME.
Perdrix aux choux.	Partridge with cabbage.
ditto à la purée.	ditto with peas.
ditto en salmis.	ditto salted.
ditto en salmis aux truffes.	ditto salted with truffes.
Filet de perdreau.	Filet of partridge.
Perdreau rouge en salmis.	Red partridge salted.
ditto rouge en salmis aux truffes.	ditto with truffes.
Bécasse en salmis.	Woodcock salted.
ditto aux truffes.	ditto with truffes.
Bécassine en salmis.	Snipe salted.
ditto aux truffes.	ditto with truffes.
Mauviettes en salmis.	Lark salted.
ditto au gratin.	ditto broiled.

ditto en caisse.	ditto en caisses.
ditto à la financière.	ditto à la financière.
Croquette de gibier.	Scollopped game.
Caille à la financière.	Quail à la financière.
ditto en caisse.	ditto en caisse.
ditto aux pois.	ditto with green peas.
ditto au gratin.	ditto broiled.
Canard sauvage en salmis.	Duck salted.
ditto aux truffes.	ditto with truffes.
ditto aux olives.	ditto with olives.
Sarcelle en salmis.	Peal salted.
ditto aux truffes.	ditto with truffes.
Rouge de rivière en salmis.	Red of river salted.
ditto aux truffes.	ditto with truffes.
Filet de chevreuil.	Filet of venison.
ditto aux champignons.	ditto with mushrooms.
ditto aux olives.	ditto with olives.
ditto aux truffes.	ditto with truffes.
Deux côtes de chevreuil.	Two venison chops.
ditto aux champignons.	ditto with mushrooms.
ditto aux olives.	ditto with olives.
ditto aux truffes.	ditto with truffes.

ENTRÉES DE VOLAILLES.

Chapon au gros sel.	le quart.
ditto au riz.	le quart.
ditto aux olives.	le quart.
Poulet au gros sel.	le quart.
ditto à l'estragon.	le quart.
ditto au riz.	le quart.
ditto aux olives.	le quart.
ditto à la Marengo.	le quart.
ditto aux truffes.	le quart.
ditto en fricassée.	le quart.
ditto aux truffes.	le quart.
ditto à la financière.	le quart.
ditto à la financière aux truffes.	le quart.
ditto en fritolet garni.	le quart.
ditto en marinade.	
ditto en capilotade.	
ditto en salade, garni.	
ditto en mayonnaise.	
Cuisse de poulet à la tartare.	
ditto en papillote.	
Suprême de volaille.	
ditto aux truffes.	
Croquettes de volaille.	
Coquille de volaille.	
ditto à la financière.	

POULTRY.

Capon,	the quarter.
ditto with rice,	ditto
ditto with olives,	ditto
Fowl,	ditto
ditto with tarragon,	ditto
ditto with rice,	ditto
ditto with olives,	ditto
ditto à la Marengo,	ditto
ditto with truffes,	ditto
ditto fricasséd,	ditto
ditto with truffes,	ditto
ditto à la financière,	ditto
ditto à la financière with truffes,	ditto
ditto en fritolet garni,	ditto
ditto en marinade.	
ditto en capilotade.	
ditto with salad.	
ditto mayonnaise	
Leg of fowl à la tartare.	
ditto in paper.	
Supreme of poultry.	
ditto with truffes.	
Croquettes of poultry.	
Shell of poultry.	
ditto à la financière.	

Caneton à l'orange
 dito aux olives.
 Pigeon de volière aux pois
 dito en compote
 dito à la crapandine.
 Galantine de volaille.
 dito aux truffes.

Duckling with oranges.
 ditto with olives.
 Pigeon with peas.
 ditto stewed.
 ditto à la crapandine.
 Galantine of poultry.
 ditto with truffes.

ENTRÉES DE POISSONS.

Barbues de diverses grosseurs.
 Turbot.
 dito à la hollandaise.
 dito sauce homard.
 dito sauce aux hultres.
 dito au gratin.
 dito à la Béchamel.
 Saumon sauce aux capres.
 dito à la hollandaise.
 dito sauce aux hultres.
 dito à la genevoise.
 Escalope de saumon.
 Moules à la poulette.
 dito à la marinière.
 Truite saumonnée sauce aux
 capres.
 dito à la genevoise.
 Petite truite sauce aux capres.
 Sole en matelotte normande.
 dito gratin.
 dito champignons.
 dito fines herbes.
 dito à la hollandaise.
 Merlan au gratin.
 dito à la hollandaise.
 dito fines herbes.
 Filet de sole au gratin.
 dito à la maître-d'hôtel.
 dito au beurre noir
 Rouget grillé à la maître-
 d'hôtel.
 Eperlans au gratin.
 Hareng sauce montarde.
 dito maître-d'hôtel.
 Matelotte de carpe on d'an-
 guille.
 Maquereau.
 Morue maître-d'hôtel.
 dito à la provençale.
 Raie sauce aux capres.
 dito au beurre noir.
 Crevettes.

FISH.

Turbot with caper sauce.
 ditto à la hollandaise.
 ditto with lobster sauce.
 ditto with oyster sauce.
 ditto broiled.
 ditto à la Béchamel.
 Salmon with caper sauce.
 ditto à la hollandaise.
 ditto with oyster sauce.
 ditto à la genevoise.
 Escalop of Salmon.
 Muscles fricasseed.
 ditto à la marinière
 Salmon trout with caper sauce.

 ditto à la genevoise.
 ditto with caper sauce.
 Sole en mayonnaise.
 ditto baked.
 ditto with mushrooms.
 ditto with fine herbs.
 ditto à la hollandaise.
 Whittings broiled.
 ditto à la hollandaise.
 ditto with fines herbs.
 Slices of sole broiled.
 ditto à la maître d'hôtel.
 ditto with black butter.
 Red mullet à la maître d'hôtel.

 Smelts broiled.
 Herring with mustard sauce.
 ditto broiled
 Matelotte of carp or eel.

 Mackerel.
 Salt-cod à la maître d'hôtel.
 ditto à la provençale.
 Skate with caper sauce.
 ditto with black butter.
 Prawns.

Salade de homard.
 Mayonnaise de saumon.
 dito de turbot.
 dito de filet de sole.
 dito de filet de merlan.
 dito de homard.
 Buisson d'écrevisses.
 Anguille à la tartare.
 dito à la poulette.
 dito à la genevoise.
 dito à l'huile.
 dito à la mayonnaise.

Poissons frits.

Une sole.
 dito à la Colbert.
 Filet de sole à la Ory.
 Eperlans.
 Goujons.
 Merlan.
 Carpe.

Lobster salad.
 Mayonnaise of salmon.
 dito of turbot.
 dito of slices of sole.
 dito of slices of whitings.
 dito with lobster.
 Crawfish.
 Eel à la tartare.
 dito with fowl.
 dito à la genevoise.
 dito with oil.
 dito à la mayonnaise.

Fried Fish.

Sole.
 dito à la Colbert.
 Slice of sole.
 Smelts.
 Gudgeon.
 Whitings.
 Carpe.

ENTRÉES DE PATISSERIE.

Deux petits pâtés au jus.
 dito à la Béchamel.
 Vol-au-vent à la financière.
 dito aux truffes.
 dito de filet de volaille.
 dito de filet aux truffes.
 dito au saumon.
 dito aux truffes.
 dito de turbot.
 dito d'anguille.
 dito de morue à la Béchamel.
 dito de quenelle.
 dito de cervelle à l'allemande.

PASTRY.

Two patties with gravy.
 dito à la Béchamel.
 Vol-au-vent à la financière.
 dito with truffes.
 dito loin of poultry.
 dito loin with truffes.
 dito of salmon.
 dito with truffes.
 dito of turbot.
 dito of eel.
 dito of cod à la Béchamel.
 dito of Quenelle.
 dito of brains à l'allemande.

ROTS.

Poulet gras.
 dito aux truffes.
 Poularde truffée, de divers prix
 Poulet à la reine.
 dito truffé.

ROAST POULTRY.

Roast fowl.
 dito with truffes.
 Young chicken with truffes.
 Fowl à la reine
 dito with truffes.

Caneton de Rouen.
Pigeon de volière.

Gibier.

Perdreau gris.
ditto ditto truffé.
ditto rouge.
ditto ditto truffé.
Caille.
Canard sauvage.
Rouge de rivière.
Sarcelle.
Bécasse.
Bécassine.
Grive.
Pluvier doré.
Trois mauviettes.
Ortolan.
Faisan.
Salade de saison.
ditto aux œufs.
ditto de concombre.

Duckling of Rouen.
Pigeon.

Game.

Grey partridge.
ditto with truffles.
Red partridge.
ditto with truffles.
A quail.
A wild duck.
Red of river.
A teal.
A woodcock.
A snipe.
Thrush.
A golden plover.
Three larks.
Ortolan.
Pheasant.
Salad in season.
ditto with eggs.
ditto with girkins.

ENTREMETS.

Asperges à la sauce ou à l'huile.
ditto en petits pois.
Petits pois au sucre.
ditto à l'anglaise.
ditto au lard.
ditto au beurre.
Fèves de marais à la crème.
Artichaut à la sauce ou à l'huile.
ditto frits.
ditto à la Barigoule.
Laitue au jus
Choux-fleurs à la sauce ou au beurre.
ditto à l'huile.
ditto au gratin.
Concombre à la Béchamel.
Macédoine de légumes.
Haricots verts sautés à l'anglaise.
ditto à la maître-d'hôtel.
Haricots blancs à la maître-d'hôtel.

ENTRÉES.

Asparagus with sauce or oil.
ditto with green peas.
Green peas with sugar.
ditto à l'anglaise.
ditto with bacon.
ditto with butter.
Garden beans with cream.
Artichokes with sauce or oil.
ditto fried.
ditto à la Barigoule.
Lettuce with gravy.
Cauliflowers with sauce or with butter.
ditto with oil.
ditto au gratin.
Cucumber à la Béchamel.
Macédoine of vegetables.
French beans à l'anglaise.
ditto à la maître-d'hôtel.
Kidney-beans à la maître-d'hôtel.

ditto sautés au beurre.	ditto stewed in batter
ditto à la lyonnaise.	ditto à la lyonnaise.
Pommes de terre maître-d'hôtel.	Potatoes à la maître-d'hôtel.
ditto frites.	ditto fried.
ditto à la lyonnaise.	ditto à la lyonnaise.
ditto au naturel.	ditto plain boiled.
Epinards au jus ou à la crème.	Spinage with gravy or cream.
Macaroni au gratin.	Macaroni au gratin.
ditto à l'italienne.	ditto à l'italienne.
Œufs brouillés aux truffes.	Eggs with truffes.
ditto aux pointes d'asperges.	ditto with asparagus.
Omelette aux fines herbes.	Omelette with fines herbs.
ditto au jambon ou aux rognons.	ditto with ham.
Truffes au vin de Champagne.	Truffes stewed in Champaigne
ditto à l'italienne.	ditto à l'italienne.
Coquille aux truffes.	Shell with truffes.
Salsifs au jus ou à la sauce.	Salsifs with gravy or sauce.
Cardons au jus ou à la moëlle.	Thistles with gravy or sauce.
Céleri au jus ou frit.	Celery with gravy or fried.
Choux de Bruxelles sautés au beurre.	Brussels cabbage stewed in butter.
Aubergine farcie à la provençale.	Apples à la provençale.
ditto à la moëlle.	ditto moelle.
Tomate au gratin.	Tomato au gratin.
Champignons au gratin.	Mushrooms au gratin.
ditto à la provençale.	ditto à la provençale.

ENTREMETS AU SUCRE.

Omelette au rhum.
 ditto aux confitures.
 ditto au sucre.
 ditto aux pommes.
 ditto soufflée.
 Riz soufflé.
 Soufflé aux pommes de terre.
 Fondu au parmesan.
 Beignets de pêches.
 ditto d'abricots.
 ditto de pommes.
 ditto soufflés.
 Charlotte de pommes.
 ditto aux confitures.
 ditto russe.
 ditto glacée.
 ditto plombière.
 Croûtes au Madère.
 Croquettes de riz.
 Gâteau de riz.

SWEET MEATS.

Omelette with rum.
 ditto of preserves.
 ditto with sugar.
 ditto with apples.
 ditto soufflé.
 Rice soufflé.
 Soufflé with potatoes.
 Eggs with parmesan.
 Peach fritters.
 Apricot fritters.
 Apple ditto.
 ditto soufflé.
 Charlotte of apples.
 ditto with preserves.
 ditto russe.
 ditto glacée.
 ditto plombière.
 Madeira crusts.
 Croquettes of rice.
 Gâteau with rice.

Plumpudding au rhum.
ditto au vin de Madère

Abricots à la Condé.
Pêche à la Condé.
Pomme au beurre.
Pomme meringuée et autres fruits.

Gelée au rhum.
ditto d'orange.
ditto de fruits.
Un pot de crème.
Bavaroise aux avelines.
ditto aux fraises.
Panquet aux abricots.

Plumpudding with rum.
ditto with wine of Madera.

Apricots à la Condé.
Peach à la Condé.
Apples with butter.
ditto meringuée and other fruits

Gelée with rum.
ditto with oranges.
ditto with fruits.
Pot of cream.
Bavaroise with Alberts.
ditto with strawberries.

DESSERT.

Fraises au sucre.
ditto ananas.
Groseilles.
Framboises.
Cerises.
Abricots.
Pêches au sucre.
Prunes.
Amandes vertes.
Noix vertes.
Cerneaux.
Noix fraîches.
Raisin de Fontainebleau
Poires.
Pommes.
Mendians.
Marrons.
Compote de poires.
ditto de pommes.
ditto d'abricots.
ditto de cerises.
ditto d'ananas.
Pommes à la portugaise.
Meringues à la crème.
Confitures glacées.
Salade d'oranges au madère.
Oranges au sucre.
Biscuit de Reims.
Marmelade d'abricots.
ditto de pommes.
Confitures de cerises.
Gelée de groseilles.
Fromage. |

DESSERT.

Strawberries with sugar.
Pine-apple.
Currants.
Raspberries.
Cherries.
Apricots.
Peaches with sugar.
Plums.
Green almonds.
Green walnuts.
Cerneaux.
Noix fraîches.
Fontainebleau grapes.
Pears.
Apples.
Almonds and raisins.
Cherries.
Stewed pears.
ditto apples.
ditto apricots.
ditto cherries.
ditto pine apples.
Apples à la portugaise.
Puff crust with cream
Preserves iced.
Orange salad and madera.
Oranges.
Biscuit of Reims.
Marmelade of apricots.
ditto of apples.
Preserved cherries.
Current jelly.
Cheese.

AMBASSADORS & CONSULS.

Office Hours from 11 to 4.

- AUSTRIA and PARMA, 87, rue de Grenelle St. Germain.
BADEN, resident minister, 17, rue Joubert.
BAVARIA, rue d'Aguesseau, 15.
BELGIUM, envoy extraordinary, minister plenipoten-
tiary, 97, rue de la Pépinière.
BRAZIL, 106, rue de la Pépinière.
DENMARK, 88, rue de la Pépinière.—Consul, 29, rue de
Trévisé.
FREE TOWNS, resident minister, 6, rue Trudon.
GREAT BRITAIN, Lord Cowley, ambassador extraordi-
nary and minister plenipotentary, 39, rue du Fau-
bourg St. Honoré.—Consul, same address.
GREECE, 78, rue d'Anjou St. Honoré.—Consul, 30, rue
Basse du Rempart.
HANOVER, resident minister, 19, rue Penthièvre.
HOLLAND, envoy extraordinary, minister plenipoten-
tiary, 28, rue de Suresne.
NASSAU, chargé d'affaires, 28, rue de Suresne.
PORTUGAL, chargé d'affaires, 10, rue Miromesnil.
PRUSSIA, ambassador, 78, rue de Lille.
ROMAN STATES, 69, rue de l'Université.
RUSSIA, 33, Faubg. St. Honoré.—Consul, same address.
SARDINIA, 133, rue St. Dominique St. Germain.
SAXONY, envoy extraordinary, minister plenipotentary,
179, Faubourg St. Honoré.
SPAIN, ambassador, 29, rue de Courcelles. — Consul,
30, rue Miromesnil.
SWITZERLAND, chargé d'affaires, 9, rue Chauchat.
TUSCANY, minister plenipotentary, 3, rue Caumartin.
TWO SICILIES, ambassador, 47, Faubourg St. Honoré.
TURKEY, ambassador, 5, rue des Champs-Elysées.—
Consul, 68, Chaussée d'Antin.
UNITED STATES, envoy extraordinary, 19, rue Matignon.
—Consul, 27, boulevard des Italiens.

PRINCIPAL BANKERS.

Office Hours from 10 to 4.

- AIMÉ (Ed.), 10, place de la Bourse.
ALLIEZ and GRAND, 14, rue de Trévise.
ARDOIN and Co., 44, rue de la Chaussée d'Antin.
BERTHOUD and Co., 15, rue Richer.
BLANC (J. A.), MATTIEU, and Co, 29, rue St. Georges.
BLOUNT (E.), rue Basse du Rempart, 48 bis.
BORDE, 10, rue de Luxembourg.
CALLAGHAN (Luc) and Co., 40, rue Neuve des Mathurins.
CALON (Jud), 53, rue Hauteville.
CABETTE (F.) and MINGUET, 34, rue Neuve des Mathurins.
COUVREUR, 68, rue de l'Arcade.
DALY, 8, place Vendôme.
D'EICHTAL (Ad.), 30, rue Basse du Rempart.
DE GAS (A.), 28, rue de la Victoire.
DELISLE (widow Th.) and Co., 26, rue de la Chaussée d'Antin.
DURAND (F.) and Co., 43, rue Neuve des Mathurins.
FERRERE-LAFFITTE, 3, rue Laffitte.
FOULD (B. L.) and FOULD OPPENHEIM, 22, rue Bergère.
GREENE and Co., 28, place St Georges.
HOTTINGUER and Co., 17, rue Bergère.
LAFFITTE (Charles) and Co., 48 bis, rue Basse du Rempart.
LEFEBVRE (Jacques) and Co., 60, rue du Faubourg Poissonnière.
LEHIDEUX aîné, 83, rue Charlot.
MALLET, 13, rue de la Chaussée d'Antin.
MARCUARD (Adolphe) and Co., 18, rue Bergère.
MARTIN D'ANDRÉ, 74, rue de Provence.
ODIER (James) and Co., 42, rue Laffitte.
OPPERMANN, 2, rue St. Georges.
PERIER Brothers, 23, rue Laffitte.
ROTHSCHILD, Brothers, 21, rue Laffitte.

PARIS

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

- Cloquet (Jules), surgeon, 2, rue Drouot.
Campbell, 53, Champs-Élysées.
Davison, 38, rue Monthabor.
Dubois (Paul), physician and accoucheur, 12, rue Monsieur le Prince.
Olliffe, 2, rue St. Florentin.
Gunning, surgeon, 14, rue St. Florentin.
Higgins, physician and accoucheur, 30, rue de Rivoli.
Mac Carthy, 33, rue de la Madeleine.
Shrimpton, 17, rue d'Anjou.
Skiers, 2, rue Montaigne.

SURGEON DENTISTS.

- William Rogers, 270, rue St. Honoré.
Seymour, 10, rue Castiglione.
George, 36, rue de Rivoli.

CHEMISTS APOTHECARIES.

- Hogg & Co, 2, rue Castiglione (3 doors from the rue de Rivoli).
P. Pariss, 26, Place Vendome.
Roberts & Co, 23, Place Vendome.
Gilles, 56, rue de Sèvres.
H. H. Swan, 12, r. Castiglione.

PROFESSORS OF MUSIC.

- Barraud (Mlle.), 26, rue Monthabor.—Piano.
Belin (Miss), 8, rue Chabannais.—Piano.

PAINTERS AND DRAWING-MASTERS.

- Coustans (Léon), 22, r. des Boulangers St-Victor.—Flowers.
Dagnan, 35, rue St-Georges.—Landscape in oil and pencil.
Fauquet (Mme.), 38, rue Taitbout.—Portraits, figures, &c. in pastel.
Jozan, 29 bis, r. Louis le Grand.
Gariot, 15, rue Vanneau—Landscape, and Portrait.
Meuret, 81, rue Neuve des Petits Champs.—Miniature.
Nimmo, 46, rue St. Anne.—Miniature.
Storelli, 28, r. Godot.—Landscape.

PROFESSORS.

- ENGLISH and CLASSICS.** — Holder, 3, Place de la Madeleine.
FRENCH. — Douville, 26, Avenue St. Cloud, barrière de l'Etoile.
De la Morinière, 8, rue Castiglione.
Gachet (Mme.), rue Lepelletier.
Gérard, 51, r. de Luxembourg.
M. G. speaks English, and is first rate for beginners.
Laurence, 342, rue St. Honoré.
Gautier, 58, rue d'Anjou St. Honoré.
Léonard, 51, r. de la Chaussée d'Antin.
ITALIAN. — Albites (Signor), 135, rue St. Lazare.
GERMAN, and ITALIAN. — Montucci (Dr.), professor at the Lycée St. Louis, 38, rue du Sentier, and 18, rue Vivienne.
SPANISH. — Alvarez, professor at the Collège Chaptal, 137 bis rue du Temple.

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GOLD.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Double Sovereign.		1 7 0	to 1 7 8
Sovereign.		0 13 6	0 13 10
Ducat.		0 9 2	0 9 4
SILVER.			
Crown piece of.	3 florins	0 3 11	0 4 0
Florin.	60 kreutzen	0 1 11	0 2 0
Zwanziger	20 kreutzen	0 0 7 1/20	0 8

NOTES. — For every Florin.

GERMAN STATES.

GOLD.			
Double Louis d'or		1 12 4	1 12 8
Louis d'or		0 16 2	0 16 4
10 Guilder piece		0 16 7	7 16 10
Ducat.		0 9 3	0 9 4
SILVER.			
Crown Dollar.	3 flor. 40 kreutz.	0 4 4	0 4 6
Convention ditto.	2 flor. 40 kreutz.	0 3 11	0 4 0
Florin.	60 kreutzen,	0 1 7 1/20	0 1 8

PRUSSIA.

GOLD.			
Double Frederic d'or.	11 thalers 10.	1 13 3	1 14 0
Single ditto.	5 thalers 20.	0 16 7	0 17 0
SILVER.			
Thaler.	30 silver groschen	0 2 11	0 3 0
1-3rd, 1-6th, and 1/2 thaler	in proportion		
Silver Groschein.		0 0 1	0 0 1 1/2

FRANCE & BELGIUM.

GOLD.			
Double Napoléon.	40 francs.	1 11 8	1 12 0
Léopold.	25 francs.	1 0 0	0 0 0
Half Napoléon.		0 7 11	0 8 0
SILVER.			
5 francs piece	100 sous.	0 3 11	0 4 0
2 francs.		0 1 6 1/20	4 0
Franc (100 centimes).	20 sous	0 0 9 1/40	0 9 1/2

HOLLAND.

GOLD.			
10 florin piece	Not current.	0 16 4	0 16 6
Ducat		0 9 2	0 9 3
SILVER.			
2 1/2 guilder piece.		0 4 1	0 4 2
Guilder.	100 cents.	0 1 7 1/20	1 8

GUIDE TO PARIS.

Passports. — A Secretary of states can now be obtained at the Foreign-office, Downing-street, near the Horse Guards, between the hours of 10 and 4, on payment of 7s. 6d.; it is however necessary to get a voucher from a banker, a magistrate, or other person who can be identified as to the respectability of the applicant. This passport possesses this privilege—the bearer may obtain the visés of all the Ambassadors in London, without charge, and may be used for several years in succession, but it should receive every year a new visé from an English Minister or Consul. It is never taken away from you on entering France; it is admitted without any visé, by a recent regulation, into Prussia. Consuls' passports can be obtained without difficulty—requiring only a fee varying from 5s. to 10s. English Consuls abroad can also give passports to British subjects, and so can the French Consuls resident at our own ports; but it is always prudent to provide one in London before leaving. An Ambassador's passport is obtained by addressing a written or verbal communication to his secretary, and stating therein both Christian and surname, age, height, profession, and address. This is required to be left one day in advance at the office, and, if the applicant call himself on the following day, the passport is delivered. Those residing in the provinces may obtain a passport from the Foreign Ministers in London through the application of the banker or local magistrate where they reside, giving the requisite details as above. When

different members of a family travel together, they can all have their names included in one passport; but friends, servants, &c., must each have one distinct. The passport should be carried about the person. To protect it from the effects of constant friction, it is, therefore, desirable to have it bound in a pocket-book, which should also contain some blank leaves to receive the visés, as the official signatures are termed.

Travellers cannot go from one country to another without the passport is viséd, or countersigned, by the Ministers of those countries through which he intends to pass. The Austrian Ambassador in London neither gives nor countersigns any Englishman's passport, except that issued by the Secretary of State; but a visa may be obtained at Paris, Brussels, Frankfort, or some one of the continental capitals.

Scotland. — Passports for all places on the Continent are issued by the Lord Provost, from his office, City Chambers, Edinburgh. Fee for each passport, 5s.

PASSPORTS AND VISÉS ARE TO BE OBTAINED FOR FRANCE

At the Consulate-office, 47, King William-street, London-bridge (corner of Arthur-street East). Passes and passports are issued at this office for France only, from 11 till 4; if intending to proceed further, they can do so by having the passport, when in France, viséd by the Minister or Consul of the country they intend visiting; but a passe extends to France only, and cannot be viséd for any other country. Foreign passports, after being duly viséd, are endorsed to France only; in order to proceed further they must again be viséd in France by the Minister or Consul of the country to which the traveller is desirous of proceeding. The fees are as follows:—For passport 5s.; passe, 5s.; visé, 4s. 3d.

Passengers can land at any French port without

passports; but before proceeding to Paris or the interior of France the possession of a passport is indispensable. Travellers can obtain passports from the British Consuls resident at French outports. The British consular passport, which costs 4s. 6d., and which is in force one year, merely requires to be viséd by the police authorities; for which no charge is made. This passport can include all the members of a family and its female domestics. Travellers who obtain a monthly pass to travel in France, should bear in mind that upon its expiration they will be required to leave the country, or supply themselves with a regular passport from a British Consul. On leaving France, the production of a passe or passport will obtain the permit.

Travellers should attend strictly to the following instructions:—1. Before quitting England be sure to obtain a passport; always, if possible, signed by the Minister or Consul of the country you may first enter.

2. Before attempting to quit one state for another, obtain the visé of that you are about to enter.

3. Before applying for the signature of a foreign, always obtain the visé of the British Minister.

4. Always carry your passport about your person.

Luggage.—Much luggage will be found inconvenient, troublesome, and very expensive. On the Belgian railroads, every pound of luggage is charged for, except such as you can carry into the carriage with you; in France, 50 lbs of luggage is usually allowed each traveller; on the Rhine, although you may take on board almost any quantity, it is not very pleasant to be running about, looking for lodgings, at the tail of a truck with ten or a dozen trunks and portmanteaus. When engaging a voiturier, the weight of your luggage is an important consideration, and you must pay accordingly. These little inconveniences should therefore induce the traveller to *weigh* well the articles it is indispensable to take; but this must, also, in a great measure

depend upon the length of time to be devoted to travel. A portmanteau, with a small carpet-bag with dressing things and change of linen, and hat-case, should be sufficient for a gentleman taking an entire tour of the Continent. For a run of six weeks or three months, a carpet-bag and a hat-case.

Advice to ladies on this subject is rather more difficult; but I am sure they will pardon my *stinginess* when I offer it with a view of saving them from much personal annoyance and anxiety. A strong black leather trunk, about two feet six inches long, eighteen inches wide, and eighteen inches high, with a division about half way up, but leaving a wider space on one side than on the other, and a tray to lift in and out, will be found large enough to contain all the necessary changes for a tour of some months.

The traveller has a right to claim his luggage *personally* at the custom-house, or by a commissionaire, whom he may employ.

Money. — Travellers proceeding to the Continent should supply themselves with *circular exchange notes*, which may be obtained of the principal bankers in London, or of Messrs. Adam Spielmann and Co.'s Money Exchange and Banking Office, No. 10, Lombard-street, (corner of Post Office-court). These notes are issued by Messrs. Spielmann for sums from £5 upwards, and their letters of credit have the advantage of enabling the holder to draw *any small sum*, suitable for his immediate wants, instead of being obliged to draw the whole amount in a certain coin, whether required or not.

Travellers are recommended to supply themselves with foreign money, which may also be had at this house at the best rate of exchange.

The above respectable firm corresponds with the principal bankers in Europe; in Paris, with Messrs. Meyer Spielmann and Co., No. 26, Rue Neuve-Vivienne.

In France accounts are kept in francs, each of 10 decimes or 100 centimes. The modern gold coins are pieces of 40 fr., 20 fr., and 10 fr., called double napoleons, napoleons, half-napoleons, or "pièces de quarante francs," "de vingt francs," "de dix francs." The silver coins are 5 fr., 2 fr., 1 fr., 1/2 fr., and 20 centimes. The copper coins are 1 decime, or 2 sous, pieces of 5 centimes, or 1 sou, and of 1 centime. In Belgium there is also a gold piece of 25 francs, but no 10 francs gold coins. The silver coins of 5 francs are frequently called "pièces de cent sous;" pieces of 2 francs, "pièces de quarante sous;" and so on. The notes issued by the Bank of France are 100, 200, 500, and 1,000 fr. These are convertible into silver at the Bank, without discount, except the charge of 3 sous for the bag to contain the change; or, at a small charge, into gold, but somewhat more is charged at the different money-changers' shops. The French money being divided into decimal parts, in reckoning, instead of 25 sous they say 1 fr. 25 c.; instead of 30 sous, 1 fr. 50 c.; and so on. When the course of exchange is at par between France and England, 25 fr. are considered equal to the pound sterling.

The following table will assist the traveller as a guide in exchanging English for French money.

English Money.	French Money.	English Money.	French Money.
20sh. obtains	25 f.— sous	10sh. obtains	12 f. 10 sous
19	— 23 15 —	9	— 11 5 —
18	— 22 10 —	8	— 10 — —
17	— 21 5 —	7	— 8 15 —
16	— 20 — —	6	— 7 10 —
15	— 18 15 —	5	— 6 5 —
14	— 17 10 —	4	— 5 — —
13	— 16 5 —	3	— 3 15 —
12	— 15 — —	2	— 2 10 —
11	— 13 15 —	1	— 1 5 —

ROUTES FROM LONDON TO PARIS.

Route Via Folkestone and Boulogne.

This is the most direct and shortest way to Paris, the journey by land and sea being usually performed in twelve hours.

The arrangements by this route are of the most satisfactory description. A special train, in addition to the ordinary trains, departs at stated hours, direct for Folkestone harbour, where the packet is waiting alongside the pier with the steam up, ready to start in a few minutes—required for the transferring the passengers and luggage from the train to the steamer—without any expense to travellers. The vessels are swift, clean, and well appointed.

FARES. — London to Paris via Boulogne 1st class, £2. 11. 6; 2nd class, £1, 17. 0. London to Paris, via Calais, 1st class, £3. 1. 0; 2nd class, £2. 3. 9.

London to Folkestone or *vice versa*, express, 22s.; 1st class, 20s.; 2nd class, 14s. 8d.; 3rd class, 9s. 0d.; Parliamentary, 6s. 10d. By steamer from Folkestone to Boulogne, chief cabin, 8s.; fore cabin, 6s. Steward's fee, 1s.

Note. — On the English railways children under 10 years of age half fare. On the French lines children three years of age pay full fare.

FOLKESTONE. — *Pavilion Hotel* — This noble establishment, situated close to the seashore, railway terminus, and steam-packet quay, affords equally comfortable and suitable accommodation to every class of travellers. The arrangements and charges are adapted to the circumstances of all — a scale of which is suspended in each apartment.

DOVER. — *Hotels.* — *Ship, Dover Castle, King's Head, Gun, and London Hotel.*

Travellers who may have a few hours to spare here should visit the Castle, Heights, &c., which command beautiful land and sea views.

BOULOGNE. — *Hôtel des Bains*, a large first-rate establishment, with two entrances, one from the main street, the other from the quay. The windows command a view of the port and railway station.

Hôtel du Nord, also a large first-rate hotel, in the centre of the principal street, with excellent accommodation, suited to single persons as well as for families. A capital table d'hôte at 5 daily. Baths are also in the house.

Hugh's Royal Hotel, in the Rue de l'Écu, clean and comfortable, with a very good table d'hôte at 5, charge 3 francs; it is one of the nearest to the railway station.

Hôtel de Londres, situated in the Rue de l'Écu, a well-known and much-patronized house by families making a stay, or merely passing through. A table d'hôte at 5.

Parry's Marine Hotel, established in 1820, situated near the custom-house and landing-place of the steamers. At this house families or single persons are received as boarders, particularly during the winter months, when the terms are exceedingly moderate.

Low's British Hotel, situated in the town, is decidedly an English house — English landlord, English diners, and English comfort.

Hôtel Folkestone, on the quay, opposite the landing-place; a comfortable house, with civility and attention. A table d'hôte at 5.

Hôtel Bedford, opposite the steam-packet station and custom-house. Very comfortable and clean, with

English waiter and chambermaid. A table d'hôte every day at 5 o'clock.

Railway Refreshment Rooms at the station. Travellers en route to Paris being pressed for time will find every description of refreshment always ready previous to the departure of the trains, at the following prices:—Tea or coffee, with eggs, 1 franc; two chops, soup, and half bottle of wine, 2 francs.

Conveyances stand outside the custom-house to convey travellers direct to the station; charge 1 franc 50 cent. Omnibuses to or from packet or railway, without luggage, 50 cent.

To Calais a diligence twice every day, coupé 5 francs, intérieur 4 francs.

To St. Omer, every morning, fare—4 fr. 50 cent.

British Consulate, 87, Rue des Vieillards.

For passports, 93 bis, Rue de l'Ecu. *Office hours*, 10 to half-past 3 daily, except Sunday.

The office for passports, and for *permits* for embarking from Boulogne, open from 9 o'clock A. M. until 4 P. M. If a boat leaves at any other hour, the office is open for one hour before the departure. If the boat leaves between 12 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning, the bearers of a permit can embark from 10 to 11 at night, or one hour before the departure in the morning.

The *visas* of passports and the *granting permits* at the passport-office are *gratis*. If the traveller goes aboard without a permit, he will be compelled to get up if he has retired to rest, and go to the passport-office for his permit, in all seasons, and in all weathers. This might be easily avoided by keeping one of the employés at the office between the hour of 4 o'clock and the departure of the vessel.

Boulogne is a flourishing seaport in the department of the Pas-de-Calais; it is of great antiquity, and is divi-

ded into the high and low town. The high town, connected with the low town by a steep street called *la Grande-Rue*, is surrounded by a rampart, which affords a fine prospect of the country in various directions; on the west the English coast may be seen in clear weather. The accommodations for sea bathing attract annually a great number of visitors.

Boulogne contains 29,488 inhabitants, exclusive of English residents. On an eminence about a mile from the town stands a column of marble, begun by Napoléon, to commemorate his intended conquest of England. In 1814 Louis XVIII gave orders for the completion of the monument, in honour of the restoration of his own dynasty; in 1841 it was surmounted by a statue of Napoléon.

There is nothing very interesting indoors, except the tables d'hôte; but the pier, jetty, and sands, the arrival or departure of the steam-packets, a band of music, or a serious contemplation of the bathers, offer ample amusement out of doors.

Bookseller. — Mrs. Merridew, Rue de l'Ecu. There is also a reading-room attached, where the daily London and Paris papers may be seen.

ROUTE TO PARIS.

The railway station is a long range of buildings on the opposite side of the Harbour. The luggage is taken to the counter and weighed, and a ticket, with the number, date, and destination, is pasted on each package, and a duplicate card, given to the owner. But the tickets for the carriage should be first obtained and the traveller should recollect he has *two* tickets to take care of, *one for his luggage*, the other for his fare. He must

shew, if requested, his fare ticket, to the person in attendance, and the waiting room of the class carriage he has selected will be pointed out to him. A bell rings shortly before the departure of the train.

The door of the waiting room opens to where the trains are prepared for starting. The traveller shews his fare ticket, and takes his seat in the carriage; one of the attendants requests the ticket, to mark it. For this purpose he should keep the ticket convenient and then place it where he can readily find it. In proceeding to Amiens the train takes the left hand, from Boulogne. Those travellers, who take short trips, for the convenience of alighting had better take their seats accordingly.

On the stoppage of the train the attendants call out the name of the station. The traveller must be on the alert if he intends to alight, and have his ticket ready to deliver up, with his ticket for his luggage, before the train continues on its journey.

The name of each station is also conspicuously painted on a board. On the right hand from Boulogne, the distances are painted on posts in kilometres. A *kilometre* is five furlongs or five eighths of an English mile, or in other words, half a mile, and an eighth of a mile. The figures after the names indicate the number of English miles from Boulogne.

PONT-DE-BRIQUE, 4. — The railway on leaving the station makes a considerable *détour*. The view of Boulogne, the Haute-ville, and the high grounds which rise on either side from the river *Liane* present a pretty view. The station Pont-de-Brique is so called from the village of that name on the road from Boulogne to Samer. Although near, the village is not seen. It is merely however a long street in the main road, well known, *en passant*, to former travellers by the diligences to Paris. The château of M. de Clocheville is seen on the right. The Emperor Napoléon once re-

sided here; a cocked hat which he left behind is preserved by the family as a memorial.

NEUFCHÂTEL, 8 1/2. — There are several villages in the neighbourhood of this portion of the route, — but with the exception of *Condette* there is nothing worth noticing. *Condette* is a village with about 600 inhabitants. The forest of *Hardelot* is passed through approaching Neufchâtel. *Condette* is celebrated for an extensive rabbit warren. Pheasants, partridges, hares, &c., are very plentiful here. The warren and sporting grounds extend nearly to Montreuil. The shooting season commences after the harvest is gathered in, and a day for the commencement is named by the authorities. No one is entitled to sport without a permit; nor upon any grounds without the permission of the proprietor. Both the authority and permission can be obtained without much difficulty.

Neufchâtel is a quiet unpretending village in the neighbourhood of Boulogne.

ETAPLES, 17. — A very ancient though now dilapidated town. It stands up on the left bank of the mouth of the river *Canche*. Some authors insist that this place was the *Portus Itius* from whence Cæsar embarked his legions on his invasion of Britain. Etaples was formerly celebrated by its extensive commerce, and has undergone considerable vicissitudes of time and events. In A. D. 842 it was pillaged by the Normans. Towards the end of the fifteenth century it was a place of importance, for it was here that the treaty of peace was signed between Charles VIII and Henry VII of England, the former agreeing to pay 745,000 crowns of gold, or 50,000 annually till the principal was paid. No remains of its ancient splendour are visible, except some ruins of a strong castle built in 1180. The town is chiefly inhabited by fishermen. In the place or square there are several good houses remnants of former splendour. Close to the

station is the cemetery. The railway *viaduct* over the *Canche* is 900 feet long.

In approaching Verton from Neufchâtel the sea is seen from the railway; long sandy banks are on both sides. -

MONTREUIL-VERTON, 24. — At a short distance from the station is the strong fortified city of *Montreuil*. It is pleasantly situated on a hill near the right bank of the *Canche*. It is surrounded with ramparts and defended by a citadel. The view from the ramparts is extensive over the rich and luxuriant valley of the river. The town traces its foundation to high antiquity. In 845 the fortress it possessed was destroyed by the *Normans*. Hergot, *comte de Terouanne*, built and constructed an extensive castle, on the site of part of which the citadel now stands. The principal towers of the castle remain. The castle resisted an attack of the *Normans* in 918. The Kings of France had a palace here in the thirteenth century. *Montreuil* was ceded to the English by the treaty of Brittany. Charles V, in 1537 besieged the city, reduced it by famine and burnt the town. In 1554 it was again besieged and destroyed by the Spaniards. Queen Bertha the wife of Philippe I was detained a prisoner in the castle after her divorce. One of the towers, where she was confined, is still called Queen Bertha's tower.

Montreuil is celebrated for an extensive exportation annually of *pâtés de bécasses*, snipe pies.

Verton is a village close to the station.

The country in the neighbourhood of *Montreuil* and on the road to *Hesdin on the Canche* is one continued beauty and variety. *Hesdin* is a town containing about 4,000 inhabitants, and is surrounded with canals, meadows, gardens and shady walks. The village at a distance resembles a strong castle in the midst of a large park. It is well built, surrounded with ramparts, and a moat filled with water from the *Canche*.

The *Town Hall* is large and magnificent. It is about 10 miles from Montreuil. Hesdin was founded in 1554 by Philibert Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy.

RUE, 34.— Is a small town, but is full of historical recollections. The chapel of St-Esprit is worthy of a visit. It owes its structure and embellishments to Isabel of Portugal, wife of Philip, Duke of Burgundy, both of whom in 1440 made a pilgrimage to Rue. The chapel of St-Esprit was greatly renowned among the pious of the age for its miracles. Louis XI celebrated historically and by Walter Scott for his greatness, his littleness, cruelty and superstitious devotion, in consequence of the miracles performed at the chapel presented it with 1,100 crowns of gold, and 400 livres tournois, vast sums in that age.

At some distance from Rue is the village of Crécy, near which the battle of that name was fought by Edward III in 1440.

ABBEVILLE, 50. — *Hôtel*. — *Tête de Bœuf*, the best.

Abbeville is situated about twenty miles from the Château d'Eu and Tréport, on the road to Dieppe, from which place it is 17 1/2 miles : those who wish to visit Dieppe on their way to Paris, can take the diligence here; it leaves Abbeville at 9 in the morning. There is another diligence in the afternoon, which stops at Eu; the fare to Dieppe is — Coupé, 8 fr., Intérieur, 6 fr.; in five hours. The population of Eu is 3,997; Trade : woollen stuffs, ropes, glass, and bedticking. *Château d'Eu*, formerly the marine residence of Louis-Philippe, at the present moment, June 15th, 1852, presents a forlorn and very unkingly appearance. The entire walls have been stripped of the valuable collection of pictures, chiefly portraits and subjects connected with the Orleans family; the furniture piled in lots on the basement story, preparatory to the sale which had been announced for the 7th instant, but prevented by order

of the present Government. The ceilings still exhibit the exquisite paintings, the beams and cornices their elaborate gilding, but the beautiful inlaid floors discover marks of Vandal-like hobnails ; and the poor old guide who has been here 27 years tells his mournful tale with tears brimful. About twelve miles from Abbeville is the little port of

SAINT-VALLERY. — *Hôtel du Lion-d'Or.* — Not very good. It is usually called Petite Dieppe, being occupied in the same description of commerce, and being equally industrious. It was from St-Vallery that William the Conqueror embarked with 3,000 vessels, and 25,000 men, to secure the English crown. In its vicinity are the fields of *Crécy*, celebrated for the battle in which the English made use of cannon. Population, 3,351. It has manufactures of sail cloth, cordage, &c. In the summer months a boat plies between Abbeville and St-Vallery.

PONT-REMY, 54. — Is celebrated for its Castle. The castle stands between two arms of the Somme, which it commands. The English when driven from Abbeville took refuge in the castle, but were attacked by Guy de Luxembourg and cut to pieces. Pont-Remy was taken by Philip of Burgundy in 1420 and burnt. At Pont-Remy the railway crosses the old diligence road to Paris by Beauvais.

LONGPRÉ, 60. — There is nothing remarkable in *Longpré* but its environs, which are beautiful and picturesque. Approaching Hangest the cuttings are deep surmounted by high grounds or cliffs. A roman camp of an oval form called the camp of l'Etoile is observable.

HANGEST, 65. — Between here and Picquigny, the country is extremely beautiful and full of picturesque views, parklike verdure, interspersed with a stream of crystalline water.

PICQUIGNY, 60, a small town of 1,500 inhabitants, celebrated for the interview of Louis XI, king of France, with Edward, king of England; and for the death of William of Normandy, called Longsword, who was assassinated here. The only remains of its once splendid Château are the terraces outside the town.

AMIENS, 77. — Trains stop here twenty minutes, refreshments may be had : one large cup of tea or coffee, with the best Paris bread and butter, 1 franc; chop and bread, and glass of wine, 1 franc. Those who arrive by one train, intending to proceed by the next, not choosing to go to a hotel, may order a dinner here, to be ready after visiting the cathedral, etc.

Amiens is the chief place of the department and formerly the capital of Picardy, is situated on the river Somme, and contains 52,149 inhabitants.

Tréport, a seaport about 2 1/2 miles from Eu, has a small bathing establishment, but the hotels and lodgings are very ordinary.

DILIGENCES to Rouen, viâ Beauvais, at 4 p. m., in 12 hours.

To Rouen, viâ Neufchâtel, with correspondence to Dieppe every evening, at half-past 6, in 10 hours. Fare—coupé, 14 francs 50 cent.; intérieur, 12 francs 50 cent.; banquette, 10 francs 50 cent.

To St-Quentin every day, at 7 a. m., in 9 hours. Correspondence with Reims. Fares—to St-Quentin, 6 francs and 5 francs; to Reims, 22 francs and 18 fr.

Hôtel du Rhin, Place Saint-Denis. — This is a new establishment, situated near the railway station, well furnished and comfortable, with a large garden attached. Table d'hôte at 5 o'clock.

France and Angleterre. — This is an old-established, well-known house in the diligence days. It is situated in the centre of the town, in the principal street not far from the cathedral. Accommodation good. A table d'hôte daily, at 5 o'clock — 3 francs.

Hôtel de Londres et du Nord, conveniently situated opposite the railway station : this is an excellent house ; clean, reasonable, with great civility. The landlord is a first-rate cook, and therefore serves up a capital dinner in good style.

This town is celebrated for the treaty which was concluded there in 1802 : the apartment in which was signed this kind of truce, called by politicians *la petite paix*, is still shown.

The cathedral, built by the English during the regency of the Duke of Bedford, is the most perfect specimen of Gothic architecture in France. The interior is adorned by 126 beautiful pillars, 44 of which are detached. Those placed round the choir and against the walls, which separate the chapels from that part of the church, when struck, sound like a bell ; whence they are called *colonnes sonnantes*. That called the *pi-lier sonnant* astonishes by the strength of its sound produced by the least knock. The stalls of the choir are much admired. The Roman altar is magnificent ; behind is a glory of great richness. The pulpit is supported by three statues, representing Faith, Hope, and Charity ; and behind the choir is a marble tomb, ornamented with a figure of a child weeping. There is also a mausoleum in memory of Gresset, the poet. The chapel of St-Jean contains the head of the saint, which is exhibited on certain occasions. It is said to have been brought from Constantinople in 1206. The church is 366 feet in length, 50 in breadth, exclusive of the sides, and 132 in height. In the tower is shown a small room from which Henri IV viewed the force besieging the town. The curious construction of the spire, and the great variety of its ornaments, are also pointed out to visitors.

In the Church of St-Rémi there is a tomb, in white black, and jasper marble, of Nicholas de Lannoy, a constable, and his wife. It is a masterpiece of sculpture

of Nicholas Blasset. The statue of the Virgin is beautiful. It was given to the city by the great Condé, after the battle of Rocroy : it is in the chapel of Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours. The Hautoye, outside Amiens, is an agreeable promenade, as well as the Boulevards.

The streets are broad and straight, and the houses built of brick and stone. The citadel is deserted, and the ramparts have been converted into promenades. Everybody is acquainted with the stratagem made use of by Ferdinand Telles in order to surprise Amiens in 1597. He drew off the attention of the guards by causing a cart loaded with nuts to break down at the gates.

This town gave birth to Gresset, the founder of the Academy; Maréchal d'Estrées, and his beautiful sister Gabrielle; Voiture; Pierre l'Hermite; Gaspard Bauhin; and the learned Ducange, to whose memory a handsome bronze statue was erected lately in the New Place St-Denis.

BRETEUIL, 93 1/2.— *Hôtels.* — *Angleterre and l'Ange.* — This small town has a population of 2,399 inhabitants; its chief trade is in corn.

CLERMONT, 118. — *Hôtels.* — *Le Gant, Les Deux Espées.* — This town contains 5,146 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in manufacture of serges, linen, stuffs, worsted stockings, and shoes; it is remarkable for its terrace, which surrounds the castle, and forms a beautiful promenade, overlooking the environs of Clermont for more than eight leagues around. The castle is now a house of correction for females who are condemned to more than one year's imprisonment. This town was taken and burnt in 1359 by the English. Philippe-le-Bel and Cassini, the geographer, were natives of Clermont.

A quarter of a league beyond Clermont is *Fitz-James*, where may be seen the ruins of the chateau in which

Marshal Berwick, the natural son of James II, resided.

BEAUVAIS. — Chief town of the department of Oise, on the Thérain, was besieged by the Duke of Burgundy in 1472, with an army of 80,000 men, when the bravery of the women, under the direction of Jeanne Hachette, compelled him to raise the siege. This city is distinguished by its numerous manufactories of stuffs, printed calicoes, woollen cloths, serges, flannels, copperas, and sulphate of iron; it has also one for tapestry, established in 1664, which is nearly equal to that of the Gobelins. It is celebrated for its dyes and bleaching-yards; there are likewise springs of mineral waters. Although built of wood, there are some good houses, and the streets are broad.

The Grande-Place and the *Hôtel-de-Ville*, a modern building, are worthy of notice, as well as the choir of the cathedral, the height and size of which render it a magnificent temple. This church is not yet finished, having neither nave nor steeple: in the interior may be seen the tomb of Cardinal Forbin, by Coustou, and three tapestry hangings made in this town; one of which, representing the Healing of the Paralytic, is considered a fine work. The Church of St-Étienne merits attention on account of its painted windows, the picture of the Carrying the Cross, and the tomb in relief, on the exterior of the north wall, supposed to have been a Roman monument.

Beauvais possesses a college, a library, a cabinet of natural history, and a theatre. The ramparts are planted with trees, and the environs are very picturesque. The new Boulevard forms a good promenade.

Beauvais has never been taken; from which circumstance it is called *la Pucelle*. Before the siege above mentioned it sustained one against the English, when it was saved by the courage of Jean Lignière.

In commemoration of the brave action of *Jeanne Hachette*, a solemn procession takes place every year on the 10th of July, in which the women take precedence. This town has produced a great number of illustrious men ; amongst whom are *Abbé Dubos*, *Lenglet Dufresnoy*, *Restaut*, the antiquary *Vaillant*, the two *Villiers de l'Île Adam*, and the learned dominican, *Vincent de Beauvais*, the preceptor of *St-Louis'* children. Several councils have been held here ; the most celebrated was that of 1114, for the excommunication of the Emperor *Henry V.*

Although *Beauvais* is not in our direct route, since the twenty-four hours' time from *Calais* to *Paris*, it may be interesting in a historical point of view.

The population, twenty years ago, was 30,000, but is now only 13,325.

Public Carriage every day for *Beaumont* and *Clermont.*

CREIL, 127 1/2 (ten minutes' stop).—A small town on the *Oise*, with 1,500 inhabitants, is remarkable for remains of the château in which *Charles VI* was confined ; there is a china manufactory here.

BEAUMONT, 130 (*Seine-et-Oise*).—On the left bank of the *Oise*, trades in corn and flour, and has a glass-house. The street which crosses the market, the clock-tower, and the promenade, looking over the rich valley of the *Oise*, are the principal objects which demand attention. A tower, very well preserved, is all that remains of its ancient castle.

Population, 2,022.

PONTOISE, 152, in dep. of *Seine-et-Oise*, is so called from its bridge over the *Oise*. It is divided into two parts, one of which, being situated on an eminence, commands a fine view of the river. It has the remains of a castle. The Church of *St-Mallom* contains a picture of the *Descent from the Cross*, and that of *St-*

Martin is remarkable for its architecture. This town carries on a considerable trade in corn and flour. It is celebrated for its calves, and has a manufactory of painted cloths. There is also an agricultural Society, established in 1819. The environs are beautiful.

PARIS, 170 English miles.

LONDON TO PARIS.

Via Dover and Calais.

For railway trains from London Bridge to Dover, see Time Tables.

The South Eastern Company also run a boat daily between Dover and Calais. For hours of departure, see Tables.

Mail Steamers from Dover twice a day, in from one hour and a half to two hours. Fares, chief cabin, 8s.; fore cabin, 6s.

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

London	to	Dover	. . . . .	2 h.	30 m.
Dover	. . . .	Calais	. . . . .	1	30
Rail	. . . .	Lille	. . . . .	2	0
Do	. . . .	Douai	. . . . .	0	33
Do	. . . .	Arras	. . . . .	1	0
Do	. . . .	Amiens	. . . . .	1	20
Do	. . . .	Paris	. . . . .	3	05

Total 11 h. 58 m.

CALAIS. — *Hôtels*. — *Dessin's*, first-rate, with everything very good.

Quillac's, table d'hôte at 5 o'clock.

Hôtel de Paris, close to the railway-station and

landing-place, a small comfortable house, with moderate charges. There is no table d'hôte, but dinner or refreshment may be ordered at any price. The top rooms command views of the harbour and sea.

At the Calais railway-station, passports and permits are granted on the arrival of the trains corresponding direct with the boats, so that no delay occurs either arriving or departing. There is also an excellent refreshment-room and Exchange at the station; at the latter travellers can be supplied with either French or English money at the full rate of exchange, either sovereigns, bank-notes, or circular letters.

Calais is protected by a strong citadel and several forts. The town contains 12,508 inhabitants.

The Town-hall is in the *Place d'Armes*. In the interior of the Town-hall are preserved the balloon and car with which M. Blanchard and Dr. Jeffreys crossed the channel; and over the stairs is a portrait of Pierre de Belloy, who wrote "The Siege of Calais." In front of the building are busts of Eustache de St-Pierre, Cardinal de Richelieu, and the Duc de Guise.

The church was built by the English: the interior was considered one the prettiest in France, and formerly contained numerous paintings.

An English clergyman resides at Calais, and performs the English Protestant service every Sunday.

The theatre is in the *Rue de la Comédie*. The performance commences at half-past five, and is usually over at nine. The prices of admission are; amphitheatre and boxes, 2 fr.; pit, 65 cent.

In the *Faubourg St-Pierre* are public gardens, to which the middle and lower classes resort on Sunday evenings, and amuse themselves with dancing.

At Dessin's Hotel is still shown a room in which it is said Sterne wrote part of his "Sentimental Journey." Over the door is the following inscription: "This is Sterne's room."

Calais was besieged in 1347, by Edward III, King of England. The besieged defended themselves for a year with the most exemplary courage; but at length becoming destitute of everything, requested to capitulate. The king consented to spare the inhabitants, on condition that six of the most famous should bring him the keys, with cords round their necks, and devote themselves for their fellow-citizens. Edward was about to have them executed, when the queen threw herself at his feet, and obtained their pardon. All the inhabitants were driven out, but every town in France was anxious to receive them, and Philippe de Valois rewarded them handsomely. The English remained masters of this town from 1347 to 1558, when it was retaken by the Duc de Guise, during the reign of Henry II. Calais was the birthplace of La Plaine.

There is steam communication between Calais and Dover three times a day, and Calais and London, twice a week.

Travellers on arriving going direct to either Paris, Belgium, or Germany, should declare their intentions at the Custom-House, stating also by which train; the luggage will then be sent *en transit*, and save the examination.

The forms and ceremonies on arrival and departure here are the same as at Boulogne.

SAINT-OMER, 26. — *Hôtel*. — *Ancient Poste*, kept by Madame Ferru. Very good, but high charges.

This town, which contains a population of 20,661 inhabitants, is in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais; it is an ancient, strong, large, and well-built town, and has handsome streets, some of which are considerable breadth. It formerly contained numerous churches and convents, many of them curious for their architecture, particularly the Church of St-Bertin, now in ruins, and most celebrated of the order of St-Benoit.

The cathedral, which has escaped the devastations of Vandalism, is a Gothic edifice, displaying many architectural beauties. Its interior is admired for the wainscoting, the organ, supported with Corinthian columns and all kinds of figures, the marble balustrades and colonnades, the chapels, the tomb of St-Omer, and the colossal grotesque figure known under the name of *Grand Dieu de Thérouanne*. The Churches of St-Sépulcre, of Saint-Denis, and of the College, are still preserved. The latter is famous for the two towers which ornament its front, and for its beautiful wooden roof. The *Jesuits' College*, founded by the English in 1592, is now a Military Hospital. *English Divine Service*, by the Rev. M. Wilkinson, every Sunday morning at 11, afternoon at 3. *English Resident Physician*, Dr. Furnival.

Diligence to Boulogne every day in 7 hours, at 11 a. m.; fare, 4 fr. 50 c. The promenades are in the faubourg du Haut-Pont.

There is a new town-hall in the Grande-Place: the stones used in its construction were part of the Church of Saint-Bertin. The theatre is in this building.

Hazebrouck. — Change carriages here if going to Dunkirk.

LILLE, 65. — *Hôtels*. — *Europe* is a comfortable house for English travellers. Attached to the hotel are baths. A table d'hôte daily at half-past 1 and 5; 3 francs.

Hôtel de Gand, in the market-place, near the Museum and Exchange. Two tables d'hôte every day at 1 and 5 o'clock, from 2 francs; apartments from 1 franc 50 cent.

Hôtel du Nouveau-Monde, also centrally situated; accommodations on reasonable terms. Dinner at table d'hôte 2 francs, at 5 o'clock; apartments from 1 franc 50 cent.

Lille, capital of the dep. du Nord, containing a

population of 72,537 inhabitants, is a large, rich, and strong city, situated on the Deule, in a fertile soil. Its citadel, constructed by Vauban, is one of the finest in the world. It is adorned with a large square, and the streets are well laid out. The principal gate, the theatre, the exchange, and the barracks, are much admired. Near this town are 200 oil-mills. This town has often been the scene of many bloody wars, and suffered much by bombardment in 1702. It was taken in 1708 by the Allies, after a very long siege; the Austrians vainly attempted to take it in 1792, after a terrible bombardment, which lasted eight days.

In the market-place is a monumental column, set up to the memory of the citizens who fell in defending the town from the Austrians in 1792; it was erected in 1845.

The Museum contains four rooms, a collection of pictures, medals, natural history, and Indian relics; open every day from 10 till 4, with passports.

The Esplanade is a beautiful promenade: at one end is Pont Napoleon covered; at the corners, are four pedestals on which are the names of fourteen battles; close by is a splendid bronze statue of General Négrier, a native of Lille, who was killed in Paris on the 25th of June, 1848, erected at the public expense. This celebrated General rose rapidly from the ranks of a private soldier.

There is also a botanical garden.

The chief manufactures consist of cloth, serges, ratteens, stuffs, blankets, calimancoes, and camlets of different qualities; Utrecht velvet, threads, household linen, paper, glasses, china, laces of the same kind as those of Malines and Valenciennes, table-cloths of every kind, refined sugars, soap, and starch.

Omnibuses attend the arrival of the trains; fare with luggage, 1 franc. At the station there is a hotel and restaurant.

DOUAI, 86. — *Hôtel de Versailles*, in the Grande-Place—reasonable accommodation; dinner 2 francs, and 2 francs 50 cent.; apartments from 1 franc 50 cent. From this house diligences proceed to Courtrai; fare, coupé 3 francs, intérieur 2 francs, in 2 1/2 hours.

Douai is a large clean town, with a population of 23,203 inhabitants, advantageously situated on the river Scarpe, with a canal communication to Cambrai. It possesses a good theatre, a public library, and a museum of natural history, sculpture, and painting. There is an exhibition of the arts and industry every four years.

The English college here, where so many persons of rank received their education before the French revolution, has been converted into a cotton manufactory, and the large and beautiful Church of St-Jacques levelled with the ground. The town-house possesses a curious belfry dated 1686; the Church of St-Pierre is a large pile of red bricks, the interior possesses several large scripture paintings, the roof is supported by thirty grey stone columns, which give a pleasing relief to the vast interior; there is also in the nave a silver bust of St-Pierre, the patron saint. The museum is near the railway station, open to strangers every day. The Grande-Place and the ramparts are worthy of observation.

Douai was the birthplace of Jean de Bologne, the sculptor, and of Jérôme Commelin, a celebrated printer. It is defended by the fort of the Scarpe, situated half a league distant, on the left bank of that river, and, when occasion requires, can protect itself by an inexhaustible inundation. This town cultivates the sciences more than any other in the department du Nord; it has two literary Societies. Louis XIV gained possession of it in 1667; the Allies took it in 1610; and Maréchal Villiers retook it in 1712. It has glass-houses, tan-yards, and manufactories of linens, laces,

cambrics, camlets, flannels, counterpanes, blankets, tapestry hangings, carpets, snuff, soap, lamp-oil, sugar, and salt. Its manufactures of tin are much admired.

Trains are changed here by persons going into Belgium, Germany, &c.

ARRAS, 102. — The chief place in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, and formerly the capital of Artois, is a large, handsome, strongly fortified city, of the third class, containing 24,321 inhabitants; it is situated on the Scarpe and the Crinchon. The lower town, which is modern, is well built. It has an episcopal see, a college, a society of arts, and a board of trade. Its Hôtel-de-Ville is one of finest productions of Gothic architecture. The place in which this Hotel is situated is surrounded by arcades, built in the Spanish style; the cathedral is a large Gothic building, and the citadel, erected by Vauban, is one of the finest in this part of France. The other objects most worthy of notice are the theatre, the belfry, the barracks, with a riding-house; the Deaf and Dumb Instruction, established in 1817; the promenades, the hotels of the prefect and the bishop, and the library, formed from the remains of that of St-Wast, in which may be seen inscriptions, vases, and divers monuments, found in Artois.

Arras manufactures cambrics, dimities, laces, thread, stockings, cotton, wool, linen, calico, calimanco, camlets, porcelain, and soap. It carries on cotton and wool spinning, sugar-baking, etc.

Noël Regnault, the physican; Damieus, the assassin of Louis XV; the two Robespierres; and Joseph Lebon, of revolutionary celebrity, were natives of Arras. In 1435 the celebrated treaty which insured the safety of France was concluded here between Charles VII and Philip the Good. The Spaniards took Arras in 1640.

Amiens, and remainder of the route to Paris, described at page 19.

LONDON TO PARIS.

VIA Southampton and Havre.

Railway Trains leave the Waterloo Station for Southampton eight times a day. Fares :— Ordinary 1st class, 17s. 6d.; 2nd class, 12s.; 3rd class, 6s. 8d.

Steamers leave Southampton for Havre every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Fares :— Chief cabin, 18s.; fore cabin, 12s.; carriages, £ 3; horses, £ 3, dogs, 5s. Steward's fee, 2s.

For hours of departure of packets and trains, see *Coghlan's Continental Railway Guide*.

HAVRE. — *Hotel*. — It is a most remarkable circumstance that a port like this, with regular packet communication with England, possesses but one house that an English traveller can with comfort put his head into: this is *Wheeler's Hotel* situated on the quay. The persons who keep it Mr. and Mrs. Aitken, are well known for their civility, cleanliness, and reasonable charges. There is a capital table d'hôte every day, at 5 o'clock, 3 francs. Murray, by crying up the *Amirauté* has made it *too hot* for the generality of travellers.

Havre contains a population of 28,954, and is the principal commercial town in France : it is called the Liverpool of France, and justly so, for there is no town in France that at all approaches that emporium of commerce, either in the nature or extent of its transactions. It was founded by François Ist, on a site where formerly there were nothing more than a few straggling huts as residences for fishermen. That site is the extremity of a tongue of land at the mouth of the Seine, extending itself along what is termed the *Plaine de l'Eure*, up to Harfleur, about five English miles from which place it runs into a smiling valley that leads through Montivilliers to Fécamp and Dieppe. The

town itself is surrounded on the land side by fortifications, and is therefore much circumscribed, to the great detriment of the extension of commerce. The south side is bounded by the river Seine, on the opposite bank of which is seated Honfleur. On the eastern side, running from the fortifications towards Harfleur, are the communes of Gravelle and Ingouville. On the north the town is sheltered by a hill running from east to west, from Harfleur to Cape la Heve. On the west is the harbour and the mouth of the Seine. The hill, which shelters the town from northern winds, is called the Côte d'Ingouville, and its sides are studded with many genteel and some luxurious residences, which have a most picturesque appearance when viewed from the harbour or the jetty. Going westward, from the extremity of Ingouville, is a beautiful and romantic village, called Ste-Adresse—a quiet, secluded, and healthy retreat.

The entrance to the harbour of Havre-de-Grâce is protected by a jetty that is thrown out to a considerable distance seawards from the mouth of the Seine, and which serves as a promenade for the inhabitants. The commencement of the valley of Ste-Adresse is about a league from this place; and the extension of commerce within the last few years has led to the projection of a plan for creating here another *avant-port*, or entrance harbour, for vessels of large tonnage, inasmuch as it has several feet more water than the *avant-port* now in use. When this shall be carried out, Havre will be surrounded by basins for the accommodation of shipping.

The Bathing Establishment is a square pile of wooden building, surmounted by a *kiosque*, and in front of which is the bathing ground. This building, which is fitted up with great taste and elegance, is Frascati's hotel and baths, and is the resort, during the summer season, of great numbers from England, France, and Russia. The grand quay presents a mos

animated appearance, and from which the traveller may hear the jargon of almost every European country. He will see Brother Jonathan lounging and guessing, and calculating that the English steamers in the port are *tarnationally* behind those of the repudiating states. He will see the proud phlegmatic Englishman inflating himself in proportion to the volume of his purse, and hear him cursing loudly in bad French, and muttering imprecations in worse English on the paltry Frenchman; who, in his turn, knowing *mi-lord* to be more generous with his cash than his courtesies, not only tolerates the imprudences of John Bull's son, but flatters him by much obsequious *booning*, and the rapid enunciation of the eternal phrase, "*vous avez raison, Monsieur.*" From a group of Germain emigrants he will hear the exclamation, "*Yaw, Mynheer!*" Mingled with these uncouth sounds he will hear the chattering of monkeys and screaming of parots, as if in ridicule of the Babel-like confusion of tongues. The first building at the commencement of this quay is a modern construction, with a most ingeniously illuminated clock. This building was opened at the beginning of the year 1847, as a museum and library, both of which are free to the public. The museum contains, for so small a town, an excellent collection of works of art, antiquities, etc.; and the library is furnished with a selection of works that does great credit to the municipality, to whose care all institutions of this nature in France are generally confided. The library is open twice a day: from ten in the morning until four in the afternoon; and from six to nine at night. The latter arrangement enables the youth of the town to avail themselves of the privilege of having access to works of literature and science, and it thus becomes an excellent substitute for our Mechanics' Institutes in England.

Havre has produced some great men in literature, among whom we may mention as the most prominent.

Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, and, of a more modern date, Casimir Delavigne.

The town of Havre is of a comparatively modern construction. The streets are laid out in a very regular and methodical manner, and the houses have all the appearance of having been built at a very recent date. In fact there is no remnant of ancient times, properly so speaking, to be discovered. The Theatre, which is situated in the Place Louis XVI, was erected only a few years ago on the site previously occupied by its predecessor, which was consumed by fire. The churches of Havre, in comparison with those of other parts of Normandy, are scarcely worth notice.

The present fortifications were doomed to destruction in the session of 1845, and are to be superseded by others of a more extensive character that will encircle l'Eure, Gravelle, and Ingouville. The heights above Ingouville and Ste-Adresse are also to be crowned with bastions; the present *avant-port* is in the course of enlargement, and batteries are being erected on the banks of the Seine, to command the mouth of the harbour.

The supplies of vegetables and fish for the Havre market are brought chiefly from Honfleur, Caen, and even as far as from St-Malo and Morlaix.

From the heights overhanging the town of Havre are some views across the Seine to Honfleur, in the direction of Caen and Cape Barfleur.

HONFLEUR is a small borough, about a league across the mouth of the Seine. Steamers ply between Havre and Honfleur twice a day during the summer season, and perform the passage in little more than half an hour. Honfleur is to Havre as Tranmere or Eastham is to Liverpool: it is the resort of the citizens of Havre who wish for a retired spot to spend their hours not devoted to business. Provisions of all kinds are much cheaper there than at Havre; and the s

may be said of house-rent or furnished lodgings. These advantages, together with its being a sea-bathing place as well as Havre, and being backed towards the south by a delightfully romantic country, diversified by hill and dale, by wood and water, have made it for years past the residence of many respectable English families of moderate means.

Trade of Havre.—The merchants of Havre, composed of the natives of all countries, are many of them very wealthy, and are indeed the aristocracy of the place. The cotton manufacturers of most parts of France are supplied with their raw material from this mart, where it is received in large American ships, equal to anything of the kind we are accustomed to see in Liverpool. Coffee and sugar from the French colonies form a great part of the commerce of Havre. Cotton from America, coffee and sugar from their own colonies, and the export of manufactured goods from Paris to these countries, give employment to a vast quantity of shipping. A series of steam packets have been established to go from Havre to New-York. Previous to this, Frenchmen going to New-York had to pass through England.

For Trains to Paris, see Coghlan's Continental Railway Guide.

BOLBEC, 20. — *Hôtel de l'Europe.*

Bolbec, containing 9,674 inhabitants, is a manufacturing town on the right bank of the river of the same name; its manufactures are good table cloths, printed calicoes, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, striped and cross-bar linens, coarse cotton cloths, and these articles are principally sold for exportation to the colonies.

VERTOR, 31.— With 9,183 inhabitants, has manufactures of ticking, dimities, calicoes, hats, cotton, velvet, &c. ; here are also cotton and paper mills.

BARENTIN, 45. — Containing 2,502 inhabitants, has manufactures of coarse cotton cloth, linen, paper, etc.

Before reaching Rouen we pass through Malaunay and Maromme, and several other villages studded with manufactories, and the roadside lined with comfortable-looking houses : this part is called the Manchester of France, and although not on quite so large a scale, nevertheless a visit might repay those who take a special interest in manufactures.

ROUEN, 56. — *Hôtel d'Angleterre*, most agreeably situated on the quay facing the river ; well and comfortably furnished, with an excellent table d'hôte every day at half-past five o'clock. M. Delafosse, the landlord, speaks English, and will be found most attentive to the wants of his visitors.

Hôtel d'Albion, also pleasantly situated on the quay. Very comfortable and well conducted. A table d'hôte every day at half-past five o'clock.

Hôtel de France, in the centre of the town, near the Cathedral, Palace of Justice, &c. A table d'hôte daily, at half-past five o'clock ; 3 fr. 50 c., with half a bottle of wine.

No traveller should pass through this ancient and interesting city without stopping a day or two to examine its churches and other public edifices. It contains, according to the last census, 99,295 souls, including the population of the environs of St-Sever and Sotteville. No Englishman can visit Rouen without recollecting that it has been governed in turn by Norman and English, and by English and Norman. Rouen is separated from St-Sever by the river Seine, which passes along the front of the quays as straight as an arrow. The quays are lined with lofty and magnificent-looking buildings of a very modern construction. From these quays the streets run direct the boulevards up very steep ascents. The boulevards form delightful promenades. Before the first revolution

Rouen contained more than thirty churches ; now it contains only about fourteen, the remainder having been altogether destroyed during that stormy period, or so dilapidated, sacked, and stripped of every sacred ornament, that they are no longer used as places of worship, but turned into warehouses for merchandise or stables for horses. At the present time, there are 470 streets, 17,000 houses, 29 places and markets, 37 fountains, 3 barracks, 3 hospitals, 2 prisons, 14 Catholic and 1 Protestant Churches.

A WALK THROUGH ROUEN. — At the extremity of the Cour Boieldieu is the Rue Grand-Pont on the left. On the right is the suspension bridge leading to the Faubourg of St-Sever. At the end of this bridge is a small house, built by the town of Rouen, and presented to Louis Brune, for his brave and intrepid conduct in having saved many persons from being drowned in the Seine, by jumping in, and, at the risk of his own life, rescuing them from a watery grave.

At the bottom of the Rue Grand-Pont and at the corner of the Rue des Charrettes is the theatre. A short distance up the Rue Grand-Pont is the *Cathedral of Notre-Dame*, and the Archbishop's Palace. The narrowness of the square not permitting the spectator to have a good view of the edifice at a distance gives the church a loftier appearance than it really has.

This cathedral, originally built by William the Conqueror, is still a noble specimen of Gothic architecture, although the beautiful spire, which rose from its centre, and formed its most conspicuous ornament, was destroyed by lightning in September, 1822. The front is richly adorned with carved work, and is surmounted by two towers, one of which formerly contained the celebrated bell called Georges d'Amboise, destroyed during the revolution. The interior presents several interesting objects, particularly the tomb of the cardinals d'Amboise, in which also Cardinal Cam-

bacérés is buried ; the tomb of Brézé, governor of Rouen, who died in 1531 ; the monument erected by Diana of Poitiers in honour of her husband ; the inscriptions in memory of Richard Cœur de Lion, Henry his nephew, and the Duke of Bedford, who was regent ; the Chapel of the Holy Virgin : the statue of Richard Cœur de Lion, which ornamented his tomb ; and the box which contains his heart. It also contains a fine altar-piece by Philip de Champagne, and effigies of Raoul, Duke of Normandy, and of William Longsword, his son, the second duke, who was killed at Péquigny in 942.

From the Cathedral of Notre-Dame the tourist should proceed through the Quartier of Martainville to the Church of St-Maclou, which is surrounded with narrow streets, and situated in the very midst of the most squalid and wretched population in this crowded town. A few paces more will bring you out to the Church of St-Ouen, and the Hôtel-de-Ville.

The *Church of St-Ouen* is the crowning glory of ecclesiastical architecture in the town of Rouen, or indeed of almost any other town. The extensive *place* too, in which it is situated, gives the spectator an opportunity of viewing it to advantage.

The *Abbey of Saint-Ouen*, which formerly belonged to the Benedictines, is a light and elegant Gothic structure, adorned with beautiful painted windows. This church presents a curious optical illusion, as the vessel of holy water against one of the pillars near the entrance reflects the whole of the building in perspective.

The *Hôtel-de-Ville*, which adjoins it, is a plain modern structure, serving as offices for the municipality, and a large picture gallery, containing a very choice selection of works of art. The picture gallery is open for the admission of strangers, who are only required, at the utmost, to exhibit their passports. From the Hôtel-de-Ville to the top of t

Rue Beauvoisine is but a few minutes' walk, and here we find a

Museum of Antiquities, a picture gallery, and noble library. Admission to these places is also free for foreigners as well as for residents of Rouen. The library is provided with more than 16,000 choice manuscripts. The museum is situated near the junction of the Rue Beauvoisine with the Boulevard de Beauvoisine. Under the boulevards passes the railway tunnel, connecting the Rouen and Havre railway with the Paris and Rouen railway ; and, continuing a little to the left, there is the new railway station at the Rue Verte, cut between two tunnels. The station although lying in a hollow, is well worth visiting. The elegant roof which spans the arch, and is lighted up with thousands of square feet of glass, is a *chef-d'œuvre* of its kind. From the Rue Verte the visitor should continue to follow the boulevard for a short distance in the direction of the Cauchoise, when a turn to the left will bring him to the

Palais-de-Justice.— When Rouen was in possession of the English, it was in this building that the Parliament held its deliberations, but it is now occupied, as its name imports, by the courts of law. The principal hall, which is 170 feet in length and 50 in breadth, has a curious wooden roof said to resemble a ship reversed.

We now pass the Grosse-Horloge, the Marché-Neuf, and the Vieux-Marché, to the place de la Pucelle. Here is raised a statue to the Maid of Orleans, on the spot where she was burnt at the instigation of our English Parliament — and English judges. It is true her own countrymen betrayed her and assisted to place her in the hands of her enemies. The exploits of Jeanne d'Arc, afterwards the Maid of Orleans, show the power of an enthusiastic mind over the masses. Let her be considered a fanatic even, at all events she had the power of inspiring the French

army and the French people with a courage which they otherwise would not have possessed; and, through her instrumentality, France was certainly saved in her day from becoming an English province. This it was that rendered her obnoxious to the English, and caused her, an enthusiastic and patriotic girl, to be burnt at the stake, for what in the present day even her enemies would have applauded. The Hôtel Bertherould, opposite her statue, is shown to visitors as the place where she was imprisoned both before and after her trial — (her trial was a mockery) — and from one of its windows the thin Duke of Bedford is said to have feasted his eyes on her sufferings!!!

In the suburb of St-Sever, and along the bank of the river, is a beautiful promenade, more than 2,000 yards in length, called the Course. It consists of a carriage road and footpaths, shaded by very lofty trees. The boulevards are also much frequented as promenades. A hill called Ste-Catherine, in the immediate vicinity of Rouen, presents a most beautiful view of this city and its environs; no traveller should quit Rouen without visiting this enchanting spot.

Rouen has manufactories of tobacco, china, bayonets, stuffs, mercery, called *rouenneries*, dimities, coarse camlets, thread and worsted articles; plain, striped, and embroidered linens, red cotton, blankets, cloths, like those of Elbeuf and of England; square druggets, fine ratteens, horse hair, silks, cottons, flannels, gauzes, printed calicoes, Morocco leather, mockadoes, linnen, cotton and printed handkerchiefs; muslins, nankens, tapes, coarse cotton cloths, plain and striped table-cloths, linsey, woolsey, tapestry, oil-cloth, grey cloths, painted calicoes, cotton velvet, and hosiery. The inhabitants are also employed in manufacturing cards, nails, leather, drugs, spices, paper, and ironmongery; in refining sugar, dyeing, and glass-blowing. It carries on an immense import as well as an export trade with America, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and the

Northern Powers. All the maritime departments of France send their productions and manufactures to Rouen. Its port, which is the mart for Havre, only admits vessels of 200 tons. Ships of large burthen unload at Quillebœuf.

Omnibuses attend the arrival of the trains to convey travellers to the hotels; fare without luggage, is 40 cent. (4d.); a trunk or portmanteau is charged according to weight. Commissionaires are also in waiting to offer their services, but they are an imposing set, and should be avoided. If you take your luggage with you, go in an omnibus—if not, follow the line of boulevards, turning to the right to the quay; the left leads to the hotels already named.

Divine Service is performed at Sotteville, about three miles from Rouen, by the Rev. Mr. Humphrey, (who keeps a school) every Sunday.

There is an English medical man residing at No. 46, Rue des Charrettes.

English Consul, Mr. Breard, Rue de la Vicomté, No. 47.

Bookseller, Le Brument, No. 55, quai Napoléon, near the suspension bridge.

VERNON, 94.—An ancient town of 5,677 inhabitants, with manufactories of velvet, linen, and cotton; here is an establishment for the construction of gun carriages.

MANTES, 108, with 4,280 inhabitants, a pretty town, very ancient, very clean, with a very many fountains; it is charmingly situated on the left bank of the river Seine, in an agricultural district. On market days great quantities of trees, flowers, roots, plants, &c., are purchased here, for Paris, Rouen, etc. The trains make a halt here for ten minutes; there is a refreshment-room attached to the station.

MEULAN, 118, a town on the Seine, with 1,890 inhabitants, noted for its trade in leather; there are considerable lime quarries in the neighbourhood; there are also several manufactories of stockings, corn mills, and tanneries. A large fair is held here for four days, commencing the 27th of September, for cattle.

POISSY, 127, at one of the extremities of the forest of St-Germain, on the Seine, is six leagues west of the capital, a very ancient town, where the kings of France had a palace at a remote period. St-Louis, who was born at Poissy, inhabited the château, built the bridge, and established the cattle-market still held there for the supply of Paris every Thursday. Once a year, on the Thursday but one before Shrove Tuesday, a grand meeting or fair takes place for the show of cattle and sheep, at which medals of encouragement and other prizes are given. Philippe-le-Hardi, son of Louis, erected at Poissy, in 1304, a handsome church in honour of his father, and in one of its chapels the font in which St-Louis is said to have been baptized is preserved. Poissy is famous for the conferences held between the Catholic and Protestant doctors, in 1561. In this town is a *Maison Centrale de Détention*, for persons condemned to confinement for any term of years.

MAISONS, 133, is situated on the Seine; the neighbourhood abounds with charming villas. It was here that Voltaire wrote his "Zaire."

PARIS, 170, English miles.

LONDON TO PARIS.

Via Brighton and Dieppe.

Steam Packets leave Newhaven, to which place there is a branch from Brighton, every week. The passage is sometimes made in eight hours, but in rough weather it is frequently prolonged to 10 and even 12 hours.

The fare across is—chief cabin, 10s.; fore cabin, 7s. 6d.

The forms on landing here are similar to those at Boulogne and Havre. The luggage is taken to the Custom-House and examined, for which a charge of 1 fr. is made—passport demanded—and viséd.

DIEPPE.—*Hôtel Royal*, a first-rate, pleasantly-situated comfortable house commanding a fine view of the sea. A capital table d'hôte at half-past five.

Hôtel de la Plage (Sea Beach), most agreeably situated, facing the sea, and near the bathing establishment; it combines comfortable accommodation with reasonable charges. Madame Crevier, the hostess, is an English lady, who for some years kept the Hotel Victoria on the Quay. A table d'hôte daily at half-past five o'clock, 3 fr.; plain breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c.

Hôtel des Bains.—This house is also delightfully situated facing the sea, and near the Baths and Custom-house; offers superior accommodation for families. A table d'hôte at half-past five.

Gosset's European Hotel, opposite the landing-place of the steamers, is a good and reasonable house. A table d'hôte at half-past five o'clock daily.

Hôtel du Nord, a large house, situated near the Railway Station, but some distance from the steam-packets. The charges are—table d'hôte at five, 3 fr.; plain breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c.; bed room, 2 fr.

Dieppe, in dep. of Seine-Inférieure, is situated at the mouth of the river Arques, and contains 16,443 inhabitants. It is a town of great antiquity; the peculiar and grotesque appearance of its houses, overhanging its narrow streets, sufficiently indicates this. The harbour is secure and spacious; it is capable of containing 200 merchant-vessels, from 60 to 600 tonnage, and an equal number of smaller fishing craft. There is also a basin for the reception of frigates and lighter ships of war.

Bathing Establishment. — Is an immense range of wooden buildings, which are thus appropriated: — ample accommodation for bathers; a library and reading-room, supplied with all the best French and English periodicals and newspapers, for the use, principally, of gentlemen; and a hall for the use of ladies, fitted up with pianofortes, tasteful and expensive lithographic drawings, and, indeed, everything that can conduce to innocent pleasure and instructive pastime. The attendance at this establishment has been arranged apparently with great attention to the comfort of visitors. The buildings are enclosed within a large space of ground, fenced in on the land side, and which is fitted up with every apparatus usual for gymnastic or even childish exercises. Close to this, again, are a number of fancy and toy shops, constructed also of wood, and in harmony with the structures near which they are grouped. They are opened during the season only. This establishment is, perhaps, one of the most complete in France, combining every accommodation for those anxious to enjoy the seaside. It is now under a NEW ADMINISTRATION, and has undergone a complete restoration, with considerable improvements and attractions. The entire establishment is lighted with gas: professors of dancing, music, gymnastics, &c., have been engaged for the season, as well as a first-rate orchestra of first-rate musicians. During the season, balls, fêtes, and other agreeable amusements are pro-

vided for the visitors, which are now composed of the first rank.

The present trade of Dieppe consists of the herring, mackerel, and other fisheries, some by Norwegian and Danish vessels, and a description of industry almost peculiar to the Dieppoise—that of making fancy articles in ivory. July is the season when the mackerel fishery commences to be abundantly productive; and in August the herring fishery makes its advent. There are several vessels fitted out here for the Newfoundland fisheries. The Paris market is supplied largely from Dieppe. On the opposite side the harbour of Dieppe is a place called the Pollett. Its inhabitants are all fishermen; they preserve a different costume, manner, and almost a different language, from the inhabitants of Dieppe. The men are hardy fellows, familiar with the dangers of the sea, and possessing in a very great degree those qualities of coolness in the midst of danger, generosity to persons exposed to perils at sea, and a superstitious belief in their own frequent miraculous preservation, which almost invariably distinguish people inured to a seafaring life. The women, though masculine, are many of them handsome.

The places to be visited at Dieppe are the Castle, which now serves as a barracks for a regiment of French infantry, and the Church of St-Jacques. The latter exhibits much evidence of the depredations committed in the time of the revolution upon sacred edifices.

On the quay at Dieppe is an enormous crucifix. A little beyond it is a house erected as a reward for the maritime services of one Bouzard.

Omnibuses attend the trains; fare without luggage, 30 cent.; luggage, 50 kilo. (100 lb.) 60 cent. (6d.)

According to some historians, it was from Dieppe that William Duke of Normandy embarked for England. This town was often taken and retaken, in the wars between the English and French from the reign of

Philip, till 1195. In 1694 it was entirely destroyed by the bombardment of the English and Dutch; but was afterwards rebuilt by Louis XIV. It was the birth-place of the celebrated Admiral Duquesne; of Martinière, a geographer; and of Pacquet, a physician.

The pier extends on both sides of the entrance to the harbour, affording a pleasant promenade: between the town and the shore is an extensive green esplanade, where are several detached towers, the remains of ancient fortifications. The quays and the town generally are much improved of late years.

In the Market-place is a bronze statue of Admiral Duquesne, without any inscription; it was erected in 1846; it is yet (April, 1852) without a suitable basement.

The *Château d'Arques* ought not to be omitted while the traveller is in Dieppe. It is situated about four miles from Dieppe, the road leading at the foot of a hill, and affording a pleasant trip either to the pedestrian or equestrian. The Castle of Arques is perhaps one of the most magnificent and best preserved ruins of a Roman fortress or encampment now in existence in France. It is seated on a hill that commands several smaller hills and their attendant valleys. It is easy to discover that the Romans, by the adoption of this site, could defend themselves completely on every side from the attacks of the Gauls, and more particularly could they command the pass leading from Dieppe to Arques. One of the hills is covered with a luxuriant forest, the forêt d'Arques, near to which is a pillar erected on the champ de bataille, to mark the spot where a famous action was fought. The village of Arques presents every appearance of having once enjoyed considerable importance. Seated at the junctior of several beautiful valleys, and at the very foot of the hill that leads to the once renowned fortress.

The battle of Arques, in which Henry IV conquered the Duke of Mayenne, took place close to the of this town.

Bookseller, Mad. Marais, Grande-Rue.
Diligence to Abbeville through Eu every day in five-and-a-half hours. Fares: — coupé, 8 f.; interior, 6 f.

DIEPPE TO ROUEN.

Immediately after quitting the station we pass through a long tunnel, to

LONGUEVILLE, 10, a village with 600 inhabitants: there are several lime-kilns and brick-fields.

MALAUNAY, 32, a village containing 1,833 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the cotton fabrics. Here the Dieppe branch joins the main line.

MARONNE, 34. — The inhabitants of this village are also engaged in the manufacture of cotton and chintz stuffs; the population is 3,031.

ROUEN, 38. — Described at page 36. For remainder of Route, see page 41.

LONDON TO PARIS.

Viâ Dunkirk.

Steamers leave London direct to Dunkirk by the Thames every week. The passage occupies twelve to fourteen hours. The boats are dirty, slow, and destitute of every accommodation.

Fares: Chief cabin . . . 10s.
Fore cabin . . . 7s.

DUNKIRK. — *Hôtel de Flandre and Poste House*, an old-established well-known house, situated in the centre of the town. The accommodations are good, and the charges *very reasonable*. Table d'hôte at five daily; charge, 2 francs. An omnibus from the hotel meets every train and the steam-packets; fare, 30 cent.

A commercial and seaport town, in department du

Nord, with 29,080 inhabitants. The sailors of this place, and of Jean Bart, have been rendered famous by their celebrated fisheries. It is one of the most regular built towns in France. The houses are of brick, and white-washed. The traveller should notice the front of the Church of St-Eloi, composed of ten beautiful Corinthian columns, surmounted by a Grecian pediment, which was executed by the French artist Louis; it is an imitation of the Pantheon at Rome.

This town was one of the strongest places in Europe, during the reign of Louis XIV; but its fortifications were destroyed, and its harbour filled up, according to the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713; they were afterwards re-established by the treaty in 1783. The new harbour is large, and has a broad canal, which is only full when the tide flows in: it is more than a quarter of a league from the ocean. There are two docks; the principal of which is situated between two long parallel and uniform buildings. The road of Dunkirk is one of the most beautiful in Europe. A very extensive quay leads from the harbour to the interior of the town. The rope-walk, the magazines of the sailors, and the country-seats in the environs, are worthy of observation. Dunkirk has a library, a theatre, a literary society, an agricultural society, and a public school for mathematics and hydrography. There are also considerable manufactories of snuff, starch, glass, china, cordage, and sugar; and many of the inhabitants are actively engaged in herring and other fisheries.

A very large import and export trade is carried on by the inhabitants of Dunkirk: they receive from England coals, pewter, lead, leather, Virginia tobacco, and ironmongery; from Ireland, butter, salt meat, dried salmon, and leather; from Scotland, salmon and coals; from Holland, salt, butter, cheese, and spices; from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, timber, pitch, corn, iron, wool, and leather.

the market-place is a spirited bronze statue of Bart. He is represented with one foot on a brogue-carriage.

This town was given up to Spain in 1559, by the treaty of Château Cambresis. It was taken by the Duc d'Enghien; but soon after it again fell into the hands of the Spaniards. Turenne retook it in 1560, after having gained the famous battle of the Downs. It was given up to Cromwell, the same year, by Louis XIV, who bought it again four years afterwards from Charles II. for about five millions of francs.

Fairs. — Jan. 1, and June 24, for drapery, jewellery, watches, etc.

Diligence to Ostend every morning at 6 o'clock. Fare, 5 francs 50 cent.

Diligence to Calais direct, in four hours and a half, at a quarter past 6 A.M. Fares, 4 francs and 3 francs.

Steamers leave for London three times a week.

For Rotterdam the 5th, 15th, and 25th of every month in 12 hours. Fare, 20 fr. and 10 fr.

For Hull every Saturday, returning every Wednesday, in 24 hours. Fares, 40 fr. and 20 fr.

For Liverpool the 10th and 25th of each month, in 50 hours. Fares, 27 fr. 50 c. and 18 fr. 75 c.

BERGUES, 5, is a small fortified town on the Colme, in the department du Nord, containing a population of 6,045. It has a communication with Furnes and the sea by means of a canal two leagues in length, navigable for vessels of 300 tons. The principal objects worthy of notice are the Great Square, with its town-house and belfry, and the Church of Saint-Winox, in which are fourteen small pictures on copper, supposed to have been painted by Robert Van Hoecq. Besides the ramparts, Bergues is defended by two forts, and it has three principal gates. It has manufactories of cloths, lawn, calicoes, black and green soap; and trades in butter, cheese, and lace. The stagnant waters

in the vicinity, called Moeres, render this place unhealthy as a residence.

The Dunkirk and Furnes Canals join that of Saint-Omer at Bergues.

CASSEL, 19. — *Hôtel du Sauvage*. A small town on the mountain of the same name, whence there is a very extensive and delightful prospect. In fine weather the sea, and more than one hundred villages and thirty-two towns, may be seen in this view, which is one of the finest in France. The mountain of Récollets, covered with wood, and situated on the side of Mont Cassel, forms a pleasing object in this beautiful picture. It is only, however, half the height of Mont Cassel, which is more than 300 feet above the level of the sea.

On the hill near the mill, from whence the best view is obtained, are the ruins of a Roman fort. The town is about two miles from the station. An omnibus conveys visitors to and from every train. Fare, 30 cent. (5d.)

Cassel is celebrated by two victories obtained by the French — one, in 1528, over the Flemings, by Philippe de Valois; the other, in 1677, over the Dutch, by Louis XIV. Its manufactures are hats, laces, soap, candles, earthenware, linen and cotton goods, &c.; and it has breweries and oil-mills. The population is 4,410.

HAZEBROUCK and continuation of the route to Paris, see Route from Calais.

ARRIVAL IN PARIS.

Omnibuses are stationed at each terminus of the railways, to convey travellers to a hotel or to a private house if not out of the line of route, the itinerary of which is written on the panels as well as the names of the hotels that particular omnibuses go to and from. These conveyances generally belong to the railway company, and are under the superintendance of the officials at the stations. On receipt of the luggage by the conducteur a receipt is given to the traveller, who, on receiving the same number of parcels, gives up the receipt again to the conducteur. The fare without luggage (that is, having only a carpet-bag or any small package carried into the omnibus) is 60 cent. (6d.); those having a trunk or two usually pay 1 franc.

Private Conveyances.—There are also outside the stations various denominations of cabs and carriages, and, as they are much better regulated here than in London, travellers need be under no fear of being plundered; they are allowed to charge either by the course (any given distance within the barriers without stopping) or by time. Two or three persons travelling together will find it cheaper, more convenient, and subject to less delay at the station, to engage one of the carriages outside, and have your luggage conveyed to it instead of to the omnibus; never mind the porter telling you there are no carriages outside. On engaging, the coachee will give a card with the number of his vehicle printed thereon. The fare per course is printed on parchment inside, and on the lamp outside, which is discernible at night. The following are the fares and designations of the various conveyances now used:

Hackney-Coaches called *fiacres*, holding six persons (very scarce), charge for a course if taken by the hour, 2 fr.; from midnight to six in the morning the course is 2 fr., the hour 3 fr. For *coupés* with two horses, carrying four persons, or *fiacres* with one horse, holding two and four persons, a course is 1 fr. 25 c.; the hour 1 fr. 75 c. For *cabriolets* with two or four wheels (a very pleasant conveyance) the charge for a course is 1 fr. 10 c. from six in the morning to midnight; the hour 1 fr. 50 c. From midnight to six in the morning, the course for the small *fiacres* or *cabriolets* is 1 fr. 75 c. and the hour 2 fr. 50 c. There are also *cabriolets de régie* and *berlines*; for the former, 1 fr. 50 c. are paid for the course; and 2 fr. by the hour; and for the latter, drawn by two horses, the charge is 2 fr. for the course, and 2 fr. 50 c. by the hour. No driver is obliged to accept fares beyond the barriers after midnight; if he does, the price must be fixed by common agreement. A driver, hired between 11 P. M. and midnight, for a place outside the barriers, cannot charge more than for a drive within the fortifications, even though he should arrive after midnight. Carriages to go to railway stations and theatres must be paid beforehand.

Hackney-coaches beyond the barriers, but within the continuous wall of the fortifications, and including the Porte Maillot (Bois de Boulogne), can only be taken by the hour; the fares are: *fiacres*, 2 fr.; *coupés* and small *fiacres*, 1 fr. 75 c.; *cabriolets*, 1 fr. 50 c. *Voitures de remise* (glass coaches) may be hired by the day or month, at from 20 to 30 fr. a day, or from 400 to 500 fr. a month. They will go a certain distance out of Paris, but must be back again before midnight, unless a particular agreement be made; and with a small additional charge a lad is given to go behind the carriage; they are to be found in every part Paris. There are also a great number of one-horse *calèches* and *coupés*, standing in gateways, to hold

or two persons : they are very convenient and economical to the visitor, the charge being only 2 fr. an hour, and their speed much greater than the common cabs.

N. B.—To prevent disputes, inform the coachman when hiring whether you take him *à la course*, or *à l'heure*. Clocks are set up in all the inspectors' boxes at the stands.

Preserve the number given you, in case of leaving anything behind.

Give coachee a few sous *pour boire* on parting, for their honesty—they cannot impose if they would.

Omnibuses.—There are numerous lines of omnibuses established in Paris, which go in all directions, and at between 8 in the morning and 11 at night. Their price is fixed at six sous, for all distances; and all of them correspond with similar vehicles crossing their own lines, by which persons wishing to deviate from the direct line may do so, without any charge, by asking for a ticket, called *correspondance*.

Accommodation for Strangers.—Travellers, on their first arrival in Paris, will find it necessary to put up at a furnished hotel. To whatever hotel the traveller goes, he will find himself perfectly at his ease; he may regulate his expenses according to his means or inclinations : the bill of fare will show the cost of each article, and he may hire an apartment either by the day, week, or month. Persons who intend to continue any length of time in Paris, or who may choose to domesticate themselves, will meet with ready-furnished apartments at all prices, in private houses, mostly let by the month : there are also many board and lodging houses, where strangers may meet with accommodation at from 100 to 200 francs per month. To persons whose stay in Paris may be uncertain, an apartment at an hotel is the most comfortable : he may dine at the table d'hôte, and breakfast

in the coffee-room of the hotel, or breakfast and dine out if he pleases.

A person's residence in an hotel will in no way influence the regulation of his meals. It is the custom to discharge the account weekly in a hotel, and, when an arrangement for board and lodging is made, payment is made monthly in advance.

A person wishing to leave his apartments in a private hotel, if hired by the month, is obliged to give a fortnight's warning; by the fortnight, a week; and by the week, four days.

Proprietors of hotels are responsible for all losses incurred by the inmates of his house, provided the key of their chambre or apartment be left with the porter, except when there is a notice in the room that informs the traveller the maitre-d'hôtel will not be responsible for effects of value unless they be deposited with himself. The pay of an ordinary valet de place is five francs per diem.

Hôtels.—The first-class hotels in Paris are equal, if not superior, to any in the world; for moderate charges, civility, attention, cleanliness, and reasonable expectations. You are left to the free enjoyment of your own wishes and pursuits; you are not intimidated by the scowl of an overfed, overpaid, *white-chokered* waiter from dining out, if you feel disposed to do so. It is, however, but fair to the hotel-keeper where there is a table d'hôte provided, to occasionally give him some benefit beyond the two or three francs he receives for an apartment. Many English persons are led by the tempting price of 2 francs for a dinner to the Palais-Royal, where they get everything of the most ordinary description, to desert their own hotels, where a good dinner and good wines are sure to be met with, for the trifling consideration of one or two francs,—this, to a person making but a short stay in Paris, is not worth a consideration. To get a good dinner at one of the best restaurant's, the charge would

be double the cost at the table d'hôte. These remarks are suggested by the frequent disappointment experienced by strangers in Paris in search of the cheap : where there is no regular table, a dinner at a good restaurant's is much better than in the house *à la carte*.

The following *hotels* are selected as offering sufficient variety of situation and accommodation, to suit every class of visitors to Paris. First of all I must mention

Hôtel Meurice. This old-established, well-known house is delightfully situated opposite the Tuileries garden ; a table d'hôte every day at half-past 5 o'clock ; price 4 fr. 50c. without wine.

Lawson's Hôtel Bedford, Nos. 17 and 19, Rue de l'Arcade, near the Madeleine. This hotel, which is situated in a new and fashionable quarter of Paris, has been long established, and celebrated for comfort and reasonable charges. There is an excellent table d'hôte for those staying in the hotel only, every day at 5 o'clock ; charge, 3 fr.

Hôtel des Princes. This large establishment is conveniently situated close to the theatres, Boulevards, and Exchange ; possesses extensive accommodation either for families or single persons. A capital table d'hôte every day at 6 o'clock, 5 fr., wine included.

Lille and d'Albion, 322, Rue St-Honoré, well situated ; the back leads into the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Tuileries garden ; there is a small garden attached to the hotel, and a private drawing-room for ladies. A table d'hôte at half-past 5, 3 fr.

Hôtel Choiseul, 353 bis, Rue Saint-Honoré, near the Place Vendôme, &c. There is no table d'hôte, but dinners *à la carte*.

Grand Hôtel d'Angleterre, near the Boulevards, theatres, Exchange, &c. A table d'hôte daily at half-past 5, price 4 fr. The front courtyard is large and airy.

Hôtel Wagram, 28, Rue de Rivoli, pleasantly situated opposite the open part of the garden of the Tuileries. Very good accommodation. Here is a table d'hôte, but dinner may be ordered at per head or à la carte.

Hôtel de Paris. This house is conveniently situated, adjoining the Boulevards and places of amusement. There is a table d'hôte every day, at 6 o'clock.

Hôtel de Castiglione, situated in the street of the same name, between the Tuileries garden and Place Vendôme, a comfortable house for families or single persons. A table d'hôte every day, at half-past 6 o'clock, for persons staying in the house, price 4 including wine.

Hôtel de Londres, 5, Rue Castiglione, also well situated near the garden of the Tuileries; contains apartments of every description. There is no table d'hôte, but dinners are provided according to the wishes of those who prefer dining in the house.

Hôtel Brighton, in the Rue de Rivoli. Dinners à la carte or per head, but no public table.

Hôtel Louvois, a large well-situated hotel on the Place Louvois and Rue Richelieu, affording extensive accommodations for every class of travellers. A table d'hôte every day at half-past 5 o'clock, 3 fr.

Hôtel de Lyon, situated near the Exchange and the Boulevards. No table d'hôte, but dinners are provided for those living in the hotel, at 2 fr. a head.

PARIS

AND ITS ENVIRONS IN TEN DAYS.

A RESIDENCE of some time in Paris enabled the author to arrange the following plan, as the means of saving much time, money, and disappointment. The limited visit of many persons allowing but a selection of the most interesting sights has thrown a confusion into their arrangements, not in any way lessened by the advice of those whose *interest is procrastination*.

To enable the stranger to follow out the plan here adopted it will be only necessary to begin *lionizing* according to the period of arrival, and may be performed either on foot, in a carriage, or by taking an omnibus, as circumstances occur. Arriving, for instance, on Thursday, it will only be necessary to commence visiting the exhibitions, &c., under the head of Friday; as a great number of the public buildings are only open on certain days in the week, the selection has been made by which more may be seen in the quarter described under a particular day than on any other. The appendix will be found to contain a great deal of useful information, important both to the visitor and resident, and, deviating from the old beaten track, I have omitted all unnecessary description of places scarcely ever visited by strangers.

MONDAY.

Starting from your hotel, proceed to the Place du Carrousel; Palace of the Tuileries, gardens, Rue Castiglione, Place and Column Vendôme, Rue de la Paix, Boulevard des Capucines, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Madeleine, Rue Royale, Place de Concorde, Champs-Élysées, Triumphal Arch, ascend to the top, beautiful view, Chapelle Saint Ferdinand, Avenue de Neuilly, outer boulevards the rue opposite Pont d'Iéna, cross to Champ de-Mars, Barracks formerly the Ecole Militaire, Place de Fontenoy, Avenue de Boufflers, Hôtel des Invalides, Napoleon's Tomb, Esplanade des Invalides, Chamber of the Corps Législatif at the Palace Bourbon, Pont de la Concorde, Palace of the Légion-d'Honneur, Palace d'Orsay, Pont Royal, Tuileries Garden, take a chair and reflect upon what you have seen, dine where you please; afterwards go to the Académie Impériale de Musique which is open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Place du Carrousel was formerly separated from the court of the palace of the Tuileries by an elevated wall; for this a splendid iron railing has been substituted, erected on a wall four feet in height. It is supported from distance to distance by columns terminating in gilded balls, surmounted by points resembling the military columns of the Romans. In this railing are three gates; that in the centre is opposite to the Triumphal Arch; the other two have on each side of them masonry work surmounted by statues. Entering the place from the Rue de Rivoli, the first is Victory, having a standard in one hand and a crown in the other; the second is Peace, with a scepter of valour in one hand and a palm branch in the

other; these are by Petitot. The two others, by Gerard, are France victorious, and History with a tablet and pencil. On the 24th December, 1800, as Bonaparte, then First Consul, was going to the opera, a machine, in the guise of a water-cart, placed at the entrance of the Rue St-Nicaise, was ignited and blew up the moment the magistrate's carriage was passing. This machine was afterwards known by the name of the *machine infernale*. The shock was dreadful. Forty-six houses were injured by the explosion, eight persons killed, and twenty-eight others grievously wounded; but the hopes of the contrivers of the plot were frustrated, for the carriage of the Consul escaped untouched, in consequence of the furious driving of the coachman, who, it is said, was inebriated. The houses which had received damage were pulled down, as much from their encumbering the square of the Carrousel as from the injury they had received. This immense space, which has for years here and there been occupied by detached buildings, book and rag stalls, and, indeed, every purpose calculated to disgrace and disfigure it, is beginning to show signs of a change for the better, the Emperor having given directions to have it cleared. In this vast progress has already been made, with a view, to continue the buildings to connect the Louvre with the Tuileries.

Triumphal Arch. — This monument, which ornaments the principal entrance to the palace, was erected in 1806, from designs by Messrs. Fontaine and Percier. It is sixty feet wide, by twenty and a half in thickness, and forty-five in height. Like the arch of Septimus Severus, which served for its model, it is composed of three arches in its width; but, unlike the former, in this monument these arches are intersected by a transversal arch. Its mass, in fine freestone, is ornamented on each of its principal façades with four double columns of the Corinthian order, with bases and capitals of bronze, which support an entablature

of which the frieze is of Italian *griotta*. These columns are crowned on each side by four statues, representing, on regarding them from the Carrousel, and beginning on the left of the spectator, a *cuirassier*, by Launay; a *dragoon*, by Corbet; a *chasseur à cheval*, by Faucou; a *carabinier*, by Chinard. On the façade towards the Tuileries, beginning on the left hand, a *grenadier de ligne*, by Dardel; a *carabinier*, by Montony; a *canonnier*, by Bridan; and a *sapeur*, by Dumont. The figures of Fame that adorn the façade next the palace are by Taunay; those facing the Place du Carrousel by Dupasquier. Above the lateral and transversal openings are six *bas-reliefs*, representing the most memorable actions of the campaign of 1805. On the right, looking from the Place du Carrousel, is the *Victory of Austerlitz*, by Espercieux; on the left, the *Capitulation of Ulm*, by Castelier. Looking from the Tuileries, on the right, is the *Interview of the Emperors*, by Ramey; on the left, the *Entry into Munich*, by Claudion. On the north is the *Entry into Vienna*, by de Seine; on the south, the *Peace of Presburg*, by Le Sueur. This monument was formerly crowned with a triumphal car, drawn by the four celebrated bronze horses, cast at Corinth two hundred years before the Christian era. The Romans having pillaged Corinth, the horses were carried to Rome; from thence they were taken to Constantinople; from this last town to Venice; from Venice to Paris; and thence back again to Venice, where they now are. These have been replaced by four horses of the same material, by Bosio. Critics say that these horses are at least equal to the ancient ones, whose chief claims to merit were their antiquity.

The *Court of the Tuileries*, on the east side of the place, was formed principally by Napoléon I^{er}. It is separated from the Place du Carrousel by a handsome iron railing, with gilt spear heads, extending parallel to the whole range of the palace. There are three gateways opening from this court into the Place du Car-

rousel, the middle one of which corresponds to the central pavilion of the palace; the other two have their pillars surmounted by colossal figures of Victory, Peace, History, and France. A gateway under each of the lateral galleries communicates on the north with the Rue de Rivoli, on the south with the Quai du Louvre. Where the iron rails now stand there were rows of small houses and sheds before the Revolution; and this circumstance materially facilitated the attack on the palace by the mob on the 10th of August, 1792. the Emperor Louis-Napoléon sometimes reviews his troops in this court, as was the custom of his uncle; and the troops who mount guard at the Tuileries are inspected here every morning, at nine o'clock.

Palace of the Tuileries. — The ground on which this edifice stands was originally occupied by tile-kilns, whence the name is derived. The foundations of this kingly residence were laid by Catherine de Médicis, in 1564. She built the centre pavilion in the front of the palace, with the ranges of building immediately adjoining, and the pavilions by which they are terminated. The designs for this part of the edifice were by Philibert Delorme and Jean Bullant. The palace was further enlarged under Henri IV and Louis XIII, by the architects Ducerceau and Dupérac. Louis XIV employed Leveau and D'Orbay to harmonize this extensive front, which he completed almost in the state in which it exists at the present time. The façade towards the court consists of five pavilions, connected together by four ranges of buildings. Almost every order of architecture is employed in the embellishment of this façade. The deviations from the original plan have destroyed the proportions required by the strict rules of art; nevertheless, the architecture, though variously blended, presents at first sight an *ensemble* magnificent and striking. The front is adorned by Ionic pillars, above which, on the centre pavilions and the piles of building which connect them, appears the Corinthian

order, surmounted by an attic story, above which is a balustrade. The two other ranges of building, with the pavilions which terminate them, are ornamented with fluted columns of the Corinthian order. The front of the *Pavillon de l'Horloge* is ornamented, on the ground floor, with banded columns of red marble of the Ionic order. In niches on each side of the portico are antique marble statues, representing Apollo, Ménéta, and a faun. The upper stories, adorned by Corinthian and Composite columns, in brown and red marble, support a pediment which contains a clock by Lepaute. On the pediment are two recumbent statues, representing Justice and Prudence. Twenty-two marble busts ornament this façade.

The front towards the garden presents only three pavilions, decorated with the Ionic and the Corinthian orders. On each side of the vestibule of the centre pavilion, which is ornamented in precisely the same manner as towards the court, are ancient statues in marble, representing Mars and Minerva. On pedestals on each side of the entrance are lions in white marble.

The Gallery of the Louvre, bordering the Seine, was begun on the side next the Louvre by Henri IV, continued by Louis XIII, and joined to the *Pavillon de Flore* by Louis XIV. This gallery is 222 toises (1,332 feet) long: Its façades are crowned throughout its whole length by alternate triangular and semicircular pediments. From the Tuileries to the *Pavillon de l'Horloge* these pediments are supported by coupled columns of the Composite order, and from this point to the Louvre are two ranges of coupled pilasters placed one above the other. Those below are Doric, those above Corinthian. The resemblance of the pediments and windows renders this striking difference in the style of architecture less remarkable. The ground floor of this edifice is pierced with arches, forming carriage and foot ways from the Quai du Louvre to the Place du Carrousel.

The second story, in its whole length, is occupied by the picture gallery of the Louvre. A parallel gallery of similar architecture, was begun in 1808, next the Rue de Rivoli : it commences at the *Pavillon Marsan*, and will be continued to the Louvre, where the constructions to which it is to be connected are already commenced.

The grand western vestibule of this palace is decorated with Ionic columns. On the side nearest the garden it communicates with covered galleries, one of which leads to the back staircase of the late King's apartments, the other to the chapel. On the right is a magnificent staircase, constructed by Levau and d'Orbay. It is skirted by a stone balustrade, ornamented with lyres and snakes under suns, the crest of Louis XIV; above are the arms of Colbert. On the landing-place of the *Salle des Travées* are two statues of Silonce, and seated statues of d'Aguesseau and l'Hopital. Hence a staircase leads to the *Chapel*, which is decorated with two orders of Doric columns, in stone and stucco. The background is occupied by the sanctuary and Royal altarpiece; opposite is the Royal pew, above which is the orchestra for the music: there are side pews for the ladies and officers of the household. On the ceiling of the antichamber, a small room formerly occupied by the council of state, is a painting representing the *Maréchal de Saxe* announcing the issue of the battle of Fontenoy to Louis XV.

Behind the chapel, on the same floor, is the *Theatre*: it is ornamented with Ionic columns, supporting four arches, on which rests an elliptic dome. The decorations are elegant and rich. In order to convert it into a *salle de bal*, or banqueting-room, a flooring is laid down over the pit, level with the stage, and the decorations of the interior are repeated in the moveable constructions erected in front of the proscenium.

In this state it forms a magnificent saloon, lighted by two lustres and a hundred chandeliers.

The *Salle des Maréchaux* occupies the whole of the centre pavillon. It is ornamented with full-length portraits of the living marshals of France. A balcony suspended by consoles or brackets, extends round the room. On the side next the garden is a *tribune*, supported by caryatides, copied from those in the Louvre by Jean Goujon. This room communicates with a gallery, which receives light from six windows on each side. It was formerly called the *Salle des Gardes*: its decorations are military, being painted *en grisaille* with military marches, battles, &c. Beyond this is the *Salon de la Paix*, which derives its name from a colossal statue of Peace, of which the model is by Chaudet. This room is embellished by magnificent lustres, bronzes, busts, superb vases, and rich furniture. The ceiling, painted by Loir, represents the rising Sun gilding the earth with its first beams. Time is showing him the space he has to run; Spring, followed by Abundance and Fame, is proclaiming his benefits; and the four Quarters of the Globe rejoice in his gifts.

The *Salle du Trône* is contiguous. It receives light on the side next the court from three windows. In the centre of this apartment is a lustre of extraordinary beauty, and in the angle are rich candelabra. On the ceiling is a painting by Flémael, representing France protected by Religion. The next room is the *Salle du Conseil*, magnificent with gildings, paintings, and sculpture, executed in this age, but after the style of the time of Louis XIV. The same style is remarkable in the chimney-piece, on which M. Taunay has sculptured the History of France, surrounded by military trophies. Above is a fine timepiece by Lepaute. In this apartment are two beautiful tapestries from the Gobelins, one representing the painter *Xeuxis* choosing his models from among the most beautiful

women of Greece ; and the other, Helen pursued by Paris. Two large vases of the manufacture of Sèvres may also be observed here. On one of them is painted the enthusiasm of the inhabitants of Paris, dragging the statue of Henri IV to the Pont-Neuf ; on the other is the inauguration of the same statue. This room communicates with the King's bedchamber.

At the extremity of the state apartments is the *Galerie de Diane*, the ceiling of which is ornamented by copies of the paintings of the Farnèse Gallery, executed by the pupils of the French Academy. Large mirrors between the windows and at the two extremities of this room, in reproducing its ornaments, seem to augment its extent. Some incidents in the life of Louis XIV are represented in tapestry of the Gobelins ; and eight small pictures exhibit events in the life of Louis XVI and his predecessors. This apartment is also ornamented with two Egyptian vases of great beauty : they are of different kinds of marble, and eight feet in height, including the pedestals.

Behind this gallery are the *Appartements de service du Roi* : they look towards the garden, and the entrance to them is by the grand staircase in the Pavillon de Flore. They consist of an ante-chamber, serving as a guard-room, a dining-room, *le Salon Bleu*, the King's cabinet, his dressing-room, and bed-chamber. The paintings on the ceilings in general allude to the education of Louis XIV ; that in the guard-room represents Mars making the tour of the globe, and marking each month of the year by victories. Nothing can exceed the King's bed-chamber in richness and elegance ; the ceiling is painted *en grisaille*, and ornamented with *caissons*. It receives light by two windows on the side of the garden.

* It was in this apartment in which Louis Philippe consented to abdicate in favour of the Comte de Paris, Feb. 1848.

The late Queen's apartments are on the ground floor; the decorations, though less rich, are more tasteful. The dining-room has but one window, but the mirrors are so skilfully distributed as to reflect an agreeable light through the whole apartment. A beautiful picture of the Three Graces, by Blondel, gives its name to the saloon in which it is placed. The concert and billiard rooms are also furnished in a splendid manner.

The description given above of the distribution and furniture of the apartments corresponds with the state previous to 1848, but the greater part of the furniture now seen has been placed there to fill up the vacancies caused by the destruction of a great portion of its costly furniture and decorations by the mob in February and June of that year. In the former month a numerous party of *émeutiers* installed themselves in the palace with some loose women, made free with the ex-King's wine-cellar and provisions, and celebrated their orgies, night and day, in the most sumptuous apartments. It was not till after the lapse of ten days that the Provisional Government felt itself sufficiently strong to turn them out by main force. In June the apartments were used as barracks for the National Guards and troops of the line on duty. The whole palace was afterwards transformed into a refuge for the wounded of those eventful days, and it was only the most energetic determination of the Emperor, when President, which prevented this magnificent pile being converted into a permanent public hospital. During the last months every thing has been done to restore the interior to its pristine splendour.

To view the palace apply by letter to M. le Ministre des Travaux Publics, 62, Rue Saint-Dominique.

Passing from the court of the palace, we enter the *Garden*, containing about sixty-seven acres. In the time of Louis XIII, this beautiful spot was separated from the palace by a street. It composed an orchard, a

fishpond, a menagerie, a theatre, the hôtel de Mlle de Guise, and a garden which the great men of the time frequented in pleasure parties. Louis XIV commanded Le Nôtre to lay out this ground in a style worthy the majesty of his crown. Never was prince better obeyed : the genius of this great man has created a garden in which everything is at once grand, simple, and symmetrical, but without monotony ; where each object is in its exact place, and in its proper proportions. The descent of the ground, which inclines towards the Seine, has been remedied by surrounding the garden with terraces. In front of the palace extends an immense parterre, glowing with all the varied tints of the rainbow, and changing with every season : beyond it is a plantation of elms and chesnut-trees, and at the extremity of this plantation is an octagonal piece of water. The grand alley in the garden, which conducts from the centre pavilion of the palace to this point, extends beyond the garden through the Champs-Élysées up to the Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile, which, from the road being throughout of the same width, and of gentle ascent, offers a perspective view of no common beauty. The entire garden is profusely decorated with statues and marble vases. During the fine season the borders of all the alleys and avenues are studded with orange-trees and laurel roses.

This alley, with the adjoining terrace, is the most fashionable promenade, both in summer and winter ; all the gayest of the gay world of the capital are to be found here ; some seated on the chairs, which are let out at two sous a-piece, many walking, and others lounging with their friends. On Sunday afternoons, the crowd, it not so select, is much more numerous, and the orange-alley frequently forms a compact mass, presenting every variety and colour of dress adopted for the moment by the refined taste of the Parisians. The garden of the Tuileries is also the favourite

rendez-vous of children and elderly gentlemen, who may be seen economizing on cold stone seats reading the newspapers. The immense size of this garden, and the white marble of the statues, produce a pleasing effect contrasted with the flowers or the foliage of the trees. Persons in working dress, or carrying any parcels except books, are not allowed to enter it. The gardens are opened from seven in the morning till dusk in winter, and nine in summer. The gardens at the time of closing are always cleared by beat of drum, and a company of soldiers.

On the right of the gardens is the beautiful Rue de Rivoli, built on the site of the Couvent des Feuillants, now being continued to the Hôtel-de-Ville. To encourage the building of this handsome and uniform street, such as it is, the proprietors were freed from government taxes for a period of thirty years. Where the tricoloured flag is seen waving is the

Hôtel des Finances. — This vast constructure occupies a spacious tract of ground comprised between the Rues de Rivoli, de Castiglione, du Mont-Thabor, and Neuve-du-Luxembourg. The fronts next the two former streets are uniform with the other houses, being five stories high, with arcades on the ground floor, forming a covered way. The building comprises several courts, around which are ranged all the offices connected with the administration of the finances of the kingdom.

Turning into the Rue Castiglione, the stranger will perceive the

Place Vendôme and Column. — This spot owes its name to the hotel of César de Vendôme, which was formerly situated here. It was formed from 1699 to 1701, on the designs of Mansard. This place is in form of an elongated octagon, the four smaller sides of which are of equal length; while the longer and opposite sides are 450 and 420 feet respectively. An equestrian statue of Louis XIV was erected in the

centre of this place in 1699, by Girardon. This statue was destroyed in 1792. An elegant column was erected on its site.

The column is of the Tuscan order, in imitation of the pillar of Trajan at Rome, of which it preserves the proportions on a scale larger by one twelfth. Its total elevation is fully 135 feet, and the diameter of the shaft is 12 feet. The pedestal is 21 feet in height, and from 19 to 20 in breadth. The pedestal and shaft are built of stone, and covered with bas-reliefs in bronze, representing the various victories of the French army, composed of 1,200 pieces of cannon taken from the Russian and Austrian armies. The bronze employed in this monument was about 360,000 pounds weight. The bas-reliefs of the pedestal represent the uniforms, armour and weapons of the conquered troops. Above the pedestals are garlands of oak, supported at the four angles by eagles in bronze, each weighing 500 pounds. The double door of massive bronze is decorated with crowns of oak, surmounted by an eagle of the highest finish; above is a bas-relief representing two figures of Fame, supporting a tablet; the bas-reliefs of the shaft pursue a spiral direction from the base to the capital, and display, in chronological order, the principal actions of the campaign, from the departure of the troops from Boulogne to the battle of Austerlitz. The figures are three feet high; their number is said to be 2000, and the length of the spiral band 840 feet. A *cordon* or band, ascending in the same direction as the bas-reliefs, divides them, and bears inscriptions of the actions which they represent. Above the capital is a gallery, which is approached by a winding staircase of 176 steps. The capital is surmounted by an acroterium, upon which was originally placed a statue of Napoléon in the heroic costume. This was destroyed in 1814, and melted down to form part of the horse of Henri IV, now on the Pont-Neuf. After the Restoration it was

replaced by a fleur-de-lis and a flag-staff; but on the 1st of May, 1833, the present statue of Napoléon was fixed upon the summit. The ceremonial of its installation took place in presence of Louis-Philippe, the Royal Family, the ministers and municipal functionaries, on July 28th succeeding. It is eleven feet high, habited in the favorite costume of the Emperor. This sumptuous monument stands upon a plain plinth of polished granite surrounded by an iron railing; and from its vast size and happy position produces a grand effect when seen from the Boulevard or the garden of the Tuileries; and the total cost of its erection was 1,500,000 francs. As a view of Paris may be much easier obtained, I do not recommend persons to ascend this column, as it is quite dark; but from those who may choose to go up the guardian expects a small gratuity, who furnishes the visitor with a lantern, which is indispensable. The hours of admission are from ten to six in summer, and ten to four in winter.

In the Place Vendôme is the residence of the Minister of Justice and offices of the Etat-Major.

In the Rue de la Paix, one of the cleanest and widest of the trading streets of Paris, on the right, are the barracks of the *Sapeurs-Pompiers*.

The battalion of sapeurs-pompiers, or soldier firemen, contains 636 men and officers, and is divided into four companies; 134 are on duty every day at the theatres, and the remainder are in the guard-houses in the different arrondissements; a great number of engines and other means of extinguishing fires are at their disposal. At the end of the Rue de la Paix is the Boulevard des Capucines; turning to the left, we pass the

Hôtel des Affaires Etrangères.—Nearly opposite to which, 66, Boulevard de la Madeleine, is the VICTORIA READING ROOMS, LIBRARY AND GUIDE DEPOT. On

reaching the extremity of the Boulevards, we stand before the beautiful and chaste building, the

Madeleine. — Louis XV ordained the construction of this edifice; the first stone was laid in 1764. Constant d'Ivry formed the plans; but after his death, in 1777, great changes were made by Couture, his successor. By order of Napoléon, who conceived the project of converting this edifice into a temple of Glory, the plans were once more modified by Vignon; but on the return of Louis XVIII its original plan was resumed. The expenses incurred in building and pulling down were enormous. The church, one of the finest buildings of the capital, constructed at length under the direction of M. Huvé, has the shape and simplicity of an ancient temple. It is in the form of a rectangle, of about 326 feet by 130, is raised on a basement eight feet 326 high, and surrounded by a peristyle, formed by fifty-two Corinthian columns. On the north and south are two porticos, surmounted by triangular pediments. A bas-relief, 118 feet in length by 22 in height, composed of nineteen figures, ornaments the southern front. The Magdalen is represented at the feet of Jesus, supplicating the forgiveness of sinners. On the left of the spectator, Angels are seen contemplating the converted sinner. The Saviour sent on earth to call the just suffers Innocence to approach, supported by Faith and Hope; Charity, taking care of two children, cannot follow her sisters, but points out by her expression the place reserved in heaven for the virtuous. In an angle an angel receives the soul of a saint quitting the tomb, and shows him the abode of his new state. On the right, an avenging angel with a flaming sword drives before him Envy, Lewdness, Hypocrisy, and Avarice. In the angle, a demon hurls the souls of the damned into everlasting flames. The roof is entirely formed of iron and copper, and is ninety feet in height. The effect of the exterior is similar to that of the Parthe-

non at Athens, and the most favourable place for viewing it is from the opposite side of the Boulevard. The interior is one of the most splendid in Europe, and it rivals, in some respects, the magnificence of St. Peter's at Rome. The first religious ceremony performed here was over the body of M. Humann, Minister of Finances, 30th April, 1842.

Near the Madeleine is a small but well-supplied market; on the esplanade, east of the edifice, a flower-market is held on Tuesdays and Fridays. Proceeding down the Rue Royale, at No. 2 is the hotel and offices of the Minister of Marine and Colonies, to the

Place de la Concorde. — *Place de Louis XV, de la Révolution* or *de la Concorde.* This fine place has borne successively these three names. Its length from north to south is 750 feet, and from east to west 528. It is in form of an octagon, was formerly marked out by fosses, seventy-two feet broad by fourteen deep, now filled up and formed into parterres, encompassed by balustrades, and terminated by eight pavilions. Placed in the centre of this place, one enjoys a fine *coup d'œil*; on the north two spacious and magnificent edifices, the Marine and ancient Garde-Meuble, which, separated by the Rue Royale, presents a view of the Church of the Madeleine; to the south the fine bridge Louis XVI, now called Pont de la Concorde; to the east the garden of the Tuileries; and on the west the avenue of the Champs-Élysées, presenting in perspective the Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile. In the middle is erected the Obelisk of Luxor, and on each side are elegant fountains.

Between the lines of road that cross the place, bordering each fossé, have been laid down compartments of Seyssel asphalté. On the large pedestals of the parapets are twenty handsome rostral columns, bearing lamps, and surmounted by gilded globes. Along the internal edges of the parades are forty iron lamp-posts, half of which are furnished with cocks at

their bases for watering the place. The eight pavilions, having been restored and re-adorned, are surmounted with allegorical figures of the principal towns in France, viz., Lille and Strasbourg, by Pradier; Bordeaux and Nantes, by Calhoue; Marseille and Brest, by Cortot; Rouen and Lyon, by Petitot. On the sides of the pavilions are oval medallions, incrustated with various marbles, and surrounded by richly-sculptured wreaths. In the centre is the

Obelisk of Luxor. — This relic of ancient Egypt is one of two obelisks that stood in front of the great Temple of Thebes, the modern Luxor, where they were erected 1550 years before Christ, by Rhameses III, of the eighteenth Egyptian dynasty, better known in history as the great Sesostris. The two monoliths were given by Mahemet Ali, Vice-roi of Egypt, to the French Government, together with one of Cleopatra's needles, near Alexandria, in consideration of the advantages conferred by France on Egypt in aiding to form the modern arsenal and naval establishment of Alexandria. Continue up the

Champs-Elysées. — On the left, towards the river, and opposite the Invalides, is an exhibition of *Panoramic Views*, well worthy a visit; and on the right, higher up, is the handsome *Cirque National*. At some distance up the Champs-Elysées is the Palais Elysée—the entrance is in the Rue St-Honoré. This was the residence of the Emperor, when President, and was occupied by the Emperess previous to her marriage; it has a large and beautiful garden, and in 1814 and 1815 this palace was inhabited by the Emperor of Russia and the Duke of Wellington. The interior is elegantly furnished.

The annual *Promenade de Longchamp* takes place in the Champs-Elysées and the Bois de Boulogne on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of Passion-week. Easter Sunday is also a great day of display of new and splendid equipages: it was remarked that

the Longchamps of 1852 was the most brilliant for many years ; the Emperor, then President attended each of the three days, and was most enthusiastically received by the hundreds of thousands assembled. At the extremity is

The Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile. — This magnificent and commanding monument was begun in 1806, at the suggestion of Napoléon. The events of 1815 suspended the works ; they were, however, renewed in 1823, but continued slowly until 1836, when this stupendous monument, which had been successively under the direction of nine architects, was completed. The total height of the whole edifice is 152 feet, and its width and thickness are 127 feet and 68 feet respectively. Each of the groups is 36 feet high, and each figure 18 feet.

The northern pier of the eastern principal face has on its pedestal a group representing the Departure, by Rude. War summons the French of all ages to the defence of their country. Group on the left, the Triumph, Napoléon crowned by Victory ; prostrate cities render him homage ; Fame proclaims his mighty deeds ; History records them, &c. On the tympanum of the arch, two figures of Fame, by Pradier, and two bas-reliefs, one by Lemaire, commemorating the funeral of Général Marceau, and the other, by Scurre the elder, representing Napoléon at the battle of Aboukir receiving the prisoners taken by Murat. Facing the Faubourg du Roule, a bas-relief by Gechter, of battle of Austerlitz, Napoléon at the head of the Imperial Guard, the Russians battered by the artillery, and suffocated in a pond whither they had retreated. The tympanum of the small arch is by Bra ; it represents the arms of the infantry under the figures of a grenadier and a chasseur. On the side next to Neuilly, on the right, the Resistance, by Etex. This group represents a young man defending his wife, his children, and his father ; behind him is a cavalier falling wounded from

his horse ; whilst the Genius of the Future hovers over and encourages them. On the left is a warrior sheathing his sword ; by his side, a woman and two children ; behind, a soldier returned from the wars, taming a bull for purposes of agriculture ; and above Peace, protecting agriculture and commerce. The bas-relief on the right side represents Bonaparte crossing the bridge of Arcole, and Colonel Murion expiring at his feet. Bas-relief on the left, by Chaponniere, the capture of Alexandria by Kleber, who is wounded in the head. Facing Passy, bas-relief by Marochetti, the battle of Jemmapes ; Général Dumouriez, at the head of his staff, cheering his soldiers ; among the generals is seen the Duc de Chartres (Louis-Philippe), who commanded the centre. On the great vault figures the Navy, by Scurre the younger ; on the left is a sailor, on the right a marine. The light and heavy artillery are designed by De Bay. The grand frieze below the entablature is due to the chisel of Brun, Jacquot, Laitie, &c. In the centre, on the side facing Paris, the representatives of the people distributing flags to chiefs of the different armies ; the troops preparing to march. On the lateral fronts and on that towards Neuilly is represented the return of the victorious armies, loaded with the spoils of the vanquished ; in the centre, France regenerated, accompanied by Prosperity and Abundance, distributing crowns.

The public are admitted to ascend to the top from nine till dusk. Opposite is the Hippodrome open during the summer. Take the outer Boulevards to the opening opposite to the

Pont d'Iéna. — One of the simplest and finest bridges of the capital. This bridge was attempted to be blown up by the Prussians in 1814. After passing over this bridge we enter on the

Champ-de-Mars, which forms a parrallelogram of 2,700 feet by 900, encompassed by a fossé and masonry-work. In this place are held the annual races. The

garrison troops and the national guards are also reviewed here.

Ecole Militaire, Champ-de-Mars, founded in 1752 for the reception of 500 young noblemen whose fathers died poor in the service, but suppressed in 1787. It now forms a barracks for, and is capable of holding 4,000 men. The principal front is in the Place de Fontenoy, from whence we proceed, by the Avenue de Boufflers, to the

Hôtel des Invalides. (Open to the public from 12 till 4.)—It is here that the veterans who have fought and bled for their country find a calm retreat when age or wounds remove them from their military career.

Officers and privates are paid and lodged in proportion to their rank. The governor has 40,000 fr. per annum, with free lodging. All soldiers who are actually disabled by their wounds, or who have served thirty years, are entitled to the privileges of this institution. The officers breakfast at half-past ten, and dine at five. The sub-officers and privates, being numerous, are divided into three parties to take their meals, viz. — first party breakfast at half-past eight, dinner at four; second party, breakfast at nine, dinner at half-past four; third party, breakfast at ten, dinner at five. They have all some soup early in the morning besides. The soldiers have for breakfast soup, beef, and a dish of vegetables; for dinner, a ragout, with vegetables, or eggs and vegetables. Each man also receives a litre of wine, and a pound and half of white bread, daily. Each man has his bed, straw mattress, and bolster, with a small cupboard for his clothes. Great order, cleanliness, and comfort prevail. In the distribution of meat, wine, and clothing if any person does not choose to consume the quantity of his allowance, he may receive an equivalent for it in money. The hotel will hold 5,000 invalids, but at present there are not more than 3,500 in it. They all wear the same uniform.

Church. — At present there are two churches, but which, in consequence of the works in progress, will soon form but one. A screen separates the one from the other. The first, which at present is the only one accessible to visitors, is called *l'Eglise ancienne*, it consists of a long nave, and two low aisles, supporting a gallery which appears behind the arches of the nave. The piers of the arches are fronted by Corinthian pilasters, which support a bold entablature, above which a line of arched windows throws light upon the banners that are ranged along both sides of the nave. A fire broke out in this church on the 12th of August, 1851, while full of persons to witness the funeral obsequies of Maréchal Sébastiani. Out of the 250 flags which adorned the walls, five were entirely consumed, as well as the high altar and a large painting by Ritable.

In the time of Napoléon 2,800 flags filled the nave ; but on the evening before the entry of the allied armies into Paris, March 31, 1814, the Duc de Feltre, Minister of War, by order of Joseph Bonaparte, commanded them to be burnt, and the sword of Frederick the Great which was preserved here, to be broken. Most of the piers of the nave are adorned with monumental inscriptions in marble. Two bronze tablets are besides inscribed with names, amongst which are those of Maréchal Mortier, killed in 1835 by the infernal machine of Fieschi. Governors dying while holding office are alone allowed to be buried under the nave monuments erected in the church. The pulpit is of white marble with gold ornaments, and bronze bas-reliefs of scriptural subjects. A portion of the nave, railed off by a fence of polished iron and brass, forms the choir. The high altar is of wood and bronze gilt. The second church is the Dome, under which the tomb of the Emperor Napoléon is being erected. The dome is supported by four large masses, arched at the base, so as to afford from the centre a view of as many round

chapels. The Corinthian columns on each side of the entrances to these chapels support on their entablature four galleries with gilt balustrades. The entire pavement is formed of marble, inlaid with various emblematic devices. The high altar presents a front to each church, and stands in the midst of six columns, spirally entwined with bands of wine-leaves and ears of corn. Upon their entablature are six angels, by Marin, eight feet in height, supporting a canopy or holding censers. The chapels are six in number; two of them, with the great porch and the sanctuary, form the cross; the others are at the angles. The latter are ascended by seven marble steps. Their height is about 76 feet by 30 in diameter, and are adorned with Corinthian pilasters. The compartments of the attic and dome are painted, and represent the acts and apotheosis of their patron. The *Tomb of Napoleon* now in progress will be completed, it is said, in a few months. Tickets to view it are sometimes granted as a special favour upon application to M. Visconti, the architect, No. 13, Rue du Cirque, Champs-Elysées.

The Galeries des Plans Reliefs des Forteresses de France.

— This consists of a collection of plans in relief of the fortresses of France, which occupies two long galleries on the fourth story. Here may be seen, in the proportion of 1 to 600, the models of Perpignan, Cherbourg, Antibes, Strasbourg, Bayonne, Belle-Isle, Oléron, Saint-Martin-de-Ré, Ham, Villefranche in the Pyrénées, Dunkerque, Mont-Saint-Michel, Besançon, &c. Several of them occupy a space of from 220 to 240 square feet; the houses, rivers, the adjacent country, the hills, mountains, &c., are executed with great precision in wood and other materials. There are also models of the Mont-Cenis, Switzerland, and the battle of Lodi, which are extremely interesting. The collection is only open to visitors from May 15 to June 15; tickets write to *M. le Ministre de la Guerre*, 86, Rue

Saint-Dominique. It is much to be regretted that the beautiful esplanade in front of this building has been disfigured by the erection of temporary barracks. The large new building adjoining the garden of the Palais-Bourbon is the new hotel for the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Palais-Bourbon. — This palace, at the time of the Revolution, was in possession of the Prince de Condé, and was one of the first edifices plundered by the mob. In 1795 it was chosen for the sittings of the Council of Five Hundred. It consists of a projecting mass, in which is the portico, crowned by an immense pediment, supported by twelve Corinthian pillars. In the tympanum of the pediment is a bas-relief in plaster, by Fragonard, representing Law reposing on tablets of the Charter, sustained by Strength and Justice. On the left, Peace is conducting Commerce; and on the right, Abundance advances under the auspices of the Law; the Arts and Sciences follow in the train. The angles are occupied by allegorical images of the Seine, the Marne, and the Rhine. The portico is elevated on a platform, to which the ascent is by a flight of 28 steps upwards of 100 feet in width. At the foot of the steps, on pedestals, 18 feet in elevation, are two statues, one representing Justice, the other Prudence. Four colossal statues are placed on curule chairs on each side of this flight of steps. They represent Sully, Colbert, L'Hopital, and Daguesseau.

Chamber of the Corps-Législatif, formerly the Chamber of Deputies, is a semicircular hall, ornamented with twenty-four columns of white marble of the Ionic order, having capitals of bronze gilt. The President's chair forms the centre of the axis of the semicircle from which arise the seats of the members, in the shape of an amphitheatre, to the height of the basement which supports the columns. The whole is fitted up in red velvet and gold. Over the President's chair, upon the wall which faces the assembly, was a large

painting, representing King Louis-Philippe swearing to the charter in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 9th of August, 1830. This was perforated by three bullets fired from the gallery in February, 1848, and has since been burned. In the intercolumniations are placed statues of Order and Liberty. A marble bas-relief is placed under the great picture. A spacious double gallery, capable of containing 500 persons, runs round the semicircular part of the chamber, and is fitted up with tribunes for Royal personages, the corps diplomatique, and the public. The seats are so contrived that each has a place for writing with materials in front of him. Immediately under the tribune, in front of the President's chair, are two small desks for the reporters of the official journal, the *Moniteur*, who relieve each other in taking notes of the debate. A member, when addressing the Chamber, no longer ascends a tribune, but harangues his colleagues from his place. To see the chamber nothing is required beyond applying to the porter.

Opposite the front entrance is the *Pont de la Concorde*.

Palais de la Légion-d'Honneur.—This singular-looking edifice was constructed after designs by Rousseau, for the Prince de Salm, in 1786. The prince having fallen a victim to the frenzy of the times in which he existed, his residence became alienated. In 1803 it was bought by the Government, and, at the time of the création of the Legion of Honour, this palace was chosen for the inauguration.

Further on is the

Palais d'Orsay.—This is one of the most magnificent edifices of the capital. It was begun during the internal administration of the Duke de Cadore, in the time of Napoleon, and was intended for the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Charles X intended it to be used as a palace for the exhibition of the productions of French industry. This edifice consists of a vast court,

surrounded by four magnificent piles of building, and two smaller courts, forming, with their buildings, wings to the principal mass of the edifice. Towards the river the grand front presents a long line of windows formed by arches under a Tuscan colonnade, above which is a similar series of the Ionic order, and over this a bastard Corinthian attic. The lower story here is flanked at both ends by a balustraded platform laid out as a garden. An iron railing passes along the river front of the edifice. The court is surrounded by a double series of arcades, and galleries above, the ceilings of which are painted to represent paneling in different kinds of wood richly gilt. There are four staircases, one at each corner of the court. The *escalier d'honneur* is really magnificent in construction and splendid in decoration. The ground floor of the central part is appropriated to the Council of State and the dependent offices; the first floor to the Cour des Comptes; and the third story to the archives of these two public bodies. This edifice has cost upwards of twelve millions. For permission to view apply to the porter between 9 and 10; on Sundays 9 till 12. Adjoining it is a large barrack for cavalry, formerly the Hôtel des Gardes du Corps.

Pont-Royal, which commands a fine view of Paris, both up and down the course of the Seine.

Crossing this bridge, we pass through the gate into the garden of the Tuileries. A very different scene presents itself compared with that of the morning: groups of fashionably dressed persons are now congregated, and two sous may be invested to advantage.

TUESDAY.

Palais-Royal, left into Rue Neuve-des-Petits-Champs, right into rue Richelieu. Imperial Library, open on Tuesdays and Fridays, from ten till three o'clock; Place Richelieu, Fountain, Rue des Filles-Saint-Thomas, Place de la Bourse, Exchange, Théâtre du Vaudeville. Descending the Rue Vivienne, to the left, into Passages Vivienne and Colbert, Church of Petits-Pères, Bank, Place des Victoires, Statue of Louis XIV; from thence through small streets, named Reposoir, Pagevin, and Verdelet, into the Rue Jean-Jacques-Rousseau, Post Office. To the right into Rue Sartine, right hand round the Halle-au-Blé, Ancient Column; cross through the Hall, out between Nos. 7 and 8, into Rue Ohlin, to the Church of St-Eustache, Fish Market; Halles for the Sale of Butter, Cheese, Vegetables; Marché des Innocents, Fountain, Rue St-Denis; right to the Place du Châtelet, Column; to the right along the quays to the Church of St-Germain-l'Auxerrois, Louvre.

Palais-Royal, originally Palais Cardinal Richelieu, built in 1629, on the site of the ancient Hotels de Rambouillet, de Mercœur, after designs by Lemercier. As the Cardinal's fortune continued to increase he continued to embellish his palace, till at length he considered it worthy to be left as a legacy to Louis XIII. Louis XIV resided here with his mother during the troubles of the Fronde, and it is from this circumstance that it derives its name. At this time was formed the place in front of the palace. When Louis ascended the throne, he bestowed this palace upon his brother, the Duke of Orleans, for life. After his death, in 1693, it finally passed into the possession of this branch of the Royal Family, in the person of Phi-

lip of Orleans, his nephew, upon his marriage with Mademoiselle de Blois. It was augmented and embellished in 1763. The galleries which surround the garden were constructed in 1786, except the *Galerie d'Orléans*, which was finished in its present state at the time of the late reparations in 1829. This palace and its gardens have been the scene of many events recorded in French history. The Duke of Orleans, father to Louis-Philippe, having exhausted his revenues by an unparalleled course of profligacy, for the sake of replenishing his coffers converted this princely residence into an immense bazaar, parcelling it out into little shops, which were speedily let to the highest bidders; other apartments were converted into sale-rooms, cafés, ball-rooms, and saloons for gambling and every species of debauchery. At this time the palace was called *Palais Egalité*. More recently, after the execution of that prince, a spacious hall was fitted up for the sittings of the *Tribunat*, and the building then assumed the name of *Palais du Tribunat*. It recovered its former title in the time of Napoleon; and its ancient possessors at the period of the Restoration, in the family and persons of Louis-Philippe, then Duke of Orleans, late King of the French. The garden was the scene of some of the first revolutionary meetings; at one which, in 1789, the tricoloured cockade was adopted.

The splendid *Galerie d'Orléans*, uniting the pavilions and completing the ensemble of the second court, is three hundred feet in length and thirty in width, and forms an agreeable promenade in winter and wet weather. On each side are rows of shops, perfectly similar in size and exterior decoration, and separated from each other by pilasters and mirrors; each shop has a double front, on one side looking towards the promenade and the court, on the other the promenade and the garden. These shops, though only about eighteen feet square, and having for family accommo-

dation only a small entresol and a cellar, were formerly let for 4,000 francs per annum each. The rent has been considerably lowered since Feb. 1848.

The garden forms a parallelogram of seven hundred feet by three hundred. In the centre are two grass plots, surrounded by flower-beds, and slight iron railings. The one near the Galerie d'Orléans contains an Apollo Belvidere in bronze, and a *Méridien à Détonation*, the explosion of which announces the sun's passage over the meridian. In the other is a Diana, likewise in bronze, and four modern statues in white marble, and representing Euridice stung by a snake, Ulysses on the Sea-shore, a Boy struggling with a Goat, and a Young Man about to bathe. In a basin, sixty feet in diameter, between these grass plots, is a fountain supplied from the Canal de l'Ourcq; the water, which rises to the height of twenty or thirty feet, falling in the form of a wheatsheaf. Near the angles of the garden are four pavilions: two are occupied by portrait painters, in the two others newspapers are lent out to read. On the ground floor is a row of 180 arcades of equal dimensions throughout. The piers by which they are formed are ornamented with immense fluted pilasters of the Composite order, supporting an attic crowned throughout by a balustrade. The galleries are separated from the garden by iron railings and gates, and between each arcade is a stone bench for the accommodation of elderly people of the poorer class, or such fashionable loungers as prefer a stone accommodation to a wooden one; the latter requiring, however, a modicum of two sous. Besides the above, around the grass plots, and more especially in the vicinity of the Café de la Rotonde (where has been purchased at a great price the privilege of serving liqueurs, &c., in the garden), are innumerable chairs, which, in the cool of the evening during summer, are crowded by well-dressed compa-

ny, who take their ices, or sip their lemonade, their orgeat, or their café, at luxurious ease.

Viewed on a fine summer evening, what with the bright gas lamps flashing from under the arcades, — what with those in the garden, the lamps in the brilliant shop-windows, those in the cafés and other establishments above the gallery, — the whole presents a lightness, airiness, and elegance unrivalled by any building of any other capital. The Palais Royal is the resort of all classes, for business or pleasure; it is the heart of Paris, the emporium of fashion. The shops which surround the garden offer a profusion of all that can satisfy the luxury or the vanity of man.

Shops of millinery, jewellery, clothing, booksellers, clocksellers, printsellers, china-houses, coffee-houses, bagnios, money-changers, and gamblers, all unite in amicable rivalry to ease the unwary idler of his money. Let a man walk under any of these arcades, at any hour of the day or night, and he will never want food either for meditation or amusement. It would be no difficult matter to pass one's whole life in the Palais-Royal, without feeling the necessity of going one step beyond its walls: there is no want, either natural or artificial, no appetite of the grosser or more refined order, no wish for the cultivation of the mind or decoration of the body, no sensual or spiritual humour, which would not here find food, gratification, and perpetual variety. No age, no station, no temper could ever leave it without an ardent desire to return: the sight is first caught, and the other senses follow in rapid succession.

The restaurateurs in the Palais-Royal are considered the most famous; their larders are the choicest, their bills of fare the longest, and their dining-rooms the most elegant in Paris; you have in them the choice of more than a hundred dishes, above twenty kinds of wine, and more than twenty species of liqueurs: the charge at most of them is 1 fr. 60 cent., including

half a bottle of wine, and 2 fr. including one bottle of wine.

The coffee-houses form another point of meeting for the multitude who do not go merely for taking a walk, or who choose to recreate themselves after walking. The commodities, as well as the prices, are alike in all the coffee-houses in the Palais-Royal, some of which are on the ground floor, others up stairs, and a few are subterranean; a cup of coffee costs eight sous; a glass of Cognac brandy six sous, a glass of liqueur eight sous; a tumbler of lemonade, orgeat, or biravoise, just the same; a glass of ice one franc, a breakfast of tea costs thirty-six sous.

If the stranger be in want of a suit of clothes, here he may be furnished by the time he has perused the news-papers; in short, it is on this spot one may witness every scene that can well be imagined, and here every wish may be gratified: but care must be taken you do not pay too dearly for the gratification.

The concourse of people in the Palais-Royal is never at an end; its company is the most numerous (*i.e.* was), the most brilliant, of any of the places of resort in this city. The gardens of the Tuileries, the Luxembourg, the Boulevards, in short none of the promenades, could be brought into comparison with this little world. As Paris devoured the marrow of France, so the Palais-Royal devoured the marrow of Paris.

The Palais-Royal was formerly notorious for its gambling-houses, but these are no longer allowed.

Interior of the Palace. — The interior of this one splendid palace was glutted by the insurgents of February. A very faint idea of its previous splendour can be entertained. The visitor is admitted at 1, Rue du 24 Février, and ascends a back staircase, communicating to the right with a suite of rooms occupying eastern wing of the second court. Near the entrance is the *Salle des Batailles*, so called from having c

contained valuable representations of important battles, by Horace Vernet, all of which were destroyed on Feb. 24, 1848. Whilst the work of devastation was in progress, some well-meaning persons had written the words "*Respectez les Tableaux*" with charcoal on the walls; but unfortunately the salutary advice was completely disregarded. Of the numerous valuable paintings which adorned the walls of this palace, scarcely a dozen have been saved.

It is now the residence of Prince Jérôme. The building where the annual exhibition of the works of living artists took place has just been demolished (Feb. 1853).

In front of the Palais-Royal is a large open space. On the southern side of it was the *Château-d'Eau*, erected in 1719, by de Cotte. It was here the Garde Municipale made the last desperate resistance to the people on 24th February, 1848; it was demolished by order of the Provisional Government.

The *Théâtre-Français* is also an appendage of the palace, having been formerly the private property of the Dukes of Orleans.

After leaving the Palais-Royal, at the upper end turning into the Rue Neuve-des-Petits-Champs, on left, and Rue Richelieu; at the corner of the Rue Fontaine-Molière stands a fine monument erected by public subscription to the memory of the immortal Molière, the greatest comic writer that France ever produced. A statue of Molière, in bronze, is placed in a niche on a semicircular pedestal, in a sitting posture, and in the attitude of meditation. This monument is 50 feet high, and cost 160,000 francs. Nearly opposite, at No. 34, is the house in which he died, 1673.

Imperial library. — Every author is bound to deposit in this library, within a certain time, gratuitously, a copy of his work. The number of Greek, Arabic, Latin, French, and other manuscripts herein deposited amounts to more than 75,000 volumes. 11

has a cabinet containing nearly 100,000 medals, without mentioning thousands of engraved stones and other antiques. In the cabinet of engravings, amounting to about 1,600,000, and 300,000 maps and plans, are seen the productions of Marc-Antoine, Rembrandt, &c. There are tables and chairs for those who wish to inspect the engravings, and the attendants are always ready to supply any volume or portfolio that may be asked for.

The Imperial Library is open for students, authors, &c., from ten till three every day except Sundays and festivals. The rooms for study are warmed in winter with hot-air stoves. Walking visitors are admitted to the library, as well as to the cabinet of engravings, from ten till three on Tuesdays and Fridays. Passports give no special right of entry. The vacation commences 1st September, and ends on 15th October, during which period the library is closed.

Place Louvois, with its splendid Fountain. — On this space the French Opera-house formerly stood, at the door of which the Duc de Berri was assassinated in 1820.

Proceeding towards the Boulevards, the Rue des Filles-St-Thomas leads into the Place de la Bourse; at the corner is the

Théâtre du Vaudeville, formerly the Opéra-Comique. — It presents a narrow front, ornamented with columns of the Ionic and Corinthian orders, pilasters and niches, in which statues are placed. The interior is of a circular form, and holds 1,200 persons.

Bourse (Exchange). — This building is one of the most magnificent in Europe. Its form is a parallelogram of 212 feet by 126. It is supported by sixty-six Corinthian columns; the interior is suitably arranged for business, and ornamented with sixteen paintings in *grisaille*. The erection cost 8,149,000 fr.

Descending the Rue Vivienne, on the left-hand side of the street are the *Passages Vivienne* and *Colbert*; by

entering the first, and making a little détour, a side passage will lead to the.

Church of Petits-Pères, Place des Petits-Pères, first district church of an arrondissement.—This church was erected in 1056, on the site of one dedicated by Louis XIII to Notre-Dame-des-Victoires, in commemoration of his victories, and the capture of La Rochelle, and serving as the chapel to a community of bare-footed Augustin monks.

Opposite the church is the *Fontaine des Petits-Pères*, constructed in 1671. Close by is the

Banque de France. — Its capital is 90,000,000 fr.; it issues notes of 500 fr. and 1,000 fr., payable to the bearer at sight; discounts bills of exchange or to order, at dates not exceeding three months; advances money on bullion, or foreign gold and silver coin; keeps an account for voluntary deposits of every kind, government securities, national and foreign shares, contracts, &c.; undertakes the payment of bills, &c.

Place des Victoires and Statue of Louis XIV. — The pedestal is decorated with two bas-reliefs, representing the passage of the Rhine by Louis XIV in 1672, and that monarch upon his throne distributing military decorations. -

From the Place des Victoires through the small street, *Pagevin*, to the Rue Jean-Jacques-Rousseau, in which is situated the

General Post-office, or Poste aux Lettres — Letters for Paris and its vicinity are collected and distributed every two hours, from seven in the morning to seven in the evening. The general Post-office receives paid letters for foreign countries and for the departments till a quarter-past five o'clock, the *Bureaux d'arrondissements* receive them till four o'clock. Unpaid letters for the departments, and those foreign countries to which the payment of postage is voluntary, are received at the *Boîte-aux-lettres* till four; at the *Bureaux*

d'arrondissements till five; and at the Exchange and General Post-office till a quarter-past five.

England and Belgium now enjoy the privilege of having two posts a day; besides the usual departure at 6 p.m. another takes place for Belgium at 7 3/4 a.m., and for England at 11 1/2 a.m. Letters arrive at Paris from those countries at 5 and at 10 a.m. For Great Britain and the British colonies, Belgium, and those German states the mails for which are sent by the Northern Railroad, letters are received, if bearing sufficient post-office stamps, at the Post-office in the Place Lafayette up to 7 p.m. for transmission the same night. Pre-paid letters for the Paris and Havre line are received at the office, 28, Rue Deséze, behind the Madeleine, up to 10 o'clock at night.

Letters for England arrive in London the next day. Letters from England reach Paris in the same time, and are received every day except Monday, on account of the London Post-office being closed on Sunday. By the latest arrangements with the London Post-office a letter weighing 7 1/2 grammes costs 80 centimes, and so on in proportion, if paid in France, whether on despatch or delivery; but those *paid in England* are chargeable at the old rate, namely, tenpence (1 fr.) for a letter weighing 1/4 of an ounce (7 1/2 grammes). Letters weighing more are liable to double postage.

The inhabitants of the two countries may send from one country to the other letters termed registered or recommended letters (money letters), the postage on which is double.

Letters for France, or for foreign countries, may be paid at any of the head offices. It is not permitted to enclose coin; but at the General Post-office and Bureaux d'arrondissements money for any part of France is received, on paying two per cent., and seven sous for a stamped draft, when the sum exceeds 10 fr. A post bill not exceeding 100 fr. is cashed at *sight in all post-offices throughout France*: if above

that sum, a written advice from the administration is necessary.

Poste restante is open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. except on Sundays and festivals, when it closes at 5 p.m. On the party applying and showing his passport or card, the letter will be delivered; but the best way is to have them addressed to the care of a friend, or some established house. Letters mis-addressed or unclaimed remain a certain time at the *Bureau des Rebutis*, after which they are opened, and, according to their contents, destroyed or returned to the address of the writer.

Postage stamps of 15, 25, and 40 cent. may be had at the post-offices; the first is for Paris, the second for the departments, and the third is half the postage of a single letter to England.

After paying a visit to the post-office, turn to the right into the Rue Sartine, a walk round outside (right) leads to the

Astronomical Column, of the Doric order, ninety-five feet in height, built by Catherine de Médicis in 1572; on its summit is an ingenious sundial, which marks the precise time of the day; and at its foot a public fountain.

Halle aux Blés (Corn Market). — It is a sort of rotunda pierced with twenty-six arcades, six of which correspond to as many streets. Not a piece of wood has been used in its construction; all is vaulted. It was built in 1622, on the site of the ancient Hôtel de Soissons, inhabited by Catherine de Médicis. The vaulted granaries of brick and stone are ascended by two staircases, so ingeniously contrived that persons can ascend and descend at the same time without obstructing each other. The roof, erected by Brunet in 1811, is of iron and copper; and light is admitted into the edifice by a large circular window in the centre of the roof, thirty-one feet in diameter. The eck in this building is remarkable. In addition to the

above-mentioned granaries, the whole of the interior, 126 feet in diameter, is filled with flour and grain.

Enter by the right of the column passing through the hall, emerge between Nos. 7 and 8, by the Rue Oblin, to the

Church of Saint-Eustache, now undergoing a restoration. On festivals this church is thronged by amateurs of sacred music, which is well performed.

Opposite this church a large space has been cleared for a new market. Proceeding eastwards from the church, the visitor enters a portion of an immense space devoted to halls and markets; the first on the right are those devoted to cheese and butter; on the left for the sale of fish: it is an oblong edifice, well paved and watered. Proceeding onwards, we come to the

Marché des Innocents, formerly the burying-ground of the Church des Innocents. The gardeners in the neighbourhood of Paris arrive here every night at from twelve to two with their fruit and vegetables, and from four in the morning till nine the wholesale dealing is carried on. After that hour they are replaced by retail dealers, who remain under the sheds which surround the market.

Fontaine des Innocents, a fine specimen of French architecture, was erected in 1531, from the designs of Pierre Lescot. This monument, crowned by a cupola, is 46 feet high. The water comes from the Canal de l'Ourcq.

From the *Marché des Innocents* into the Rue Saint-Denis, the right will lead to the

Place du Châtelet. — Which takes its name from the great Châtelet built there about 855, and which was pulled down in 1812. The Chamber of Notaries is situated in this place, where houses and real property of insolvent debtors, as well as goods seized by the magistrates' warrants, are sold to the highest bidder.

Fontaine du Palmier stands in the centre. This mo-

ument, erected in 1808, on the plans of Bralle, presents a column 52 feet in height, surmounted by a gilt figure of Victory. The shaft of the column is encircled with bands inscribed with the names of the principal victories of Napoleon. This was the first monument erected to commemorate the victories of the Republic and Empire.

From this place we proceed to the right along the quays to the church of

St-Germain-l'Auxerrois, particularly deserving notice : it is facing the colonnade of the Louvre. The foundation of this church is attributed to Childéric and Ultrogothe, his wife, about the year 580.

Palace of the Louvre. Entrance into the Museum of the Louvre (except Sundays and festivals) through a door at the right-hand side of the grand entrance, by a small court. Strangers must produce their passports and insert their names in a book kept in the porter's lodge for that purpose. Visitors must also deposit their canes and parasols. The ground floor contains the Museum of Antiquities. At the top of the grand staircase a long saloon leads into the picture gallery, which is divided by projecting arcades, supported by marble columns, into many parts, some of which are lighted from the roof, others from side windows. The walls are entirely covered with pictures, and a plain slab of red marble runs all round the gallery to the height of about three feet against the wall, and the pictures rest upon its upper line. The gallery is divided into three schools—the French, the Flemish and German, Italian; and modern copies of ancient pictures. None but the works of deceased masters are admitted into this museum.

As we cannot describe in detail all the works of art to be found in these museums, we must content ourselves with referring our readers to the catalogues which may be purchased of the guardians and door keepers.

The *Musée des dessins* is separated from the *Galerie*

du Louvre by the Grand Salon. This gallery contains a collection of 25,000 engravings, besides which there are 4,000 copper-plates by the best masters, of which proofs are sold for the benefit of the establishment.

Musée Egyptien.—This splendid collection of Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman antiquities occupies nine apartments on the first story.

The *Musée des tableaux des écoles espagnoles* is arranged in the rooms on the first floor of the eastern side, and is one of the latest and most precious acquisitions made by the Crown of France for the benefit of the country. The ceilings of the rooms have only lately been finished, and they now claim the visitor's attention. Two apartments at the southern end are also worthy of a special notice: one, the bedroom of Henry IV, where the monarch used to sleep when he inhabited the Louvre, and in which the alcove still remains where the royal bed was placed, and on which the King's body was laid after his assassination. At the upper end of this alcove is a door opening into a small partitioned closet, wherein Henry may have used to place a trusty attendant.

The *Musée de la Marine.*—This museum occupies six rooms on the northern side of the Louvre. It contains models of every kind of vessel, and all machines employed on board a ship, plans in relief of ports and arsenals, forges, ropehouses, block-houses, &c. It is intended to ornament these rooms with paintings representing the naval exploits of the French in every epoch.

Musée des Souverains, occupies five rooms at the back of the colonnade of the Louvre, two of which previously formed part of the Spanish Museum. The first room contains different suits and parts of suits of royal armour, worn by François II, Henri II, Henri IV, Louis XIII, and Louis XIV. The second room also contains royal armour, among which is a suit worn by François I. The third room contains chapel

of reception of the order of the Holy Ghost, with the mantles worn by the knights, and other brilliantly ornamented articles connected with the order. The next room, called the *salle des Bourbons*, contains numerous articles which belonged to the Kings of France, from Childéric and Dagobert. Among other things, are a series of books used in religious service, which belonged to Louis XIV, Henri IV, and Marie Stuart, Henri II, and other monarchs ; a Bible, presented in 850 by the monks of the Abbey of St-Martin-de-Tours to Charles-le-Bel, and since preserved in the church of Metz; a French Bible of Charles V, with the signatures of that monarch, his brother, Jean de Berry, of Henri III, Henri IV, and Louis XIII and XIV ; the Psalter of St. Louis, given by Queen Jeanne to her husband, Charles V, and by King Charles VI to his daughter Marie of France ; a prayer-book of Charles-le-Bel, the cover being in silver, inlaid with precious stones, and with a basso-relievo in ivory ; an *Evangiliaire* of Charlemagne, executed in 780, &c. In the same room is the marriage sword of Henri IV, the musket of Louis XIII the sword of Henri II, the carbine of Louis XIII, and the sword of François I, bearing on the hilt the motto, "*Fecit potentiam in brachio suo.*" This sword was brought from Madrid by Murat. There is also in the same *salle* the crown, sword, and saddle which were used at the coronation of Louis XVI, the helmet and buckler of Charles IX, the mirror and candlestick presented to Marie de Medicis by the Republic of Venice, different insignia discovered in the tomb of Childéric, and other objects of equal curiosity. In the centre of the room stands the *fauteuil* of King Dagobert, and the sedan chair used by Louis XV. There is also in the room a casket, given by Richelieu to Anne of Austria, which, as a work of art, is the finest article in the whole collection. Near the windows are placed objects of more recent date ; among them are a writing-desk in white wood, used by Louis XVIII while in England;

a jewel-box, which belonged to Queen Marie-Antoinette; and the writing-desk of Louis-Philippe, just as it was left in 1848. The fifth room, called the Salle de l'Empereur, only contains articles which belonged to Napoléon, among which are the full-dress clothes worn by him on occasions of ceremony; his saddle, sword, gloves, &c.; his uniform coat which he wore at the battle of Marengo; his sword of First Consul, his horse's bridle-bit, the hat he wore in the campaign of 1814, and the small round hat which he wore at Sainte-Hélène, as well as the pocket-handkerchief which he used when on his death bed. The Austrian uniform of the Duc de Reichstadt, a locket containing the hair of Napoléon and of his son, and a flag given by the Emperor to the 1st Regiment of the Imperial Guard, are also to be seen there. This flag, which is the one kissed by Napoléon when he bid adieu to Fontainebleau, has since that period until now remained in the possession of Général Petit.

WEDNESDAY.

Boulevard des Italiens, Académie impériale de musique, Rue Laffitte, Church Notre-Dame-de-Lorette, Boulevards, Théâtre des Variétés, Théâtre du Gymnase-Dramatique, Porte Saint-Denis, Porte Saint-Martin, down Rue Saint-Martin to the Conservatoire des Arts-et-Métiers, eleven till three (with passport), Cour Saint-Martin, Rue Royale, Marché Saint-Martin, Rue des Fontaines, Temple, Marché au Vieux Linge (old clothes market); return to the Boulevards by Rue du Temple, Château-d'Eau, Entrepôt des Douanes, Canal Saint-Martin, to the Rue Ménilmontant, Rue St-Maur, right to the Abattoirs Popincourt, Rue de la Roquette; on the left, Prison modèle pour les Jeunes Détenus; on the right, Prison for Condemned

Criminals, Barrière d'Aulnay, to Père-Lachaise, Boulevards extérieurs, to the Barrière du Trône, Faubourg Saint-Antoine, Colonne de Juillet.

Passing along the Boulevards, the stranger will be struck by the beauty and novelty which they present. The first point of attraction after passing the Rue de la Paix is the Chinese Baths on the Boulevard des Italiens. On the opposite side is Tortoni's celebrated café, and the Café de Paris. Next door to Tortoni's, and forming the corner of the Rue Laffitte, is the Maison Dorée, which, a few years ago, in point of beauty and adornment was considered unequalled in Paris. Some well known restaurants, much frequented by the fashionables of Paris, are to be found on this Boulevard. The Académie de Musique, or French Opera, is on this side of the Boulevard, a little way up the Rue Lepelletier.

At the top of Rue Laffitte is the church of

Notre-Dame-de-Lorette. — The length and breadth are 204 feet and ninety-six feet respectively. The portico, which forms a beautiful object viewed from the Rue Laffitte, is composed of four Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment. The interior of the church is everywhere decorated with painted or stuccoed compartments, or else covered with pictures; the ceilings are all divided into compartments, separated by richly sculptured beams, and filled each with a bold architectural flower; the whole being painted in gorgeous colours, and profusely gilt. It cost about 1,800,000 fr. in erecting. Service is performed at this church with much ceremony, and the singing, executed in great part by children, is remarkably good.

Returning to the Boulevard by the Rue du Faubourg-Montmartre, opposite is the

Théâtre des Variétés. — This theatre was opened in 1807. Its front, though very small, is in the purest style, and decorated with two ranges of columns, Do-

ric and Ionic, surmounted by a pediment. The house, which is nearly circular, can accommodate 1,240 persons. Vaudevilles and farces are performed here.

Further, on the Boulevard Bonne-Nouvelle, stands the

Théâtre du Gymnase-Dramatique, erected in 1820, and presents a plain front to the Boulevard. The vestibule is small; the house will contain 1,282 spectators.

Porte St-Denis. — The city of Paris, wishing to celebrate the uninterrupted series of victories which distinguished the memorable campaign in Flanders, in which in the course of two months Louis XIV subjected forty towns and three provinces to his dominions, erected this triumphal arch on the site of the ancient Porte Saint-Denis, whose name it still bears. Above the principal arch is a bas-relief representing Louis XIV on horseback, with his truncheon in his hand, crossing the Rhine at Tolhuis. The bas-relief represents the taking of Maestricht.

This monument was thoroughly repaired by Cellier, in 1807.

Porte Saint-Martin, Boulevard St-Martin. — Here Louis XIV is seen seated on a throne, having at his feet an allegorical figure of a nation on her knees, who extends her arms and presents to him the treaty. In the other he is represented under the figure of Hercules naked, with a club in his hand, and trampling dead bodies beneath his feet.

Descending the Rue St-Martin at No. 224, a short distance on the left, we arrive at the

Conservatoire des Arts-et-Métiers. — Should artists produce any useful inventions, without having the means to carry them into execution, the council brings them acquainted with such capitalists as are likely to advance them the necessary funds.

All those who have obtained patents for inventions are bound to deposit the originals of the said patents, together with the descriptions, plans, drawings, and mo-

dels therewith connected, in the Conservatory, which it is at liberty to print, engrave, and publish.

The Conservatory is open to the public from ten till four on Sundays and Thursdays, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at a charge of one franc.

By the Cour Saint-Martin into the Rue Royale, left, to

Marché Saint-Martin, a parallelogram of 309 feet by 180, erected in 107 in the enclosure of the Abbey of Saint-Martin-des-Champs. The stalls, in number near 400, are arranged in two large buildings, divided by a space; in the centre is a fountain, consisting of a basin supported by three allegorical figures in bronze, representing the genii of hunting, fishing, and agriculture. The large building on the left of the *Marché Saint-Martin* is the Mairie of the arrondissement.

Leaving the market by the Rue Borda, cross into the Rue des Fontaines. The *Maison d'arrêt des Madeleinettes* is a large building formerly belonging to a society of nuns, called the Filles de Madeleine, who devoted themselves to the reclaiming of abandoned women. The visitor will find himself, on leaving this street, opposite the

Convent of the Temple, built by the Templars about the middle of the twelfth century. But little of the ancient edifice remains. The front is decorated with a portico formed of eight coupled Ionic columns. On each side is a fountain surmounted by a colossal statue by Pujol. That on the left represents the Seine, that on the right the Marne.

On the 11th of August, 1792, Louis XVI and his family were confined here. The unfortunate monarch only left it on the 20th of January, 1793, to perish on the scaffold. The tower, which afterwards served as a state prison, was demolished in 1811.

Marché du Vieux Linge. — This spacious market

was erected in 1809 upon part of the ancient Temple. It consists of four galleries, containing 1,888 shops or stalls. Here are offered for sale old clothes, linen, shoes, iron, tools, &c., at low prices. Behind this market is an oval-shaped and arcaded building with shops, erected in 1788 on speculation, when the Temple was a sanctuary or asylum for debtors.

Re-entering the Rue du Temple, opposite is the church of

Sainte-Elisabeth, originally the chapel of a convent for nuns called the Dames de Sainte-Elisabeth.

A little beyond this church, in Rue Notre-Dame-de-Nazareth, is the Jews' synagogue, No. 15, where service is performed every Friday evening at sunset.

Again reaching the Boulevards to the left, lies the fountain called the

Château-d'Eau, Boulevard du Temple. — This fountain, supplied by the Ourcq, was constructed in 1814, by Girard. It consists simply of two circular basins, placed one above the other, ornamented with lions.

A flower market is held here on Mondays and Thursdays. On the evening of those days the fountain is put into full play, which has a very pretty effect. The street behind the château leads to the new *Custom-house* and *Bonding Warehouse*.

Continuing the Boulevards, and passing several theatres, exhibitions, &c., we arrive at the

Jardin Turc, formerly a place of great attraction during the rage for Concerts à la Musard, but now degenerated into a mere rendez-vous for billiard-players and coffee-drinkers. Opposite these gardens stood the house from a window of which Fieschi discharged his *infernal machine*, on the 28th of July, 1835, against Louis-Philippe. A new house has been erected on the site.

Proceeding onwards, the fourth turning to the left, Rue du Chemin-Vert, will lead to the

Abattoir Popincourt, which is the finest and largest of the five establishments of the kind in Paris. It was erected in 1810, and consists of twenty-three piles of building, placed on a sloping ground, and arranged within an enclosure of walls 640 feet by 571. The establishment is superintended by a resident inspector of police, and is conducted with great cleanliness. Strangers are readily admitted, on application at the porter's lodge.

The Rue Saint-Maur leads into the Rue de la Roquette. Here are two large prisons, one for condemned criminals on the right, the other for juvenile offenders on the left. The Barrière d'Aulnay, at the upper end of this street, is lined with the shops of dealers in tombs, stonemasons and persons who sell funeral garlands.

Cemeteries. — The practice of interment in the churches and church-yards of Paris prevailed till 1773, when the Parliament, becoming alarmed at the evils caused by the exhalations from these receptacles of the dead, ordered the Cemetery of the Innocents to be shut up, and this was, in a few years, followed by the closing of all the burying-grounds in the interior of Paris. The cemeteries are now in the vicinity, and are much frequented, particularly on Sundays. On All Souls' day, or Fête des Morts, there is a sort of holy, melancholy, and sentimental pilgrimage, which is of the most impressive description.

Père-Lachaise. — This celebrated and much-frequented burial-place was originally denominated *Champ-l'Evêque*, but consisted only of six acres. In the fourteenth century, Regnaud, a rich grocer, enchanted with its beautiful scenery and noble prospects, selected it as the site of a mansion.

In 1626 it fell into the hands of the Jesuits, and, according to tradition, it was from this place that Louis XIV, when a child, witnessed the battle in the Faubourg-Saint-Antoine, July 2, 1652, which was given by Mar-

shal Turenne, the commander of the royal army, in honour of the great Condé, who was then chief of the Slingers. Hence this spot derived the name of *Mont-Louis*, which it still retains. For its second and more general appellation of *Père-Lachaise* it is indebted to other circumstances.

The Cemetery of *Père-Lachaise* is situated on the east side of Paris, at the extremity of the Boulevards, near the *Barrière d'Aulnay*. It is the largest of the cemeteries in the vicinity of the French metropolis, and now contains from eighty to one hundred acres, pleasingly diversified by hill, plain, and valley. The irregularity of the ground renders it extremely picturesque, and its beauty is still further increased by the gloomy foliage of its cypress-trees, shading tombs of every form. Few situations command so extensive and varied a prospect. On the west is seen the whole of Paris; on the south, *Bicêtre* and *Mendon*; on the east, the plain of *Saint-Mandé*, *Montreuil*, *Vincennes*, and banks of the *Marne*; and on the north, *Belleville* and *Montmartre*.

The cemetery contains three kinds of graves: 1st. The *fosses communes*, or public graves, four and a half feet deep, in which the poor are buried gratuitously in coffins placed close to each other. These are re-opened every five years, that time being quite sufficient in this soil to decompose the bodies. 2nd. The temporary graves, which, by the payment of 50 francs, are held for ten years, but must be given up at the end of that term, although monuments have been erected over them. 3rd. The perpetual graves, which are purchased at 250 francs per metre, and over which perpetual monuments may be erected. The temporary graves may be made perpetual by purchase, previous to the expiration of the ten years, and the 50 francs originally paid are then deducted from the purchase-money.

The first funeral took place May 21, 1804, and

since that period more than 200,000 persons have been buried here, exclusive of those from the hospitals. Many of the tombs are distinguished for their architectural beauty, and others contain the remains of men who delighted the world by their writings, instructed it by their wisdom, and embellished it by their genius.

Beyond the gate is an open space between two avenues, to the right of which is the house of the keeper, the porter's lodge, and stonemason's workshops. To the left are the *fosses communes*, or public graves, and in front appears the chapel. A small space of the right of the porter's lodge is appropriated of the burial of Jews, but the whole of the other part of this extensive cemetery is devoted to the interment of persons of all ranks and all religions.

The chapel is a neat building, surmounted by a cross of white marble, and illuminated by a window in the centre of the roof. It is fifty-six feet long, twenty-eight broad, and about fifty-six in height. The level ground in front of this building commands a fine view.

A catalogue and plan of the ground may be purchased at the entrance.

The most interesting monument is the tomb of Abbeilard and Héloïse, which is situated to the right of the entrance, near the Jews' burial-ground. This tomb actually contains the ashes of the two lovers.

It is a gothic chapel, formed out of the ruins of the celebrated Abbey of Paraclet, by Lenoir, and originally placed in the internal court of the Museum of French Monuments. Its form is a parallelogram, fourteen feet by eleven, and its height is twenty-four feet. A pinnacle, twelve feet in height, rises from the centre of the roof, and four smaller pinnacles ornament the corners. Fourteen columns, each six feet in height, and adorned with rich capitals, support ten arches, surmounted by worked cornices. The princ-

pal pediment contains two busts, and a bas-relief, divided into three parts : the centre represents Mount Calvary; the left, Abeilard, in his monastic dress; and the right an angel, holding in his arms the soul of Abeilard. The opposite pediment presents a bas-relief of Abeilard's funeral, and two roses; and the other two pediments are adorned with roses.

In this chapel is placed the tomb built for Abeilard by Peter the Venerable, at the Priory of St-Marcel. He is represented in a recumbent posture, and at his side is the statue of Héloïse. The bas-reliefs round the sarcophagus represent the fathers of the church; and there are inscriptions referring to the erection and removal of the monument.

The stranger cannot leave this ground without remarking the numerous and affecting monuments of the humbler classes of society; the mementos are the most touching from the expressions of tenderness and regret with which they are covered. Who can regard, and not be moved almost to tears, that little garden cultivated with so much care, those flowers, those crowns, nay, those white curtains so constantly and so carefully renewed? A mother's affections are interred there in the grave of her child.

On viewing the costly monuments with which this spacious cemetery of ninety acres in extent is covered, the visitor will not be surprised to learn that it has been calculated that, during the fifty years this ground has now been devoted to its presents purpose, no less a sum than 100,000,000 fr. (upwards of £4,000,000) has been expended in their erection. The number of tombs is about 15,000.

A quarter of an hour's walk on leaving the cemetery will lead to the

Barrière du Trône, ornamented with two plain but lofty columns, erected in 1788. They are conspicuous objects from many parts of Paris. A throne was erected here on which Louis XIV received the homage

of the city, on his triumphal entry, on the 26th August, 1660, whence it derives its name. The large circular space immediately within the barrier was employed in 1794 as a supplementary place of execution. It occasionally serves as a spot for the holding of public festivals for this quarter of Paris; and displays of fireworks, shows, games, &c. It is the intention of the municipality to ornament it in the style of the Place de la Concorde, with a bronze fountain modelled from the intended elephant design of the Place de la Bastille.

The Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Antoine leads to the *Place de la Bastille*, formed on the site of the Bastille, so celebrated in the history of France. It is altogether of an irregular form. In the centre stands the

Colonne de Juillet, on which is inscribed:—

“ A la gloire des citoyens français qui s’armèrent et combattirent pour la défense des libertés publiques, dans les journées des 27, 28 et 29 Juillet 1830. ”

On this column is also inscribed the names of the patriots killed in the combats of the Three Days of 1830; the total number is 505. The capital is the largest piece of bronze ever cast, being sixteen and a half feet wide, ornamented with lions’ heads, children bearing garlands, &c. On the top is a lantern pavilion, having a door in it, opening to the gallery, which is surrounded with a bronze balustrade. Above is placed a statue, seventeen feet high, representing the Genius of Liberty, having in the right hand a torch, in the left a broken chain. The height of the entire construction is about 164 feet; weight of metal employed 163,284 lbs. avoir-dupois: the entire sum expended on the monument 1,200,000 fr.

Visitors are admitted to ascend to the top on payment of a small gratuity to the guardian.

Near this spot is the

Place des Vosges. — This is a perfect square of 450

feet, surrounded by thirty-four houses of uniform structure, having arches on the ground floor, forming a covered gallery which runs round the place. A white marble equestrian statue of Louis XIII was erected here in November, 1829.

The height of the surrounding buildings, their severe style of architecture, their arcades, and the total absence of the fashionable world, give a melancholy aspect to this square.

This is the site of the ancient Palais des Tournelles. At a masquerade given here, in 1593, Charles VI appeared in the character of a savage. The Duke of Orléans holding a flambeau too near him, his dress caught fire. Four of the lords who attended him were burnt to death; and had it not been for the presence of mind of the Duchess of Berry the monarch would have perished also.

Omnibuses from this quarter to the fashionable world every five minutes.

THURSDAY.

Pont-Neuf, Statue of Henri IV, Place Dauphine, Statue of General Desaix, right to the Quai des Orfèvres, Rue Jérusalem, Passport-office, take up original passport. Leaving the court-yard of the Prefect, take the first turning on left across the place, under three arches, to the Palace of Justice. Out by side entrance opposite the Flower Market. Pont Notre-Dame. Hôtel-Dieu. Church of St. Gervais. Pont Louis-Philippe. House of Abeilard and Héloïse. Notre-Dame. Hôtel-Dieu, Rue Neuve-Notre-Dame. Left Quai du Marché-Neuf. Morgue. Pont Saint-Michel. Rue Saint-Jacques. Hôtel Cluny. Palace des Thermes. Rue de l'École-de-Médecine. Musée Dupuytren. Cabi-

net de l'École d'Anatomie, from eleven till three on Thursday only. Third turning on right, Hôtel-des-Monnaies (passport), twelve till three. Libraries of Institute, from ten till four. École des Beaux-Arts (silver ticket). Right Rue Jacob, left Rue des Saints-Pères. Right Rue Saint-Dominique. Place Saint-Thomas-d'Aquin. Musée d'Artillerie (passport), twelve till four. Church of Saint-Thomas-d'Aquin. Right, Rue du Bac. Pont Royal, two sous in the Tuileries.

As this must prove a busy day, it will be necessary to start early, as several places mentioned in this day's route are open only on Thursdays, and others only on days devoted to other parts of Paris. Proceed at once to the

Pont-Neuf.—The construction of this bridge, begun in 1578, was interrupted by the wars of the Ligue, and not completed till the year 1684. Built at the western extremity of the Ile-de-la-Cité, it communicates at once with the Rue de la Monnaie on the north, and the Rue Dauphine on the south. The northern branch of the bridge is formed of seven semicircular arches; the southern of five. Its entire length is 1,020 feet, and its width seventy. This is the London bridge of Paris; as it forms the principal communication between the northern and southern banks of the river, the concourse of vehicles and passengers is always great. In 1775, twenty small shops were constructed on this bridge, but during the late repairs were removed. That end of the island which divides the bridge into two parts was called Place Henri IV, in consequence of having been formerly occupied by an equestrian statue of that monarch, destroyed in 1792. It was the intention of Napoléon to have erected an obelisk here, which was to have been 200 feet in height. The foundations were already laid, and had risen above the ground, when the events

of 1814 occurred. The modern statue which now adorns this place was erected on the 25th of August, 1818. The pedestal which supports the monument is in freestone of Château Landon, and rests upon the base-ment of granite intended for the support of the obelisk. Two bas-reliefs in bronze ornament the pedestal of this monument. That towards the north represents the entry of Henri IV into Paris, in the 22nd March, 1594; that on the south exhibits the same monarch, whilst besieging the city, supplying the inhabitants who came to his camp for provisions. The statue itself is forty-four feet in height, weighs 30,000 lbs., and cost 337,860 fr. This bridge which was formerly incumbered with sheds, stalls, &c., is now undergoing a thorough repairing and cleaning;—near this bridge there are several large floating Baths, where every description of bath is supplied.

Place Dauphine. — A small triangular place; the houses surrounding it are of irregular architecture. It was built under Louis XIII; the centre is a fountain surmounted by the bust of General Desaix, who fell at Marengo.

Passing through the Place Dauphine, in front will be perceived a large gateway leading into the Palace of Justice; but should the visitor not yet have exchanged his provisional passport received on the frontier, this will be a good opportunity for him to do so. Instead, therefore, of going direct into the palace, turn to the right on to the Quai des Orfèvres, turn to the left by Rue de Jérusalem, to the office to the

Prefect of Police, who exercises his functions under the immediate authority of the ministers, delivers passports, represses vagrancy, mendicity, tumultuous assemblies, and prostitution; he exercises control over the furnished hotels, takes cognizance of the occupation of workmen, &c., and causes succour to be afforded in case of fire, inundations, &c. He seizes *prohibited goods*, and unwholesome provisions offered

for sale; verifies weights and measures, and confiscates such as are below the standard; fixes the price of bread; suppresses in the capital all establishments injurious to health; and superintends the supply of Paris with meat, corn, and other provisions, and exercises vigilance over hawkers; the safety, lighting, and cleaning of the public ways; the unlading of boats upon the Seine; the baths, brokers, porters, hackney-coaches, and their drivers. It likewise belongs to him to apprehend and bring to justice all persons accused of misdemeanours or crimes.

Passport-office. — The office for the visé and delivery of passports is situated in the left-hand corner of the courtyard; entering, turn to the left. On the right is a double door, covered with something that one time or other looked green. Open this door between the hours of ten and four. Take off your hat (or the soldier on duty will order you to do so), walk up to the extreme end, where just within the division to the person on the right tender your provisional passport; then take a seat opposite the word "Etranger." In a short or long time, according to the number of persons waiting, your name will be called, and the original passport delivered to you, and told to take it for the signature of the English ambassador. It may here be stated, that after it has received his signature you must return to this office a few days before you intend leaving Paris. On this occasion give it to the official seated the last on the left, at the same time intimating the route by which you intend leaving France, and take a seat till your name be again called. (But this is one of the places where a man does not immediately recognise his own name.) Take it for signature within the division, and then to the stamp, and exit.

On leaving the courtyard of the Passport-office take the street on the left; cross the place leading into the *Palais-de-Justice*. One of the oldest edifices in Paris.

All the courts, except the Tribunal of Commerce, are here united. Until 1431, when it was given up to the Parliament of Paris by Charles VII, it was made use of as an abode by the Kings of France. The halls of audience of the *Tribunaux de Première Instance* are in different parts of the building.

To the south of the Palais-de-Justice stands the most sumptuous edifice connected with the old palace of the Kings of France, the

Sainte-Chapelle, a Gothic edifice of the middle age, adjoining this ancient palace of the French. It was built by Montreuil, in 1248, during the reign of Saint-Louis, as a depository for the relics brought by this King from Palestine, and which are now preserved in the Cathedral of Notre-Dame.

On the *Place du Palais*, persons condemned to the pillory undergo punishment. Strangers may visit the interior of this palace by applying to the *archiviste*, or keeper of the records, whose office is under the first arch to the left on entering the court of the palace; but to see the interior of the Conciergerie, application must be made by letter to M. le Préfet de Police, Quai des Orfèvres. On the Quai de l'Horloge will be perceived two turrets flanking the ancient gateway of the Conciergerie, lately restored; the most western of these contains the prison of Marie-Antoinette. In the tower square, at the corner of the Rue de la Barillerie, was placed the first large clock seen in Paris, made in 1370, by a German, Henry de Vic; it has just been beautified. The bell called *tocsin du Palais*, hung in this tower, repeated the signal given from Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois for the massacre on St. Bartholomew's-day. Opposite the clock is the

Marché aux Fleurs.—It is placed within four rows of trees, and embellished with fountains. Flowers, shrubs, and trees are sold here on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

At the end of the flower-market we cross the

Pont-Notre-Dame, the oldest bridge in Paris, and replaced one built in 1414. On the western side of the bridge is the *Pompe du Pont-Notre-Dame*, consisting of a square tower, supported on piles, and containing a réservoir, into which water is raised by means of machinery set in motion by the current of the river.

Turning to the right by the Quai Pelletier, we stand before that now modern building the

Hôtel-de-Ville. — The ground story is ornamented with three-quarter Composite columns, and the story above with niches for statues. Over the principal entrance is a bas-relief in bronze representing Henri IV on horseback. The clock, by Jean-André Lepaute, erected in 1714, is one of the best in Paris; it is illuminated at night. A slight of steps conducts by the principal entrance to the court, which is square and regular, and ornamented with arcades and Ionic columns. Under the arcade opposite to the entrance is a pedestrian statue in bronze of Louis XIV, by Coysevox. The apartments are seen with much difficulty. Near the Hôtel de Ville is the

Church of Saint-Gervais. — This church, as it at present exists, dates from 1420, except the portico, which was erected in 1616; here is a painting by Albert Durer, dated 1500, representing scenes from the Passion of our Saviour. One of the chapels receives lights from five windows, of which three are enriched by superb specimens of painted glass, executed by Pinaigrier, in 1527. Within these few years a beautiful painting has been placed in this church representing the captivity of St. Paul; the best view is from the opposite site of the church.

Returning to the quay, we cross the

Pont Louis-Philippe, opened on May 1, 1834; it extends first from the Quai de la Grève to the Ile Saint-Louis and the Ile de la Cité. It is a fine suspension-bridge, constructed in iron wire.

On reaching the Quai Napoléon a few steps to the right will bring you in front of the house described by historians as the residence of

Abeilard and Héloïse. — This, however, must be an error, as it is of modern erection, and upon close questioning the exhibitor he admitted the present house was erected *on the site* of that existing in 1118. It is pretended that the outrage committed upon Abeilard took place here. Visitors are admitted on application to the owner of the tenement.

Returning past the bridge we have just crossed, we stand before that venerable pile the

Cathedral of Notre-Dame. — This immense building was the uninterrupted toil of nearly 300 years, the exterior length of which is 414 feet by 150 wide. In the southern tower is the vast bell named the *Bourdon*, which weighs 32,000 pounds; its diameter, as well as its height, is eight feet; its thickness eight inches, and its clapper weighs 976 pounds. Louis XIV gave it in 1685, the period in which it was cast, the name of Emanuel. Sixteen men are required to put it in motion. For a small gratuity the visitor is conducted to the platform of the towers by a staircase of 400 steps, situated in the northern tower. From the top of these towers the view embraces the course of the Seine and the City. The roof of this edifice is supported by chesnut timber, which was formerly much in request for the construction of this sort of building. It is 356 feet long by 53 wide, and supports a leader covering of 424,240 lbs. The interior of this church little corresponds with its exterior magnificence. Here were preserved many of the most precious relics that had escaped the fury of the Revolution, besides several objects of art of the middle ages, that were unique and possessed the highest historical value. At the time of the sacking of St-Germain-l'Auxerrois and the archbishop's palace, in 1830, the mob broke in here *also, and*, headed by officers of the National Guard

destroyed everything that came within their reach. The damage thus occasioned was irreparable; the coronation robes of Napoléon I, and the splendid dresses that he gave to the bishops and the chapter on occasion of that ceremony, were cut up for the sake of the gold embroidery they contained. These, however, were rescued and have been repaired, and may be seen for a small gratuity.

On the southern side of Notre-Dame stood the *Archbishop's Palace*, but, with the exception of a ruin still adjoining the southern transept of the cathedral, not a vestige of either palace or garden now remains.

Hôtel-Dieu. — This hospital is devoted to the sick and the wounded, and is one of the cleanest and best regulated in the metropolis. It contains 1,000 beds. The only architectural decoration to this edifice is the principal entrance. The *Dames de St-Augustin* attend upon the patients. Whilst the cholera raged in Paris, in 1832, of the first 600 patients admitted into this hospital only one survived, and of the first 1,000 only five.

Strangers may visit the establishment from one till three, by application to the *Agent de surveillance*.

Opposite Notre-Dame is the

Bureau central d'Admission dans les Hôpitaux et Hospices. — Passing down the Rue Notre-Dame, and turning to the left on to the Marché-Neuf, the small building on the left on the quai is the

Morgue, in which are deposited the bodies of persons unknown who are found drowned, or have met with accidental or sudden death in the street. They are laid on sloping marble tablets, where they remain three days exposed to public view, that their friends and relatives may have an opportunity of recognising them. If not claimed, they are presented to the medical schools for dissection.

Passing over Pont St-Michel, Place St-Michel, up the Rue St-Jacques, to the

Hôtel de Cluny, 14, Rue des Mathurins, one of the finest remains of the ancient mansions of the 16th century. It was begun, on part of the ruins of the Palais des Thermes, about 1480; and finished in 1505. This most interesting mansion has been the abode of several eminent persons; in 1515, Mary, sister of Henri VIII. of England, and widow of Louis XII, inhabited it immediately after the death of her husband. The room she occupied is still called *Chambre de la Reine Blanche*, from the custom of the Queens of France wearing white mourning. James V. of Scotland celebrated his marriage here with Madeleine, daughter of Francis I. In 1600 the Abbess of Port-Royal and her nuns took possession of it; from 1579 to 1585 it belonged to a troop of comedians. And after having successively passed through various hands, it came into the possession of M. du Sommerard, a learned antiquarian, who formed valuable collection of objects of art of the middle ages. This collection was purchased by government from the heirs of M. du Sommerard in 1843. Since then, it has constantly received valuable additions, and is now a museum of national antiquities. The catalogue is very defective as many objects are daily being added to the museum. It consists of plaster-casts, reliefs, mosaics, several remarkable specimens of stained glass, triptychs, carved furniture of the 15th and 16th centuries, church ornaments and garments, specimens of beautiful Flemish tapestry, seven of which belong to a series of ten, illustrating the history of David and Bathsheba. The second story contains, besides various weapons, suits of armour, and several carved chests of curious workmanship; an ancient bed, profusely carved, said to have belonged to Francis I, when Duke of Valois. Several splendid pieces of furniture of ebony, among which is one, (No. 594) sent from Spain by Admiral Nelson to a cabinet-maker, named Faivret, at Paris, to be repaired. A painting on wood, of the 15th century, representing

the coronation of Louis XII. Also a series of minute statues of the kings of France which claim particular attention. Enamels, by Luca della Robbia and other masters, mirrors, deserve inspection. In addition not in the catalogue is a splendid gold autel enclosed in an iron safe, brought from Basle in Switzerland; it is valued at 200,000 francs. It may be seen by application to the attendant, strangers should also request to see the Florentine Cabinet—No. 610. No. 1879 is worthy the attention of jealous husbands! Crossing the garden the visitor descends to the remains of the

Palais des Thermes, once the residence of the Roman government of Gaul, as well as of the kings of the first and second races. It was in this palace Julian had fixed his residence when he was proclaimed emperor by his troops in 360. And recent discoveries leave no doubt of its having formed part of the residence of the emperors. The only perfect part of this palace remaining is a vast hall, formerly the *frigidarium*, or chamber for cold baths. Its dimensions are: length, 60 feet, breadth, 35, and altitude 54. In a large rectangular recess to the right on entering is the *piscina* or cistern, 30 feet long by 15 in breadth; its bottom is about 4 feet lower than the present floor of the *frigidarium*. In the wall opposite to the *piscina* are three niches with remains of water-pipes, formerly communicating with a subterranean conduit for carrying off the waste water. The masonry of this hall is composed of alternate rows of squared stones and bricks, covered in some places with a coat of stucco four or five inches thick. The thickness of the walls is surprising. From this hall, a small room, giving access to the cellars, (which cannot be visited without a guide, who receives a small fee) leads the *tepidarium*, or chamber for warm baths, now entirely divested of its vaulted roof. Here the niches in which the bathing-tubs were placed, are still visible; at the furthest end, next to a flight of steps leading to the *rue de la*

Harpe is the *hypocaustum*, a low vaulted chamber which contained the apparatus for warming water. Subterranean passages extend under the neighbouring houses; and, from north to south, under the hall, runs the aqueduct, about two feet wide and one and a half deep, lined with cement. The roof of the *frigidarium* was for many years covered with a thick bed of mould, cultivated as a garden, and planted with trees. This interesting monument of antiquity had long been used as a workshop, and, after passing through various hands, was purchased by the municipality of Paris, and an opening made to connect it with the Hôtel de Cluny. The still existing hall is now filled with the relics of Roman sculpture dug up in Paris. The *Musée des Thermes et de l'Hôtel de Cluny*, as it now is called, is open to the public on Sundays from 11 to 4; strangers with passports are admitted from 12 to 4, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

Right, Rue de l'École-de-Médecine, on the left is the

Musée Dupuytren, consisting chiefly of a collection of diseased structures, open to the public by paying a small fee to the porter.

Adjoining the *Musée Dupuytren* is the *École pratique d'Anatomie*, a set of dissecting-rooms for the use of the students. Dissections are carried on there in the winter, and in the summer courses of operative surgery are conducted by the "internes" "aides d'anatomie," and the "agrégés de la Faculté."

At the corner of the Rue Haute-Feuille, on the northern side, is a house of the 16th century, formerly belonging to a society of Premon-stratensian monks; No. 18 in the Rue de l'École-de-Médecine, in a dirty back room, Charlotte Corday stabbed the infamous Marat, while in a bath, on the 13th July, 1793. Further down, on the right, is the

École-de-Médecine. — The front towards the street consists of a colonnade to the Ionic order, 198 feet

in length, supporting an entablature and attic. Between the columns are arcades, some of which are open. Above the principal entrance is a bas-relief representing Louis XV, accompanied by Wisdom and Benefice.

The museum is open to the public every Thursday and Sunday from one to three; but students are admitted daily, on obtaining an order from a professor.

Opposite to the Ecole the Médecine is the

Hôpital de la Clinique.—A small institution, intended more especially for the instruction of the students and the lectures of the professors. It is established in the cloister of Cordeliers, some of the remains of which are still to be seen; and contains 140 beds.

The third turning on the right will lead to the

Hôtel des Monnaies.—Is, as well from its magnificent situation as from the imposing regularity of its architecture, one of the finest in Paris. The principal façade next the quay is 360 feet in length and seventy-eight in elevation. It is three stories high, and each story has twenty-seven openings for windows and doors. In the centre is a projecting mass, with five arcades on the ground floor, forming a basement for six Ionic columns. Six figures decorate this façade: Prudence, Strength, Commerce, Abundance, Law, and Peace.

The *Galerie des Médailles* possesses a collection of medals and punches of medals struck from the time of Francis I to our days; and models of the utensils used in the process of melting, coining, &c. The cabinet of mineralogy, occupying the centre pavilion, on the first story of the building next the quay, contains specimens of an immense quantity of minerals. Open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from twelve to three. To view the process of coining, application by letter (p. p.) must be made to M. le Président de la Commission des Monnaies, Hôtel des Monnaies.

On leaving the *Hôtel des Monnaies*, the left will lead to the

Palais de l'Institut.—This edifice forms the segment of a circle, terminated at the extremities by pavilions, standing on open arcades. In the centre is the portico of the hall, where the public meetings are held. The door on the eastern side of the court leads to the *Bibliothèque Mazarine*.

The collection consists of about 120,000 printed volumes, and 4,500 manuscripts. The principal room which it occupies is adorned with marble busts. It is open to the public daily, except Sundays and festivals, from ten to three: the vacation is from August 1 to September 15. The *Bibliothèque de l'Institut* open daily from one till four. The public is admitted to see the building on applying at the porter's lodge.

Immediately opposite is the

Pont des Arts.—This elegant bridge, for foot passengers only, takes its name from the Louvre, which, at the time when the bridge was constructed, was called *Palais des Arts*. It was the first built of iron in Paris.

Proceeding along the *Quai Malaquais*, and turning into the *Rue des Petits-Augustins*, on the right, to the

Palais des Beaux-Arts.—The chief attraction is the amphitheatre; in which is a beautiful painting on the domical roof by Paul Delaroche, which occupied three years and a half in the execution. The composition includes seven groups, representing the principal schools of painting: the Roman, Florentine, German, Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, and French; the latter being in the middle. Notwithstanding the intimation of a very respectable authority, the passport gives no special right of entry; the best way to gain admission is to request the company of a guardian, and give him a trifle for his attendance.

From the *Beaux-Arts*, turn to the right to *Rue Jacob*, to the left into *Rue des Saints-Pères*, right *Rue*

Saint-Dominique, to the Place Saint-Thomas-d'Aquin, in which is situated the

Musée d'Artillerie. — This highly interesting and curious museum occupies five galleries; one of which contains suits of ancient armour; and the four others, arms, models of arms, machines, and instruments used in the artillery service, &c.; in the first gallery the armour is arranged, as far as possible, chronologically; the earliest examples being the pieces placed farthest from the entrance. In the other galleries, which are numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4, are racks opposite the windows, in which are arranged small arms, ancient and modern. The most curious and costly articles are in glass cases. Along the sides, near the windows, are rows of tables, presenting models of cannons, gun-carriages, military equipages, machines, instruments, &c. On the floor, under the racks, are models of large dimensions. Catalogues with full descriptions of all remarkable objects contained in it may be purchased at the door; price one franc.

Open on Thursdays from twelve till four with passport. Adjoining the Musée d'Artillerie stands the

Church of St-Thomas-d'Aquin. — The present edifice was begun in 1682 from designs by P. Bullet, and terminated in 1740. The portico, like many others of the Paris churches, is imitated from that of Gervais. The interior is ornamented with Corinthian pilasters, supporting a cornice enriched with mouldings. Above the principal altar is a glory painted in *grisaille*.

On leaving the church, the right will lead into the Rue du Bac, communicating with the Pont-Royal and Taileries.

FRIDAY.

Church of St-Sulpice, by omnibus (the Parisian), to the left through the Rue Férou, by side entrance into the gardens of the Luxembourg, go quite round the palace to the entrance, to the Galerie de Tableaux. Théâtre de l'Odéon, gardens to the extreme end. Boulevard Montparnasse. Chaumière. Swiss Mountains. To the left, to the Boulevard d'Enfer. Hospice des Enfants-Trouvés, Observatoire, Rue du Faubourg-St-Jacques, hospice Cochin, hospice d'Accouchement, Church of Val-de-Grâce, Military Hospital. Deaf and Dumb (Sourds et Muets) Institution. Church of Saint-Jacques-du-Haut-Pas, continue Rue Saint-Jacques to Place Soufflot. Ecole de Droit. Panthéon, ascend to the top. Church of St-Etienne-du-Mont. Collège Henri IV, Library Sainte-Genève. Polytechnic School, Rue des Fossés-Saint-Victor. Institution des Jeunes Aveugles (Blind School), Rue projetée. Halle aux Vins. By omnibus back.

The first object to be visited being some distance, it would be advisable to take an omnibus, several of which go direct from the Rue de la Paix, Rue Saint-Honoré, &c., to the Place Saint-Sulpice, in which is the

Church of Saint-Sulpice, founded on the remains of a chapel of St. Peter, and begun in 1646. The length of this superb building is 337 feet, and the elevation of the towers is 240 feet. The portico, famous for its imposing beauty, is composed of light Doric columns, 40 feet high, and is approached by a flight of steps; it supports a gallery and colonnade of the Ionic order, with columns 39 feet high; and above the whole is a balustrade. Two enormous shells, presented to Francis I. by the republic of Venice, are used as be-

niliers, or réservoirs for holy water. The stranger may ascend the towers, on which are telegraphs, for a trifling gratuity. In front of the church is the new fountain by Visconti. A flower market is held here every Friday and Monday.

The *Séminaire Saint-Sulpice*, a large plain building, with an iron railing in front, stands in the corner, accommodating, with its dependency at Issy, 210 students. It was erected in 1820.

The Rue Férou will lead into the Luxembourg Garden, by the side entrance: passing quite round the palace, in the left hand corner, near the railing, is the entrance to the *Picture Gallery* of the

Palais du Luxembourg. — This edifice was constructed by order of Marie de Médicis, wife of Henri IV. The principal entrance, opposite the Rue de Tournon, presents a large pavilion at each extremity of the façade, connected by a terrace pierced with eight arcades. In the centre of this is another small pavilion crowned by an elegant dome. The front towards the garden has a large pavilion at each extremity, and a projecting mass in the centre. The façade towards the court differs but little from that towards the garden.

In the right wing of the court is a magnificent staircase, consisting of forty-eight steps, on each side of which are Ionic columns supporting a roof ornamented with caissons. At the extremities are bas-reliefs, by Duret, representing Minerva and Genii offering crowns. Each inter-columnation not occupied by a window, is either adorned by a statue or a military trophy. The beauty of this staircase, at the foot of which is a group of Psyché and Love, is singularly augmented by eight recumbent lions. Having traversed the Salles des Gardes, the stranger is introduced to the Salle d'Hercule, containing statues of Hercules. In the Salle des Messagers are two marble statues: one of Silence, the other of Prudence. The Salle de

la Réunion is ornamented with a grand allegorical painting, representing the return of Louis XVIII, with a portrait of the same monarch by Lefevre, with a *grisaille*, representing St-Louis fighting the infidels, by Callet; and with a painted ceiling representing Force and Justice crowned by Fame. The new Chamber of Peers is a most splendid apartment; nothing can be more gorgeous : the walls are of carved oak, richly gilt, and the hangings and seats are of blue velvet. The benches for the peers, which rise as in an amphitheatre, occupy the area in front of the president; before whom is the tribune for the orators. The Salle du Trône; ceiling represents Henri IV in a car, guided by Victory. Of the other fresco decorations, Peace and War. Four other apartments, in one of which is the library, serve for the sittings of committees of the chambers. The chapel is on the ground floor; near to this is the room called the *Chambre à coucher de Marie de Médicis*. The paintings are by Rubens. The Salle du Livre d'Or, containing the archives of the peers and their medallions, is ornamented with arabesques and diverse paintings. The marble busts of many of the deceased senators occupy stations in different halls.

The garden, though not so richly ornamented as that of the Tuileries, forms a most agreeable promenade for the inhabitants of the southern banks of the Seine. The elevations and slopes with which it abounds produce an agreeable variety. In the parterre before the palace is an octagonal piece of water, in which several swans display their graceful forms. The grass plats in the vicinity are surrounded with flowerbeds, and skirted by a light iron railing. Numerous marble statues and vases are distributed about the alleys and public walks; the principal alleys are embellished with orange trees. The grand avenue is prolonged in the midst of a nursery ground to the Observatory by so gentle an ascen'

that the difference of elevation between this building and the palace (fifty-four feet) is scarcely perceptible. Between the garden of the Luxembourg and the Observatory is the spot where the unfortunate Marshal Ney was shot, in 1815.

This palace and picture gallery are open to the public on Sundays, from ten till four. Strangers are admitted on any day on producing their passports, except Friday.

Outside the garden, at the corner of the Rue Molière, is the

Théâtre de l'Odéon.—This was the first Parisian theatre lighted with gas, and the only one on the southern bank of the Seine.

Returning up the garden by the avenue to the Boulevard Montparnasse, turning to the right, will lead to the celebrated summer garden, the

Chaumière, tastefully laid out with flowers, shrubs, gravel walks, &c., a restaurant and café are also attached, and for the larger and smaller juvenile the Swiss, or, more properly speaking, the Russian mountain, will be found an agreeable amusement. This garden is open on Sunday, Monday, and Thursday evenings for dancing, and is much frequented by medical students, and as a curiosity it is worthy a visit even in the evening, but, after a fatiguing course through the Luxembourg, a few francs invested for a substantial lunch will be well bestowed. On leaving the *Chaumière* turn to the left round the corner to the

Cimetière Montparnasse.—This cemetery contains the graves of several persons condemned for political offences, with those of several modern republicans, and of Fieschi, Pépin, and Morey, who conspired against the life of Louis-Philippe in 1835, as well as of Alibaud, who repeated the same crime in 1836. The number of tombs is about 2,000.

Leaving the *Cimetière*, take the Boulevard d'Enfer, Rue de Lacaille, left Rue d'Enfer to the

Hospice des Enfants-Trouvés. — This institution was founded in 1638 by Saint-Vincent de Paule, who conceived the philanthropic idea of putting a stop to the barbarous practice of exposing children to the inclemency of the season, and offering them for sale. Children of robust constitution were put out to nurse in the country until they attained the age of eleven years, when they were removed to the Orphan Asylum, or to situations where they were enabled to earn their subsistence, and become useful members of society. Weak and sickly children were separated from the healthy, and no means were unemployed to adapt the temperature to the constitution of the child. The utmost cleanliness prevailed in this establishment. The number of children received yearly averaged from 5,000 to 6,000. They were admitted night and day, at all hours, and not a question was ever asked; in short, the mother who deposited her infant needed not be seen; she had merely to place it in a box, and by ringing a bell communicating with the interior it was taken in. The chapel of this hospital is ornamented with a fine statue of Saint-Vincent de Paule, by Stoup. The care of the houses is intrusted to the Sœurs de la Charité.

Foundling hospitals have lately undergone a total change. Government has suppressed the box where the children were deposited, and for a child now to be received at this hospital it is necessary that a certificate of its abandonment should be produced, signed by a commissary of police. This officer cannot refuse to give such a certificate on being applied to; but it is his duty to admonish the mother for abandoning her child. Strangers are admitted on requesting permission at the bureau.

In the same building is the

Hospice des Orphelins, for the reception of orphans of both sexes, from two to twelve years of age, who

are treated with paternal care, both with regard to their health and education.

Observatoire, erected in 1677, from designs by Claude Perrault, and is composed of four principal members, which are a square tower, whose faces are turned towards the four cardinal points; a projecting pile towards the north, whose façade is surmounted by a pediment; and two octagonal towers on the south. This elevation consists of a groundfloor, an entresol, and a second story which receives light from large arched windows. It is completely vaulted throughout, and has no wood and but little iron in its composition. The roof forms a terrace. On the summit is an anemometer, for measuring the force of the wind, and a pluviometer for ascertaining the quantity of rain which falls at Paris. The surface of the platform is eighty-three feet above the ground.

The Observatory is open to strangers every day.

Behind the Observatory is the *Barrière d'Arcueil*, or *Saint-Jacques*, inside of which the guillotine is erected whenever it becomes necessary to carry the last sentence of the law into effect.

In this neighbourhood, although closed perhaps for ever, is that singular place, the

Catacombes; the *Hospices Cochin*, *d'Accouchement*, and *Hôpital des Vénériens*, the interiors of which may be seen by applying at the entrances.

Descending the *Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Jacques*, we come to the

Church du Val-de-Grâce. — Queen Anne of Austria, having been married twenty-two years without issue, made a vow to build a church if her desire to give an heir to the throne should be realised. Having afterwards given birth to Louis XIV, this prince, in 1645, then seven years old, laid the first stone in great pomp. During the Revolution this church was converted into a magazine for the effects of the military hospitals. It was restored to divine worship in 1826. The Cou-

vent of the Val-de-Grâce was converted into a military hospital under Napoléon, which destination it still retains. Strangers cannot enter the hospital, but may see the church daily.

Still descending the Rue Saint-Jacques, the next object on the left is the Deaf and Dumb, or

Institution des Sourds-Muets. — Strangers are admitted daily, but to view the public exercises, which take place about once a month, apply by letter, post-paid, to M. le Directeur, or by writing name and address, a few days beforehand, in a book at the porter's lodge.

Adjoining this institution is the church

Saint-Jacques-du-Haut-Pas. — This church was built in 1630, by donations from the Princesse de Longueville, and the zeal of the workmen of the parish, who sacrificed one day per week to the completion of the edifice. Much stone was also furnished gratuitously from the quarries of the neighbourhood.

Nearly opposite Saint-Jacques-du-Haut-Pas is the Convent of the Dames de la Visitation, now used by the Sœurs de Saint-Michel. On the same side of the street were the convents of the Ursulines and the Feuillantines; and between the latter and the Convent of the Val-de-Grâce was a house of English Benedictines, where part of the remains of James II. was buried, after bequeathing his head, heart, and bowels to the British College. It is now used as a school.

We must still continue the ancient but not very pleasant street as far as the Place Soufflot, in which stands the

Pan théon, the ancient church erected by Clovis, and dedicated originally to the apostles Peter and Paul, and which has subsequently been consecrated to Sainte-Geneviève, in consequence of the interment of that saint in this church in the year 512; Louis XIV, having determined to erect a structure that should be at once a monument of his power, and an evidence of *the progress* that had been made in the fine arts durin

the eighteenth century. The first stone was laid on the 6th of September, 1764. The portico consists of a peristyle formed of twenty-two fluted Corinthian columns, of which six are in front, elevated on a flight of steps, and supporting a triangular pediment, in which is a bas-relief. These columns are fifty-eight feet three inches in height, and five and a half feet in diameter. On the plinth is the following inscription: — “ *Aux grands hommes la patrie reconnaissante.* ” The total height of this edifice, from the ground to its summit, is 249 feet four inches.

The interior, in the form of a Greek cross, is composed of four naves and aisles similar in form, but of unequal dimensions, at the union of which rises the dome. The total length of the edifice, within the wall, is 282 feet, and its greatest width 238. The height of the ceiling of the naves, from the beautiful marble pavement, is 170 feet. The naves are divided from the aisles by 130 fluted Corinthian columns, thirty-seven feet seven inches in height, and three feet six inches diameter. Above the entablature rises a peristyle, composed of sixteen Corinthian columns, supporting a cupola, in which is an opening twenty-nine feet five inches in diameter, whence a second cupola may be observed, on which is a painting in fresco, by Baron Gros, representing the apotheosis of Sainte-Geneviève. This magnificent composition extends over a superficies of 3,256 square feet, and occupied a time equal to six entire years of labour. To see the entire of this chef-d'œuvre it is necessary to mount the balcony of the second cupola, as only a part of it can be seen from the pavement of the church.

The vaults contain the tombs of Voltaire and Rousseau, Mirabeau, Pelletier, Lagrange, Bougainville Cardinal Erskine, the Dutch Admiral de Winter Maréchal Lannes and Vice-Admiral Thevenard amongst those who have received the honours of the Pantheon. The body of Marat was interred here by

decree of the 21st of September, 1793; but on the 27th July, 1794, his remains were disinterred by the populace, and thrown into the public sewer in the Rue Montmartre. At the extremity of one of the passages in these vaults is a remarkable echo.

The visitor is strongly recommended to ascend the dome, which, from being the most elevated building in the capital, affords a view at once the most extensive and the most remarkable. Strangers are readily admitted on application, and paying a small gratuity to the men who show the edifice.

By a decree of the Emperor when President this has received its original name, Sainte-Geneviève, and religious ceremonies are now performed here.

The *Ecole de Droit* stands in front of the Panthéon, and was erected by Soufflot, in 1771. The first establishment of regular schools of law in France dates from 1384, and the re-organization of the Faculty of Paris took place in 1762, by order of Louis XV.

A building of the same style of architecture was to be erected on the opposite side of the Place du Panthéon, and is to serve as the mairie of the arrondissement. This institution was called Lycée-Napoléon in 1802, and assumed its present name in 1814. The young princes of the reigning families in France have been brought up at this college.

Saint-Étienne-du-Mont.—This church was originally a chapel of ease to the Church of Sainte-Geneviève, but permission for any other public entrance to the edifice than that through the Church of Sainte-Geneviève could never be obtained from the abbé, till the year 1517, in which it was rebuilt, almost in its present dimensions. The exterior of this edifice possesses but little merit; the first stone was laid by Margaret de Valois, in 1610.

By the Rue St-Etienne into the Rue Descartes, in which is the

Ecole Polytechnique.—This school was founded in

1794. Its object is to form pupils for the service of the artillery, for the military and naval service, in the art of constructing bridges and highways, in mining, &c., and for the general diffusion of instruction in the mathematical, physical, chemical, and geographical arts. From the time of its commencement this school has had a high reputation for the excellence of the methods of instruction adopted by its able professors, and for the distinguished characters it has produced. The pupils instructed here are 300 in number, and between the ages of sixteen and twenty, who can only gain admission by undergoing a sever examination in several branches of science. The price of instruction is 1,000 francs per annum; the pupils providing themselves with uniform, books, and other objects necessary to the pursuit of their studies. Twenty-four pupils here are altogether at the expense of government, of which eight are in the nomination of the Minister of the Interior, four of the Minister of Marine, and twelve of the Minister of War. No person can be admitted into the artillery who has not been brought up here. Strangers cannot see this school without permission of the under-governor, who resides on the premises.

This part of *Paris* abounds with relics of antiquity. In the *Rue des Carmes* and the *Rue St-Jean de Beauvais* are several of the old colleges of the university, now appropriated to other purposes. The largest of these was once the *Collège de Lisieux*, the buildings of which still remain entire, and, with the chapel, a valuable edifice of the 14th century, are worthy of a visit. It fronts the *Marché des Carmes*, and is now used as the *Magasin Central des Hôpitaux Militaires*. In the same street was the *Collège de St-Jean-de-Beauvais* and the *Collège de Presle*, some remains of the latter of which may perhaps be made out. In it Peter Ramus was massacred during the *St-Barthélemi*. In the *Rue des Carmes* will be found, at No. 23, the *Collège des Lom-*

bards, once the principal Irish college, which, with its chapel of the 17th century, still exists.

No. 37, Rue de la Montagne Sainte Geneviève was the *Collège de la Marche*, now occupied by various families.

At Nos. 101 and 102 in the Rue St-Victor, is the *Séminaire de St-Nicolas-du-Chardonnet*, a large plain building. At No. 76 is the ancient *Collège du Cardinal Lemoine*, founded in 1300. Few parts of the original building now exist, but the massive doors of the gateway still bear marks of a cardinal's hat and arms, and are covered with iron spear-heads.

The only remaining Institution to be seen in the Rue St-Victor, which is reached by the Rue des Fossés-St-Victor, is the

Institution des Jeunes Aveugles. — It contains sixty blind boys, and thirty girls, who are maintained at the expense of the state for eight years. Blind children are also admitted as boarders. The gratuitous pupils must not be under ten nor above fourteen years of age; they are required to produce certificates of their birth, total blindness, freedom from contagious diseases and idiotcy, also of their parents' good conduct, and indigence. They are taught music, reading, arithmetic, writing, by means of characters raised in relief, and various trades, in all of which they excel. Admittance from eleven to one and from three to five to see work.

On the right, in the Rue Projetée, is the

Halle aux Vins. — The entrance to which is from the quay.

This magnificent market is divided into streets called after different kinds of wine, as follows : Rue de Champagne, Rue de Bourgogne, Rue de Bordeaux, Rue de Languedoc, and Rue de la Côte-d'Or. On the side next the quay are offices for those who superintend the entrance and departure of the wines, and a great number of wine-merchants' counting-houses. The

piles of building are seven in number, four in front, and three in the background. And the whole will contain together 450,000 casks. In the background is a pile appropriated to spirits. In its construction there is neither wood nor iron. The number of casks that enter in one day is frequently 1,500. The hall is open to the public from six to six in the summer, and from seven to five in winter.

Omnibuses pass this spot every ten minutes to the west-end.

SATURDAY.

By omnibuses to the Place Bastille, Boulevard Bourdon, Dépôt des Poudres et Salpêtres, Grenier de Réserve, Arsenal, Library, Couvent des Célestins, Ancien Hôtel Saint-Paul, Establishment for purifying the Seine water, Antiquities, Quai Célestins, Ponts Damiette et Constantine, Quai St-Bernard, Garden of Plants, Ménagerie, Cabinet of Natural History, Zoology, Mineralogy, and Comparative Anatomy, Hôpital de la Pitié, Rue Jardin-du-Roi, Rue des Fossés-St-Marcel, Gobelins tapestry, two to four (with passport), Right Rue Mouffetard, Barrière d'Italie, Boulevard de l'Hôpital, Marché aux Chevaux, Hôpital de la Salpêtrière, Prison of the National Guard, Pont d'Austerlitz, home by omnibus, cabriolet, or coach; first will cost 30 cent., the second 1 fr., the last 1 fr. 50 cent., without stopping. In either case you will have the worth of your money.

On arriving at the Place Bastille, take the Boulevard Bourdon, the first street on the right, Rue Cerisaye, in which is the depot for powder, and a manufactory for percussion-caps for the use of the army.

Proceed down the Rue de l'Orme, on the left, is the

Grenier de Réserve. — A general warehouse for the corn, grain, and flour, required by the city of Paris for four month's consumption. It is 2,160 feet in length, by sixty-four in breadth. Every baker in Paris is obliged to keep constantly deposited here twenty full-sized sacks of flour; and, besides this, has the liberty of keeping here as much flour, &c., in store as he pleases, upon payment of a moderate charge for warehouse room. The building will contain fully 100,000 sacks; the cellars are used as a supplementary entrepôt for wine. During the prevalence of the cholera at Paris, in 1832, it was converted into a temporary hospital.

A visit to the interior will scarcely repay the trouble required to obtain it. Close to the guardhouse the gateway on the right brings you opposite the

Arsenal, although these buildings are no longer used as an arsenal. The object which principally interests the stranger is the apartment in which Henri IV used to visit his friend Sully, after his creation to the office of grand master of artillery, when he took up his residence here. The ceiling, painted by Mignard, represents France triumphant. Amongst the articles which undoubtedly belong to the time of Sully, are a writing desk ornamented with black varnish, and copper gilt, and another desk with shelves for books.

On the 28th of January, 1563, a dreadful accident occurred here in consequence of the explosion of 15,000 or 20,000 lbs. of gunpowder. Thirty persons were blown to pieces, and a much larger number received dangerous wounds; several houses were destroyed, and some stones thrown as far as the Faubourg Saint-Marceau; the commotion was felt even by the fish in the river. The author, or cause of the accident, was never discovered. In several rooms of this mansion is the valuable library called *Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal*. At the corner of the Rue Saint-Paul are the relics of part of the *Hôtel Saint-Paul*, long a

royal residence; but the existing buildings are of comparatively late date, and now used as an establishment for purifying the Seine water. After examining the process of filtering, return and cross over the bridges Damiette and Constantine to the left along the Quay Saint-Bernard to the

Garden of Plants. — Commenced in 1636, by Guy de la Brosse, to whom Louis XIII granted the necessary funds to establish here the culture of medicinal plants. Tournefort, Sébastien, Le Vaillant, Bernard de Jussieu, the indefatigable friends of science, developed and augmented it; but he who may be considered as its real creator was the illustrious Buffon, who, becoming intendant of this establishment, brought it by incessant care to the degree of splendour in which we now see it. Every branch of natural history, all the riches of the three kingdoms of nature, animal, vegetable, and mineral, are here united. Lectures given by the most illustrious scientific characters, and by the members of the institute, and of European reputation, render this establishment unrivalled throughout the world, the true sanctuary of science, the centre from which every branch springs, and to which all are attached. Zealous propagators of this science, travellers in the pay of the government, overrun all parts of the world, and add continually to these precious collections. The vegetable riches from the smallest blade of grass to the immense cedar of Libanus, are here planted in soil suitable to their growth, and protected from injury and decay. All these plants are classed after the method of Jussieu; and the foreign naturalist, unacquainted with the French idiom, may pursue his studies as easily as a native, by means of the Latin inscriptions affixed to each family and genus. To these treasures are united: a superb hall of anatomy, a very numerous menagerie of living animals; immense collections of minerals and stuffed animals; a vast library, laboratories, and

a magnificent amphitheatre. No species of animal is omitted, not even those of the antediluvians, whose existence was revealed to us by the celebrated Cuvier, and proved by fragments of fossil bones found in the bowels of the earth. On entering the

Garden by the principal gate, opposite to the Bridge of Austerlitz, it appears longitudinally divided into three parts. At the extremity of the grand avenue, bordered by lime and chesnut trees, is seen the Museum of Natural History. On the right are the Menagerie, Aviary and, further on, the Cabinet of Comparative Anatomy, the Botanic Garden, the Swiss Valley, Labyrinth, &c. Before arriving at the Botanic Gallery, which extends in front of the Museum of Natural History, the stranger will observe some enclosures, probably more interesting to the agriculturist than to the casual observer. One contains a curious collection of every different soil and manure, exhibiting in an instructive manner their comparative fertility and value. Others are occupied with specimens of every kind of fence, hedge, ditch, &c., and the method of training espalier fruits and evergreens of all descriptions. Beyond those are beds of culinary vegetables, and every plant appropriated to the food of man, with the most approved mode of training each; together with some systematically arranged specimens of fruit trees. Further on is the Botanic Garden, where 6,500 kinds of plants are arranged according to the method of Jussieu. Each one bears a label indicative of its name, its family, and its class. The beds are divided by hedges of box-wood. A piece of water supplied from the Seine is appropriated to the aquatic plantes. There are five hot-houses, which have been constructed in proportion as this museum has become enriched with the fruits of the labours of botanists employed to collect specimens in the most distant parts of the globe. The greenhouse, 200 feet in length, twenty-four in width, and twenty-seven in height, is never heated but when the thermometer

descends below the freezing point. It serves as a shelter for plants from the southern hemisphere. Every plant here is likewise labelled. Passing by the amphitheatre, the stranger arrives at the foot of a small elevation, the ascent to which is by some narrow alleys, which, encircling the hill in a spiral direction, have been called a labyrinth. On the summit is a kiosk, whence a fine view of the surrounding country is obtained, and where a person is usually in attendance with a telescope to show and explain the different objects within view. On the summit of this kiosk is a rotunda in bronze. Half way down the hill is the famous cedar of Lebanon, brought from England by Bernard de Jussieu, and planted in 1734. Near it is a column of granite, which serves for the tomb of the celebrated Daubenton, who consecrated fifty years of a peaceful and laborious life to the study of nature in this museum. At a short distance from the foot of the hill, near the Bureau d'Administration, is a dairy, where milk, eggs, fruit, or coffee may be procured. The entrance to the amphitheatre, in which are delivered the lectures on chemistry, anatomy, and medicine, is ornamented with two fine palm trees from Sicily, twenty-five feet in height.

The *Ménagerie* occupies the entire length of the garden on the right entrance from the Quai, and is the largest in Europe.

Cabinet of Zoology. — The rooms which contain the zoological collections are arranged according to the system of Baron Cuvier. The number of mammalia amounts to upwards of 1,500 individuals, belonging to more than 500 species. On leaving the gallery of ruminating animals we re-enter that of birds. The collection comprehends upwards of 6,000 individuals, belonging to more than 2,300 different species of the most complete in existence; and the spectacle which they afford is beautiful and interesting. In the rooms below are placed the collection of reptiles. It consists

of 1,800 individuals, belonging to more than 100 species, divided into four orders, namely, chelonians, or tortoises; saurians, which comprehend the lizards, &c.; ophidians, or serpents; and batracians, to which the toads, the frogs, &c., are referred. The collection of fishes comprehends about 5,000 individuals, belonging to more than 2,500 species. The collection of articulated animals without vertebrae consists of 25,000 species, and is divided into five orders.

On leaving this building, cross towards the east beyond the Amphithéâtre, to the Gallery of

Comparative Anatomy. — It occupies fifteen rooms.

On the opposite side of the garden, (in a new building erected for the purpose) is the Library and the extensive Collection of

Mineralogy and Geology. — The principal gallery is divided into a central alley, with wide raised galleries on each side, the under parts of the galleries being occupied by laboratories, &c. The mineralogical collection is divided into four grand classes; first, simple substances, containing an acid; second, earthen substances or stones; third, inflammable substances; fourth, metals. The specimens of the tertiary formations are relics of the exertions of the great Chemist, to whom the whole of this part of the museum is said to owe its existence. The number of mineralogical and geological specimens amount to upwards of 600,000.

Botanical Gallery. — This collection comprehends the rooms of the upper division, a general herbarium consisting of about 50,000 species. The total number of

many weeks to inspect them in detail, and many years to fully appreciate their contents as they deserve.

The days of admission to the Galleries of Zoology, Mineralogy, Comparative Anatomy, and Botany, are Mondays, from eleven to three, by tickets, which are given (each to admit four persons) to strangers on presenting passports at the offices of the administration, in the right hand corner, beyond the amphitheatre. The public are admitted from 2 till 5 on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Behind the Garden of Plants is the

Hôpital de la Pitié. — This hospital was created a dependance of the Hôtel-Dieu. It contains 600 beds.

Leaving the garden by the gate at the east end of the zoological gallery, turn to the left into the Rue du Jardin-du-Roi. The third coach turning on the right (Rue des Fossés-St-Marcel) will lead direct to the entrance into the

Gobelins' Manufactory. — This celebrated establishment owes its origin to a family named Gobelin, who commenced here in 1450 a manufactory for the dyeing of wool, in which he and his family amassed considerable wealth.

In this manufactory the workman has his frame before him, with the warp in a vertical position, on which the outline of the subject has been traced in pencil marks, and his model behind him, to which he occasionally refers in order to compare his colours with that part of the painting he is copying.

It requires occasionally the labour of from two to six years to finish a single piece of tapestry, the cost of which often amounts from 18,000 to 20,000 fr. The productions of this manufactory are chiefly destined for the royal palaces, or for presents made by the government. To which is annexed the celebrated carpet manufactory, which was created a royal establishment in 1604, by Marie de Médicis. The carpets manufactured here are far superior to those of Persia. A des-

criptive and historical catalogue, price 75 cent., may be had at the lodge. Admission with passports, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from one to three in winter, and from two to four in summer.

On leaving the Gobelins take the right to the Barrière d'Italie, by which the road to Fontainebleau and the south-east of France passes, left to the Boulevard de l'Hôpital, on the right is the *Abattoir de Villejuif*, so called from a small village without the walls of the town. In plan and appearance this slaughter-house is a counterpart of the other buildings appropriated to the same purpose.

Further on the left is the

Marché aux Chevaux, or horse market, originally established on the Boulevard des Capucines, in 1604 by Henry IV, and transferred hither in 1641.

On the same spot is held the

Marché aux Chiens, or dog market, every Sunday from twelve till two.

To reach and pass through the horse market descend the Rue du Marché-aux-Chevaux, No. 7, to the beer brewery of M. Chapuis, who has the most spacious stores for his casks of any brewer in the world. They form part of the old quarries from which ancient Paris was built, and are a continuation of the catacombs, the *cellars* of which are well worthy of a visit from their apparently interminable vastness and singular appearance. Apply at the counting-house of the brewery, when a person will be sent to accompany you to this subterranean world.

After passing through the market, opposite stand the

Hospice de la Salpêtrière. — At the beginning of the reign of Louis XIV, the civil war had drawn an immense number of beggars to Paris: and in 1656 the establishment of a general hospital for their confinement was ordained. In 1662, from 9,000 to 10,000 *paupers* were admitted here. It is now exclusively

appropriated to the reception of women, who are divided into five classes, viz., first, repositantes, or aged servants of the hospitals; second, infirm, or eighty years of age; third, those seventy years of age, or inflicted with incurable wounds; fourth, the indigent; fifth, epileptic persons and lunatics. The total number, 1,400, are occupied by lunatics, idiots, or epileptic patients. The lunatics, of whom there are about three-fifths dangerously mad, and the rest not so heavily afflicted, are kept in separate infirmaries, and are treated with the greatest care and attention. The latter are allowed to amuse themselves in the occupations they choose. There is a small market within the walls of this establishment, where prices are regulated by the administration of the hospital. The offices are all on a most extensive scale, and a visit to this hospital cannot be but highly interesting and gratifying to every friend to humanity. Strangers are readily admitted on applying with passport at the porter's lodge, when an attendant will show them round. A small gratuity is expected.

Omnibuses, coaches, and cabs, are always in attendance at the gate of the Garden of Plants.

SUNDAY.

Divine Service at the Chapel of the British Embassy for the use of the British Residents and Visitors, at 11 and at 5 o'clock. Divine Service in the Episcopal Church, Rue d'Aguesseau, at 11 1/2 and 3 o'clock.

It ought to be known that a franc for admission to this church is demanded and enforced at the doors disgraceful alike to those who extort it from English travellers and those who sanction it. The plea of it being *private property*, which is so insolently put forth by the doorkeepers as the ground of their demand even if it were strictly true, which I deny, cannot justify the exclusion of all who are unable or unwilling to pay to hear the word of God. Many years ago this building was erected by the private subscriptions of English residents and the voluntary donations of others merely passing through. The late Bishop Luscombe (so called) was then the appointed minister to the Embassy, the cash passed through his hands and so far only is this church private property; but if it were strictly the case, a certain number of free sittings should be always appropriated. — At Marbeau Episcopal Chapel, 10, Avenue Marbeuf, Champs-Élysées, at 11 and 3. — At the Oratoire, Rue Saint-Honoré in French, at 11 1/2. — At Pentemont, 106, Rue Grenelle-Saint-Germain, in French, at half-past 11. — At half-past 12 o'clock, at Saint-Roch, Rue Saint-Honoré, English Sermon. — At Chapelle Taitbout, 4, Rue de Provence, in French, at 11 1/2. — Wesleyan Service at English Chapel, 23, Rue Royale, at 12 and 7 1/2 o'clock. — At the Lutheran Church, Rue Chauchat in French, at 11, and at 16, Rue des Billettes, in French, at 12, and German, at 2. — At Saint-Germain-en-Laye, 11 a. m. — At Auteuil, Episcopal Church at No. 2, Place d'Aguesseau, at half-past 10. — At Versailles, Episcopal Church, Rue Hoche, at 1 1/2.

ENVIRONS OF PARIS.

TO VERSAILLES, ST-GERMAIN & ST-CLOUD.

TRAINS FROM PARIS.—Every hour.

FARES.—Paris to Versailles, 1st class, 1 fr. 50 c.; 2nd class, 1 fr. 25 c.—To St-Germain, Diligence, 1st class, 1 fr. 50 c. Waggon, 2nd class, 1 fr. 25 c. To St-Cloud, 1st class, 60 c.; 2nd class, 35 c.

Omnibuses convey passengers to the station to meet every train (*gratis*), from the Place de la Bourse and Carrousel, and other more distant places.

VILLAGES BETWEEN PARIS AND VERSAILLES.

ASNIÈRES is a neat village with country-houses, and a station on the Saint-Germain railway. In summer balls are given on Sundays, which attract a great number of Parisians. A branch railway on the right connects this place with

ARGENTEUIL, a large village, 2 1/2 leagues north of Paris, on the Seine. There was a priory here, founded in 656, to which Héloïse retired in 1120, till the Paraclete was prepared for her by Abeilard.

After passing *Courbevoie*, on the left is

NEUILLY, the favourite summer residence of the late king Louis-Philippe, now little better than a heap of ruins compared to its former state, which, previous to February 1848, contained a valuable library, a choice collection of pictures, and interesting memorials of the late king's early life; but on the eventful 25th of the above month the insurrectionary mob broke into the palace, and gave itself up to acts of wanton devastation. In the cellars were stored immense quan-

tities of wine. When discovered by the marauders, this part of the edifice became the scene of intoxication to such an extent that a great number of them were drowned in a well in the cellars. The building was afterwards set fire to, but by the exertions of some pupils of the Polytechnic school, and the well-disposed people of the vicinity, part of the building was saved. In the general intoxication that prevailed, several of the mob, unable in their drunkenness to escape, perished by being suffocated by the heat and smoke, thus completing the horrible catastrophe in the cellars. Very few of the pictures or other articles of value were rescued, and the beautiful grounds, once so carefully kept up, now present a sad spectacle of ruin and desolation, much of the fine timber having been felled and since sold. On the grounds stood a beautiful little pavilion, used by the young princes and their guests as a smoking-room, the walls of which were decorated with pipes of every description, some of them most curious and valuable. These were all carried off, and the pavilion burnt to the ground. This once charming spot is still highly worth a visit, affording a painful and not uninteresting picture of the wantonness of revolutionary fury. The neighbourhood abounds with delightful views.

VERSAILLES.—The Museum de Versailles is open to the public four times a week, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays, from eleven till four; with passport, on Thursdays and Fridays. The railway trains start during the summer season every hour from Paris and Versailles; with corresponding omnibuses. Those, however, who prefer other modes of conveyance, will find diligences from the end of the Rue Rivoli, running frequently during the day; and glass-coaches capable of taking seven persons, besides the coachman, may be hired at 24 fr. the day. This latter mode is to be preferred by a party, particularly on Sundays and fête-days. As

the interior of Versailles is best described by the catalogues sold in various parts of the palace, I shall confine myself to merely reminding my readers that those who wish to see the whole of the palace and gardens should start not later than nine o'clock from Paris. There are three fairs of seven days' duration, commencing the 1st of May, 2nd of August, and 9th of October.

Hôtel des Réservoirs. This is a first rate establishment, clean, comfortable and prompt attendance. Breakfasts, lunch or dinners may be had by the carte or per head. Apartments may be secured by addressing a line to the landlady, Mme Duboux, who speaks english.

Versailles is a large handsome town, four leagues from the capital, containing before the revolution a population of more than 100,000, but at present 34,901 inhabitants.

Louis XIV in 1666 became tired of Saint-Germain, and converted his father's chateau into a splendid palace. The immense gardens and parks, the vast terraces and excavations, were executed at an incalculable expense of time and labour; the troops not engaged in war were made to assist, and 30,000 soldiers were more than once simultaneously employed on the works. Water had to be brought from a great distance to feed the reservoirs and fountains. The expense of all these stupendous undertakings was estimated at nearly 40,000,000 fr. In 1681, Louis XIV with all the court finally took up their residence at Versailles.

From the time of Louis XIV to that of the great Revolution, the royal family, the court, the ministers, and the various public officers, were concentrated in the palace of Versailles and its dependencies. The furniture was of the most gorgeous description; and it contained a large collection of the finest objects of

art of foreign countries; it was all that the most refined and luxurious court of Europe could make it. But after 1792 the palace was cleared; everything moveable was disposed of as national property, and Versailles remained desolate. Things remained in the same state during the reign of Charles X, and it was reserved to Louis Philippe to restore this palace to its ancient splendour. The latter not only removed all the petty internal arrangements by which the grand conceptions of Louis XIV had in process of time become disfigured, but he restored all the painted ceilings, gildings, &c., formed new galleries and saloons, and both improved and harmonized the whole edifice; while, on the other hand, he has completely filled it with an immense series of paintings, sculpture, and works of art, illustrative "of everything that has reflected honour on the annals of France, from the cradle of the monarchy down to the present day." The estimated expense of all that has been done here by the late king is fifteen millions of francs.

Entrance court.—The palace is approached from the town by the Place d'Armes, on the eastern side of which, flanking the Avenue de Paris, are the Stables. The latter are now a cavalry barrack, and the whole used to afford accommodation for 1,000 horses. The Grand Court, 386 feet in width, is separated from the Place-d'Armes by stone parapets. The court rises towards the palace on the slope of the hill, with sixteen marble statues. Those on the right are Richelieu, Bayard, Colbert, Jourdan, Massena, Tourville, Dugay-Trouin, and Turenne, those on the left are Suger, Duguesclin, Sully, Lannes, Mortier, Suffren, Duquesne, and Condé. In the midst, at the upper part of the court, is a colossal equestrian statue of Louis XIV.

The palace. — The valuable collections are divided into five principal sections : — 1. Historical pictures; 2. Portraits; 3. Busts and Statues; 4. Views of Royal

Residences, &c. ; 4. Medals and Coins. The historical pictures represent the great battles, military and naval, that have honoured the arms of France from the earliest periods ; the most remarkable historical events of the national annals ; the age of Louis XIV ; the reigns of Louis XV and Louis XVI ; the brilliant epoch of 1792 ; the victories of the Republic ; the campaigns of Napoléon ; the principal events of the Empire ; the reign of Louis XVIII ; the reign of Charles X ; the Révolution of 1830 ; the reign of Louis-Philippe, and the lately added Constantine gallery. The portraits comprise the kings of France, from Pharamond to the present day ; Grand Admirals of France ; Constables ; Marshals ; celebrated warriors of France, not included in the foregoing ; and a large collection of persons of note of all ages and countries. The busts and statues comprise also a great number of illustrious personages, from the earliest times of the monarchy, and a supplementary series is to be found, elucidating the history of France, in the medals and coins. The views of royal residences have a peculiar value, as affording contemporaneous representations of edifices, many of which no longer exist, and as illustrating the dresses, &c. of the times when they were executed. The classes enumerated above have been kept together as far as was compatible, and continual additions are making every day.

Passing from the vestibule we enter

The Gardens. — The first object that strikes the visitor on entering these beautiful gardens is the immense number and beauty of the groups and statues. — On the *Terrasse* are four bronze statues, namely Silenus, Antinous, Apollo, and Bacchus. At the angles are two vases in white marble, ornamented with bas-reliefs. — The *Parterre* contains two oblong basins, upon the borders of which repose twenty-four groups, viz., eight nymphs, eight groups of children, and the principal rivers of France. From the centre of each

basin rise *jets d'eau*, in the shape of a basket. At the ends of the terrace, opposite the palace, are two fountains, adorned with groups of animals in bronze.—The *Parterre du Midi* extends in front of the southern wing of the palace, and contains two circular basins of white marble, surrounded by grass-plots. In the centre is a flight of white marble steps, ornamented by a child in bronze.—The side nearest the palace displays a bronze statue of Napoléon.—The *Orangerie* is situated below the *Parterre du Midi*, where the orange and pomegranate-trees are preserved during winter, and in summer are placed in various parts of the garden. One of the orange trees possesses an historical character. It was produced from seeds sown in 1421 by Leonora of Castille, wife of Charles III, King of Navarre. It is therefore 452 years. Its branches are encircled by iron hoops to support their weight.—The *Parterre du Nord* is approached by a flight of white marble steps, in front of the northern wing of the palace. At the angles are two vases of Egyptian marble, and on the sides of the steps two statues copied from the antique, the *Arrotino*, and *Venus*. This terrace is laid out in flower-beds, and ornamented with the two basins *des Couronnes* and *de la Pyramide*. The former derive their name from groups of Tritons and Syrens supporting crowns of laurel. The *Bassin de la Pyramide* consists of four round basins rising one above another in a pyramidal form, ornamented by lead figures. Below the *Bassin de la Pyramide* are the *Baths of Diana*, a small square basin, representing, in the centre, the nymphs of Diana at the bath.

The *Allée d'Eau*, in front of the baths of Diana, leads to the *Dragon*, and *Neptune Fountain*.—The *Bassin de Neptune* is the most splendid of all the fountains at Versailles. Upon the upper border stand 22 large vases in lead, ornamented with bas-reliefs. Against the side are three immense groups in lead. That in the centre represents Neptune and Amphitrite

seated in a vast shell, and accompanied by nymphs, tritons, and seamonsters. The group on the east is Proteus, and that on the west, Ocean resting upon a sea-unicorn. At the angles are two colossal dragons bearing Cupids. From these five groups, especially that in the centre, issues a deluge of water, which is further augmented by grand *jets d'eau* rising from different parts of the basin, and also from the vases.

The *Allée du Tapis Vert* derives its name from a lawn which extends the whole length from the Parterre de Latone to the Bassin d'Apollon. It is ornamented with 12 statues and 12 beautiful vases in white marble.—The *Bassin d'Apollon*, which in size is next that of Neptune, is situated at the extremity of the *Allée du Tapis Vert*. The God of Day is seen issuing from the waters in a chariot drawn by four horses, and surrounded by tritons, dolphins, and seamonsters.

The fountains of Spring and Summer are situated in the first long avenue parallel to the Tapis-Vert. Spring is represented by Flora; before her is a basket of flowers, and around are children who hold garlands and wreaths. Summer appears under the figure of Cérés, having a sickle in her hand, reclining among wheat sheaves, and encircled by children.—The *Bosquet des Dômes* derives its name from two small rotundas. In the centre is an octagonal basin surrounded by a balustrade in marble. In the top of the balustrade is a small channel, in which water flows and escapes from distance to distance from shells. In the centre an immense column of water rises to the height of 70 feet. Above and around is a terrace, bounded by a second balustrade of marble, of which the plinth and pilasters are covered with 44 bas-reliefs of ancient and modern arms used by the different nations of Europe. In this enclosure are eight statues of white marble.—*Bassin d'Encelade*, opposite the *Bosquet des Dômes*, is circular and surrounded by

trees. The centre is occupied by a mass of rocks, beneath which Enceladus the Giant is struggling for liberty, and still endeavouring to hurl rocks at heaven. From the mouth of this figure a column of water rises to the height of 60 feet. Water also issues from his hand and from parts of the rocks. — The *Quinconce du Nord* corresponds with that of the south, and is adorned with a large vase and eight *termini* in white marble. — *Bosquet des Bains d'Apollon*. Upon leaving the *Quinconce* by the principal avenue to the east, we see on the left an iron gate which leads to an agreeable enclosed grove, in the midst of which is an enormous rock, of the most picturesque form. Here a grotto leads to the palace of Tethys, whose nymphs are serving Apollo at the moment when he comes to repose in the arms of the goddess. Two are preparing to bathe his feet, a third is pouring water into a basin; and three others stand behind, one of whom braids his hair, and two others hold vessels with perfumes. On the right and left of this magnificent group are two others, representing the horses of the Sun watered by tritons. Sheets and torrents of water, which escape from different parts of the rock and form a lake at its foot. From this part of the garden, we proceed to the *Rond-Vert*, a circular bowling-green, surrounded by a hedge, in which are four verdant niches, with statues after the antique, to the *Bassin des Enfants*, which, is decorated with a group of six children, in lead, playing in a small island, in the centre. Two others are swimming in the water, while from the midst of the island a column of water rises 48 feet. — The *Petites Eaux* play in summer on the first Sunday of the month; but the *Grandes Eaux* only on great occasions, which are always announced in the journals. The *Grandes Eaux* present a beautiful sight, and cost 10,000 fr. every time they play. The Neptune is always the last.

LE GRAND-TRIANON is a royal villa particularly worth

visiting, at the extremity of the Park of Versailles, built by Louis XIV for Mme de Maintenon. It is in the Italian style, consisting of one story, and two wings, united by a long gallery pierced by arcades, and fronted with columns and pilasters in Languedoc marble. In one of the rooms is a circular basin of malachite of extraordinary size, resting on a tripod of *or-moulu*, presented to Napoléon I by the Emperor Alexander, on the occasion of the treaty of Tilsitt. The *Salle-à-manger*, consists of a gallery 160 feet in length. In the *chapel*, there is an Assumption in enamel. The Royal bedroom is most richly furnished and gilt. The hangings and curtains of the alcove are of crimson velvet, and a gorgeous balustrade separates it from the chamber. The *Salon des Glaces* is an elegant apartment adorned with a profusion of mirrors. This palace was intended for Queen Victoria, on the occasion of her expected visit to Louis-Philippe in 1847. The garden of the Grand-Trianon is laid out in a style similar to that of Versailles, and contains several fountains, the chief of which is the Cascade, in Carrara marble, and pieces of sculpture. The grounds in the rear are laid out in groves cut into labyrinths. The Grand-Trianon was a favourite residence of Napoléon I, who made a direct road from thence to Saint-Cloud.

LE PETIT-TRIANON, situated at one extremity of the garden of the Grand-Trianon, forms a pavilion 72 feet square. It consists of a ground floor and two stories decorated with fluted Corinthian columns and pilasters crowned by a balustrade. The garden is laid out *à l'Anglaise*. It is extensive, and has a fine piece of water, on the banks of which is a Swiss village, erected by Marie-Antoinette. A small theatre, formerly used by the court, should be particularly asked for by the visitor, it is worth seeing.

The *Grand* and *Petit-Trianon* may be seen every day, except Fridays, from 11 to 5, from May 1st to Sept. 30th, and from 11 to 4 in winter.

The Palace, Gardens, and Park of Saint-Cloud, the Manufactory of Sèvres Porcelain. The modes of conveyance are by railway and omnibus, from the same starting-places as to Versailles. As the manufactory is not open till twelve o'clock, your departure from Paris can be regulated accordingly, and by taking your place early in the morning you may secure your departure at any hour you may fix on, and be set down at the door of the factory. Return through the Park, taking the left on entering by the Sèvres gate to the Lantern; the Palace may be seen at all times, except during the residence of the Emperor, by giving the attendant one franc for two persons, or two francs for a party; return by railroad.

SÈVRES is situated on the high road leading to Versailles, two leagues west of Paris. It is celebrated for its magnificent royal manufactory of porcelain, which, since 1759, has formed part of the domains of the Crown. The manufactory of Sèvres contains a museum, consisting of a complete collection of foreign china, earthenware, and pottery of France, and the earths of which they are composed; with a collection of models of all the ornamental vases, services, figures, statues, &c., that have been made in the manufactory since its first establishment. These models and specimens comprehend every kind of earthenware, from the coarsest pottery to the finest porcelain. The porcelain originally manufactured at Sèvres, called *porcelaine tendre*, was a composition of glass and earths, susceptible of combining by fusion. That now manufactured, called *porcelaine dure*, is formed of kaolin, from Limoges, alkali, sand, saltpetre, and nitre, to which, when in a state of fusion, clay is added. It requires great heat to be hardened, and wood alone is used. The *biscuit de Sèvres* is this substance not enamelled. The workmanship of the royal manufactory of Sèvres is much more highly finished than

any other manufactory in France, notwithstanding the same substance is used; and the white porcelain is higher in price than that of any other manufactory, on account of the exquisite and difficult shapes of the articles. The painters are of the first merit, and the number of workmen exceed 150. The show-rooms, which contain a splendid assortment of rich and costly articles, with the prices annexed, are open to strangers from twelve till four. During the month of Saint-Cloud an exhibition of the productions of the manufactory takes place in the show rooms, which are thrown open to the public for three days. Application for tickets to see the museum must be made to M. Brogniart, Directeur de la Fabrique Impériale de porcelaine de Sèvres, Rue Saint-Dominique, No. 71.

SAINTE-CLOUD. This is a small town, situated on the Seine, two leagues west of Paris, on the steep side of a hill, and, from the railroad now made to it, has become a place of daily-increasing resort, and it is one of the healthiest places in the neighbourhood of Paris.

The Palace. — This magnificent seat of the Dukes of Orleans remained in their family till 1782, when it was purchased by Louis XVI for Marie-Antoinette, who took great delight in Sainte-Cloud, added several buildings, and often visited it accompanied by the king. Napoleon I always entertained a marked predilection for the château of Sainte-Cloud, which had been the theatre of his first elevation; for it was in the Salle de l'Orangerie that the events of the 18th Brumaire took place, and there he lived and transacted the affairs of his empire more frequently than at Paris. Charles X was residing in this palace when the Revolution of 1830 broke out. It is also now the favourite residence of the present Emperor.

The Park and Gardens extend from the Seine and the road from Sèvres to Sainte-Cloud, to beyond the summit of the hill, and is about four leagues in ex-

cumference. The entrance is near the bridge, and a wide avenue of chestnut-trees runs parallel to the river. To the right of this avenue are some shops, and two plantations of chestnuts and limes, on the right of which is the grand cascade. Beyond, and stretching as far as Sèvres, are some fine avenues, planted with elms, some of which are of a prodigious height. The cascade of Saint-Cloud is divided into la Haute-Cascade and la Basse-Cascade: at the summit of the first is a groupe representing the Seine and the Marne, each reposing upon an urn from which water issues. Upon steps from distance to distance are placed urns and tables from which water falls into basins situated one above another, the last of which supplies by means of an aqueduct the lower cascade, which is separated from the upper one by the Allée du Tillet. The Basse-Cascade nearly resembles a horse-shoe in form, and is remarkable for the abundance and rapid expansion of its waters, which fall in sheets from one basin to another, into a canal 261 feet in length, by ninety-three in its greatest breadth; along which are twelve jets d'eau. The architecture of the cascade is ornamented with rock and shell work, dolphins, and other appropriate emblems, and presents when in full play a pretty sight. The grand jet d'eau, known by the name of the Jet Géant, is to the left of the cascades, situated in front of a fine alley; it rises with immense force to the height of 140 feet from a basin of which it forms the central point, and throws up 5,000 gallons per minute. By the side of it is a small stone fountain of remarkable elegance. The waters generally play every other Sunday in summer. One of the finest spots in the park is that on which is built the Lantern of Diogenes, erected by Napoléon, a copy of the monument of Lysicates at Athens.

The fête of Saint-Cloud begins every year on the 7th of September, and lasts three weeks. It is the most celebrated in the vicinity of Paris, and attracts an

immense multitude, particularly on Sundays. It is held in the park; and no one, without having seen it, can imagine the number of mountebanks, and persons of all classes, who assemble together.

By railway or omnibus from Porte Saint-Denis to
SAINT-DENIS. Cathedral. — Great changes have taken place in this church since the suppression of the monastery during the Revolution. The ensemble of the church, though built at so many different epochs, presents a beautiful Gothic monument. The church was rebuilt in 1231, by Queen Blanche and St-Louis. The choir was finished in the reign of Philippe-le-Hardi in 1281. The bronze bas-reliefs on the three gates, and the grotesque figures with which they are surrounded, are worthy the attention of the curious. The large organ case, supported by an arcade of forty feet in length, which runs along the whole breadth of the nave, is modern, and the production of the architect Duval. The iron railing beside the choir is remarkable for the beauty of its workmanship.

On entering, the tomb of Dagobert is situated under the four pillars which support the steeple. Opposite is that of Queen Nanthildes. On the same side may be seen the mausoleum of Francis I. It is in white marble, the columns are of the Ionic order, fluted, and sixteen in number. They support a beautiful sculptured vault, under which are the recumbent figures of Francis and Claude his queen. Above are five kneeling figures in marble: they are those of the king, queen, princes, &c. The two principal bas-reliefs represent the battles of Marignan and Cerisolles. Opposite this chapel are to be seen the tombs of Louis XII and Henri II. The figures are Prudence, Justice, Temperance, and Strength. The naked figures of the king and his consort are in a recumbent posture. The tomb is surrounded with ordinary sized statues of the Twelve Apostles; and the entablature bears a socle, on which are represented kneeling figures of the king

and queen, and is one of the first monuments in the antique style which appeared in France. The tomb of Henri de Valois is of beautiful white marble, ornamented with twelve Composite columns, and raised on a basement, in the form of a pedestal. Four bronze figures, larger than life, are placed at the angles, and represent the four cardinal virtues. In the centre are the figures of Henri II, and Queen Catherine de Médicis. The same personages are observed above the entablature, where they are represented in a kneeling posture; sculptor unknown.

• The tombs in the subterranean vaults are far from remarkable as productions of art; but the paintings in the sacristy are particularly worthy of notice.

The road leading to Saint-Denis is spacious, and planted on each side with a double row of trees; it is crossed by a canal, over which there is a bridge. The town is rather commercial, and possesses several first-rate manufactories. The most remarkable is the wholesale manufactory of a gum elastic tissue; having a steam-engine of twelve horse-power, and 1,200 looms. There is also an extensive brewery, and two sugarhouses. The fairs are three in number; one called La Foire de Lendit, which dates as far back as 629, when it was held on the highway; since 1556 it has been confined to the town. It opens in the month of June, and lasts a fortnight; another, which commences on the 24th February, lasting also a fortnight; and the third, lasting nine days, which opens on the 9th October.

FONTAINEBLEAU. — Railway trains to Fontainebleau. Fares: 1st class, 6 fr. 10 c.; 2nd class, 4 fr. 60 c.; 3rd class, 3 fr. 35 c. — Distance, 36 English miles, in 2 1/2 hours.

This town contains 9,707 inhabitants, in dep. of Seine-et-Marne, and has broad and straight streets and well-built houses, partly of stone and partly of brick.

It owes all its prosperity to its ancient château.

the residence of several French kings, a confused mass of buildings of different architecture, the style of which designates the various periods in which they were erected. This château has two entrances; the principal of which, in the court of Cheval Blanc, is embellished with an iron railing, and borders the southern avenue of the town. The court is a large and noble square, and the two wings, of modern architecture, on each side, are grand; a staircase on the outside forms the centre.

Of the various galleries which decorated the interior, the only one remaining is that of Francis I, in which may be seen the bust of this warlike king, and the busts of Henry IV, Sully, Washington, and the Duke of Malborough. The pictures of Primaticcio and Rosso, which have existed for three centuries, are preserved here with great care. The unfortunate Monaldeschi, favourite of Christina of Sweden, called the philosopher, was assassinated here, in the gallery of Cerfes, by her order, and in her presence. Here likewise is shown the table on which Napoleon signed his abdication. He took leave of his troops in the centre of the courtyard called Cheval Blanc.

In this château Pius VII. was detained for two years.

The grand chapel, ornamented with old paintings, and St-Saturnin, in which there is a good library, are worthy of observation. This château likewise contains some fine specimens of china, and several good paintings, amongst which is a Virgin and Child, by Raphael. In the environs are several pieces of water, the largest of which, between the park, is a basin of 600 toises in length, and 20 in breadth. The gardens are well laid out, and the park is intersected by numerous roads for hunting. In the English garden, formed by Napoleon, is a long walk and a riding-house, where he was accustomed to take exercise.

THE THEATRES

AND OTHER PLACES OF AMUSEMENT IN PARIS.

The theatres of Paris are well regulated, guards are stationed at all the avenues, and preserve order in the interior. The visitors who await the opening of the doors are arranged in files of two or three abreast; and although the crowd probably consists of many hundreds, but little pressure or inconvenience is felt, and every person is admitted in his turn by means of a *queue*, as it is commonly called. Persons who proceed to theatres in hired cabriolets, or fiacres, are required to pay the fare before-hand. On leaving the theatre, no person is permitted to call his carriage until he is actually waiting for it at the door; and should the owner not step into it at the moment, it is ordered off by the police, to make way for another. The pit of French first-class theatres is generally appropriated to men alone, but some of the minor ones admit women. The best place for gentlemen is the *orchestre* stalls immediately behind the musicians, and next to this is, in general, the more fashionable *balcon*, on the side of the first row of boxes, which last are for the most part small, holding from four to six persons. The best places when with ladies, and when a box is not taken, are the *stalles d'amphithéâtre*. In many of the theatres a small gallery extends round the front of each tier; these are called the *galeries*, and though good places, and cheaper than the boxes, are not so comfortable. The galleries above, called *amphithéâtre*, or *paradis*, are frequented by the lower orders, and are cheapest places of the house. The *baignoires* are boxes on the pit tier. On taking places *beforehand*, for the advantage of choosing and secu-

ring places, about one-fourth more is paid than at the doors.

The **ACADÉMIE IMPÉRIALE DE MUSIQUE**, or **FRENCH OPERA-HOUSE**, will accommodate 1,937 persons. The opera is conducted under superintendance of government, which grants an annual subsidy. The representations at this establishment are always got up in the most admirable and costly style; the utmost attention is paid to costume and general effect. The scenic department especially has long been renowned as almost unrivalled at any other theatre in Europe, and the *coup-d'œil* here presented by the stage in some of the more gorgeous operas and ballets is unequalled. Performances take place on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays.

Price of admission. — *Premières de face*, 10 fr. *Avant-scènes*, 10 fr. *Baignoires*, 7 fr. *Amphithéâtre*, 7 fr. 50 c. *Balcon*, 9 fr. *Orchestre*, 7 fr. 50 c. *Secondes de face*, 7 fr. 50 c. *Galerie*, 3 fr. 50 c. *Parterre*, 4 fr. — Performances begin at 7 o'clock.

ITALIAN OPERA, *Rue Marsollier*. — The interior of this theatre, which is semicircular, contains four tiers, of which the two first are double, having open boxes in front, and partitioned ones behind. The balcon and orchestra are divided into ranges of stalls, each forming an arm-chair. The ceiling, which is beautifully painted in lozenge-shaped compartments, represents a cupola, through which a blue sky is apparently seen. This theatre holds 1,200 persons. The performances, which are of the highest merit, take place on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and sometimes on Mondays or Sundays. The season lasts about six months, from November to April.

Admission. — *Premières de face*, 10 fr. *Avant-scènes*, 7 fr. 50 c. *Baignoires*, 10 fr. *Balcon*, 10 fr. *Stalles d'orchestre*, 10 fr. *Secondes de face*, 10 fr. *Galerie*, 4 fr. *Parterre*, 4 fr. — Performances begin at 8.

THÉÂTRE DE L'OPÉRA-COMIQUE, Place des Italiens. — The interior of this theatre is elliptical, with three tiers of boxes. Around the pit is a circle of *baignoi-res*, arranged as boxes, and stalls. The pit seats are so placed that the spectator's eye is on a level with the stage. To some of the boxes is attached a saloon. A bell from each enables the visitors to summon attendants with ices and refreshments, without the trouble of leaving the box. The decorations are white and gold. The ceiling contains the portraits of Boieldieu, Grétry, and other composers, in medallions.

Admission. — Premières de face, 7 fr. Avant-scènes, 7 fr. Baignoires, 5 fr. Balcon, 6 fr. Stalles d'orchestre, 5 fr. Secondes de face, 2 fr. Galerie, 2 fr. 50 c. Parterre, 2 fr. 50. — Performances begin at 7.

THÉÂTRE FRANÇAIS. — This theatre is in the Rue Richelieu, and forms part of the Palais-Royal. It is 166 feet in length by a 105 in breadth, and its total height, 100 feet. The principal front, towards the Rue Richelieu, presents a peristyle of the Doric order. The interior form of the house is elliptical; and the total number of places is 1,600. The performances at this theatre, which is the standard one of the whole country, used to be strictly limited to the most correct and the highest style of tragedy and regular comedy. Some relaxation of this rule has, however, lately taken place. A large sum is annually allotted by Government, to its support.

Admission.—Premières de face, 6 fr. 60 c. Avant-scènes, 8 fr. Balcon, 6 fr. 60 c. Orchestre, 5 fr. Secondes de face, 3 fr. 50 c. Galerie, 2 fr. 50 c. Parterre, 2 fr. 50 c. —Commences at 7.

THE ODÉON, was built in 1779, burnt down in 1799, and rebuilt in 1807. The interior was a second time destroyed by fire in 1818, but restored in 1820. The principal front is ornamented with a portico of Doric columns. ascended by steps. The interior holds

1,600 persons. The decorations are tastefully executed. The performances consist of tragedies, comedies, and other dramatic pieces. The director of the company has the theatre rent free from government, and also an annual subsidy.

Admission. — Premières de face, 4 fr. Avant-scènes, 5 fr. Baignoires, 2 fr. 50 c. Balcon, 3 fr. Stalles d'orchestre, 2 fr. 50 c. Secondes de face, 2 fr. Galerie, 1 fr. 50 c. Parterre, 1 fr. — Performances begin at 7.

THÉÂTRE LYRIQUE, Boulevard du Temple. — This theatre was built by M. Alexandre Dumas, the celebrated novelist, in 1848. The nature of the performances to which it is devoted, comprises the entire range of the drama.

Admission. — Premières de face, 5 fr. Avant-scènes, 6 fr. Baignoires, 1 fr. 50 c. Balcon, 3 fr. Stalles d'orchestre, 4 fr. Orchestre, 3 fr. Secondes de face, 2 fr. 50 c. Galerie, 1 fr. 25 c. Parterre, 1 fr. 25 c. — Performances begin at about 6.

THÉÂTRE DU GYMNASÉ, Boulevard Bonne-Nouvelle, containing 1,280 spectators, is well suited both for hearing and seeing. The performances are limited to vaudevilles and comedies; most of the dramatic productions of Scribe were written for this theatre.

Admission. — Premières de face, 4 fr. Avant-scènes, 6 fr. Baignoires, 4 fr. Balcon, 5 fr. Stalles d'orchestre, 5 fr. Orchestre, 4 fr. Secondes de face, 2 fr. 50 c. Galerie, 1 fr. 25 c. Parterre, 1 fr. 75 c. — Performances begin at half-past 6.

THÉÂTRE DU VAUDEVILLE, Place de la Bourse, formerly the Opéra-Comique. The interior is of a circular form, and holds 1,300 persons.

Admission. — Premières de face, 5 fr. Avant-scènes, 6 fr. Baignoires, 5 fr. Balcon, 4 fr. Stalles d'orchestre, 5 fr. Secondes de face, 2 fr. Galerie, 1 fr. Parterre, 2 fr. — Performances begin at 7.

THÉÂTRE DES VARIÉTÉS, Boulevard Montmartre. The

house can accommodate 1,200 persons. Vaudevilles and farces are performed here.

Admission. — Premières de face, 5 fr. Avant-scènes, 6 fr. Baignoires, 2 fr. 50 c. Balcon, 5 fr. Stalles d'orchestre, 5 fr. Orchestre, 4 fr. Secondes de face, 4 fr. Galerie, 2 fr. Parterre, 2 fr. — Performances begin at 6 to half-past.

THÉÂTRE DU PALAIS-ROYAL. Is neatly decorated, but of very small dimensions. Vaudevilles and farces are performed here by an excellent company.

Admission. — Premières de face, 4 fr. Avant-scènes, 5 fr. Baignoires, 4 fr. Balcon, 5 fr. Stalles d'orchestre, 4 fr. Secondes de face, 1 fr. 50 c. Galerie, 2 fr. Parterre, 1 fr. 25 c. — Performances begin at half-past 6.

THÉÂTRE DE LA PORTE-SAINT-MARTIN, Boulevard Saint-Martin. — It holds 1,800 persons. Dramas and vaudevilles are performed here.

Admission. — Premières de face, 5 fr. Avant-scènes, 5 fr. Baignoires, 2 fr. 50 c. Balcon, 3 fr. Stalles d'orchestre, 3 fr. Orchestre, 2 fr. 50 c. Secondes de face, 4 fr. Galerie, 2 fr. 50 c. Parterre, 1 fr. 50 c. — Begins at 6.

THÉÂTRE DE L'AMBIGU-COMIQUE, Boulevard St-Martin, contains 1,900 places. Melodramas and vaudevilles are performed here, at 6.

Admission. — Premières de face, 3 fr. Avant-scènes, 5 fr. Baignoires, 2 fr. 50 c. Balcon, 2 fr. Stalles d'orchestre, 3 fr. Orchestre, 2 fr. 50 c. Secondes de face, 2 fr. 50 c. Galerie, 1 fr. 50 c. Parterre, 1 fr. 25 c. — Begins at 6.

THÉÂTRE DE LA GAITÉ, Boulevard du Temple. — It holds 1,800 spectators. The performances are vaudevilles and melodramas.

Admission. — Premières de face, 5 fr. Avant-scènes, 5 fr. Baignoires, 4 fr. Balcon, 3 fr. Stalles d'orchestre, 2 fr. 50 c. Orchestre, 2 fr. Secondes de

face, 1 fr. 50 c. Galerie, 1 fr. 25 c. Parterre, 1 fr. — Begins at 6.

THÉÂTRE NATIONAL, Boulevard du Temple. — This theatre, which has been newly fitted up, is tasteful and convenient. Military pieces very well got up, and vaudevilles are represented here. It contains 1,200 places.

Admission.—Premières de face, 3 fr. Avant-scènes, 4 fr. Baignoires, 2 fr. Balcon, 2 fr. 50 c. Stalles d'orchestre, 2 fr. 50 c. Secondes de face, 2 fr. Parterre, 1 fr.— Begins at 6.

CIRQUE NAPOLÉON, Boulevard du Temple.—For equestrian exercises, feats, &c.—Begins at 8.

Admission, 2 fr. and 1 fr.

THÉÂTRE DES FOLIES-DRAMATIQUES, Boulevard du Temple, holds 1,400 persons, for vaudevilles and farces.

Admission.—Premières de face, 2 fr. 25 c. Avant-scènes, 2 fr. 75 c. Balcon, 1 fr. 50 c. Orchestre, 1 fr. Parterre, 75 c.— Begins at 6.

THÉÂTRE DE M. COMTE, Passage Choiseul.—The actors, who are generally young, perform vaudevilles, comedies, &c., with great ability. To these are occasionally added tricks with cards, &c., and ventriloquism. For children it is a most amusing theatre.

Admission.—Avant-scènes, 5 fr. Loges de face et stalles, 3 fr. Orchestre, 2 fr. Deuxièmes loges, 1 fr.— Begins at 6 1/2.

THÉÂTRE SERAPHIN, 121, Palais-Royal. This is a kind of puppet-show, with mechanical figures, called *Ombres Chinoises*, &c.

Admission, 15 to 30 sous.—Performances at 2 and at 8.

SOIREE MYSTÉRIEUSE, by Robert Houdin, 164, Galerie de Valois, Palais-Royal. Legerdemain, tricks with cards, &c.

Admission, 1 fr. 50 c., 3 fr., and 4 fr.

CIRQUE, Champs-Élysées.—This handsome build-

ing is devoted to equestrian exercises. It is a spacious polygonal edifice of sixteen sides, built of stone, with an elegant pedimented porch to the east, surmounted with a bronze figure of a horse. Panels with horses' heads ornament the sides. The interior presents the appearance of an immense Moorish hall, the roof being supported by light iron columns, and painted, together with the panels, in rich colours with gilding. The ceiling is tastefully arranged in compartments representing equestrian figures; and from its centre, over the circus, hangs a chandelier with 150 gas jets. Round the circus are ranged sixteen circles of seats, capable of holding 6,000 persons. The admission is 1 fr. and 2 fr.— The performances commence at 8.

THE HIPPODROME, outside the *barrière de l'Etoile*, opposite the southern front of the *Triumphal Arch*, is a large wooden circular enclosure for equestrian exhibitions three or four times a week in summer. The seats will contain about 10,000 spectators, under a canvas roof. Price, 1 fr., and 2 fr.

PANORAMA.—In the *Champs-Elysées*.

GEORAMA.—*Champs-Elysées*, not far from the *Panorama*. It is similar to Mr. Wyld's globe, in *Leicester-square*.

CONCERTS, BALLS, &c,

In Paris last all the year round; concerts of a more miscellaneous description continue to be given during the whole of the summer and autumn, though not regularly, as well as in winter, which take place indiscriminately, morning or evening. The principal *salles* for these entertainments are at the *Conservatoire*, 2, *Rue Bergère*; *Herz's*, *Rue de la Victoire*; the *Salle Sainte-Cécile*, *Rue de la Chaussée-d'Antin*; and the *Salle de la Fraternité*, 9, *Rue Martel*; *Erard's*, 13, *Rue du Mail*; *Pleyel's*, 20, *Rue Rochechouart*; *Sax's*,

10, Rue Neuve Saint-Georges ; *Moreau-Sainti's*, Rue de la Tour-d'Auvergne. Concerts are also frequently given at the *Jardin-d'Hiver*, Champs-Elysées and at the *Château des Fleurs*. There are also

CAFÉS-CONCERTS, CHANTANTS, &c. — They are the favourite evening lounge of the younger Parisian *bourgeois*, who enjoys scraps of favourite operas, and other songs, while he puffs his cigar and takes his coffee or lemonade. There is no admission money paid but the visitor is expected to take some refreshment. One of the performers passes at intervals along the tables to collect the bounty of the audience. The Cafés Chantants mostly resorted to are the *Chalet Morel*, 18, Rue de l'Arcade, the *Estaminet Lyrique*, Passage Jouffroy, the *Café Morel* and *Café des Ambassadeurs*, on the northern side of the Avenue de Neuilly, Champs-Elysées, and the *Pavillon du Jeu de Boule*, on the opposite side. The visitors at the last are accommodated in the open air, and the singers under elegant kiosks, adorned with flowers. In conclusion we must not omit the subterranean Café in the Palais-Royal where a band of blind musicians perform some excellent pieces, and a man dressed as a savage executes rather loudly on kettle-drums.

The *Carnival* takes place during the five or six weeks which precede Ash Wednesday, and is the favourite season of masked and fancy balls at the various places of public amusement. Masks appear in the streets on the *Dimanche*, the *Mardi-Gras* and *Mi-Carême*. On these days persons in fancy dresses, generally masked, and exhibiting all sorts of antics, appear in the streets, principally on the Boulevards ; and crowds assemble to witness the scene. That of the present year 1853 appeared to have lost all its former energy and fun. The procession of the *Bœuf-Gras* takes place on the *Dimanche* and *Mardi-Gras*, when the prize ox, preceded by music, and accompanied by a numerous train of butchers fantastically

dressed, is led through the streets. The ox is covered with embroidery, and adorned with laurel; formerly he carried on his back a child, called *Roi des Bouchers*, decorated with a blue scarf, and holding in the one hand a sceptre, and in the other a sword. At present the child follows the *Bœuf-Gras* in a triumphal car, but without sceptre or sword. After parading the streets, the masks repair to the various balls which abound, and the ox to be slaughtered.

No stranger who visits Paris at this season of the year should omit a visit to one of the *Bals Masqués*. The principal ones take place in the Grand Opera-House.

On these nights the pit is boarded over and joins the stage; the vast area of the whole théâtre forming a ball-room of magnificent proportions, which, brilliantly lighted, and crowded with thousands of gay masquers attired in every variety of colour and costume, forms a sight not easily forgotten. Gentlemen may go to these balls in plain clothes, but ladies are only admitted in masks or in costumes. The ticket costs 10 fr. at the doors, but less if purchased in a shop. If a family should desire to witness this extraordinary display, they must take a box and go as mere spectators.

Masked balls are also given at some of the minor theatres, and dancing saloons.

The ball-rooms of Paris will be interesting to a stranger on account of the insight they afford into the character of the Parisian population. The most frequented are the

Casino-Paganini, 11, Rue de la Chaussée-d'Antin.— Admission, 3 francs.

Salle Sainte-Cécile, bis, 95, Rue St-Lazare.— Admission, 3 francs.

Salle Valentino, 359, Rue Saint-Honoré. — One of the most celebrated of Paris. It is divided into two *compartments*, with a gallery, where the spectator

may enjoy a glass and a quiet cigar. Admission, 3 fr. There are several other Ball-Rooms in various parts of Paris, but they lie out of the beat of English visitors.

The SUMMER BALLS take places in the immediate vicinity of the capital, in gardens especially laid out for the purpose.

The *Jardin-d'Hiver*, Avenue des Champs-Élysées, is the most splendid of all the places of amusement of the kind in Paris. The whole edifice, with the exception of a few arches in masonry, is composed of iron frame-work. A range of coupled iron pillars runs all along the interior, supporting a gallery, filled with flowers; while the space below is laid out as a garden, with orange trees and rare exotics, basins in the form of enormous sea-shells, cascades, statues and groups. Here balls and concerts are given both in winter and summer. The company is generally composed of the better classes, and the rules of decorum are strictly observed. Juvenile balls are also given here occasionally. The admission to the balls vary from 5 to 10 fr.; it is also open in the day time, admission 1 fr.

The *Château des Fleurs*, Avenue des Champs-Élysées, near the barrier, is also a favourite fairy-like garden with a profusion of flowers of every kind disposed along the walks. Chinese lanterns, elegant candelabra, lighted with gas, illuminate the spacious dancing-ground. Fireworks and concerts often take place here. Admission, 2 to 5 fr.

Jardin Mabilie, Allée des Veuves.

The *Châlet*, Avenue Gabrielle, Champs-Élysées, and the

Château-Rouge, 2, Rue Neuve-Clignancourt, outside the Barrière Rochechouart, are likewise very much frequented.

The *Ranelagh*, at the entrance of the Bois de Bou-

logne. The prices of admission are between 1 fr. 50c. and 3 fr. for gentlemen; the ladies are free.

Grande-Chaumière, 96, Boulevard Montparnasse. — This garden is described at page 123 — See Friday.

RAILROADS FROM PARIS.

There are ten Railroads having stations in Paris, viz. : — 1. The *Saint-Germain* railroad, 122, Rue St-Lazare, was the first constructed, and opened in 1837. — 2. The *Rouen* railroad, 122, Rue Saint-Lazare, opened in 1843 as far as that city, and continued to Havre in 1847, with a branch to Dieppe. — 3. The *Versailles* railroad on the right or northern bank of the Seine, 122, Rue Saint-Lazare, communicating with Saint-Cloud and intermediate places. — 4. The *Rennes*, or *Western* railroad, Barrière du Maine, open as far as La Loupe. — 5. The *Orléans* railroad, Rue Neuve-de-la-Gare (near the Jardin des Plantes), opened to Tours in 1846; now open to Nantes, from Tours there is a branch to Poitiers, Angoulême, and thence to Bordeaux. — 6. The *Corbeil* railroad, a branch of the preceding one, opened in 1840. — 7. The *Sceaux* railroad, Barrière d'Enfer, opened in 1846; this line is remarkable for being the first application of the ingenious system of M. Arnoux, which effectually obviates the danger of the train running off the rails. — 8. *Strasbourg* railroad, now open all the way 1852. — 9. The *Northern* railroad, 24, Rue Saint-Lazare. — 10. The *Lyons* railroad, Boulevard Mazas.

Omnibuses call at the hotels previous to the starting of each train; but for two persons a cab is equally cheap and much more convenient, pay the fare before starting.

RAILWAY ROUTES FROM PARIS.

Distances marked in English miles.

PARIS TO MARSEILLE, *viâ* Lyon and Avignon. *Branch to Troyes.* — The trains stop ten minutes for refreshments at Tonnerre, Montereau, and Dijon.

VILLENEUVE-SAINT-GEORGES, 9. — Is near to the right bank of the Seine, has corn-mills, and a manufactory for refining sugar.

MELUN, 28. — Chief town of the dep. of Seine and Marne, is situated on the Seine, which divides it into three parts, and contains 8,950 inhabitants. In the island which the Seine forms are vestiges of a palace where Queen Blanche, the mother of Saint-Louis, resided, and in which Robert and Philippe I died.

Melun has a library and college, an agricultural society, a theatre, promenades, and baths, as well as a glass-house, tan-yards, machines for spinning cotton, manufactories of printed calicoes, and markets for corn. The English took Melun by famine in 1419, and, after having kept it ten years, were driven out by the inhabitants. It was the birth-place of Amyot, the translator of Plutarch; and here Abeilard taught philosophy.

One league N.-E. of Melun is the château of *Praslin*, formerly *Vaux*, noted for the magnificent of the building, the extent of the park, and the beauty of the gardens.

FONTAINEBLEAU, described at page 154.

MONTREAU, 49. — In the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, is a refreshment station. It is situated at the confluence of the Seine and the Yonne, and has two manufactories for china, in imitation of the English. According to most historians, it was on the bridge of this town that the Duke of Burgundy was assassinated by order of the Dauphin, in 1409. In 1814 a bloody battle took

place here between the French and the Allies. It trades in corn, grain, and cattle. Population, 4,826.

TROYES, 112. — Chief town of the dep. of Aube, and formerly capital of Champagne, is seated on the Seine, and contains 26,376 inhabitants. It is an ancient town: its houses are constructed of wood, stone being very scarce in its environs. Henry I, Count of Champagne, divided the Seine here into a number of different arms, which renders it very convenient for the manufacturing inhabitants. The principal articles of their manufacture consist of cottons, fustians, dimities, serges, ratteens, tickings, hosiery, parchments, starch, whiting, bluestone, colours, combs, inkstands, and different articles in horn; it has also three paper-mills. This town is the birthplace of Girardon, the sculptor; Pope Urban IV; and Mignard, the painter.

The principal objects which deserve notice are the portal, nave, choir, painted windows, and organ of the cathedral; the Church of Saint-Etienne; the château, formerly the residence of the Counts of Champagne; the front and great hall of the town-house; the Baptism of Christ, by Mignard, in the Church of Saint-Nicolas; the Church of Saint-Pantaléon, containing twenty statues; the Church of Saint-Rémy, in which is a Christ in bronze, by Girardon; the hospital; the theatre; the promenades in the vicinity of the town; and the curious construction in the butchers' markets, so as to prevent the entrance of flies. Troyes has a considerable trade in corn, and its environs produce large quantities of wine, fruit, and vegetables. The water here is very bad.

SENS, 70. — On the Yonne and Vanne, contains 10,104 inhabitants. The waters of the latter, being dispersed in canals in the streets, keep them clean.

The cathedral is a Gothic building of imposing appearance, but the portico is heavy; on the left door are vestiges of figures which represented Avarice and Prodigality; and on the right, of a statue of Philip de

Valois. The traveller should also notice in this church the marble mausoleum of Louis XV and his Queen, by Coustou; the bas-reliefs and ancient figure of the Madonna, in the chapel of La Vierge; the inscription of the middle age on the walls; and the painted windows of the Chapel of St. Eutrope. From the summit of the steeple, which contains two curious clocks, there is a fine view of the course of the Yonne. At the corner of the rue de Brennus, near the cathedral, may still be seen the house occupied by Thomas of Canterbury.

Amongst other objects worthy of attention, are the beautiful gates at each end of the town, and the chapel of St. Savinien, with its ancient painted windows. In the museum of the college are the bas-reliefs of the tomb of the Chancellor Duprat.

Sens also possesses a library, a museum, baths, a theatre, and a promenade, from which the ramparts may be seen. It was the natal place of Loyseau, and is famous for a council held there, at which St. Bernard condemned the doctrine of Abeilard.

The manufactures of this place are cottons, cotton velvets, silk and cotton stockings, dimities, cotton counter-panes, cloth, fustians, flannel, satinets, velvets of Utrecht, hydraulic clocks, and glue. There are also cotton mills, dye-houses, and tan-yards.

VILLENEUVE-SUR-YONNE, 79. — In dep. of Yonne, bears considerable resemblance to Sens; the old road crosses it by a broad straight street, terminated at each end by a gate. In the centre is a church. The town is surrounded by walks. It trades in wine, wood, and coals.

JOICNY, 91, containing 6,741 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Yonne, in the form of an amphitheatre; it has a harbour. The town and its environs produce annually 35,000 hogs-heads of wines, which are much admired, and are said to be admirably calculated for persons afflicted with

the gout, and to mix well with all other sorts of wine. It has also manufactories of cloths, druggets, and linsey-woolseys. The bridge, and the quay along the Yonne, ornamented with cavalry barracks, have a handsome appearance; but in the greater part of the town the houses are miserable, and the streets steep, narrow, and crooked. The chateau above the town is an elegant building, erected by Cardinal Gondi; the ceiling of the church belonging to it, although in some degree mutilated, is worthy attention, and the view from the windows and terraces is grand. Joigny has a college, an agricultural society, and a theatre. From this station there is a direct communication with

AUXERRE, a chief town of the dep. of Yonne (population 12,326), situated on the left bank of that river, and is surrounded by vineyards which produce good wines; the air is considered very pure. It is remarkable for its three Gothic churches — St. Pierre, a strange mixture of modern and Gothic architecture, ornamented with a tower; the Abbey of St. Germain, a very old building, famous for its crypts; and the cathedral, remarkable for the size and height of the nave, the painted windows, and the tomb of Amyot, translator of Plutarch.

This town has a library, a collection of natural history and philosophical instruments, a college, an agricultural society, a theatre, and baths, and a considerable trade in wood and in wines, known at Paris under the name of *vins d'Auxerre*, or *Basse-Bourgogne*. The inhabitants likewise trade in hemp, spin yarn, and manufacture woollen cloths and stuffs. The Yonne is navigable as far as Cravant, a small town situated four leagues higher up the river.

BRIENON, 102, a neat and well-built town, in department of Yonne. It has a considerable trade in timber, coals, corn, and linen; its situation at the *confluence* of two rivers giving it great facility.

ST. FLORENTIN, 108, in department of Yonne, is a neat town, at the confluence of the Armançon and the Armance. It trades in corn, hemp, firewood, coals, and leather. The church is a Gothic building, adorned with painted windows. In one of the pillars, is a double staircase. The priory is pleasantly situated, and commands fine views. Population, 2,407.

Near this town is a curious stone and brick bridge over the Canal de Bourgogne, which extends from this place to Dijon.

TONNERRE, 123, population 4,510, is an ancient town on the Armançon, in department of Yonne. The Church of St. Peter has a lofty Gothic steeple, and the roof commands fine views of the town. In the hospital, which is a noble building, is a large gnomon, constructed in 1786, and unique of its kind. In the church of the hospital is the tomb of Margaret of Burgundy, Queen of Sicily, and wife of Charles of Anjou. Tonnerre has a college, an agricultural society, and a theatre. The traveller should also notice the promenade of Patés, along the river; the Hermitage of St. Loup, the Abbey of St. Michael, and the Posse Yonne, which supplies water for several mills. This town trades in excellent wine, made in the vicinity, and has manufactories of china. In the vicinity are stone-quarries. The celebrated Mademoiselle d'Eon was a native of Tonnerre.

One league from Tonnerre, on the right bank of the Armançon, is the market-town of Tanlay, with a noble chateau, the grounds of which were laid out by Le Nôtre.

DIJON, 196. — *Hôtel de la Croix-Blanche*. — The chief place of Côte-d'Or, and formerly the capital of Burgundy, with a population of 29,044, is situated in a pleasant and fertile plain between the rivers Ouche and Suzon. The form of the town is oval, and it is surrounded by ramparts. It is entered by a triumphal arch. The streets are broad and well paved, and

adorned with noble hotels. Amongst the public buildings is the palace of the ancient Dukes of Burgundy, called the Logis-du-Roi, in which are united the museum, the library, and the observatory.

The cathedral, dedicated to St. Benigne, is the most ancient church. Its portico is curious, and the spire is 280 feet in height. The Church of St. Michael is adorned with three porticoes, above which are ranged twenty columns of the various orders of architecture.

The traveller should also notice the Library, containing 36,000 volumes; the celebrated Academy of Arts, Science, and Belles-Lettres; the Museum of statues, pictures, and engravings; the Botanic Garden; the Castle; the Hospital; the ci-devant Palace of the Governors, and the Grand Square, formerly embellished by an equestrian statue of Louis XIV.

Dijon also possesses a theatre, a college, a school of painting, sculpture, and architecture, baths, and a mineral fountain called St. Anne. La Chartreuse, formerly so celebrated for its palaces, its stately church, and its mausoleums, has been destroyed by revolutionary Vandalism. The tombs of the Dukes of Bourgogne, made of Parian marble, are particularly regretted, as they were extraordinary productions of art. During these times of anarchy, the beautiful wainscotting of the cathedral was destroyed.

The avenues of Dijon are beautiful promenades, and the Cours is one of the finest in France. The other promenades are le Parc, planted by Le Nôtre; l'Arquebuse, le Cours, Fleury, and Tivoli. In a grove near the Porte de Paris is a poplar of extraordinary size.

The traveller should notice the *Canal de Bourgogne*, the part of which, between St. Jean de Losne and Dijon, was finished in 1807 and opened to navigation.

Dijon carries on a considerable trade in corn, wines, wool, and wax candles, which equal those of

Mans. It manufactures printed calicoes, cotton velvets, muslins, blankets, cards, worsted and silk stockings. It has manufactories for cotton-spinning and white wax, vinegar, mustard, and a nursery for mulberry-trees.

This town gave birth to Bossuet, Buffon, Crebellin, Daubenton, Papillon, Viron, Rameau, Saumaise, Boucher, and Freret.

The department of *Côte-d'Or* derives its name from the chain of small mountains which extends from Dijon by Nuits, Beaune, and Châlons-sur-Saône as far as Mâcon, and is called *Côte-d'Or* on account of the richness of its productions. Between Dijon and Châlons are grown the celebrated wines of Upper Burgundy.

Nuits, 210, in dep. of *Côte-d'Or*, on the small river Muzain, at the foot of a hill called *Côte-Nuitonne*, or *Côteau de Nuits*, where is produced the excellent wine for which this town is so celebrated. It manufactures cloths, and other common woollen articles, such as druggets, serges, and flannel. It has paper mills and dye houses. Population, 2,800.

Three-quarters of a league beyond Nuits is *Prémeaux*, situated in a large and pleasant plain, from which marble and stone is obtained. It is celebrated for its mineral waters. Population, 350.

BEAUNE, 220, is a town in dep. of *Côte-d'Or*; population 11,643; situated in a pleasant and fertile plain on the *Bouzoize*, and the rivulet of *Aigne*, at the foot of *Mont-Afrique*. It is well built, in an oval form, and has broad streets, an hospital, a vauhall on the ramparts, promenades, particularly that of *Aigne*, a library, a college, an agricultural society, and a theatre. In the Church of *Notre-Dame* is an altar formed of five different kinds of marble. Beaune is celebrated for its red wines; the principal growths are *Volnay*, *Grèves*, *Fèves*, *Clos-des-Mouches*, *Clos-du-Roi*, and *Cras*. It carries on wool-spinning, and manu-

factures woollen cloths, leather, cutlery, and casks. In the vicinity are quarries of granite and polished stone.

Four leagues from Beaune, in the village of Cussy-la-Colonne, is an ancient monument, supposed by some to have been erected in memory of a victory obtained by Julius Cæsar over the Swiss, by others to be a sepulchral stone of the time of Antoninus Pius.

CHALONS-SUR-SAÔNE, 239. — *Hôtels : Du Parc, des Trois-Faisans.* — Châlons-sur-Saône contains a population of 15,719 ; is pleasantly situated in a fertile country, surrounded by meadows, vineyards, and forests. This town has become an important commercial place since the Revolution, and is now the depot, of the north and south of France, particularly of Paris and Marseilles, for corn, wines, leather, oil, and soap.

At Châlons is prepared, from the scales of the bleak, caught there in great abundance, the essence d'Orient, used for making false pearls. There are three promenades, one behind the hospital, on the east arm of the Saône ; another forms a terrace on the principal arm and right bank of the river ; the third extends along the canal, and terminates in a place adorned with an obelisk. From the two formers, when the atmosphere is clear, the summit of the Alps, though fifty leagues distant, may be distinguished. Between Châlons and the Alps is the chain of Mont-Jura.

Châlons is very ancient, having been mentioned by Cæsar under the name of Gabillonum. It was entirely ruined by Attila in the sixth century ; and, a short time after, it was subdued by the Bourguignons, and became the residence of their first king.

About half a league from Châlons is the Abbey of St-Marcel, where Abeilard died in 1142.

The Canal du Centre, which unites the Saône and the Loire, commences at Châlons, and is one cause of

its prosperity. This canal, which crosses the department of Saône-et-Loire for a space of twenty-four leagues, was commenced in 1783, and finished in 1772. It has been called Canal du Centre, because it establishes, by means of the Canal of Briare, an interior communication between the two seas in that part of France, which is considered as central.

Steamers from Châlons to Lyons, corresponding with those direct to Avignon every morning (unless impeded by want of water) at six o'clock. This boat is in direct correspondence with the express train leaving Paris at 8.5 p. m., fares, 8 fr. : a second boat leaves at ten, a. m. ; fares, 6 fr. and 4 fr. The distance by water to Lyon is ninety-eight English miles.

Châlons-sur-Saône to Lyons, by Water.

This route is pleasanter than that by land, and the traveller will find in the steamer very good accommodation.

On quitting Châlons, to the left of the Saône, we enter the territory of the ancient Segusiani, pass before the mouth of the Canal du Centre, and enter a canal cut across the land to save the boats a long circuit. The Saône receives the Grone on the right ; at Tournus the boat passes beneath a bridge, a little beyond which the river becomes wider ; pass on to Mâcon, from which town to Lyons the right bank of the river presents a delightful prospect. The island above the bridge of Mâcon forms an enchanting picture. The Saône rises in the Vosges, and is only navigable from Auxonne. St-Romain, beyond which is Beauregard, noted for its forges ; Riotier, a small village with several inns. Here the head-dress of the females change to the Lyonnese mode. Leave on the left the small town of Trévoux, pleasantly situated on the brow of a hill ; on the top of an eminence are seen the

ruins of the ancient fort, and on the banks of the river appears the hospital, with two fine avenues. After passing Trévoux many pretty villas present themselves; the right bank gradually improves, and the river forms several bends. Near Neuville there are generally several flotillas, laden with wine, &c., and drawn by fourteen or sixteen horses. On the right, at a little distance from the river, are the quarries which supply the Lyonnese with building-stones, and afford employment to the neighbouring peasantry. The Saône then becomes narrower, and displays the villas, which present a delightful prospect as far as Lyons. On the right is La Freta, a pretty country-seat on the brow of a hill, in front of the village of Roche-Taillée. Further on is a domain called Roi, opposite to a little isle called de Roi. The heights which border the Saône in this part are called Croix-Rousse. Lyons, page 178.

Châlons to Lyons, Post Road.

TOURNUS, 232. — Is pleasantly situated on the Saone, on which is a quay and a wooden bridge. It has beautiful promenades. The painter Greuse was born at this place. It contains 5,324 inhabitants.

SAINT-ALBIN is remarkable for the pretty costume of the village lasses, who wear small round hats, carelessly placed over one ear. Almost opposite to this village is the small town of Pont de Vaux, the birth-place of Général Joubert.

The country from Châlons to Macon, along the right bank of the Saône, and at some leagues to the right of the chain of mountains of Charolais, is considered one of the richest and most beautiful in France.

MACON, 251. — Is seated on the declivity of a hill on the right bank of the Saone. Since the demolition of its ramparts, it has been surrounded by promenades, which overlook the surrounding country. A part of

the chain of the Alps may be seen from any situation on the quay.

Macon carries on a great trade in wine, particularly what is called Cotignac de Macon. It was several times ravaged by the barbarians under Attila, and in the wars of religion, when the conqueror made it the theatre of dreadful punishments invented by fanaticism under the name of sauternes.

The dress of the women of Macon, and its vicinity, is pretty, but somewhat singular; it consists of a blue cloth petticoat with a deep red border, a jacket of the same, and a small hat worn one side of the head, so as to display a neat white cap.

Romanèche, four leagues south of Macon, produces the celebrated wines of Moulin-à-Vent, which are grown in the hamlet of Torins.

CLUNY, on the Grone, four leagues from Macon, is celebrated for an ancient Benedictine Abbey, on which more than 2,000 monasteries were dependent.

VILLEFRANCHE is a neat town seated on the Morgon, and near the Saone. It was founded towards the close of the eleventh century by Humbert II, Lord of Beaujolais, who, amongst other privileges granted to the town, in order to induce persons to settle there, allowed husbands to beat their wives with impunity, provided that death did not ensue. The women are considered to be beautiful in consequence!

The league between Anse and Villefranche is, according to the proverb, the most beautiful league in the world. Beyond Anse the vineyards and hills are tastefully sprinkled with pleasure houses, some of them nearer together than others, forming the pretty village of Lucenay, in the centre of which is a chateau. On the other side of the Saone, which runs half a league from Anse, rises in the form of an amphitheatre, on the declivity of a hill, crowned by the wrecks of the Gothic chateau Trevoux.

Beyond the Echelles, the traveller passes *Mont d'Or*,

the top of which, covered with wood, support flocks of goats, and produces the cheeses known at Lyons under the name of Fromages du Mont-d'Or, which must not be confounded with those of the same name in Auvergne. This mountain furnishes fine freestone.

An almost continued descent leads from Limonest to Lyons, across the vineyard, groves, orchards, and villas, which ornament the banks of the Saone, in the environs of this town. On the left the traveller passes the romantic valley of Rochecardon, which was the residence of Rousseau. The wood and fountain of Roset formed the particular pleasures of Rousseau; the ascent to them is by a steep path irregularly cut in the rock. The name of the philosopher is inscribed on a stone, in the midst of many others. A sycamore tree bears his well-known epigraph, "*Vitam impendere vero.*"

Travellers who visit this spot will be amply repaid for their trouble; the fine prospects of both banks of the Saone, the island of Barbe, and the numerous villas which attract the eye, will afford no small degree of enjoyment.

LYONS, 292 1/2.—*Hôtels de l'Europe, du Parc, des Ambassadeurs.*

Lyons is one of the most considerable towns in France, and contains a population, with the faubourgs, of 205,962: but the houses have a heavy appearance, being very high. The streets are narrow, and badly paved.

The Hôtel-de-Ville is a noble edifice.

The Palais des Beaux-Arts contains an antique taurobole in good preservation; and under the vestibule, the table of bronze, on which is engraven the harangue delivered by the Emperor Claudius to the Roman Senate, in favour of the city of Lyons.

The great hospital is the finest building in Lyons; it presents an immense front of the Ionic order, along the quay of the Rhône.

The cathedral was constructed at various periods,

but principally during the reigns of Philip Augustus and Louis XI. Its famous clock was made by Lippius of Bale, in 1598, and is a work of astonishing intricacy. It shows the course of the sun, the phases of the moon, the years, months, days, hours, minutes, and seconds, and the Saints' days; above the clock are small figures that move with the chimes, which play every hour, and over them is a cock which tells the hours by clapping his wings and crowing.

In the Church of St-Paul, the grand altar-piece is by Le Brun; the church of the ci-devant Feuillans, where are the ashes of Cinq Mars and Thou, executed by order of Richelieu, in the Place des Terreaux. In the Church d'Ainy may be seen the Mosaic found in 1806.

The traveller should visit the ruins of an ancient aqueduct, called the Grotte Bazelle; the silk mills, where the motion of an immense number of bobbins and shuttles resembles the noise of a cataract.

Pierre-Encise, formerly a state prison, was surmounted by a large round tower, which had a striking appearance. It was ascended by 120 steps cut in a rock, which has lately disappeared. On a clear day Mont-Blanc may be seen from the heights of Fourvieres, where a tower has been erected, to ascend which one franc is charged; it is difficult of access, but the traveller is amply repaid by the view. This mountain bears evident marks of the great fire mentioned by Seneca, which took place in the reign of Nero, such as the remains of aqueducts near the Church St-Irénée, a mosaic in the house Cassère, some remains of a theatre within the wall of the Minimes, subterranean reservoirs at the Ursulines, and the house of antiquities built on the ruins of a palace belonging to the Roman Emperor.

Lyons has two theatres; the Great Theatre, and the Theatre des Celestins, and a circus.

Lyons is a very important commercial and manufacturing town, and was still more so before it has sus-

tained the siege and bombardment of 1793. The Saone, the Rhone, and the Loire afford the greatest facility for the conveyance of its merchandise.

The environs of Lyons form a complete contrast to the sombre interior of the town. The *Etroits*, a footpath which runs between the Saone and the hill from Lyons to the bridge of *Mulotière*, is a charming promenade, adorned with a grotto, from the top of which springs a fountain.

In the vicinity of *Eculy*, a village about three-quarters of a league from the suburb of *Vaize*, is found an earth used in making china. In the same village is a petrifying fountain. A league and a half along the Saône is another petrifying fountain, in a cavern called *Fontaine*.

A Railroad from Lyons to *St-Etienne*, corresponding with *Roanne*, *Montbrison*, &c.

Steam-boats ascend the Rhone to *Aix-les-Bains* every morning except Sunday, at seven in the morning, in 24 hours; fares, first cabin, 12 francs; second places, 8 francs; carriages, four wheels, 45 francs.

Living at Lyons is cheap, and a single person may board and lodge in a private family for between £30 and £40 per annum. House-rent is moderate, and provisions plentiful. Meat varies from 3d. to 5d. per pound, and game abounds. Fowls and ducks are sold at about 2 fr. 50 c. a couple. Turkeys from 2 fr. 50 c. o 3 fr. 50 c. each. Table d'hôte at the different inns, from 2 to 5 francs.

In addition to fiacres, carriages called *carioles* are constantly plying in the streets of Lyons at very low fares. They are generally drawn by one horse, and hold five or six persons.

Steamboats to *Avignon* leave Lyons at 4 and 6 every morning, touching at *Vienne* and *Valence*. Time occupied to *Arles*, from 12 to 15 hours; from *Arles* to *Marseilles* in 18 to 24 hours, according to the state of the river; fares to *Marseilles*, 25 fr. best places; se-

cond places, 21 fr. ; carriages, four wheels, 80 to 120 fr. A party of four, with their own carriage, would find it more comfortable and quite as cheap to post from Lyons to Marseilles. Distance, 33 myr. 3 kil., or 208 English miles.

It is, however, advisable to leave the steamer at Avignon, railway trains several times a day in 3 hours. Distance from Avignon 75 English miles. Fare from Lyons to Avignon, first, 13 fr. 50 c. ; second, 9 fr. 85 c.

Lyons to Avignon and Marseilles

BY THE RHONE.

The traveller leaves Lyons from the Quai de la Saône; he is then near the Travaux Perraches, and passes under a bridge, which also bears the name of him who undertook these works. Several villas are seen. On the right is La Mulotière; after passing the peninsula the traveller is on the Rhone; further on is the chateau of Oullins, situated on a wooded hill; above appears Saint-Genis; further on, the glass-house of Pierre-Bénite; the Brotteaux extend as far as this spot. The ruins of the chateau of Chaponnot are now on the banks of the Rhone, which twenty years ago flowed at a quarter of a league from them.

In front of Irigny, noted for its red wines, is the Maison Vequelin, resembling a chateau; at this part men called orpailleurs wash the sand for gold dust. Givors, a large market town. The houses are built round the bend formed by the Rhone, and have a very picturesque appearance. At Givors is a canal supplied by the river Gier, which descends from Mont-Pila; a little further is the village of Loire; the Rhone is crowded with islands. At Saint-Colomb, facing Vienne, there is a cavern in which several Roman antiquities have been discovered.

VIENNE. — Quitting Vienne, on the right bank Saint-Colomb, and on the left the public baths, and soon reach the celebrated vineyard of Côte-Rotie. At a distance is perceived the little town of Auberive and Le Péage-de-Roussillon; Mont-Pila appears in front for a considerable time. Further on is Ampuis, and to the right, on this side of Condrieux, is the chateau of Cordelon. The Banks of the Rhone produce the celebrated wines of Côte-Rotie, Ampuis, and Condrieux. The country abounds with granite and quartz.

Beyond Condrieux, and a league to the left, is the town of St-Vallier; pass a large flat rock, called the Table du Roi, and soon arrive at Tournon. In front is Mont Ventoux, the summit of which forms two peaks; beyond, on the left bank, is the Rock of Glun, a chateau built on a picturesque rock, bathed by the river; still further, facing a small island, is the mouth of the Isère (Isara). After having passed the confluence of the Isère, we enter on the territory of the Segusiani; the hills are covered with vineyards, the plains with mulberry trees, and the climate announces the influence of the south.

After leaving Valence we pass on the right St-Peray, famous for its wine, and Châteauneuf, picturesquely situated; in front is Mont Chavate; on the right bank we leave the town of Voulte, where the stream is very rapid, and forms a bend; further on we reach the mouth of the Drôme, and, after crossing several rapid currents, arrive at Anconne.

Here the Rhône makes a bend, and the bank presents an amphitheatre. The old bed of the Rhône, covered with pebbles, is still visible; it takes a westerly direction. On doubling the point of Anconne, we perceive in front the three curious lava rocks, which are on the right bank of the Rhône, a quarter of a league from the market town of Rochemaure. On the same bank, and at the foot of the mountain, is the *village of Teil*, beyond which is a neat chateau at the

base of a basaltic rock. We then arrive at the ancient town of Viviers, beyond which the boat passes a spot where the river is much agitated by passing over rocks. We afterwards proceed to Pont Saint-Esprit. The Rhône is here extremely rapid, and the currents which form in front of the arches impel the boats with great force. Beyond Pont St-Esprit we have on the right Languedoc, and on the left Tricastin : both banks are calcareous.

To Château Doria, and thence to Avignon.

AVIGNON, 455.—*Hôtels de l'Europe, du Luxembourg, du Midi.*

Avignon is a large, handsome, and well-built town, on the left bank of the Rhône, with a population of 35,890.

The cathedral is worth seeing ; the ivory crucifix in the Church of Miséricorde, the Hôtel des Invalides, the barracks formerly the mint, the museum, the library, the garden of plants, the ancient palace of the vice-legat, the theatre erected in 1825, the bridge over the Rhône, and the promenades on the ramparts.

A few miles from Avignon is the celebrated fountain of Vaucluse, which rises in a cavern at the foot of a mountain, near the hamlet of Vaucluse. The spring forms the source of the river Sorgue.

After great rains, it rises above a sort of mole, which is before the cave, and forms a basin, the surface of which is as smooth as glass ; it is afterwards precipitated, with a frightful noise, over the fragments of the rocks, whitening them with its foam, and appearing as if wishing to escape to a place where, no longer meeting with opposition, it may pursue its peaceful course.

The water of this fountain is pure and clear as crystal, but is not good to drink, because it is crude and indigestible ; but it is much used by tanners and dyers.

On the rock above the fountain are some ruins,

called Petrarch's Château. The side of the ancient château is now occupied by a paper-mill, and the Sorgue gives motion to several mills.

The Cours is much frequented as a promenade. The wind sometimes blows with so much violence as to be insupportable to persons unaccustomed to it. Côteau-Brûlé, near Avignon produces a good wine.

Aix, an ancient and neat town; 27,255 inhabitants; 182 miles N. of Marseilles; situated in a plain near the little river Arc, is not large but populous; the streets are regular and well paved, though narrow and dirty. In the centre is the Orbitele, formed by three avenues of elm trees, and decorated with fountains; it is a charming promenade.

Aix has no fortifications, and is surrounded by a single wall. In one of its suburbs, in the higher part of the town, are the celebrated mineral waters from which this town has derived its name; and here likewise are hot baths. The best situation for the invalid who wishes to take advantage of them is on the Cours, which is the pleasantest part of the town.

LE GRAND-PIN.— Between this place and Marseilles, but nearer to the latter, there is a beautiful prospect, embracing the Mediterranean, the city of Marseilles, and its environs.

MARSEILLES, 520. — *Hôtels des Ambassadeurs, and d'Orient.*

Marseilles, the chief place of the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, is an ancient, large, and strong town, situated on the Mediterranean, with a population of 195,257 inhabitants. It is one of the most commercial towns in the west. Louis XVI deprived it of most of the privileges it had enjoyed till his reign, and built a citadel there. In 1710 and 1721, Marseilles was visited by the plague, during the ravages of which Bishop Belzunce set a fine example of courage and humanity.

Marseilles is divided into old and new towns. The

first is built on the brow of a high hill; the second has regular streets and handsome buildings. *Marseille* is situated at the end of a gulf, covered and defended by islands, and has one of the largest and best harbours in the Mediterranean.

The principal objects worthy of observation are: the markets, the town-house, the cathedral church, containing some paintings by *Puget*, the *ci-devant Grands-Carmes*, the arsenal, the theatre, the concert hall, the rope walk. *Saint-Victor*, the antique tombs, the cloisters, the monastery, formerly belonging to the *Chartreusian* monks, half a league from the town; the column, raised in 1802, in memory of the assistance obtained by the Pope during the plague of 1720; the *Lazaretto*, where vessels perform quarantine: and the *Château-d'If*, on an island, from which is a fine view of the town and harbour. In this chateau the celebrated *Mirabeau* was imprisoned.

The streets of the new town are broad and well laid out with foot pavements. The promenades are: the *Allées du Meinhan*; the *Course*, particularly crowded on Sunday and Friday evenings, a beautiful street in the middle of which are two rows of trees, with stone seats, and on each side uniform buildings of imposing architecture; the garden of the *ci-devant Intendance*; and the quays of the harbour, frequented at 'Change hours.

The *coup-d'œil*, from the Gate of Rome, is perfectly unique, particularly on Sundays, when the *Course* is visited by a splendid company.

The flower and fruit markets.

The appearance of the harbour is very striking: here may be seen the vessels and productions of the four quarters of the globe as well at their inhabitants, in different costumes.

The beauty and the purity of the climate of *Marseille* is sometimes interrupted by a cold and strong north-east wind, called the *mistral*. Mosquitoes are

likewise the scourge of this country, and can only be guarded against by having a curtain of gauze, called *cousinière*, made use of at this place. The scorpion also infests the environs and even the town.

In the environs are a prodigious number of small pleasure houses, called *bastides*; the *Bains de la Méditerranée* are a short distance on the road to Aix. The soil is not fertile, but it produces wine, oil of olives, and fruits. The best red wines are those obtained from the vineyards of *Séon Saint-Henri*, *Séon Saint-André*, and *Saint-Louis*, situated on the sea coast; the best white wines are from *Cassis*; *Roquevaire* produces the best *Muscadel* wines.

Steam-packets from *Marseilles* to *Naples*, distance 150 leagues, touching at *Genoa*, *Leghorn*, *Civita-Vecchia*. Four companies leave *Marseilles* every two or three days.

Fares:—From *Marseilles* to *Genoa*, first cabin, 75 fr.; to *Leghorn*, 105 fr.; *Civita Vecchia*, 140 fr.; *Naples*, 200 fr.; second cabin to *Naples*, 120 fr.

Carriages and horses pay the same as first class passengers. Luggage allowed, first class, 70 kil.; second class, 45 kil.

Steamers to *Nice* once a week, every Wednesday, returning on Friday; occupying twelve hours.

Fares:—First cabin, 26 fr.; second cabin, 19 fr.

Steam-boats to *Cette* three times a week.

Fares:—First cabin, 18 fr.; second cabin, 13 fr.; carriages, 30 fr.: horses, each 15 fr.

NIMES (*Nemasus*), population 45,000, the chief place of the department of *Gard*, is an ancient and large town, which was one of the principal places of the Roman empire. It is situated in a fertile plain, at the foot of a barren hill, whence issues a spring, which, after having watered a public promenade, crosses the town. It is probable that *Nimes* was founded, as well as *Marseilles*, by the *Phocians* of *Ionia*, who occupied it for nearly 400 years. It after-

wards fell into the hands of the Romans, from whom it passed to the Goths, the Visigoths, the Saracens, and the king of Aragon; the latter gave it up in 1258 to Saint-Louis, and towards the end of the reign of Charles VI it was occupied by the English. In the seventeenth century Louis XIV constructed a citadel here.

As a modern town Nimes presents nothing remarkable, but when considered with reference to its antiquity it becomes an object of great interest. The enclosed part of the town is badly built and ill laid out, but the streets in the suburbs are long and straight. The boulevards enclosing the former are bordered by handsome houses, and the part which extends from the end of the Canal de la Fontaine to the Parade presents a curious mixture of the ancient and the modern. The Palace of Justice, on the Boulevard of the Parade, is a modern edifice, with a handsome portico; the vestibule dividing the courts, and the courts themselves are elegant. On another boulevard are seen several handsome fronts, amongst which are those of the hospital and the new theatre.

The traveller should also notice the college church, the cathedral, containing the tombs of the illustrious Flechier and Cardinal de Bernis, as well as some pictures by Bardin. The promenades are on the boulevards, the Course, and the Parade.

Nimes offers more Roman monuments than any other place, except Rome, and these comprise three classes; the buildings, sculptures, bas-reliefs, and tombs; and medals. The *Maison Carrée*, so called on account of its rectangular form, is situated in front of the theatre, and is supposed to have been a temple erected in honour of Caius and Lucius, the sons of Agrippa. It is 70 feet long, 36 broad, and 36 high, and is adorned by thirty fluted columns of the Corinthian order, with beautifully-worked chapiters. This ancient temple was restored in 1689, by order of Louis XIV, and has been recently repaired.

The *Fontaine of Nimes* has always been celebrated, and the Romans were so struck with its beauty, that they built a magnificent temple on its borders, the remains of which may still be seen in its environs. Its source is situated in one of the calcareous hills which surround Nimes. Its diameter is seventy-two feet, and its depth nearly twenty-four feet. The water issues from its centre, and often with considerable ebullition; a calcareous gravel covers the bottom of it, and its banks are adorned with numerous plants. The chain of hills in which it is situated abounds with grottos and cavities, which extend more than three leagues, and communicate with each other. After long rains the fountain increases, and in a few hours becomes a river of considerable size.

The baths were almost entirely destroyed at a distant period, but were repaired in 1744, and surrounded by plantations. These baths have lost part of their antique character, and the statues and groups are but indifferently executed; in a hollow to the left is the Temple of Diana, where a collection of fragments of columns, chapiters, cornices, and inscriptions, has been made. It is supposed to have been 146 feet long, and 46 broad. A flight of steps, behind the fountain, and on the slope of the hill, leads to the *Tour-Magne* (*Turris magna*), so called because it was the largest of those which defended the town. Its form is pyramidal, the lower part has seven fronts, and the upper eight; the circumference of the former is 263 feet, and the diameter about 82 feet. The circumference of the upper part, now in ruins, was 107 feet, and the diameter about 36 feet.

The *Porte de César*, built of large stones, is composed of four arches. It was discovered in 1791, and bears an inscription; the *Porte du Nord* is also worthy of notice, as well as the two mosaics in the *Ateliers de la Calandre*, and the handkerchief warehouse, both in good preservation. The house of M. Segnier

the antiquary contains a curious collection of inscriptions.

The Arena or Amphitheatre is one of the finest remains of antiquity in the world. It is of the Doric order, built in the form of an ellipsis, 404 feet by 307, and consists of 120 arches, placed one above another, in two rows. Amongst the sixty arches on the ground floor should be noticed the principal gates, which face the cardinal points; on the upper part of that towards the north is a pediment in which two bulls are represented. Around the interior are thirty-two rows of seats, which it is calculated would accommodate 17,000 spectators.

The manufactures of this place are silks of various kinds, silk and cotton coloured handkerchiefs, in imitation of those of Madras, woollen stuffs and silk stockings, particularly cheap. It has dye-houses and tanneries, and trades in muslins, olive oil, wines, brandies, drugs, and spices.

SAINT-GILLES-LES-BOUCHERIES. — Lies four leagues from Nîmes, produces excellent red wines; the best are those of Aube, Casayne, Saint-André, and Perouse.

MEYNES. — A village three leagues distant, has a mineral spring. The river Gardon is called *Gard*, for brevity. It rises near Mont-Lozère, and falls into the Rhône two leagues above Beaucaire, after a course of thirty leagues.

Three leagues from Lunel, and to the left of the road, is **AIGUES-MORTES**, a town situated on the Canal of Beaucaire. It is well built, and enclosed with Gothic ramparts defended by lofty towers, the principal of which is that of Constance. Saint-Louis set out from this town in 1248 and 1269, for Palestine. Here also, in 1538, Francis I and Charles V had an interview after the truce of Nice concluded by their ministers. Two leagues south-east of Aigues-Mortes are the salt works of Peccais. Population, 2,500.

PORT-DE-LUNEL. — One league on this side of Lu-

nel, formerly stood the famous inn mentioned by Rousseau, in his "Confessions," as one of the best in Europe. This establishment is now much changed. A little distance from it are the remains of a Roman bridge, over which passed the Aurelian Way from the gates of Rome to the end of Spain. Population, 6,000.

LUNEL. — A town in department of Herault. It trades in brandies and muscadel wines. The canal of Lunel, which joins that of Languedoc at Aigues-Mortes, gives importance to the trade of this town. Population, 4,000.

MONTPELLIER. — This is the chief place in the department of Hérault, is situated on a hill, watered by the Liz, and on the Mediterranean, which crosses the town by several subterranean channels. Some of the streets are broad and well built, and the town is surrounded by boulevards.

The most remarkable objects are the Church of St-Pierre, the exchange, the citadel, the school of medicine, the prefect's hotel, the concert hall, several *places* adorned with fountains, and the esplanade, a promenade between the ramparts of the town and those of the citadel.

The Port-du-Peyrou (stony place), which faces the promenade of the same name, is constructed like a triumphal arch, and is adorned with bas-reliefs. The promenade is surrounded by balustrades, and raised ten or twelve feet above another promenade which surrounds it. At one extremity is a hexagon-shaped Château-d'Eau adorned with columns; it contains a basin of water, which is brought two leagues distance by an aqueduct composed of three rows of arches one above another. The view from the promenade includes the Lake of Maguelone, the sea, Mont-Ventoux, and the Canigou of the Pyrénées.

Montpellier possesses an academy, a library of 6,000 volumes attached to the mayoralty; a library belonging to the faculty of medicine, containing 37,000 vo-

lumes and 800 MSS.; a cabinet of natural history; a royal college; a royal society of sciences, letters, and arts; an agricultural society; a school of pharmacy; a museum; a school for music and drawing; an observatory, and a theatre.

The botanic garden was founded in the reign of Henry IV several years before that of Paris, by Pierre Richer de Belleval. Here Narcissa, the daughter of Dr. Young, was buried, and a monument has been erected to her memory. In the choir of the cathedral is a picture representing the Fall of Simon the magician, painted by Bourdon, a native of Montpellier. The school of medicine here has long been celebrated: it was founded in the twelfth century by the Arab physicians driven out of Spain, and patronized by the Counts of Montpellier. Since the revolution it has occupied the site of the episcopal palace; the new anatomical theatre is worthy of notice; the professor's chair is an antique marble seat, found in the arena at Nîmes.

In the prefect's hotel is an anatomical cabinet executed in wax by a French artist, and said to imitate nature more closely than that of the celebrated Fontana at Florence. The traveller should also notice the Maison Coquille, so called from a hollow in the form of a shell at the base of one of its angles; it is situated near the Place de la Canourgue, a terrace which J.-J.-Rousseau frequented much during his residence in this town.

The articles of trade and manufactures are wines, the principal produce of the country; brandy, oil of vitriol, verdigris, cream of tartar, wool, blankets, coarse cottons, flannels, liqueurs, scents, and perfumes. The best pomade in France is to be procured at this place, and at Grasse in Provence.

A variety of cypress trees, known under the appellation of "arbre de Montpellier," gave name to this place. There is still to be seen a very fine tree of this kind at the *mas de Limaçon*. In the language of

the country, *mas* signifies a country house. The *mas* de Montferrier, Levarne, la Piscine, and le Clos, are very agreeably situated, though verdure is rarely seen, and soon loses its freshness; but the roads are bordered with jessamines and pomegranates. At Montpellier the almond tree is called the "tree of folly," because it blossoms too soon; and the jujube tree the "tree of wisdom," because it blossoms when the weather is warm.

The climate of Montpellier is extremely mild and temperate. The autumn is particularly beautiful, but the variation of the weather occasions many rheumatic disorders, and strangers should not change their dress too hastily. *La bise* and *le marin*, or the winds from the north-east and from the sea, affect the nerves very much. The *marin* spreads a dampness which extends even to the beds, in such a degree that it is necessary to warm them. Invalids who have visited this place give rather an unfavourable description of its boasted advantages; indeed, the variation of the weather is too frequent to allow a speedy restoration to health. Near Montpellier is found that singular insect called the *Mason spider*, which, it is said, is to be seen at no other place.

The town itself is not favourable for pedestrians, most of the streets being narrow and badly paved, but the environs are pleasant. The vineyards present a very pleasing and novel appearance to strangers; the grape vines grow in the style of our gooseberry trees, and not much higher; the stem is sufficiently strong to bear the weight of the fruit, without any support. They are carefully dressed at stated periods, and produce great abundance for all the purposes required by the inhabitants.

There are no lodgings here on the plan of English boarding-houses; so that the visitor must hire apartments, and dine at a restaurateur's. A couple of rooms,

in a good situation, may be procured for about two or three pounds, English, per month.

The necessaries of life may be procured on very moderate terms here, the markets being well supplied with meats and fish of all kinds, with poultry, vegetables, and fruit in abundance. The vine of Provence is also cheap, but other wines are as dear as in Paris. The *vin ordinaire*, called Vin Saint-Georges, is good and full-bodied, and sold from the cask as low as five or six sous the quart bottle, though, after bottling and refining, the wine-merchant charges twenty sous for a small wine quart. The wine called Vin de Lednon is lighter, but highly flavoured, and consequently more estimated, selling for thirty sous the bottle.

The following places in the environs are worthy of observation : the Grotto of Gouge, four leagues distant; the mineral waters of Balaruc, to the south of Montpellier; and, in the Chapel of Balaruc, an inscription in memory of Montgolfier, the aeronaut, who was buried here in 1810; the island of Maguelone, in the deserted and ruined cathedral of which is shown the tomb of Pierre de Provence, of the beautiful Maguelone, and of their child; and Frontignan, renowned for its muscadel wines; near it is the hermitage, from which is a fine view. Population, 10,000.

CETTE. — The situation of Cette, a port five leagues from Montpellier, presents a coup-d'œil extremely picturesque. In the months of January and February the harbour is crowded with vessels. It is the principal dépôt of the wines and brandies of Languedoc, and has considerable fisheries. It possesses a marine school, a theatre, and baths. The Great Bridge, the Pilot's Tower, commanding a good sea view, the citadel, and the salt works, are worthy the attention of the stranger.

At Cette begins the Canal of the South, or of Languedoc. By this canal, and the Garonne, merchandise is conveyed as far as Bordeaux; and by the Rhone, the Saone, and the canal of Briare, to Paris.

CANNES, in dep. of Var, is situated on the Mediterranean, at the end of a gulf. Its environs produce wines, oils, oranges, lemons, and figs; but its principal trade is in anchovies and sardinias. Only small vessels can ride in the harbour. It was at Cannes that Napoleon disembarked in 1815; and it is now the favourite summer residence of Lord Brougham. The environs, like those of many towns in this part of Provence, are delightful. The town of Grasse, four leagues north-east of Cannes, is noted for its trade in perfumery; and that of Vence for the inscriptions which have been found there.

TOULON. — *Hôtel de la Croix-Blanche*. — (Population 35,000) Originally bore the name of the Roman general, Telo Martius, who laid its foundations. Towards the end of the tenth century it was destroyed by the Saracens, and had scarcely risen from the ruins when it was again ravaged by African pirates. It was re-established in 1,000 by the Counts of Marseilles, but again taken by the Saracens in 1176 and 1197, who carried away its inhabitants as slaves. Under the Counts of Provence Toulon assumed more stability. In order to oppose the African pirates Louis XII commenced the great tower, which was finished by Francis I. In 1594 Henry IV enlarged and fortified the town, and constructed the two great moles. Louis XIV built at the entrance of the road the fort of Eguillette and that of Saint-Louis, and constructed the arsenal and fortifications almost as they are at present. Besides the revolutions which Toulon experienced in the tenth and twelfth centuries, it sustained, in 1807, a siege against the Duke of Savoy, who was aided by the English and Dutch fleets. The English obtained possession of Toulon in 1793, but soon evacuated it. It was on this occasion that Napoleon first exhibited his brilliant military talents. The English burnt the magazines and twenty-four ships of the line, and carried away several frigates.

The harbour is one of the best in Europe, and is divided into two parts, the old and the new, which are connected by a canal, and open into a road for ships, which is covered and defended by castles and batteries. The new harbour, constructed by Louis XIV, has a fine arsenal, where there is everything necessary for the building and fitting out vessels.

The principal objects worthy of notice are:—the marine arsenal, the dockyards, iron-works, rope-walks, mast-houses, sail manufactory, the magazine of arms, which was partly destroyed when the English evacuated it, but has since been rebuilt; the dock of M. Grognard, particularly adapted for building and refitting ships; le Champ de Bataille, a large place, surrounded by a double row of poplars and aspen trees; the Fort Joubert; the town-house, on the Quay Marchand; the arsenal for the land troops; the lazaretto, and the cidedant cathedral, from the steeple of which is a fine prospect. The balcony of the town-house is supported by two colossal caricature figures; by the celebrated Puget, who, it is said, having been injured by the two consuls, represented them with so much fidelity that the whole town recognised them.

The trade of this place consists of Muscadel and Malaga wine, brandy, oil, capers, figs, raisins, almonds, oranges, and other excellent fruit. Its manufactures are soap, cloths, and silk stuffs.

The climate of Toulon is milder and more salubrious than that of Marseilles. The heat of summer is relieved by refreshing sea-breezes, and the cold of winter is not so severely felt as in the other towns of the same latitude. Toulon being almost entirely sheltered from the north wind. Fruit of every kind ripens here three or four weeks earlier than in other places.

NICE, on the Mediterranean, containing 38,000 inhabitants, belongs to the King of Sardinia. The harbour is defended by a castle built on a steep rock.

The principal objects of curiosity are:—the Church of Santa Reparata, the theatre, the ascent to the ramparts; the cross erected to commemorate the interview between Charles V, Francis I, and Paul III; the ruins and antiquities of Cimier; Cemenalium, at the distance of three-fourths of a league, on a fine hill; the ruins of a temple, not far from the Bastide of Ferreri, and of the Abbey of Saint-Pont; the harbour of Villefranche, half a league from Nice; the road, where one hundred vessels of the line can anchor; the lighthouse; and the Fort of Montalban.

The Place St-Victoire is a handsome square, surrounded by porticoes. It occupies the site of a field in which the youth of Nice, during the time of the Romans, were accustomed to exercise themselves in the use of arms.

The principal promenade of this town is the terrace on the sea-shore, from which, on a clear day, the mountains of Corsica, 130 miles distant, may be seen; it is much frequented in the evening, during summer, and is delightful in the day-time, during winter, particularly on Sundays, when a military band occasionally attends. On this terrace is a statue of Catherine Séguiran, the heroine of Nice, who, according to tradition, distinguished herself when the Turks besieged the town.

The other promenades are: to the bastides, or small country houses, painted different colours, which cover the hills; that of the olive trees; and the road to Var, which is a favourite walk, both on account of the prospects which it commands, and the pleasure of walking through a delightful forest, extending from Var to within a league of Nice.

This town is an episcopal see, and has a board of trade, and a library. It trades in silk, oil, oranges, citrons, anchovies, and soap. It was the birthplace of Cassini, the first astronomer of his age.

Mr. Holman, in his recent tour, says of Nice: —

“The squares of St-Dominico and St-Victoire have a respectable appearance. In the former is situated the York Hotel, which affords visitors superior, and, at the same time, equally reasonable accommodation with the Hôtel des Etrangers. The most general residence for strangers, however, is beyond the suburb of St. John the Baptist, at a part called Croix de Marbre, where a number of houses, superior in point of comfort to the residences of the natives, are kept for the purpose of accommodating them. Houses may, however, also be procured on the Cimea hill, near the port, in the places, and by the terrace, as well as in other places of the town. The prices vary according to the season, the situation, and the demand.”

Nice has excellent markets, well supplied with provisions of all kinds, at reasonable prices, viz., beef, 5 sous per pound; mutton, 6 sous; veal and lamb, 7 sous; but the pound here consists of only 12 ounces, and not, as in France, from 16 to 22. The price of butcher's meat is fixed by the magistracy, but that of poultry and butter fluctuates, as they are brought from Piedmont, over the Col di Tenda which is sometimes impassable. Game is scarce, and nearly as dear as in England. Fish is plentiful, when the weather is favourable, and sells from 6 to 16 sous per pound. Vegetables and fruit are grown abundantly in the neighbourhood.

Nice produces very fair wines, both red and white, but the most valuable kind is that named Bellette.

The accommodations for bathing are indifferent; the beach is rough and strong, and there are not machines. There are, however, two sets of warm baths in the town, near the Place St. Dominico, and near the Place St. Victoire.

The situation of Nice is cheerful, but its climate has been unjustly celebrated, as its vicinity to the Alps and the prevalence of the *vent de bise* render the winter and spring very cold, whilst the summer is remarkably hot.

Paris to Strasbourg.

Luggage.—Each traveller is allowed 50 kil. (100 lbs.)

Refreshments at Meaux, Château-Thierry, and Epernay. At the latter place a plentiful supply of champagne is always ready at about 3 shillings a bottle.

BONDY, 7, in the dep. of Seine. This village has been known upwards of 1,100 years; it contains only 672 inhabitants. A large forest, celebrated as the scene of many tragical events, took its name from it. Chilperic II. King of France, was assassinated here. The castle of Raincy, which belonged to the Duke of Orleans, is situated in the middle of this forest.

MEAUX, 28, in the department of Seine-et-Marne, population 9,000; it is situated on a plain on the Marne. The choir of the church, formerly a cathedral, merits the attention of connoisseurs. It contains the mausoleum of the eloquent Bossuet. It has a handsome market-hall, a museum, an agricultural society, a college, and a theatre. Its cheeses, known under the name of *fromages de Brie*, are much esteemed; and it trades in corn, flour, and wool.

A part of this town was formerly fortified, and was the retreat of the inhabitants during several sieges. In 1538 the peasants forming the faction called La Jacquerie attacked it with loss. Queen Brunehault was taken prisoner here by Chilperic.

Near Meaux is the *Rocher du Crécy*, a rock 60 feet in height and 150 in breadth, remarkable for its grottos and petrifications, as well as for its formation, being the result of successive deposits from the waters of a fountain.

LA FERTÉ-SOUS-JOUARRE, 41, population 4,105, is a neat town, with many promenades. It carries on a considerable trade in grindstones, which abound in the neighbourhood, and are the finest in Europe. It has manufactories of cards, pottery, and wool.

Near this place is Jourre, a neat town, picturesquely

situated on a mountain, commanding la Ferté, and a long valley, in the middle of which meanders the Little Morin. This valley is interspersed with villas, amongst which is the chateau of M. Jussieu, commanding a fine view.

CHATEAU-THIERRY, 59, in the department of Aisne, is situated on the Marne, population 5,500, and has walks along its banks. It is defended by an old and strong castle. This town has manufactories of earthenware, white soap, linens, hosiery, and cutlery. It is the birthplace of La Fontaine, so celebrated for his fables, &c., whose house is still shown.

DORMANS, 74, in the department of Marne, with 2,200 inhabitants, on the left bank of the Marne, remarkable for the excellence of its wines. It has a mineral fountain, the water of which is ferruginous and aperient. Dormans manufactures pottery, and sends wood and coal to Paris.

EPERNAY, 89, in the dep. of Marne, is a small town on the left bank of the Marne, surrounded by mountains; the population amounts to 1,546. It carries on a trade in excellent Champagne wines, red and white, and has quarries of millstones, manufactories of earthenware, and paper-mills. The large and deep cellars, in which the bottles of wine are piled one above another, are worthy of notice. The scenery in the vicinity is truly romantic. Epernay was taken in 1592 by Henri IV, after a vigorous resistance; Marshal Biron was killed by the king's side. It has a college and a theatre.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, 108, the capital of the department of Marne, contains 15,856 inhabitants; it is seated, as its name imports, on this river. It is a considerable city, situated in meadows; but its soil is very barren. The town-house, the prefect's hotel, the principal church, and the gate of Sainte-Croix, are worthy of observation. That which strikes the eye of a stranger is the Jard, than which a more beautiful

promenade is not to be found in any other city in France. Châlons has a college; a royal school of arts and trades, the pupils of which amount to 450, educated at the expense of government; a public library, a cabinet of natural history, a botanical garden, an agricultural society, and a theatre.

The town is badly built, the streets being narrow, and the *places* very irregular. The gate of Sainte-Croix, in the Ionic style, is worthy of notice. Châlons, in the time of the Emperor Aurelian, was considered one of the principal towns of Gallic Belgium. Two great battles took place in its vicinity, that in which Tetricus was defeated by Aurelian, and that in which Attila and his allies were defeated and dispersed by the Romans, the French, and the Goths, in 451. This town gave birth to David Blondel, the architect, La Caille, the astronomer, and N. P. d'Ablancourt, the translator of several ancient authors. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in corn and oats, which are conveyed to Paris; red and white wines, smoked and dried pork. Châlons has distilleries, hemp, cotton, and paper mills; and manufactures summer cloths, serges, stuffs, linen cloths, cordage, girths, and hosiery.

VITRY-LE-FRANÇAIS, 128, contains 8,007 inhabitants; it is situated at the junction of the Saulx and the Marne. It is regularly laid out, although built of wood, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, wood, and coal. The *place* in which the principal church is built is handsome. It manufactures serges, druggets, and hosiery. There is also a cotton-spinning manufactory. It was fortified in 1815.

BAR-LE-DUC, 159, in the department of Meuse, with 14,191 inhabitants, is divided into Upper and Lower, it is watered by the Ornain, which abounds with fine fish, particularly trout. Over this river is a very commodious bridge. An immense number of fir and oak planks are brought to this place from the Vosges, and sent to Paris; they are conveyed on rafts as far as

Vitry-le-Français. In the Church of Saint-Pierre, Upper Town, is a statue representing a skeleton eaten by worms, which is much admired. The promenades of Saules and Paquis, and the theatre, are worthy of observation. Its suburbs produce hemp and wood, as well as wines not inferior to those of Champagne, of which a great traffic is made. It has manufactories of cotton and woollen cloth, laces, woollen stuffs, hats, gloves, and leather. Excellent preserves of strawberries, raspberries, and gooseberries, are made here; likewise all sorts of steel work. In its neighbourhood are iron mines, mineral waters, and curious fossils.

COMMERCY, 184, a small town on the left bank of the Meuse, in the department of Meuse, with only 3,942 inhabitants. It was given up to Duke Leopold in 1707 by Louis XIV, but returned to France at the cession of Lorraine. Cardinal Retz repaired its ancient castle, which was afterwards destroyed by Prince de Vandemont, who built a new one in 1708, now a cavalry barracks.

A short distance west of Commercy is a place called Creux Mourot, where there is a subterranean passage, supposed to have been constructed by the Romans. It passes under the Meuse, and is said to be a league in length.

NANCY, 220. — *Hôtels de Paris, and France.* — Nancy contains a population of 45,129 inhabitants, on the left bank of the Meurthe, and was formerly capital of Lorraine. It is considered one of the most beautiful towns in France, and is divided into old and new; the latter is distinguished by the splendour and regularity of its buildings, and the breadth of its streets, for which it is chiefly indebted to Stanislaus, King of Poland. Amongst the principal buildings are the cathedral, containing the tombs of the Dukes of Lorraine, the Town-hall, the new barracks, the episcopal palace, and that of the ancient university. The church of Notre-Dame de Bons-Secours, in the old town, contains the

marble mausoleum of King Stanislaus and his wife—a beautiful piece of sculpture. Charles the Bold, the last Duke of Burgundy, was interred here, but was afterwards conveyed to Bruges, in Flanders, to be deposited by the side of his daughter Maria.

In the Chapelle ronde are several tombs to the memory of the Lorraine family; and on the left, on the entrance to the church, is a beautiful tomb in black white and grey marble, to the memory of Philippe, a sister of the order of Sainte-Claire.

The Place Stanislas contains a fine statue of the King of Poland, two handsome fountains, and a triumphal arch leading to the beautiful gardens of Carrière.

The commerce of Nancy was formerly much more extensive, but it still trades in cloths, paper, liqueurs, candles, and types, for which it is famous.

FROUARD, at this station, is the Branch to Metz.

METZ, 246. — *Hôtel de l'Europe*. — This is a well-situated and comfortable house, with a large courtyard and garden in front, being nearest the railway and principal objects of interest. A table d'hôte daily, at 10 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Metz, chief town of the department of Moselle, with 52,763 inhabitants, is situated at the confluence of that river with the Seille. Its fortifications were constructed by Marshals Vauban and Belle-Isle. It has a royal court, an academy, and episcopal see, a board of trade, and a royal college. The most remarkable objects in it are the barracks, the hospital, the town-hall, the promenades, the library, containing 60,000 volumes, and statue of A. Fubert; the cathedral, a Gothic edifice, 363 feet long, and 73 broad, with a tower 345 feet in height. It is a splendid building, with a great profusion of rich painted glass. Metz was celebrated during the time of the Roman empire, and was governed by one of the chiefs of the Gauls. It manufactures cloths, flannels, blankets, hosiery, table

linen, glass, china, paper, oil, starch, paper-hangings, and snuff-boxes. It trades in Mayence hams, provisions, furniture, liqueurs, sweetmeats, gingerbread, artificial flowers, leather, and inlaid work. The beer made at Metz is very good. Near Metz are the remains of a superb aqueduct constructed by the Romans; seventeen arches still exist—seven entire.

SAINT-AVOID, a small town in the department of Moselle, celebrated for its chamois leather and black-dye. It has cloth manufactures. There are mineral springs in the neighbourhood.

FORBACH, also in the department of Moselle, is a small frontier town.

This line, the direct communication between Paris and Frankfort on Maine, is described in Coghlan's guide to the Rhine. From Forbach

Direct route to Strasbourg resumed.

SARREBOURG, 269.—In the department of Meurthe, is a town on the Sarre, which becomes navigable for boats at this place. It was an ancient city of Gaul. Charles VI, Duke of Lorraine, gave it up to France in 1666. This town carries on a large trade in wool, and has manufactures for linen and for china, particularly that known under the name of manufacture de Nidervillers. It has also several glass-houses. Its position, with respect to the Vosges, having rendered it an entrepot for military stores for armies on the Rhine, several warehouses and immense bakehouses have been constructed here.

STRASBOURG, 313. — *Hôtel de Paris*, a large house of the first class, well conducted, and well situated in the most cheerful part of the town. There is a splendid new saloon, where an excellent table d'hôte is served twice every day, at one and five o'clock: an omnibus from the hotel attends the arrival of each train.

Strasbourg, which contains about 71,992 inhabitants, 260 streets, inclusive of fourteen larger and smaller public places and lanes; the number of houses amounts to 3,800, besides public buildings.

The origin of Strasbourg can be traced to the most ancient times; the ancient Celts may have lived here even long before the birth of Christ; these were superseded by the Romans, who thought the site of the place important enough to fortify it. Thus, *Argentoratum* arose; which, however, was desolated in the fifth century by the invading barbarians, but rebuilt by the Franks already in the sixth century, and from that period called *Stratoburgum*. The town has since been enlarged repeatedly, and surrounded with strong walls and towers: these, however, from the middle of the sixteenth century, were gradually superseded by the present fortifications. Louis XIV ordered this town, which belonged to the German empire, to be taken in 1681, in the midst of a profound peace, though it preserved, by capitulation, many of its ancient rights and privileges. Since that time its fortifications have been considerably enlarged, especially by Vauban, who in 1682 strengthened the works by adding a pentagonal citadel, which extends to the very bank of the Rhine, and renders Strasbourg one of the strongest fortresses in France. In the time of Napoléon the fortified village of Kehl, on the right bank of the Rhine, was connected with these works; but they have been demolished, and the village has been restored to Baden. Strasbourg is defended by a numerous garrison, which, even in time of peace, amounts to six thousand men.

The principal object of curiosity in Strasbourg is the cathedral. The first minster was built by King Ludwig (Louis), about 510. Charles the Great added a choir. In 1007 the building was reduced to ashes by lightning. In 1015 Bishop Werner, of the house of Hapsburg, laid the foundation for a new minster,

which was finished in 1275. In 1276 the steeple was begun, and finished in 1439. What renders this building particularly remarkable is its being surpassed in height by the largest Egyptian pyramid only by twenty-five feet, and it has not its equal in Europe. The three western portals, whose sculptures were effaced in the time of terrorism (1793), but are now restored, after the old models; the large window-rose of coloured glass over the portal, together with other paintings on glass; the beautiful font of 1453, and the pulpit of 1486; the high and massy columns of the inside; the large choir with the high altar, and beneath it the holy sepulchre; the tombs of John Geiler of Kaisersberg, of Bishop Konrad II, of the family of Lichtenberg, who began building the minster; the tomb of John Moentelin, the first printer of Strasbourg; the tombs of Erwin, the builder, and his son. The entire height of this building, from the floor to the spire, rises to 437 1/2 French feet, the internal length to 255, the breadth to 132. The dome of St. Peter's at Rome is from six to seven feet lower. The mechanical clock, lately repaired and beautified, is now an additional attraction to visit the cathedral. Strangers should make it a point to place themselves in view of it a little before twelve o'clock, as at that period the figure of Death strikes the hour; the twelve Apostles pass in review before the spectator, and a large cock, perched near the top, crows three times; the beadle strikes the flags three times, and the people must leave the cathedral. A little stone figure in the left hand corner represents the architect of the minster, Erwin of Steinbach, contemplating his own work. You may with ease mount to the platform of the steeple without running any danger, from whence there is a most delightful prospect. If you should wish to venture up to the highest point, the keepers who live on the platform will furnish you with a key, opening the iron gate above the crown. A telegraph is placed

on the roof, above the choir. The Church of St. Thomas, with the magnificent tomb of Marshal Sachs, and the plain, though beautiful, monument of Schoepflin, by Pertois, which his sister had caused to be placed there, as also the monuments of Oberlin and Koch, executed by Ohmacht's masterly chisel. There are some incorruptible corpses in a vault of this church. The Neue, or Predigerkirche, built by the Dominicans in 1254, and in 1681 given to the Lutherans, in lieu of the minster. In the wall is the monument of Tauler (1361), and in the church is the fine monument of Blessig; the remains of Death's Dance of the fifteenth century lately discovered in this church. The *Wilhelmer Kirche* (William's church), where the monuments of Philip and Ulrich von Woerth, two landgraves of Alsace (in 1332 and 1344), and of Woelfelin of Ruffach, may be seen in the choir of the church. The Royal Palace, on the south side of the minster, formerly the episcopal palace, which the town purchased in the beginning of the revolution, and afterwards (in 1806) made a present of to Napoléon. After the expulsion of the emperor, the king took possession of it again, and assigned it as a residence. The theatre, a magnificent building, at the extremity of the beautiful promenade Le Broglio. The entrance is adorned with six Ionian columns, over which the Muses are placed. The public library, near the new church. A collection of ancient coins, found in the country, is connected with it; there is also an observatory contiguous of it, and opposite the botanical garden.

The *Hôtel-de-Ville* contains a collection of paintings and sculpture.

A monument to Guttenberg stands in the *Marché-aux-Herbes*, and a monument to the memory of General Kléber has been erected in the *Place* named after that general.

Strasbourg is celebrated for its *pâtés de foies gras*, made of goose liver.

Railway from Paris to Chartres.

VERSAILLES. — Described at page 144.

SAINT-CYR, 4,718 inhabitants, is a village celebrated for the *Maison de Saint-Cyr*, founded by Louis XIV in 1686, at the solicitation of Mme de Maintenon, for the education of 250 young noble ladies. On the death of the king, Mme de Maintenon retired to it, and died there in 1719. In 1793 this institution was converted into a military hospital, and in 1806 Napoléon ordered the military school of Fontainebleau to be transferred to St-Cyr, where it has since remained, under the title of *Ecole spéciale militaire de St-Cyr*. The number of pupils is upwards of 300, who are admitted from the ages of seventeen to twenty, after a severe examination. The annual sum paid by each pupil is 1,000 fr., besides an allowance for wardrobe and equipments. This school forms officers for the infantry, cavalry, état-major, and marines. The pupils on leaving are named sub-lieutenants. The uniform is that of privates of infantry, and the discipline is very severe.

RAMBOUILLET, in dep. of Seine-et-Oise, containing 3,835 inhabitants; the town consists principally of one long, broad, and crooked street. The chateau where Francis I. died, in 1547, and which Louis XVI bought, is but a miserable building, which has been frequently repaired. The Duke de Penthièvre added stables which surpassed it in appearance, and his father laid out the ground from designs by Le Nôtre. In the dairy, which Marie-Antoinette frequently visited, is an artificial rock with a fountain. In the park is the celebrated farm of Rambouillet, formed by Louis XVI for the rearing of merino sheep. The forest contains 36,000 acres.

EPERNON, in dep. of Eure-et-Loire, is a small town situated in a valley at the foot of a steep hill. It is watered by the little river Cadi, over which there is a bridge.

Between Epernon and the village of *Hanches* is the *Echo of Vinarville*, which repeats every sound seven times.

MAINTENON, with 2,601 inhabitants, in dep. of Eure-et-Loire, is a small town with a handsome chateau. It was created a marquisate by Louis XIV in favour of Frances d'Aubigné, the celebrated Madame de Maintenon. The chapel of the chateau, in which Louis was married to this lady, is carefully preserved. Here may be seen the remains of the aqueduct undertaken by Louis XIV for conveying the waters of the Eure to Versailles. It commences at Pontgouin, and terminates at Maintenon. Some idea of the immensity of this work may be formed when it is stated that 60,000 troops, besides labourers, were employed on it for several years. The park of Maintenon is traversed by various canals, over which there are more than fifty bridges.

CHARTRES. — *Hôtels du Grand Monarque, du Duc de Chartres.* — The capital of the dep. of Eure-et-Loir, with 16,385 inhabitants, is a very ancient town, situated on the left bank of the Eure. It is divided into upper and lower. The streets are narrow and crooked, but the Place des Barricades, outside the walls, is handsome.

The cathedral is a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture, adorned with two remarkable steeples. One, which is of immense size and pyramidal form, presents a curious optical illusion; from whatever quarter it is observed, it appears leaning towards the spectator. The other is distinguished by the boldness of its construction, and the delicacy of its numerous ornaments. The former is about 360 English feet in height, and the latter about 412. The interior of the cathedral is very gloomy, but the choir is beautiful; it is surrounded on the exterior by forty-three niches, containing scriptural subjects, and within are bas-reliefs in marble by Bridau, representing various

events in the life of our Saviour, and a vow made in this church by Louis XIII. The principal pictures are the Presentation in the Temple, and the Descent from the Cross. Over the grand altar is a group in marble, by Bridan, representing the Assumption. The choir is surrounded by a double row of aisles separated by thirty-two pillars; the nave has sixteen pillars, and the transept eight; in all fifty-six. It was in this cathedral that St-Bernard preached the second crusade, in 1145. Here also Henry IV was crowned, in 1594; three years after he had taken it from the rebels.

Chartres has a library of 49,000 volumes, a cabinet of natural history, a college, an agricultural society, a drawing school, a theatre, and baths. Its chief manufactures are serges, coarse cloths, and leather. It also trades in grain, and is noted for its pies.

The Marché-aux-Herbes is adorned with an obelisk in memory of General Marceau, who was a native of this town. In the Faubourg of St-Maurice is a mineral spring, and near the ramparts are several others.

Near Chartres are remains of the Aqueduct of Maintenon, by means of which Louis XIV intended to convey water to Versailles. The environs also present several Druidical antiquities. At *Garonne de Poisvilliers*, on the left of the road to Dreux, are vestiges of a Druid's college, here called Vieux Château; and at *Leves*, one league from Chartres, is part of a forest in which religious ceremonies were performed. Two leagues east of Chartres is the village of *Bretigny*, where the treaty of peace which restored King John to France was signed in 1360.

Railway from Paris to Orléans, Tours and Nantes.

ETAMPES, 35 (Seine-et-Oise), on the left bank of the

Juine, has a very picturesque appearance. It contains a population of 8,157. It trades in grain, meal wool, and honey ; and has manufactories of cotton counterpanes, worsted stockings, Hungary leather, parchment, and paper. In the environs of this town are caught numbers of crawfish, which are much admired. A great number of fossils have been discovered here. Etampes has a college, and agricultural society, a theatre, and good promenades. Guettard and Geoffroi-St-Hilaire were natives of this town. Simoneau, the mayor, distinguished himself in 1792, and the National Assembly decreed him a monument. The Church of St-Martin, whose stone tower is surmounted by a more recent steeple, is interesting to the antiquarian : the churches of St-Basile and St-Giles are in the form of a cross. The remains of an old tower, called La Guinetre, is at the entrance to the town. The parochial church (Notre-Dame), the stone steeple of which is adorned with four bells of a good but curious effect, and the side door, presents defaced Gothic statues.

Near Etampes is the small town of *Milly*, noted for the sieges it sustained under Charles VII against the English. It has a castle of great antiquity, and a collegiate church. At the gate of *Chauffour*, near Etampes, are some curious petrifications, and at *Noisement* is a cotton factory.

ANGERVILLE, 47, a village (Seine-et-Oise), contains a curious clock, constructed by a black-smith.

TOURY, 55 (Eure-et-Loir), manufactures stockings, caps, socks, and gloves. Population, 45,788.

ORLÉANS, 76. — *Hotel : Du Loiret.*

Orléans, the chief town of the department of Loiret, is an ancient and large city, situated on the right bank of the Loire. The houses in the most ancient part are of wood, and have enormous chymneys. It is celebrated for the siege which it sustained in 450 against Attila ; and by that of 1428, against the English.

The principal objects which require attention are

the cathedral, with its two lofty and magnificent symmetrical towers, 242 feet high, built by Gabriel ; the church of St-Aignan, the tower and nave of which were built by the Calvinists ; the Rue du Faubourg-de-Paris, which is of great length ; the Rue Royale, which leads in a straight line from the Place du Martroy to the bridge over the Loire, the bridge over the Loire forming a communication between the Faubourg d'Orléans and the city ; the house of Agnès Sorel, Rue du Tabourg ; the monument of Jeanne d'Arc, called the Maid of Orleans, in the Place Royale du Martroy, executed by Gois ; the belfry tower ; the Hotel de Ville, in which is a portrait of the Maid of Orleans ; the library, the promenade of the mall, the ramparts, and the theatre. This town gave birth to P. Petau, a learned Jesuit, Amelot de la Houssaye, Abbé Gcdoin, Petit, the physician, and Pothier and Jousse, lawyers.

The distant view of the environs is very picturesque. Orléans appears to be half surrounded with green walls ; the mall, and several other places, being planted with trees. This city occupies an advantageous position for commerce, being situated almost in the centre of France, at the junction of several great roads, and on a river which affords great facility to the conveyance of goods. Its chief manufactures are blankets, printed calicoes, handkerchiefs, vinegar, sugar-refining, wax, leather, brandy, wines, china, corn, and beer.

The principal places in the environs are the hill of Loiret, and the chateaux of La Source and La Porte. In the *Church of Cléry*, a town four leagues S. W. of Orléans, is a mausoleum in honour of Louis XI which has recently been restored. The celebrated wines of Orléans are grown in the sandy soil of this town ; the most esteemed are those of *St-Denis-en-Val*, between the Loire and the Loiret. The vast forest of Orléans commences about a league N. of the town. On the banks of the Loire are several villas. *The Maison du*

Poutil and the *Maison Rouge* are both celebrated ; the former having been the residence of Henri IV, and the latter that of Louis XIV.

The *Loiret* is a small river which has its rise in the gardens of the chateau of *La Source*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ league south-east of *Orléans*. It issues from two springs about 140 yards from each other, and, after flowing for about two leagues, falls into the *Loire*, a little below the ancient abbey of *Saint-Mesmin*. The waters of this stream never freeze, however severe the weather may be. The *Loiret* abounds with fish. **Excursion.** — 1. to the *Castle of Sully*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ leagues, cross the village of *St. Denis* of *Jargeau*; the pretty little town of *Châteauneuf*, opposite which rises the picturesque town of *Sigloy*. In the castle of *Sully* *Voltaire* composed a part of “*Henriade*.” The ceilings of the castle are admirably ornamented : its tower is well preserved.

2. To the château de la *Ferté-Saint-Aubin*, five leagues from *Orléans*, belonging to the son of Marshal *Masséna*.

3. To the source of the *Loiret*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ league. You can embark on the *Loiret* and enjoy for an hour delightful views; you first see the castle of *M. Delamarre*, then that of *Bel-Air*, belonging to *M. Aubertot*, and which you must visit.

Fairs. June 1st; the Thursday of *Corpus Christi*; and Nov. 18.

Olivet, a suburb of *Orléans*, was formerly noted for an abbey, founded by *Clovis* in 510. At the head of the bridge over the *Loiret*, the Duke de *Guise*, surnamed *Balafré*, was assassinated by *Poltrou*, when he was preparing to lay siege to *Orléans*.

The *Passage Boats* which formerly descended the *Loire* from *Orléans* to *Angers*, are now discontinued; but boats may be hired for excursions, the banks of the river presenting prospects of great beauty, which render this a delightful aquatic excursion.

SALBRIS, 112, on the *Saudre* (*Loir-et-Cher*), manu-

factures white serges. Six leagues from Salbris is *Romorantin*, on the river Soudre, into which falls a rivulet called the *Morantin*, whence the town derives its name. It has a promenade, a large prison, and an agricultural society, as well as extensive manufactories of cloths and druggets; also tanyards. *Romorantin* was besieged by the Black Prince in 1356, and it was here that the Chancellor l'Hôpital saved France from the horrors of the inquisition, by the edict known under the name of *Romorantin*.

The Railroad from Orleans to Tours winds along the Loire. This beautiful river generally presents numerous boats conveying the wines of the country.

SAINT-AY (Loiret), 88, a small village, with 1,000 inhabitants, on right bank of the Loire. In its vicinity are produced the wines of Orleans. The Château du Loiret was built by Lord Bolingbroke, who lived here during his exile. The source of the Loiret, and the whirlpool in the grounds, are worthy of notice. *St-Ay* commands a fine view of the opposite bank of the Loire. The most prominent object is the town of *Notre-Dame-de-Cléry*, the church of which contains the tomb of Louis XI.

MEHUN or **MEUNG** (Loiret) has an old castle, with 4,844 inhabitants.

BEAUCENCY (Loiret), 93, on the right bank of the Loire, over which is a handsome bridge of thirty-nine arches, trades in wines and brandy, which are held in greater estimation than those of Orleans. It has also tan-yards, paper-mills, and manufactories for woollen cloths. In the centre of the town is a lofty castle, and in several places may be seen vestiges of the ancient fortifications. Population, 4,900.

MEZ (Loir-et-Cher), 100, a little village surrounded with country houses and vineyards. *Jurieu* was born here. It trades in brandy, wine, and vinegar.

MENARS (Loir-et-Cher), 107, has a beautiful chateau, which in the reign of Louis XV, belonged to Marshal

Saxe. It has since been the property of Madame de Pompadour, afterwards of the Duke of Bellune, who sold it to M. de Brigode, since deceased.

Blois, 113. — *Hôtels d'Angleterre, de Blois.* — Blois, chief town of Loir-et-Cher, on the Loire, with 16,156 inhabitants, is agreeably situated in the midst of fertile pasturages, where numerous flocks are fed. It is divided into High and Low. The streets are narrow and badly built in the high town, but well in the low. The chateau, though now almost deserted, was embellished by Louis XII, Henry III, and Gaston, Duke of Orleans. The tower of Marie de Medicis, her stone work-tables, the great staircase, and the dungeons, are objects of curiosity.

The other objects worthy of notice are the church of the Jesuits, built from designs by Jules Mansard; the hospital, with a botanic garden; the bridge of eleven arches; the bishop's palace, now the prefecture, with pleasant gardens, whence can be obtained a good view; and the aqueduct, cut out of the rock by the Romans. Blois also possesses a library of 19,000 volumes, a cabinet of natural history, a college, an agricultural society, a theatre, fountains, a pyramid of 100 feet in height, abattoirs, promenades, and two cemeteries.

The States-General were assembled at Blois by Henry III in 1575 and 1588; it was during the latter season that Henry, Duke of Guise, and his brother the Cardinal, were assassinated. The room in which the murder was committed is still shown. Louis XII, was born at this town, in 1661; and several princes and princesses have died here.

The situation of Blois affords it great facility in exporting to Orleans and to Paris the wines obtained from the environs, and in receiving from Nantes the *articles necessary* for its own consumption. Its chief *commerce* is in vinegar, cutlery, wines, and brandy. *Its manufactures* leather.

Fairs. — Aug. 25; April 1; June 24; Oct. 1; Dec. 6.

On the top of a hill near Blois is a mound in the form of a sugar-loaf, called La Butte des Capucins. It is supposed by some to be a Celtic monument, and by others to have been raised by Gaston of Orléans, to employ the poor during a severe winter.

Four leagues east of Blois, on the left bank of the Loire, is the chateau of Chambord, one of the finest Gothic buildings in France. It was originally a hunting-box of the counts of Blois, but Francis I, in 1532, commenced a new edifice, from the designs of the celebrated Primaticcio; this was continued by Henri II and completed by Louis XIV. When Versailles became the seat of the court, Chambord ceased to be visited by the kings of France. It was, however, inhabited by Stanislaus of Poland, and by Marshal Saxe, who received it from Louis XV after the battle of Fontenoy. It is situated in a park seven leagues in circumference, surrounded by a wall, and traversed by the river Cosson.

Besides Chambord, there are several other remarkable mansions in the vicinity of Blois: the chateau of Beauregard, two leagues south of Blois, celebrated by Ronsard; that of Cheverny, three leagues south of Blois, where Hurault de Cheverny, chancellor of France, was born; of Chaumont, the birthplace of Georges d'Amboise, prime minister of Louis XII; of Ferté-Imbault, inhabited during the reign of Louis XIV by Marshal d'Etampes; and several others.

A league beyond Blois commences the causeway, or dyke, called the Levée, one of the most stupendous works of art in the world. It is sufficiently wide for three carriages, and is upwards of 150 miles in length. It is supposed to have been constructed previous to the entrance of the Romans into Gaul. It is skirted on one side by marshes, and on other by the Loire, the inundations of which it restrains.

The scenery from Blois to Tours is exquisite; r language can adequately describe its beauties.

Amboise (Indre-et-Loire), 133. — Is situated at the confluence of the Loire and the Masse. It is commanded by a castle, which was begun by Charles VII, and has been the scene of several remarkable events. Louis XI instituted the Order of Saint-Michel here in 1469; Charles VIII was born here the following year, and died here in 1498. In 1560, the court retired here on account of the conspiracy against the Guises. In this castle are preserved the horns of an immense stag. The summit, which is reached by a curious spiral ascent, without steps, commands a very fine view of the valley of the Loire from Blois to Tours.

The town is badly built, but has a handsome bridge. It trades in wine, corn, provisions, and leather, and manufactures files, and steel articles. At Amboise is the parochial church of Saint-Denis, where is the tomb of the Duke de Choiseul.

At a little distance from Amboise are the ruins of the chateau of Chanteloup, built by the Duke de Choiseul. It is situated in a fine park, and now belongs to Count Chaptal, who has an establishment here for making sugar from beet-root.

The chateau of Chenonceau, built by Francis I on a bridge across the Cher, daily attracts travellers, by the singularity of its construction.

Tours, 147. — *Hôtels de l'Univers, du Faisan.* — Tours, chief town of Indre-et-Loire, with a population of 28,794, is delightfully situated in an agreeable and fertile plain, on the left bank of the Loire, between that river and the Cher, which falls into it some leagues below the town; over the former is a handsome bridge, of seventeen arches, 1,335 feet in length. The entrance to the town has a very noble appearance, but the interior presents a striking contrast. Most of the streets are narrow and badly built, except the Rue Royale, which is one of the finest streets in France. *In this street* was the celebrated abbey of Saint-Mar-

tip, of which the kings of France were abbots; only two towers of its ancient church remain.

The cathedral is a noble Gothic edifice, with painted windows; adjoining it is the bishop's palace. Tours also possesses an English Protestant chapel, a library, containing some valuable MSS., some of which are of the sixth century; a museum of painting and natural history, a college, a society of agriculture, science, art, and promenades.

This town was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of ribbons and silks, but Lyons has deprived it of the greater part of this branch of industry. It trades extensively in wines, which are sent to Holland and Belgium, and in cloth for the neighbouring departments. It has considerable commerce in wax, wax-candles, corn, fruit, prunes, brandy, and chestnuts, and manufactures skil, cloth, cottons, handkerchiefs, china, pottery, and leather. Wool-combing has also been introduced.

Tours is a place of considerable antiquity. In the sixth and seventh centuries it was noted for the sanctity and erudition of its bishops, St. Gregory, St. Gratian, St. Lidoire, and St. Martin. In 1470, 1484, and 1506, the States-General were assembled here. In the fifteenth century Louis XI erected, near its walls, a chateau called Plessis-lès-Tours, in which he died in 1483. In 1589 Henri III transferred the parliament and other superior courts to this place.

Amongst the most eminent natives of Tours were : — Amboise, the minister of Louis XII; Rapin, the Jesuit; Destouches, the comic poet; Julian Le Roi, a celebrated clock-maker; and the beautiful Gabrielle d'Estrées.

A considerable number of English, desirous of economizing, were formerly resident at Tours, where they enjoyed the luxuries of wine, fruit, and poultry, at less than one-third of their price in London. The inkeepers here usually charge three francs for dinner, including

wine, a franc for breakfast, and a franc and a half for a bed.

Many have also resided here with a view to the re-establishment of health; for the winter is as mild as the English spring, and the air is always pure and serene. There is an English club-room, where the French and English journals are taken in. The principal amusements of Tours are the theatre, balls, and routs, and hunting the wild boar.

Fairs. — The third Wednesday in February, June, August, and November.

Near Savonnières, two leagues and a half from Tours, and on the road from this town to Chinou, are some curious grottos, called in the country caves gouttières. They present some curious specimens of congelation.

The departement of Indre-et-Loire contains 36,000 hectares of vineyards. Near Tours are grown the wines of Vouvray and Joué.

ANGERS, 189. — *Hôtel du Cheval-Blanc*. — On the river Sarthe, in the department of Maine-et-Loire. It contains a public library, museum of paintings, cabinet of natural history and medicine, botanical gardens, public baths, &c. The principal articles of manufacture and commerce are linen, cotton, sugar, corn, oil, wax, honey, wine, spirits, vinegar, marble, slate, and silk handkerchiefs.

NANTES, 271. — *Hôtel de France*. — The chief place of the dep. of Loire-Inférieure, is situated on the right bank of the Loire, at the confluence of the Erdre and the Sèvre, with 94,194 inhabitants. It is one of the richest and most commercial towns in France. The streets and *places* are well laid out, and adorned with some handsome buildings. The Rue de la Poissonnerie, with its old houses, and the Rue de la Juiverie, are worthy of notice. The harbour, which is 12 leagues above the mouth of the Loire, is the most frequented in the kingdom.

Nantes has many institutions for the encouragement of the arts and sciences, such as the public library, the imperial college, a museum, a cabinet of natural history, the school of anatomy and surgery, the society of agriculture and commerce, the garden of plants, the school of hydrography, &c. It also possesses baths, a circus, and a rope manufactory, which employs about 1,200 persons.

The cathedral is a lofty but unfinished building. The doors are ornamented with numerous stone figures, executed in 1434, but now sadly mutilated. The interior consists of a nave, supported by ten pillars, and of a choir, originally erected in the sixth century, as the church of St. Felix. It contains the tomb of Francis II, Duke of Brittany, who died at Coneron, near Nantes, in 1488. He was father of the celebrated Anne of Brittany, who caused this tomb to be erected to his memory. It was executed by Colombe, and his adorned with recumbent statues of Francis and his second wife, allegorical statues of the cardinal virtues, and several basso-relievos. After the death of Anne, her heart was interred in the tomb of her mother, Margaret of Foix. Their ashes were removed at the Revolution; but in 1815 this tomb received the remains of Arthur III, Duke of Brittany, better known under the name of Richmond, whose valour contributed to support the tottering throne of Charles VII.

Near the cathedral stands the episcopal palace, and at a little distance is the prefect's hotel, formerly the *Chambre des Comptes*, a handsome building with two fronts: the vestibule, the grand staircase, and the hall, are worthy of notice; and amongst the archives of the *Chambre des Comptes* are preserved some curious MSS. one of which traces the family of Rohan to Conon, king of the Bretons.

The *Hôtel-de-Ville*, in the same quarter, is a modern edifice, extending round three sides of a court, the fourth opening towards the street by an arch. It is

of the Corinthian order, and contains several pictures. At the bottom of the staircase are some stones with Roman inscriptions, built in the wall. Near the Hôtel-de-Ville is a small museum of natural history.

The corn-market is spacious and well built. On the ground-floor is the public library, containing about 30,000 volumes, amongst which is a MS. of the city of St. Austin, which was intended, it was said, to have been presented to Charles V. Near the corn-market stands the exchange, the principal front of which is adorned with an Ionic portico of ten columns, supporting a balustrade, crowned with ten statues, representing the four quarters of the globe, the town of Nantes, commerce, &c. The room in which the merchants assemble is ornamented with eight Corinthian columns. It formerly contained paintings of Napoleon's passage through Nantes, but these have been sold and sent to America.

The other objects worthy of notice are the theatre; the column, seventy feet high; the promenades; the statues of Duquesne, Jean Bart, Duguay-Drouin, and Cassart; the Hospice of Sanitat; the Sa.orges, now used as a ware-house; and the new mint.

The castle, a fortress built by Alain, Duke of Brittany, at the end of the Cours Saint-Pierre, is large and in good preservation. The different quarters of the town are connected together by twelve bridges, most of which are handsome.

In the new quarter of the town, called the Quartier Graslin, are several well-built streets, leading to the Place Graslin, one side of which is occupied by a handsome theatre. M. Graslin, after whom this quarter is named, was a native of Tours, who projected the alterations in this part of the town. One of the streets in the Quartier Graslin leads to the Place de Bretagne, a handsome range of building.

This place has four considerable faubourgs, as well peopled as the town; that of la Fosse, which is the

richest and largest, is inhabited by the most opulent merchants. From the quay there is a fine view of the Loire, which is covered with vessels of every description, and interspersed with numerous small islands. On its banks are several public promenades; amongst which the Cours des Etats is particularly distinguished. The scenery around is extensive and picturesque.

It was at Nantes that Henry IV promulgated the famous edict in favour of the Protestants, the repeal of which, by Louis XIV, was so detrimental to the commerce and population of France. Few towns suffered more than this in the Revolution; in 1793 it was attacked by 80,000 Vendéans, who were repulsed with great loss; and during the whole of this period it was the theatre of the most horrible tragedies.

Nantes has manufactories of printed calicoes, cottons, dimities, ticking, serges, blankets, linens, leather, iron instruments, liqueurs, china, white wax, and glass bottles; it has also a cotton-mill and sugar-houses. It produces coals and wood, and exports to different foreign countries the productions of France. It trades with India, Africa, and the American colonies, and carries on the cod fishery at Newfoundland and Cap Breton. Merchant vessels of 1000 tons, corvettes, and other ships of war, are built at this place. Nantes was the birthplace of Anne of Brittany, Queen of France.

Provisions are cheap at Nantes, and, of the large towns in France, this is, perhaps, the best for persons who wish to economize. The markets are well supplied with salt and fresh-water fish, good poultry, beef, mutton, fruit, and vegetables. Lodgings are also commodious, and reasonable in price.

Indret, two leagues west of Nantes, is the timber magazine of the government. In the island of Indret is a cannon foundry, and opposite the island, on the coasts of Basse Indret, frigates and vessels of an inferior description are built for government.

In the environs of Nantes, the traveller sh the *Plateau de la Salle-Verte*, a name given of granite, which contains foetid quartz. It is grey, and almost transparent, and emit greceable smell; if warmed in the fire, it scent, becomes white, and increase in weigh

Clisson, in the arrondissement of Nantes, tal place of the celebrated Olivier de Clisson born in the castle built by one of his ancestor at the confluence of the Moine and the Sè remains of this castle command a fine view lard was born at *Palet*, a small town near C

Three leagues south of Nantes is the *Lac Lieu*, supposed to occupy the site of a town *Herbadilla*, swallowed up in 580. At its extremity is a small island, called the *Ile d'* middle of which is an upright stone, or *Me* feet high, and two broad at the base. Th according to tradition, closes the mouth of from which the waters of the lake issued. distance from the lake is another upright stone the *Vielle de Saint-Martin*. The inhabitat vicinity have many superstitious notions resp lake.

Railway to Poitiers from Tou

SAINTE-MAURE, 169.— *Hôtel de la Poste.* — in the department of Indre-et-Loire, is a s pleasantly situated, with a population of 1,5 tants.

LES ORMES, 179, in the department of Vier markable for a chateau, which belongs to family of Voyer d'Argenson. From the cen building rises a light and elegant column, ab feet in height and nine in diameter. The and English Saloon are admired, and the ga tastefully laid out. The Park extends as far a *fluence of the Vienne* with the Creuse.

CHATELLERAULT, 192, in the department of Vienne, with a population of 12,000 inhabitants, is situated in a fertile valley, on the right bank of the Vienne, which here becomes navigable. Sully built a handsome bridge here, which is approached by a promenade. The town was formerly fortified, and is generally badly built, with the exception of the part near the promenade, where there is a fountain. Near the bridge is a small castle with four towers. Chatellerault is famous for its cutlery, particularly knives. It also trades in Sain-tonge brandy, Bordeaux wines, iron, oak plants, and salt. A royal manufactory of arms has recently been established here. This town possesses a college, an agricultural society, a theatre, a lace manufactory, and tanyards. The productions of the soil are corn, wines of Vaux, prunes, nut-oil, aniseed, coriander seed, hemp, honey, wax, and millstones. The forest comprises 1,500 hectares of wood.

The wines and brandies of the south are brought to Chatellerault by land, and embarked here on the Vienne, which conveys them to the Loire, near Candes, a small town, a few leagues above Saumur; thence these commodities ascend the river to the canal of Orleans; by which they are transported to the Seine. The linens and cloths of the north follow the same route by water as far as Chatellerault, and are thence conveyed by land as far as Bordeaux.

Four leagues from Chatellerault are the mineral sulphureous waters of Roche Pozay, which have long been celebrated, for the cure of scrofula, rheumatism, internal debility, &c. They are taken from July till September 15. A quarter of a league from the town, at the foot of a small mountain, are the three springs; the waters are used as beverage, as baths, and as lotions. Near the springs are commodious lodging-houses.

At Cenon, one league from Chatellerault, the Government established, in 1772, several families who

had taken refuge in France after the treaty of 1763, which gave up to the English all the possessions of the French in North America.

Two leagues south of Chatellerault, at the entrance of the Clain into the Vienne, are found ruins of very great antiquity, called Vieux-Poitiers. They consist of walls, a portico, fragments of columns, chapiters, &c.

POITIERS, 213. — *Hôtels d'Europe, and France.* — Poitiers, the chief town of the department of Vienne, and formerly the capital of Poitou, is situated on an eminence at the confluence of the Clain and the Boivre, and contains 26,000 inhabitants. The promenade of Pont-Guillon, which is between the rivers, is one of the finest in France. The entrance to the town is pretty. This ancient capital of the Pictavi was adorned by the Romans with an amphitheatre and an aqueduct, vestiges of which may be seen near a house called the Hermitage, a quarter of a league towards the south. In the fourth century it became an episcopal see; in the eleventh century Henry II. of England laid the foundations of the cathedral, which has a beautiful choir and a modern screen. In 1356, the Black Prince took King John prisoner before the walls of Poitiers, and sent him to England the following year. During the wars with England Charles VII removed the Parliament from Paris to this place, resided here himself for some time, and founded the University. In 1569, Admiral Coligny besieged it, and its ancient castle has since been almost entirely destroyed.

The town is irregularly built, and the population is not proportioned to its size, as there is a large quantity of arable land and garden ground. The ruins of the Palais Galien are scarcely visible; but the form of the ancient amphitheatre built by the Romans may be traced. The street near it still bears the name of Rue des Arènes; the vaults in which the wild beasts were kept are now private cellars. The entrance to these antiquities is through an archway in the Maison Vreux.

Amongst the remarkable objects in Poitiers are the baths and the theatre, which are well built, and the following churches:—St. John; Notre Dame; St. Hilaire; St. Radegonde, having a fine nave; and the Cordeliers, where Athenais de Martemart, better known as Madame de Montespan, the mistress of Louis XIV, was buried.

Poitiers has a library, society for the promotion of agriculture, belles-lettres, science, and art, a cabinet of natural history, a college, a botanic garden, a royal court, a school of law, and a departmental nursery ground.

The trade of the town consists chiefly in coarse hosiery, stuffs, camlets, crapes, skins, china, wines, brandy, leather, wax, honey, and cloth.

The forest of Poitiers, called Moulière, contains 4,000 hectares; its name is derived from the millstone quarries which it contains.

ANGOULÊME, 276. — *Hotels: Post, Royal Table, Golden Cross, and Grand Stag.* — This town is situated on the Charente, containing a population of about 21,155. It is a very old town, built on a hill bristling with rocks, and surrounded by an extensive and beautiful terraced promenade. The air is very pure and bracing, yet does not agree with delicate constitutions. The streets are narrow, dull, and steep; but some years ago a wide and spacious road was constructed, 860 metres long, with an agreeable slope, planted the whole way with trees, from the Place of St. Peter to the road from Paris to Bordeaux; in the centre is a column about 50 feet high, surmounted by a globe.

Angoulême has few objects worth noticing except the cathedral, re-built in 1816, topped by a gothic steeple, a theatre, a cabinet of natural and physical history, a library. In the environs are some paper-mills, which produce an excellent article. The trade consists in corn, wine, ardent spirits, hemp, flax, chesnuts, saffron, cork, and paper.

BORDEAUX, 350. — *Hôtels de France, des Princes, de Paris, &c.* — With a population of 131,000 souls, is the second sea-port of France, on the bank of the Garonne, and has nearly 1,000 merchant vessels, and exports annually more than 100,000 hogsheads of wine, and 20,000 of French brandy, as also vinegar, dried fruits, hams, turpentine, glass, cork, honey, &c., &c. Bordeaux possesses a chamber of commerce, a commercial court, an university, established in 1441; an academy of sciences, instituted in 1712, which has a library of more than 55,000 volumes; an academy of fine arts, founded in 1670, and renewed in 1768; a museum, a lyceum, a Linnæan society, an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, a school of trade and navigation, &c. The principal objects of attraction are the cathedral and churches; the grand theatre; the Grand Hospital; the Courts of Justice; Hôtel-de-Ville; the Exchange; the Custom House; the bridge over the Gironde; the Barracks; the New Gaol; the Lunatic Asylum; the Military Hospital; the Slaughter-house; the Museum; the Gallery of Paintings; the Public Library; the Botanical Gardens, &c., &c.

Bordeaux, the chief town of the dep. of Gironde, and formerly the capital of Guienne, is one of the most important places in France. It is situated on the left bank of the Garonne, which forms in front of the town a crescent, the extremities of which are more than a league distant. This noble harbour is bounded on the north by the victualling-office, and on the south by the dock-yards. During peace it is crowded with vessels of all nations. The breadth of the river opposite the Place Royale is about 2180 feet, and its depth about twenty feet.

The period of the foundation of Bordeaux is unknown; but, according to the most probable conjectures, it was built shortly after the invasion of Gaul by Julius Cæsar. It was already celebrated in the time of Au-

gustus, and Adrian made it the metropolis of the second Aquitania; it has been an episcopal see since the third century; and in the fourth century was noted for the successful cultivation of literature. In 400 it was pillaged by the Visigoths, then taken by the Saracens; and, the greater part having been destroyed by the Normans in the ninth century, the town was rebuilt about 900, during the reign of Charles the Simple. When Aquitain passed under the English dominion in 1152, the boundaries of Bordeaux were extended, first under Henry II. and afterward, under Edward III.; but the most material additions were made after Charles VII. had freed it from the foreign yoke.

The etymology of Bordeaux is uncertain. Some have derived it from the Latin word *Budigala*. A more probable derivation, is its contraction of the words *bordé d'eau*, the town being in fact bordered by water on every side; to the east is the Garonne, on the west and south the rivers Devèze, Peugne, and Bègle, and to the north those of the Bourde and Jalle.

Bordeaux has several handsome *places*, one of which, the Place de Louis XIV, is magnificent—spacious quays, and splendid hotels; but the greater part of the streets are narrow and irregular. On the port, and almost facing the landing-place, is the *Porte de Bourgogne*, a triumphal arch erected to celebrate the birth of the Duc de Bourgogne.

The *Place Royale*, which forms a prominent object on the quay, was built in 1733, from designs by Gabriel. In 1743, it was adorned with an equestrian statue of Louis XV. by Lemoine; but this was destroyed during the revolution: the bas-reliefs which ornamented the pedestal are, however, still preserved in the town museum of antiquities. During the fairs in March and October this square is covered with neat and uniform stands, for the sale of every description of goods.

On the north side of the Place Royale stands the

Exchange, a noble building, adorned with a double row of arcades, surmounted by a Doric entablature. The principal staircase, the council-room, and the chamber of commerce, are adorned with paintings by Olivier. The great hall, in which the merchants meet, is covered by a roof 98 feet long, 65 feet broad, and 78 feet from the floor.

The *Hotel des Douanes*, or *Custom-house*, on the south side of the *Place Royale*, corresponds exactly with the *Exchange*.

The *Place de Louis XVI* is a magnificent square occupying part of the site of the *Chateau Trompette*. It is planted with trees, and is upwards of a thousand feet square. In its vicinity are several modern and well-built streets, laid out at right angles.

The *Bridge* over the *Garonne* is one of the most stupendous works of the kind ever executed. It was commenced in 1811, and completed in 1821, from designs by M. Deschamps. It consists of 17 arches of stone, resting on 16 piles and two piers. The seven arches in the centre are of equal dimensions, each being about 87 English feet in diameter. The first and the last arch are each about 68 feet in diameter. The whole length of the bridge is upwards of 1600 feet, and its breadth between the parapets 50 feet. The road over it is nearly level, and connected with it is a new line of road to *Libourne*.

The *Cathedral of St. André* is a superb Gothic edifice, though its architecture presents many irregularities. The front is surmounted by two spires, upwards of 150 feet in height; they were restored in 1810 by M. Combes. The entire length of the church is about 413 feet. It is adorned with painted windows, pictures, and basso-relievos. The great altar is very handsome. Near the cathedral is the tower of *Peyberland*, originally constructed as a clock tower, but since converted into a shot factory.

The *Church of St. Michel*, constructed in 1160, is

also in the Gothic style, but more pure and regular than that of St. André. Its tower was formerly remarkable for its height, but it was twice injured by lightning, in 1574 and 1608; and in 1767 a considerable portion of it was blown down. At the bottom of this tower is a vault containing eighty-four remains of human forms, some of which, though they are not embalmed nor enclosed in cases, have been preserved more than 400 years. They are placed round the vault in a gently reclining position, and may be seen on application to the suisse. On the summit of the tower is a telegraph, by means of which news was formerly conveyed to Paris in five or six hours!

The *Church of St. Croix* is a very curious specimen of the ancient Gothic style. It is supposed to have been built at the commencement of the ninth century. The front presents a great variety of sculptures, and in the sacristy is a Descent from the Cross.

The *Church of St. Seurin* is remarkable for its very irregular construction. It contains many ancient monuments; and in a subterranean chapel, the tomb of St. Fort, which is annually frequented in May by crowds of mothers imploring a blessing on their offspring.

St. Paul was erected in 1676. The grand altar is adorned with a beautiful colossal statue of St. Francis Xavier, executed by William Coustou.

The *Church of Notre Dame*, rebuilt in 1701, is an elegant building, erected from the designs of Jean, a Dominican of Bordeaux. It is of the Corinthian order. The paintings and sculptures are by Michael Angelo, the brother of the architect.

St. Louis des Chartrons bears considerable resemblance to Notre Dame, but it is neither so regular nor so handsome. It contains a picture of St. Roch, by Lacour; and Christ in the Garden, by Olivier.

St. Eulalie contains numerous pictures, and the relics of seven saints, martyred in the third century.

St. Peter's is almost hidden by surrounding houses. The pulpit, sculptured by Brunet, and the carving of the grand altar, as well as that of the Chapel of *St. John*, are worthy of notice.

The *Church of the Royal College* contains the tomb of the celebrated Montaigne, who died in 1592. It is a sarcophagus of white marble, and was erected by his wife in 1592.

St. Bruno, or the *Church of the Chartreuse*, was founded at the commencement of the seventeenth century by Cardinal de Sourdis, a great benefactor of Bordeaux, whose bust adorns the Town Museum. The church is richly decorated with sculpture and gilding. The frescoes of the roof were painted in 1742 by Berinzago and his pupil Gouzalès. Two of the statues at the grand altar are said to have been executed by Bernini; they represent the Virgin seated, and an angel kneeling. In a chapel to the left of the sanctuary is the tomb of the Marquis de Sourdis, who was Lieutenant-General of Guienne. The large slab of black marble in front of the choir, is supposed to designate the burial-place of the founder.

Near this church is a room called *Caligula's Ear*, being remarkable for a curious echo. To the west of this church is the Cemetery of the town, formerly the vineyard of the Chartreuse, and still bearing its name. Upwards of 80,000 persons have been buried here during the last 30 years.

The *Jew's Synagogue*, in Rue Causse Rouge, was built from designs by M. Corcelle, and is an elegant specimen of his architectural skill.

The *Protestant Churches* are in the Passage du Temple, near the Place Lainé, and in Rue du Hà.

The principal charitable institutions of Bordeaux are the *Hôpital St. André*, Rue des Trois Concils, the re-building of which on a new site was commenced in 1821; the *Hospice des Aliénés*, Grande Rue St. Jean one of the best-regulated establishments of the kind.

the *Maison des Enfants Trouvés*, en Paludatte, commonly called *La Manufacture*, the church of which was founded by Mmc. de Gourgès; the *Hôpital des Incurables*, Rue des Incurables; the *Hospice des Vieillards*, near the church of St. Croix; the *Hôpital de Maternité*, Rue des Incurables; the *Military Hospital*, Chemin de Caudéran; and the *Maison de Mendicité*, built from designs by M. Combes, but since converted into a seminary.

The *Great Theatre*, Place de la Comédie, is one of the handsomest in France. It was built during the reign of Louis XVI, on the side of a temple dedicated to Tutelia. Louis, the architect to the Duke of Orléans, gave the designs, and superintended the execution. It is entirely insulated, and the front is adorned with a superb colonnade of the Corinthian order, having a balcony and stone balustrade, on which are statues of Apollo and of Muses. Pilasters of the same order and dimensions ornament the other sides of the building. The interior is elegantly fitted up, and is capable of accommodating 4,000 persons. It was first opened in 1780.

The other public places of amusement are the *Amphitheatre d'Equitation*, or *Equestrian Circus*, Rue du Manège, Faubourg St. Seurin, where the *Franconis* occasionally exhibit; the *Waux Hall*, at the end of the *Fossés de l'Intendance*, near the *Place Dauphin*; the *Théâtre Français*, near the *Cours de Tournay*; the *théâtre de Molière*, Rue du Mirail; and the *Russian Mountains of Vincennes*. There are *Horse Races* from July 1 to 10.

The *Chateau Royal*, opposite the cathedral, is a handsome edifice, erected during the pontificate of Prince Rohan de Guémanée, Archbishop of Bordeaux, from designs by Etienne and Bonfin, and intended to be the archiepiscopal residence. The front presents two uniform peristyles, and over the entrance are the royal arms. A court, having corresponding buildings

on either side, leads to the principal edifice, the apartments of which are spacious and well laid out. Behind it is a good garden.

The *New Baths* facing the Garonne form two quadrangular buildings, each front measuring 100 feet. The ground floor is raised four feet above the level of the street, and the attic is surrounded by a terrace, decorated with orange trees. The interior distribution does credit to the talents of M. Laclotte, who furnished the designs for this extensive establishment.

Amongst the other remarkable buildings may be noticed the Entrepôt of Colonial Articles, on the Place Lainé; the Tobacco Warehouses, Quai de Bacalan, the Marine Victualling Warehouses, Quai de Bacalan, built in 1788, under the direction of M. Bergerac; the Mill of Chartrons, at the extremity of one of the suburbs; the Bank, in the Rue *Ésprit des Lois*; the *Maison Fonfrède*, on the Place Richelieu, containing a curious spiral staircase; the *Prefect's Hotel*, near the Great Theatre, constructed by Louis, and formerly known as the *Maison Saige*; the *Hotel de la Marine*, or Admiralty, at the corner of the Place Tourny, and Cours du Jardin Public; the Palais de Justice, Rue de Gourigues, in the hall of which is a statue of the famous Montesquieu; the Barracks of the Horse Guards, Rue St. Jean, in a good style of architecture; the Fort du Hâ, now used as a prison; the Royal Snuff Manufactory, near the Fort du Hâ, in which about 500 persons are constantly employed; the *Hotel de Ville*, Fossés de l'Hotel de Ville; and the *Mont de Piété*, Rue du Mirail.

The *Public Library* is situated in the *Hotel de l'Academie*, Rue St. Dominique, near the Great Theatre. Its foundation was commenced in 1738, when M. Bel left his hotel and library to the Academy of Sciences of Bordeaux, an institution founded in 1712. Since this period it has been gradually increased, and now consists of 120,000 volumes, including MSS. amongst

which is an old copy of Montaigne's Essays, with corrections in his own hand. There is also a portrait of Montesquieu. The Library is open to the public, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from twelve to one.

The *Cabinet of Natural History* is also situated in the Hotel de l'Academie. It was commenced in 1805, M. Journu-Aubert, a merchant of Bordeaux, having given his collection to the town. It is easily accessible to strangers, and is remarkably well arranged. The collection of shells and fossils is particularly good.

The *Museum of Antiquities, and Gallery of Pictures*, occupies several rooms in one of the wings of the Chateau Royal. The entrance to them is in the Rue Monbazon. They are opened to the public on Sundays and fête days.

The *Botanic Garden*, and the *Departmental Nursery*, are situated near the Cemetery of the Chartreuse, and occupy part of the ground which formerly belonged to this monastery. The garden contains a good collection of plants, both indigenous and exotic, and is open to strangers. The entrance is from the Chemin de la Chartreuse. The Nursery covers about five hectares, and its prosperity may be attributed to M. Tournon, formerly prefect of Bordeaux, who also established here a collection of agricultural instruments.

The *Jardin Royal*, which forms the principal promenade of Bordeaux, was originally laid out by M. Tourny, to whom the town is indebted for other embellishments. It was modelled on that of the Tuileries, but during the revolution was converted into a parade for soldiers.

On the N. side of the Jardin Royal, is the *Royal Riding School*, erected in 1754, by order of M. Tourny. The days for lessons are Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; Sundays and Thursdays being reserved for the pupils of the Royal College. The mor

ning is appropriated to the gentlemen ; the afternoon to the ladies.

The only vestiges of Roman architecture at Bordeaux, are some arches of an amphitheatre called the *Palais Gallien*. They are situated in the Rue du Palais de Gallien. The amphitheatre was of an elliptical form, about 430 feet long, and 340 broad.

Amongst the literary and scientific institutions of Bordeaux, are a royal society of medicine, holding its meetings, No. 1, Rue St. Dominique ; a school of medicine, No. 19, Rue Lalande ; an institution for the deaf and dumb, Rue des Religieuses ; schools of hydrography and commerce, at the Exchange ; a free school of drawing and painting, in one of the rooms of the Academy, Rue St. Dominique ; a school of architecture, Rue Tronqueyre ; and a Royal College, Fossé des Tanneurs.

In addition to the objects already noticed, Bordeaux possesses an observatory ; a naval school ; statues of Montesquieu and Tourny ; dockyards ; vapour and showerbaths, in Rue Ségur ; a mint ; a swimming-school on a large scale ; a mineral spring ; and numerous fountains.

Amongst the natives of Bordeaux were Ausonius, the poet ; Berquin, the author of *l'Ami des Enfants* ; Dupaty, the sculptor ; Montesquieu, the author of *l'Esprit des Lois* ; Montaigne, whose house, No. 17, *Nor des Minimes*, is still standing ; and Rode, the musician.

With respect to commerce, Bordeaux is in a flourishing condition, the ocean affording it a communication with the north of Europe, America, and the Indies, while the canal of Languedoc enables it to traffic with the South and the Mediterranean. Its chief trade is in wines, the best kinds of which are *Medoc*, *Haut Brion*, *Lafitte*, *St. Emilion*, and *Grave* ; but it also trades in hemp, resin, corks, brandies, cables, china, cottons, stockings, &c. It has manufactories

for cordage, nitric acid, and blankets, as well as establishments for refining sugar and casting all kinds of iron articles.

The *Lottery Office* is situated No. 49, Rue des Trois Conils. The lottery is drawn here on the 2nd, 12th, and 22nd of each month.

The *Post Office* is at No. 6, Rue Porte Dijcaux. It is open for receiving paid letters from seven to eleven, and from two to four.

La Poste aux Chevaux is No. 69, Cours du Douze Mars, near the Great Theatre.

According to law, persons ordering post horses must pay a stage in advance. At this office couriers for extraordinary despatches may be found at all hours.

Fiacres are stationed on the Place de la Comédie, Place Royale, Place Tourny, and Place Dauphine. They may be hired at 1 fr. 50 c. per hour.

Fairs. Of 15 days are held from Mar. 1 to 15, and from Oct. 15 to 30; and eight others of one day.

Board and lodging is rather dearer at Bordeaux than at Toulouse. A single man may however live here at a boarding house for 6s. or 7s. per day. The *vin ordinaire* is about a franc a bottle. Travelers may find furnished apartments in almost every street, the price varying of course according to their size and situation. The quarter of Chapeau Rouge, and near the Exchange, are the most eligible.

Houses in the vicinity of Bordeaux may be hired at a very cheap rate. One ready furnished, and capable of accommodating a small family, may be procured for 20l. a-year.

A dinner at a *traiteur's*, of four dishes, namely soup, ragout, chicken, and dessert, with bread and a small bottle of wine, may be obtained here for a franc and a half.

Diligences set out every day for Bayonne in thirty hours;

for Nantes in forty-four hours; for Toulouse in thirty-six hours; for Libourne, St. Foy, and Bergerac; for Pau, Barréges and Bagnères, during the season from June to October, arriving at Pau in thirty-six hours.

Steam boats leave the Quai Louis XVIII. every morning at seven o'clock, taking passengers to Macau, La Roque, Blaye, and Paullac, and returning the same day between three and four o'clock. A steam-boat also leaves the Quai des Salinières every day for Laugou, and another arrives from that place. The time of starting is regulated by the tide, and is announced on the gates of the Exchange and Post Office.

During the summer a steam vessel goes from Bordeaux to Dublin, and *vice versâ*, performing the voyage in about six days.

ENVIRONS.

About four leagues from Bordeaux is the *Chateau of La Brède*, noted as having been the residence of the illustrious Montesquieu. It is romantically situated, and is approached by a long avenue of oaks. The furniture of the room in which he was accustomed to sit, is preserved with great care. It consists of a very plain bed, some chairs of antique shape, and several family portraits. In the wainscot, to the left of the chimney, is shown a spot against which he was accustomed to rub his foot when studying. From this room the visitor is led down a very narrow staircase to a kind of dungeon, in which it is said Montesquieu wrote the chapter on the Liberty of the Citizen. Hence, he passes to the top of a kind of steeple, on the walls of which are the names of persons who have visited this place. The library particularly attracts attention, Montesquieu having himself written on the shelves the titles of some of his own works.

At the mouth of the Gironde, about 25 leagues from Bordeaux and three from Royan, is the Tower or *Light-house* of Cordouan, one of the most beautiful in Europe. It was rebuilt in 1585, by Louis de Foix

and repaired by Louis XIV. Colbert added a lantern to it. In 1788 and 1789, the whole of the upper part was re-erected from designs by M. Teulère. Its total height is about 240 English feet. The light is perceptible at a distance of six or seven leagues.

Amongst other places in the more immediate vicinity of Bordeaux, the traveller may visit the Châteaux of Cadillac or Epernon, Citran, Laffitte, Bouilh, or Tour du Pin at Cubzac, built by Louis; St. Savin and Laroque, near Bourq and Libourne, both on the Dordogne; Siberol, opposite Bordeaux; Château Margaux, noted for its wine as well as its architecture; Pujeard or Ambleville, Laffitte, Maison de Talance, the old Château of Breuil, and the Isle Caseaux.

The *Mascaret*, which is sometimes observed at the mouth of the Dordogne, is a violent reflux of a portion of the river, which destroys everything in its course. Condamine observed a similar phenomenon at the mouth of the river of Amazon, and Rennel at that of the Ganges.

About two miles from Bordeaux, on the road to Langon, a pillar was erected to commemorate the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814, and a short distance beyond this the traveller enters the territory called the *Landes* or heaths of France, which extend the whole of the way from Bordeaux to Langon, and thence to Bayonne. Here the shepherds in autumn and winter may be seen mounted on stilts, which they employ to wade through the swamps with which the *landes*, after rain, abound.

MALLE-POSTE ROUTE FROM BORDEAUX TO BAYONNE.

Distance 234 kil., or 150 English miles.

Relays.	Kil.	Time.	Fares.
Bordeaux (séj. 1 h.).....	,	3 30 s.	, ,
Le Bouscaut.....	17	5 10 s.	2 98
Castres-Gironde.....	29	5 54 s.	5 08

Cérons	41	6 34 s.	7 18
Langon.....	53	7 16 s.	9 28
Bazas	68	8 21 s.	11 91
Captieux.....	85	9 31 s.	14 88
Les Traverses	100	10 30 s.	17 51
Roquefort.....	115	11 29 s.	20 13
Caloy	127	19 m.	22 25
Mont-de-Marsan.....	137	55 m.	23 98
Campagne.....	150	1 50 m.	26 25
Tartas.....	164	2 40 m.	28 70
Pontons.....	175	5 23 m.	30 62
Saint-Paul-les-Dax.....	187	4 08 m.	32 72
Saint-Géours-d'Auribat.....	202	5 08 m.	35 35
Les Cantons.....	215	5 53 m.	37 62
Bayonne.....	234	7 m.	40 95

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PYRENEES.

The Pyrénées, the highest mountains in Europe next to the Alps, extend from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mediterranean, a space of 90 leagues, running from the west-north-west. Towards the south are two chains, one of which extends parallel with the ocean, turns at the Maudites mountains, and continues towards the Mediterranean. The eastern chain, which rises north of the Maladetta, commences with eminences of less height than those of the centre; but increases in elevation as it approaches the Mediterranean.

The Pyrénées are not so steep on the French as on the Spanish side. The snow lies constantly at the height of 7,200 feet, forming a band from 3 to 4,000 feet in breadth. Towards the east, it resists the rays of the sun; but to the north and west generally melts. The permanent glaciers are not more than 1800 feet in breadth. They are formed by the drifted snow, and are here called *Seruelhes*. Between the Marboré and the Maladetta, always covered with snow, and

encircled with broad bands of ice, exist many glaciers, which the practised eye recognizes at a distance by their blue tint, neat form, and numerous clefts.

The inhabitants of the Pyrénées, like those of the Alps, experience those terrible phenomena called avalanches, immense masses of snow which glide down the sides of the mountains, carrying everything before them. The whirlwinds, which often raise clouds of snow, are so terrible, particularly in the *ports* or passages, that it is a proverb among the mountaineers—“ that there, the father never expects his son, nor the son his father. ”

On comparing the frozen zone of the Pyrénées with that of the Alps, we are struck with their difference in breadth; the latter being four times broader than the former. The loftiest peaks, however, of these two chains do not differ in height more than 3600 feet, and in latitude only $3\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. The air of the mountains of the first class is as pernicious as that of the lower and middling mountains is favourable.

Having thus taken a sketch of this immense chain, which has been known and celebrated from the time of Herodotus to the present, we shall mention the Hautes-Pyrénées, which belong to the department of the same name.

HAUTES-PYRÉNÉES.

The length of the ridge of mountains which border the department of Hautes-Pyrénées from east to west is fifteen leagues; and the breadth from the ridge to the base of the mountain is seven leagues; so that the square surface is 155 leagues. This part of the chain, which is the most elevated, and may be considered the centre, gives name to the department.

The Pyrénées are discoverable at a great distance; near Toulouse they become visible, but afterwards disappear and re-appear several times, forming a picture of majestic grandeur. Their appearance varies

considerably, according to the state of the atmosphere; but a slight mist always covers them. Morning, noon, and evening, each present clouds which are constantly assuming new forms. These variations are more observable in summer, though each season has its own. Their summits whiten with the falls of snow, and glitter brilliantly when the sun shines upon them; a yellow tint announces the commencement of a thaw; dark spots of various sizes appear in different places, enlarging generally from the base to the summit, as the snow melts; at the beginning of summer the whole surface re-assumes a uniform tint.

Such is generally the appearance of the Hautes-Pyrénées as seen from the plain. In this situation the defiles, the gulfs, the precipices, which have a terrific aspect, are not seen; neither are the numerous lakes, glaciers, subterranean grottos, bridges of snow and cascades, which excite the admiration of the traveller, visible. To observe these, he must ascend the highest peaks, and go to extremity of the valley.

The Hautes-Pyrénées are crowned by a great number of peaks, which rise in the form of an amphitheatre from the smallest hills to the central ridge. The principal are the Pic du Midi de Bigorre, the Pic Montaigu, the Pic de Bergoms, the Pic de Neouvieille, the Pic Long, Vignemale, the Brèche de Roland, the Tucarroy, the Marboré, which comprises, 1st. the visible summits of Gavarnie;—2. the Sommet-Cilindrique, more to the east;—3. the Mont Perdu, the most eastern peak;—4. the Pic d'Arbizon, situated to the east of Neouvieille, near the valley of Aure. They are almost all on the same line, and point out the direction of the central ridge: some, however, of equal importance, are, by a singular anomaly, situated out of this line.

The following list will show the height of these mountains above the level of the sea, calculated in French metres. A metre is about 39½ English inches.

	Metres.
Pic du Midi de Bigorre.	2973
Pic Montaigu.	2396
Pic de Bergoms.	2113
Pic de Neouvielle.	3155
Pic Long.	3251
Vignemale	3356
Brèche de Roland.	2943
First Tour de Marboré.	3188
Sommet Cilindrique	3332
Mont Perdu.	3436
Pic d'Arbizon.	2885

The height of the principal *ports* or passes of the Pyrénées is as follows :—the Port de Cavarrère, from the bottom of the valley of Aure, 2243 metres;—that of Pinède, 2516 metres;—that of Gavarnie, the most frequented pass of the Hautes-Pyrénées, 2331 metres;—the Tourmalet, 2175 metres.

The Pyrénées appear to be formed of rocks of different kinds, resting on beds or layers, disposed with order and symetry, extending generally from the west-north-west to east-south-east, and forming towards the east, with the meridian of Paris, an angle of seventy-three degrees; their average inclination is about thirty degrees from the perpendicular. The Hautes-Pyrénées are founded on granite; the stone appears in the central of the chain, and forms an extensive and lofty mass : it resembles the granities of the Upper Alps, and belongs to the same period of crystallization, and to the same beds of the surface of the earth; schistus and calcareous stone also form part of its composition. Mines of iron, copper, zinc, lead, manganese, plumbagine, cobalt, nickel, enormous masses of marble, and numerous varieties of granite, are found here; but with the exception of iron, the metallic veins are not of sufficient importance to encourage the working of them. History, however, informs us, that the Phenicians, and after

them the Carthaginians and the Romans, derived immense riches from Spain and the Pyrénées.

The Pyrénées present no proof of having been covered by the sea, and but slight indications of volcanoes; but earthquakes have been frequent. That of 1660 deranged the course of the springs, a great many of which lost their salutary properties. That of 1678 suddenly increased the waters of the Garonne and the Adour, so that they rushed violently from the mountains, carrying with them rocks and trees, and even undermining hills. At the time of the earthquake at Lisbon, the ground opened near Juncalas; houses were overturned at Lourdes; and entire mountain disappeared, and was replaced by a lake. When Sicily and Calabria were shaken, the Pyrénées also experienced the shock.

The highest part of the Pyrénées is covered with snow at all seasons. These snows melt most abundantly after the rains of spring and summer, which are borne hither by winds from the south-west and south, and after storms. Then confusion reigns in every direction, and torrents rush down with resistless force, bearing before them trees, rocks, and even villages. The villages of Chaize and St. Martin were entirely destroyed, with their inhabitants, by the *lavanges* of Feb. 10, 1601. These *lavanges* are immense masses of snow, with form during the winter, and fall when the wind blows ordinary force.

The *laranges* are not the only dangers to which the inhabitants of the Pyrénées are exposed. Portions of the rock frequently break off, and carry ruin and desolation before them. In 1650, a shower of stones descended from the Pic de Héas into the valley of Héas, and reascended the opposite slope. A large lake was formed by the overflowing of the torrent, which was arrested in its course; but this did not exist long, as another convulsion, in 1788, caused its disappearance.

The Pyrénées exhibit at every step gaping fragments of rock, and large clefts in the earth, through which the rain filters, and forms basins in the ground, till it can find an issue.

MOUNTAINS OF BIGORRE.

This portion of the Pyrénées abounds with beauties; seven valleys, remarkable for their picturesque situation and varied productions, divide it into as many groups; these mountains have formerly experienced considerable changes, of which traces appear at every step. In many places, no being has breathed, no plant has vegetated, no beaten footpath points the traveller to the end of his route; on the slightest change of the atmosphere storms occur. Thick fogs conceal the traces of the *isards*, the only guides in these places, where frightful gulfs present themselves on every side.

In the month of May impetuous torrents fall from the tops of the mountains; and inundations, caused by the sudden melting of the snow and heavy rains, take place in the narrow valleys. Trees broken by the violence of the wind, often intercept the course of the torrents; or, perhaps, borne away, carry with them the crops and habitations on the sides of the mountains. Slips of the land and falls of the rock occur, from time to time, till the month of October.

In addition to the curious and the invalids, these mountains are visited by numerous artists and men of science; the painter and the poet come to study nature, the model of all art, while the disciple of Linnæus is enriching his herbal, and the mineralogist is adding to his collection of crystals and stones.

Plan of a Tour of fifteen days

IN THE HAUTES-PYRÉNÉES.

∴ ALL the principal curiosities of the Hautes-Pyrénées may be visited in fifteen days, according to

the following routes. The traveller, however, will find a guide indispensable, or he will run the risk of being lost at every step. He is supposed to set out from Barèges, using either horse or porters.

FIRST DAY.

Pic de Leyrey.—On setting out, the traveller ascends the side of a mountain, against which stands the house of the commandant, and soon arrives at the top of the Dyke of Louvois: from this spot, in fine weather, the clouds appear in singular groups, and the small forest of beech-trees and firs, which overlooks Barèges, is visible; still higher is a spacious terrace, clothed with verdure, and near it are folds in which the shepherds enclose their flocks for the night. The traveller then reaches the Pic de Leyrey, which is rather difficult of access: the botanist may remark the *antheriacum liliastrum* of Linnæus, and the martagon lily. The summit of this peak is composed of schistous rocks, the order and direction of which may be seen at a glance.—Return to Barèges, the central point of all the excursions.

SECOND DAY.

Mountain of Liens, Pic de Lisse, called La Piquette.—The traveller should set out early in the morning, and, to abridge the route, take the lower footpath. Near Barèges will be seen banks of hard and argillaceous schistus, forming the substratum of beds of slate; and, a short distance beyond them, will be heard the torrent of the Liens. The rhododendron may be observed here 1,200 feet above the level of Barèges. Proceeding, the traveller arrives at a small level plain, whence there is a fine view—then ascends an acclivity of more difficult access—proceeds up the torrent as far as the foot of the mountain, and, finally, reaches the Pic de Lisse, called La Piquette, having noticed, in passing, the mountain of Astason. On the Pic de Lisse are found the amianthus, rock crystal, and white

and violet schorl. The traveller returns to the border of the Bastan by the same path as he followed in going.

THIRD DAY.

Lake of Escougoux. — On setting out, the traveller proceeds towards a deep ravine, well worthy of attention. As soon as he has ascended the eminence which terminates this defile, he passes over ruins heaped on ruins, in the wildest disorder; no water, no kind of vegetation; crumbling mountains hanging over others already fallen; and the whole scenery of the most melancholy character. He then passes near a cavern inhabited by fishermen, and arriving, at last, at the end of the ravine, leaving the horses and mules on a lawn, ascends the truncated mountain on which the Lake of Escougoux is situated. The depth of this lake has not been ascertained: it abounds with trout, and above it are three others, the Lac Noir, the Lac Carère, or de Tersan, and the Lac des Truites. Ferruginous granite is met with on these heights. From the top of the peak, which prevents the fall of the lake, there is a fine view of the whole ravine, and of the Pic du Midi. In fine weather, the traveller should contrive to return by the light of the moon, which produces beautiful effects in the narrow defiles of the Pyrénées.

FOURTH DAY.

Pic du Midi—La Hourquette des Cinq-Hours—Le Petit Lac, or Lacquet. — The Pic du Midi, which was formerly regarded as the highest of the Pyrénées, is situated four leagues from Barèges, and commands a fine view of the Pyrénées, of which it forms a section, embracing numerous mountains and several valleys, as far as the centre of the fertile valley of Campan. Before the traveller reaches it, he must pass along the hills parallel with the right bank of the Bastan, on which are several scattered huts. After two hours' walk he arrives at the source of the Gave. The mountain of T

presents excellent pasturages covered with flocks ; the space already traversed is very fatiguing both to men and horses. He afterwards passes into the Couret de Honchet, a broad and deep ravine, where bridges of snow intimate to the stranger that he is at a considerable elevation ; and, at last, enters into the vestibule, as it were, of the Pic du Midi.

Farther on is the Lake of Honchet, or Lacquet, near which may be observed banks of calcareous stones, resting on large masses of light grey quartz, succeeded by dark and hard schistus, pierced with small holes. This lake is 3,400 feet above the level of the sea ; its length is about 1,500 feet, and its breadth about 900 feet. In order to ascend to the top of the peak more easily, turn to the right by Hourquette des Cinq Ours, and four hours will be sufficient. The most difficult path is towards the middle, because the hill, in ascending, is sometimes not more than a foot from the traveller's face : a rock from which there is a good view, affords a resting place. The traveller then crosses a small, plain, covered with hardened snow, and surrounded by rocks, on which are a few scattered patches of green moss. The carnillet-moussier and the gentiana flourish here.

The view from the summit, the great object of the traveller's exertions, is very extensive, embracing the fertile plains of Bigorre and Béarn. The ocean, the shining and bending Garonne, and Mont Canigou, appear in the distance. From this spot may be observed the different chains of mountains which rise in the form of an amphitheatre, as far as the frontiers of Spain ; the pointed peak of Neouvielle (old snow) rises above these groups. More than half a league distant appear the towers of Marboré and Mont Perdu ; to the west is Vignemale. Many travellers have engraved their names on the Pic du Midi, but time effaces them, and in a short time those of Tournefort and Darcet will no longer be visible.

In descending, the traveller may rest on a small plain of the *Hourquette des Cinq Ours*, where the unfortunate astronomer, Plantade, perished by the side of his quadrant, and return by the small lake, following nearly the same turnings as in the ascent to Bagnères by the Tourmalet and the valley of Campan.

FIFTH DAY.

The traveller must ascend the Bastan as far as its principal sources, and arrive early at the Tourmalet. This broad and lofty mountain is ascended by narrow paths traced obliquely, so that they appear one above another. In one part the path passes by a kind of cornice, along the edge of a perpendicular abyss, where the traveller must trust entirely to the astonishing instinct of the mules and horses accustomed to this kind of danger. The eagle is frequently seen on these mountains. Arrived at the top, the eye ranges over long and dreary defiles, covered with snow, fragments of rocks, and broad ravines, destitute of verdure, except moss and a few degenerate plants. Not far distant is the Pic de l'Espare; the botanist may here gather the *gentiana nivalis* and the *iris xiphium* of Linnæus, and the mineralogist may observe veins of quartz in the schistus forming this mountain.

Proceeding towards Campan, the traveller crosses long tracts covered with snow; and farther on, a number of small streams, which soon transform the mountain into a vast reservoir. This portion of the Tourmalet is certainly the most curious. Verdure begins to appear, and the sound of horns and dogs announces the proximity of the inhabited valley. On the Escabelle is found the *digitalis purpurea*; and in this valley may be seen the *sambucus racemosa*, *eryngium amithistheum*, and the *acer platanoides*.

SIXTH DAY.

From *Aste* to the *Pène de l'Heyris*, and to the *Puits d'Arris*.

Bagnères.

Return to *Barèges*, by *Lourdes* and *Luz*.

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH DAYS.

To *Cauterets*, by *Luz*, *St. Sauveur*, and *Pierre-fille*.—The traveller passes before the *Sofa*. Farther on is the *Point St. Augustin*, and near it several cascades, one of which descends from *Cers*, situated at the other side of the *Gave*, on a truncated cone. Here pigeons are caught in the month of September. The landscape improves towards *Luz*. From *Luz* to *St. Sauveur*. Sleep at *Cauterets*. Return from *Cauterets* to *Barèges*.

NINTH DAY.

To *Garvarnie*, by *St. Sauveur*, and *Gédres*.—Before quitting the valley of *Barèges*, the *Fall of the Gave* at *Garvarnie* should be visited. The route to it is along the brink of a precipice, and is so narrow and in some places so perilous, that it is only practicable on horseback, or in a chair carried by porters. Beyond *St. Sauveur* the defile becomes a narrow precipice, along the bottom of which the torrent rolls. Two villages, *Pragnères*, and *Gédres*, appear lost in this frightful solitude. The *Pyrénées* contain nothing more gloomy; for four hours you walk along the ridge of ravines formed by immense falls of earth, in a mournful silence, uninterrupted by any sound but the rolling of torrents and the cawing of rooks. A solitary road leads to a deserted chapel in the mountains. Arrived at the village of *Gédres*, behind the *Maison Palasset*, will be seen a kind of cavern, formed by two enormous rocks, shaded by a variety of shrubs. At the bottom of this retired grotto issues a stream abounding with trout.

Following the road towards Gavarnie, (to see the famous Cascade of Saussa, and farther the Chaos, or Peyrade,) the traveller arrives at a prodigious heap of rocks, each from forty to fifty feet square, and sufficient to build a house. This singular spot is termed the Chaos, and the term Grand Chaos is given to the place occupied by the largest stones, some of which are from ten to one hundred cubic feet. One of these rocks, the Raillé, or Stone of Notre Dame, is held in veneration here; and pilgrims, after having visited the chapel at the end of this desert, offer their prayers, at the bottom of this rock, or at the top, if they have the courage to climb it.

The traveller at last arrives at Gavarnie, which separates France from Spain, and the summit of which is 8400 feet above the level of the sea, and finds himself, as it were, in a desert, far from the habitable world. His admiration and astonishment will here reach their climax. Before him appears a vast amphitheatre of perpendicular rocks; its sides presenting to his imagination vestiges of towers and fortifications, and its summit covered with eternal snows, beneath which the Gave has forced itself a passage. The interior of the enclosure is strewed with fragments and traversed by torrents. Entering into this enclosure, formerly a large lake, the waters of which have broken down the banks, and afforded a passage to the Gave, a coup-d'œil, certainly unique of its kind, is obtained. The Gave is seen issuing from the lake of Mont Perdu, precipitating itself, near the old bridge and the eternal glaciers, down a height of more than 300 feet, and afterwards dividing into seven cascades. The most beautiful is that to the left; it falls from a great height, and is so detached from the rock, that it appears like a long piece of silver gauze. The air near it is so cold, that the visitor must be well clothed, and should drink some spirits. The Gave is afterwards seen passing under a bridge of snow; at first, a small

stream, scarcely murmuring, it suddenly enlarges, assumes a deep blue colour, rushes over the rocks, carrying with it broken trees and fragments of rock, and threatening to bury the adjoining districts. At a distance are seen the Marboré, with its blue ridges, Mont Perdu, and other mountains, on which Ariosto has laid the scene of his fictions.

Almost all strangers who come to the baths, visit this famous circus, and, during the season, pleasure-parties of forty or fifty persons go through the valley of Gavarnie, either on horseback or with porters. Horses well adapted for these excursions may be hired. Gavarnie is outside of the last line of custom-houses, so that if the traveller wishes to take his own horse, he should obtain a passport (*acquit à caution*) at Gèdres, in order to avoid its being seized by the officers. All the hired horses are licensed by the customs for the whole season. The Inn at Gavarnie is well kept.

TENTH DAY.

Sortie d'Héas, Brèche-de-Roland, Marboré.— At the chapel of Héas commences the valley of Tremousse, and the glaciers which surmount it : in front is the amphitheatre of Tremousse. Two hundred paces farther, on the right, is seen the Port de Canaou, leading down to the valley of Beousse, which is in Spain. The traveller soon reaches a dreary wild, crosses the Gave over a small bridge, arrives at a steep and stony road, enters into the valley of Estaubé, and afterwards ascends to the plain of Coumèlie, covered with pasturages and flocks ; from its summit, sees the Piméné, and at its foot the beautiful cataracts of Saussa: below, and to the left, is Sarradetz, covered with glaciers, and a large sheet of snow : here also are seen several shepherds' huts ; thence the traveller proceeds towards the south, to ascend to the Brèche-de-Roland and the Maaboré. Marboré, which here forms the summit of the Pyrénées, is covered with snow, assu-

ming various singular forms. The Brèche-de-Roland is described by M. Ramond in the following terms :— “ After having crossed the glaciers, I arrived in front of a gigantic door-way : let the reader imagine a wall from 300 to 600 feet high, raised between France and Spain, and actually separating them : let him then imagine that Roland, mounted on his war-horse, and wishing to make a passage, has cut, about the middle with a blow of his sword, a breach of 300 feet, and he will then have an idea of what the mountaineers called the Brèche-de-Roland. The wall is not thick, but derives support on the side of the towers of Marboré, which rise majestically above the gate and all its avenues, resembling a citadel, such as Roland would have placed there to defend the passage. Besides the gate there are two windows in the wall, in the middle of the two horns of the crescent ; and opposite these two points are two pyramidal hills, placed at equal distances, forming an *avant corps* to the edifice, as if to protect the circus which it encloses, for here everything is symmetrical, and Roland worked on a plan, doing equal credit to his intelligence and to the strength of his arm.

“ It is, however, a dreary desert : no vegetation ; snow accumulated on the French side to a considerable height, but not so frequently on the Spanish side, where it soon yields to the southern rays, and discovers long ravines, and vast falls of earth, which nature has not yet rendered productive, rocks scattered in every direction, and hills heaped one above another.

“ From the windows of the circus an immense view presents itself, and the eye wanders over Arragon. Nothing, in fact, interposes between the enclosure of this circus and the plains, which extend to the verge of the horizon.”

ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH DAYS.

Cauterets, Vignemale, St. Savin, Lourdes. — The Lake de Gaube is a vast reservoir, surrounded by heights, the fronts of which, covered with snow, are reflected in its limpid waters. Here visitors from Cauterets generally stop, and admire, at a distance, the bold forms of the Vignemale, and the glaciers which shine upon its triple head. Here likewise they generally take some of the provisions they have brought with them : a fisherman's boat on the lake supplies trout, and the green sward a table. Those who wish to take a nearer view at the Vignemale, and to survey the snows and ice which ages have heaped upon it, must ascend for two hours across garnite fragments. In the ascent they will see numerous flocks of *isards*, which, with a quickness that the eye can scarcely follow, ascend the steepest slopes, and glance from rock to rock, as if borne on the wings of the wind. This mountain is the loftiest of the French Pyrénées, as the Mont Perdu, which is about 246 feet higher, is on the Spanish side.

After viewing all the various mountains which the Vignemale commands, the traveller descends into the valley of the Ossouet, which opens at Gavarnie, or returns to Cauterets, by the Lake d'Estou, and the valley of Lutour. For Pierrefitte, Luz, Argelès, and Lourdes.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

Mont Piméné. — On leaving Gédres, the traveller ascends the Coumélie, and goes along the edge of the valley of Estaubé. After seven hours' walk over the most difficult paths, he arrives at the foot of the Piméné. The summit is narrow rock, overlooking on each side deep precipices ; hence there is an imposing prospect : to the south-east is the magnificent amphitheatre of Estaubé, the upper part of which is covered with snow. The amphitheatre is surmounted by two eminences, one of which, the Cylindrè, directs the

eye towards Mont Perdu. To the right appear the vast towers of Marboré : to the right of the second tower is the Pic-Blanc, then the Brèche de Roland, and the Talion. In front, in the direction of the circus of Gavarnie, on the mountain of Laoubousse, is the lake of this name. Beyond, rise the lofty mountains of Spain, and the immense parallel chains, called the Mountains of Ossou; to the north are the mountains of Saouguet, Aspey, and Sestride-Malle. In the distance of the valley Gavarnie, may be distinguished the plain of Argelès, to the right of the valley, and in the same parallel direction, Canlon, Laitère, the mountain of Barada, and Beyond, the Pic de Bergoms; in the centre of the mountains, toward the east, the Pic du Midi rears its towering head.

From the Piméné, the eye descries the diplomatic line which separates Spain and France. From the top of the Port de Gavarnie it follows the direction of the great chain, passing by the Talion and the Brèche de Roland; there it strikes off towards the south, to include the lake of Marboré; then it suddenly bears towards the north, by the peak which connects the base of the Cylindre with the walls of Estaubé, and extends towards the east, to gain successively the Port de Pinédé, the Port Vieux, &c., so that it includes the towers of Marboré, their lake, the source of the Gave, and the circus of Gavarnie, and excludes the Cylindre, Mont Perdu, and its lake.

The traveller returns by the Coumélie, and sleeps at Gédres.

FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH DAYS.

Ascent of Mont Perdu.—The traveller must rise early, and take with him provisions for two days: furnished with iron-pointed poles and cramp-irons, and escorted by good guides, he must proceed towards the Coumélie, leaving behind the sides of the mountains of Gédres and their valleys. Returning from the east towards the south, a fine view is obtained of the valleys of

Héas and **Estaubé**, enclosed by mountains, the grand and simple forms of which contrast well with the fragments left behind. At a distance is perceived the peak of **Mont Perdu**, forming a very oblique cone, covered with snow, which appears above the lofty walls of **Estaubé**. On the level of the valley of **Estaubé** saffron flowers are seen budding, and the traveller already breathes the air of the upper regions; nearly five hours are occupied in reaching the foot of the amphitheatre. Here everything appears in beautiful proportion. In the valley is seen the service-tree, and on the ledges of the mountains the red pine; the beautiful **sassifrage** covers the blocks with its long leaves. A rivulet crosses the valley over a bed of marble, and forms two picturesque cascades.

The traveller then ascends for three leagues, as far as the **Port de Pinédé**. On entering Spain, he must stop on the brow of a mountain to take rest, then cross a dangerous torrent. The next four hours are occupied in ascending the steepest mountains, often at the risk of his life, and he then stops to pass the night in the huts of Spanish shepherds, if he can find any, or, if not, in the open air. Early the next morning he continues to ascend across pointed rocks, without seeing **Mont Perdu**, if, as frequently happens, a thick fog obscures the horizon. After crossing a glacier, and turning round formidable ramparts, the projections of which sometimes form deep grottos, he passes them by a small opening, in a perpendicular direction, and, before reaching their summit, goes over about a hundred feet of pointed rocks, where it is almost impossible to cling either with the hands or feet. Here a new eminence, which is but a satellite of **Mont Perdu**, presents itself. This, as well as another, the traveller ascends. He is then not far from the summit of **Mont Perdu**, and beholds a cascade which, below this precipice, has forced itself a perpendicular passage through one of the rocks forming a rampart to

the summit. There is scarcely a space of ten inches between the abyss and the foot of the rock which it is necessary to climb. This rock is about eighty feet high, and affords scarcely any hold for the hands or feet, whilst the cold water from the cascade keeps falling on the traveller's body. At length, in about half an hour, he reaches the summit of Mont Perdu, and experiences sensations inconceivable to those who have not been in similar situations.

Mont Perdu is, in the Pyrénées, what Mont Blanc is in the Alpes—the giant who rules the whole chain. Crowned with glaciers and snow, and surrounded by precipices, it appears inaccessible. Notwithstanding the difficulty, the ascent has been frequently accomplished. Botanists may observe here the *ranunculus parnassiae folius*, the *saxifraga grælandica*, the *artemisia rupestris*, the *cerastium*, and the *aretia alpina*.

BARÈGES, in dep. of Hautes-Pyrénées, is celebrated for its mineral waters, which were known to Cesar and Sertorius, who constructed buildings here worthy of Roman grandeur. Margaret, queen of Navarre and sister of Francis I., visited these springs, and Henry IV. frequented them in his youth. Montaigne likewise visited them; and their fame was still further augmented by the residence of Madame de Maintenon, with the Duke of Maine.

Barèges is annually visited by a great number of persons. The season lasts from May 20 to Oct. 1. Good lodgings are scarce, but the houses generally are neat and commodious. Provisions are brought from Tarbes, Lourdes, Argelès, and Luz. The mountain peasantry supply milk, butter, and strawberries.

The springs are situated in a small valley surrounded by lofty mountains. This valley was formerly almost inaccessible, but it is now traversed by roads fit for all kinds of carriages. It can only be inhabited during some months of the year, as the

snow renders it impassable in winter. The days of summer are warm, the heat being enclosed and reflected by the mountains; but the nights are cool.

Louis XV. erected a military hospital at Barèges, in which an immense number of both officers and soldiers have been healed. Barèges is a dependency of the commune of Betspouey, the chief place of which is at a short distance. The police is well conducted.

There are three springs, the hot, the temperate, and the tepid, and five baths, three of which are close together. The names of the bath are, 1. l'Entrée; 2. the Great Basin or Royal Bath; 3. le Fond; 4. le Pollard; 5. la Chapelle or la Grotte, which is the highest as to situation. A pump is appropriated to the use of those drinking the waters, and there are two basins, each adapted for fourteen bathers. Although there are springs appropriated exclusively to the baths, the pump, and the douches, yet the waters are but slightly different.

The waters of Barèges are clear, but emit an unpleasant smell. They are particularly famous for healing wounds, but are also used in various disorders. They should be drunk on the spot, as carriage of course destroys their natural heat, and alters some of their properties.

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Chalons	} arrive	9. 0 p.m. " 4.25 a.m.
	} depart	5. 0 a.m.
Lyons	} arrive about	2. 0 a.m.
	} depart	4. 0 a.m.
Avignon	} arrive about	4. 0 p.m.
	} depart	6.30 "
Marseilles . . .	arrive	9.30 "

The following Table shows the distance, mode of conveyance, fares, and time of actual travelling in the journey from London to Marseilles.

Miles.	LONDON TO	Mode of Conveyance.	FARES.			Time Occupied.
			1st Class £ s. d.	2nd Class. £ s. d.	3rd Class. £ s. d.	
88	Dover	Railway . . .				
95	Calais	Packet	3 1 0	2 8 0	1 10 0	12 1/2 hours.
232	Paris	Railway . . .				
238	Chalons	Ditto				
52	Lyons	Packet	1 18 0	1 8 8	1 1 0	17 "
134	Avignon	Ditto	0 16 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	13 1/2 "
75	Marseilles . . .	Railway . . .	0 11 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 "
075		Total	6 6 0	4 12 0	3 8 0	46 hours.

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The Paris and Lyons Railway is completed as far as Chalons, from which place to Lyons the journey is performed by Steam Boat on the Saone, or by diligence when the river is not navigable. Passengers for Lyons will therefore proceed to Paris and then direct to Lyons by the 8 5 p.m. Train from Paris which is in correspondence with the packet from Chalons, arriving at Lyons about noon the following day.

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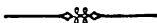
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