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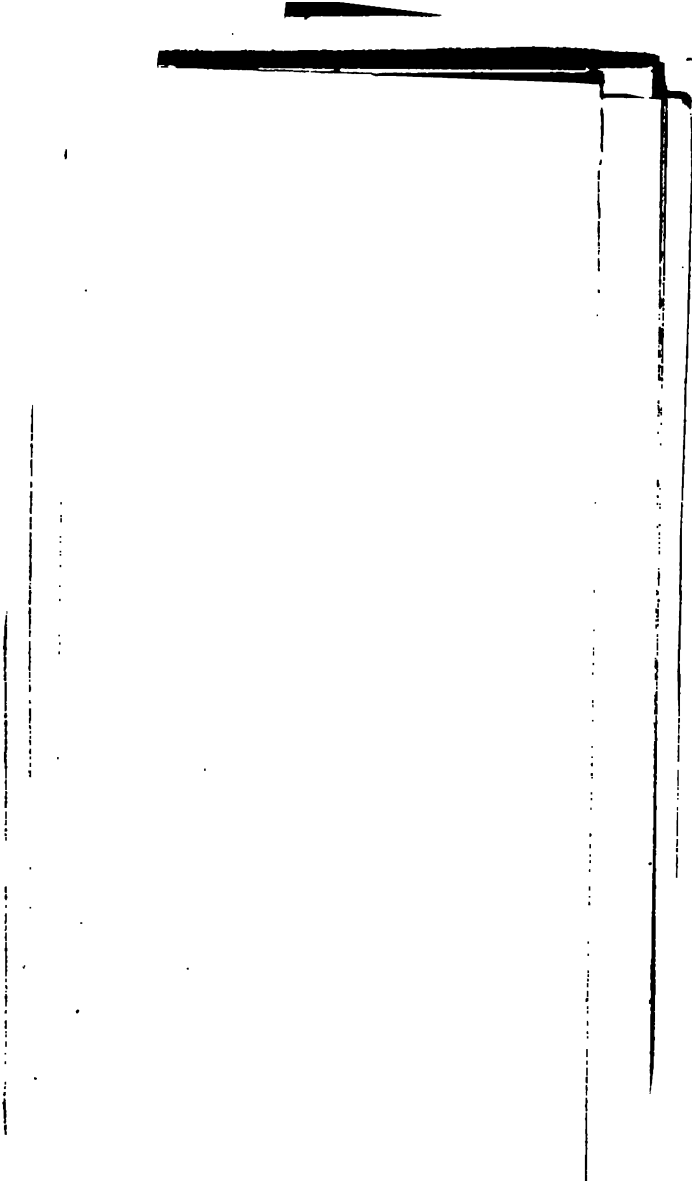
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STANFORD'S
PARIS GUIDE

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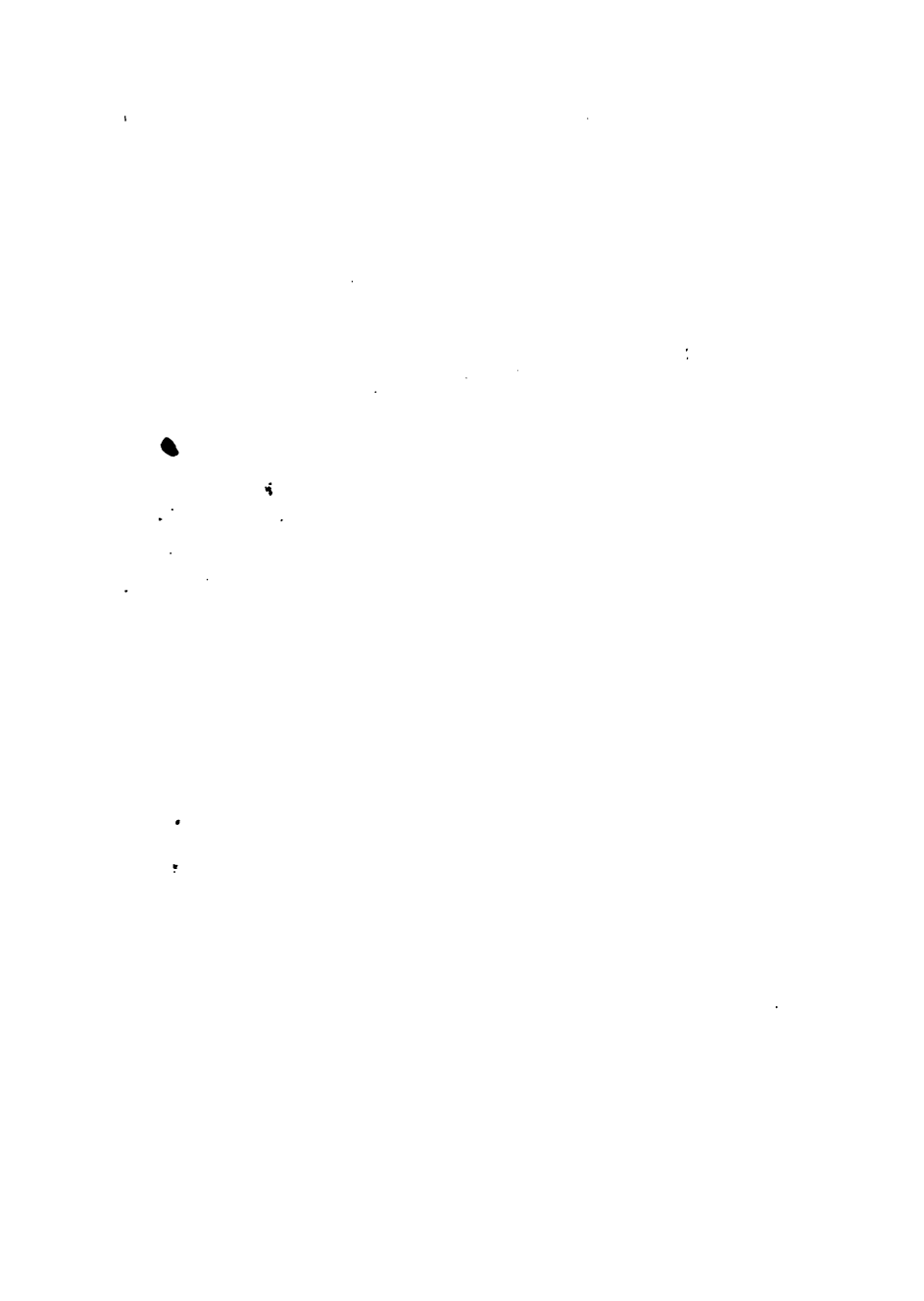
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P A R I S.







PARIS
View of the Champ-de-Mars and of the Palace of Industry

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PARIS GUIDE:

WITH

THREE MAPS,

AND A

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NEW EDITION, REVISED AND IMPROVED.

LONDON:

EDWARD STANFORD, 6, CHARING CROSS.

PARIS: LONGUET, 8, RUE DE LA PAIX:

FOWLER, 279, RUE ST. HONORÉ.

AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

1862.

DC 708

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1862

EXPLANATORY PREFACE.

A FEW words of explanation will assist the Reader in using this Guide Book with the greatest facility and advantage. Its arrangement is regulated with regard to the sequence of the traveller's proceedings, in the following order :—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. Passports, pages 7—10. 2. Money, with incidental information on Accounts, Weights and Measures, pages 10—14. 3. Routes and Precautions. Landing in France. Itineraries, pages 14—28. 4. Arrival at Paris :—Luggage, Lodgings and Food;—Hotels, Cafes, etc; pages 28—45. Servants, Guides and Interpreters, page 45. Medical Assistance, page 46. Conveyances, pages 46—53.

PART II.

HISTORICAL.

Before proceeding to view the Sights of Paris, additional interest will be attached to many of them, by recollecting the most prominent points in the memorable History of France and its Metropolis. For this purpose a very brief Chronological Sketch of French History is introduced, followed by a Historical Account of Paris, pages 53—66.

PART III.

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY OF PARIS AND THREE INTRODUCTORY ITINERARIES.

This part commences with a general description of the French Capital, including its principal divisions, the distribution of the various classes of its population, and its trunk thoroughfares, pages 67, 68.

The visitor's first steps are then directed to the PROMENADES, along which he is conducted from the Bridge of Austerlitz on the east to the Arc de l'Etoile in the Champs Elysée on the west, pages 69—80.

On a second series of tours, the PALACES are visited in convenient succession, beginning with the Tuilleries, pages 80—92.

The Public MONUMENTS and interesting Sites form a third series consecutively arranged along an appropriate line of route, pages 92—115.

In pursuing the three courses thus defined, the stranger will have acquired sufficient knowledge of Paris to make his own arrangements for viewing the numerous sights which remain to be visited. These are classified under appropriate headings in

PART IV.

SPECIALITIES CLASSIFIED.

This concluding portion of the Guide brings under notice the various Offices of the Imperial and Civic Government, the Judicial Courts, Prisons, etc.; the Churches; Charities; Schools and Colleges; Learned Societies; Museums, Libraries, and Reading Rooms; Theatres, Amusements and Sports; Markets and Abbatoirs; Parks, Gardens and Cemeteries, pages 116—180. The most attractive places in the Environs are also described, and means of reaching them, pages 181—195.

DIURNAL ITINERARY containing a List of Public Places open on fixed days throughout the week, together with the attractions near them, pages 195—201, and a General Index, completes the Volume, pages 203 to end.

The Publisher will feel much obliged by any communications relating to the improvement of the Guide, addressed to him at 6, Charing Cross, London.

Form of letter to be addressed (on stamped paper, see page 121), to a Minister, Prefet, &c. for admission to Public Establishments.

“A son Excellence Le Ministre (“Monsieur Le Prefet,” &c.)

“J’ai l’honneur de vous prier de vouloir bien me faire adresser un billet pour (the number required) à fin de visiter (name of Establishment) N’ayant que peu de jours à rester à Paris, il me serait tres agréable de le recevoir aussitôt que possible.”

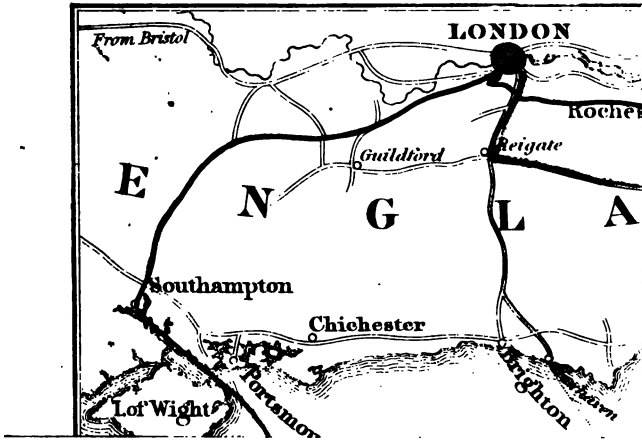
“Veuillez recevoir Monsieur, l’assurance de la haute considération avec laquelle j’ai l’honneur d’être

“Votre tres humble serviteur”

(Name and address very plainly written).



MAP TO ILLUSTRATE



PARIS GUIDE.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

SINCE the appearance of the former edition of this Guide an important change has occurred in connection with the intercourse between England and France, in the abolition of Passports in the case of the people of the British Isles.

Those who determine to run over to Paris for a week or to reside there for a season, or for a year, need not remember that such a thing as a passport ever existed ; on stepping on French soil at Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, or elsewhere, an Englishman has simply to declare his country and give his name, and he is then free to roam from one end of France to the other. The ordinary and simplest mode is to hand the official a printed card.

It must be remembered, however, that those who merely pass through France to some other part of the Continent, will, generally speaking, require a Passport, and will be saved trouble and expense by obtaining Foreign Office Passports through the Agency of EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing Cross, London, whose experience and long-established arrangements enable him to ensure Passports in proper form and duly *visé*, according to the Last Regulations, without the personal attendance of the applicant.

EDWARD STANFORD also mounts Passports in such a manner as to prevent injury or loss, as well as delay in examination abroad.

Residents in the Country can have Passports obtained, completed, and forwarded by Post.

A Passport is not entirely useless in France itself, even in

Paris its production may obtain for its possessor admission to some public monuments on days when they are not open to all the world, and the signature of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign affairs is accepted as a guarantee of the identity of the bearer.

In the arrangement of the contents of our Paris Guide we have considered only one thing, namely, the convenience of the traveller, and we have therefore placed at the commencement of the volume information relating to those matters which are likely to be required by the reader at the outset of his journey, with the conviction that those who purchase a Guide Book look for practical hints conveniently arranged, and not for a History of the Country, or a treatise thereon drawn up on logical principles.

If the reader will look through the Table of Contents he will understand the general arrangement of the Guide at a glance, and by consulting the elaborate Index at the end he will easily find the place of any special subject, about which he may require information.

THE DIURNAL ITINERARY, pages 195-201 will be found of essential service to those who visit Paris for the first time, and have only a limited period to devote to its examination.

MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Those who are not provided with a letter of credit to a banker at Paris, will find it of the greatest advantage to carry with them sovereigns, which are readily exchanged at Paris, and to convert their small change into the current coin of the country on landing.

The sovereign is well known in all the most frequented quarters of Paris as a "piece of 25 francs."

EXCHANGE OF ENGLISH MONEY.—For all practical purposes English money may be calculated to be worth in exchange, a halfpenny, equal to a *sou*, or 5 centimes; a penny equal to 2 *sous*, or 10 centimes; a shilling, equal to 25 *sous*; and a sovereign equal to 25 francs. The exact amount is regulated by the rate of exchange, and that mysterious paragraph at the beginning of "City articles," often informs us that the exchange between London and Paris is at par, or that gold is so much dearer in Paris than in London. So that the sovereign is often of greater value than 25 francs, the

proportion being regulated by the fluctuations of the money market. The actual value of a sovereign at present varies from 25.15 to 25.25. The accompanying tables will serve as a useful guide to reduce English money into French.

In France an uniform decimal system of reckoning money, weights, and measures, having one common unit, has been adopted. It was introduced by the first Revolution, and has since been confirmed by several laws, so that, although some of the old terms are still used, the new system is the only recognised one, and is gradually obtaining universal allegiance.

TABLE TO CONVERT ENGLISH MONEY INTO FRENCH MONEY.

£	s.	d.	=	fr. cent.	£	s.	d.	=	fr. cent.
0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	=	0 05	4	0	0	=	100 00
0	0	1	=	0 10	5	0	0	=	125 00
0	0	6	=	0 60	6	0	0	=	150 00
0	1	0	=	1 25	7	0	0	=	175 00
0	2	6	=	3 10	8	0	0	=	200 00
0	5	0	=	6 25	9	0	0	=	225 00
0	10	0	=	12 50	10	0	0	=	250 00
1	0	0	=	25 00	100	0	0	=	2500 00
2	0	0	=	50 00	1000	0	0	=	25,000 00
3	0	0	=	75 00				=	And so on.

TABLE TO CONVERT FRENCH MONEY INTO ENGLISH MONEY.

	=	£	s.	d.
Copper, 1 sou	=	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
" 2 sous	=	0	0	1
Silver, 1 franc	=	0	0	10
" 2 francs	=	0	1	8
" 5 francs	=	0	4	0
Gold, $\frac{1}{4}$ Napoleon or 5 franc piece	=	0	4	0
" $\frac{1}{2}$ Napoleon or 10 franc piece	=	0	8	0
" Napoleon, or 20 francs	=	0	16	0
" Double Napoleon, or 40 francs	=	1	12	0
" 5 Napoleon piece or 100 francs	=	4	0	0
Paper, or Billets de Banque				
100 francs	=	4	0	0
200 francs	=	8	0	0
500 francs	=	20	0	0
1000 francs	=	40	0	0

And so on.

TABLE OF FRENCH MONEY.

	=	fr. cent.
Copper, 1 centime	=	0 1
" 1 sou	=	0 5
" 2 sous, or a decime	=	0 10
Silver, 20 centimes	=	0 20
" $\frac{1}{2}$ franc	=	0 50
" 1 franc	=	1 00
" 2 francs	=	2 00
" 5 francs	=	5 00
Gold, $\frac{1}{2}$ Napoleon	=	5 00
" $\frac{1}{2}$ Napoleon	=	10 00
" Napoleon	=	20 00
" Double Napoleon	=	40 00
" 5 Napoleons	=	100 00

ACCOUNTS.—Money accounts are kept in francs and centimes; the *franc* being the unit. The mode of writing amounts being by placing the *francs* in the units' place and the *centimes* after a point as in decimals. Thus 4.25 stands for 4 francs and a quarter. The principal coins current in France are, in Copper, the *centime* being the hundredth part of a franc, the piece of two centimes, the *sou* of the value of 5 centimes, and the *decime*, or double sou, of the value of 10 centimes. In Silver, the piece of 4 sous or 20 centimes; the half franc or piece of 10 sous, value 50 centimes; the *franc*, value 20 sous or 100 centimes; and pieces of two and five francs each, and which are also called respectively, pieces of 40 sous, and pieces of 100 sous. In gold there are pieces of five francs; the half Napoleon, value 10 francs; the *Napoleon*, value 20 francs; and the double Napoleon, value 40 francs; and lastly a splendid coin of the value of 5 Napoleons, or 100 francs. In paper, the Bank of France issues notes, or *Billets de Banque*, of the value of 100, 200, 500, and 1000 francs, which are readily changed in Paris, but a discount is deducted when they are changed out of Paris.

The decimal system, although universal in accounts, is still entangled as it were with the old form of currency, in small transactions. The prices of articles of common consumption and of most small wares are generally so regulated as to be divisible into sous, that is the decimal portion ends either with 0 or 5; and shop keepers, waiters, and many others in speaking use the sou in preference to the centimes. Thus they say 16 sous in place of 80 centimes, 25 sous in place of 1.25; 39 sous for 1.95, 45 sous for 2.25, and so on. The two systems are also mixed in the following manner—1.75 is called

1 franc 15 sous, 2.35 is called 2 francs 7 sous, 3.25, 3 francs 5 sous, and so on. Outside of Paris, and amongst the hawkers and others, the old liards, equal to the fourth part of a sou, are still current, or rather are represented by worn pieces of metal which may some time or other have borne the likeness of a Louis. None but residents in France, are, however, likely to meet with the liards, which are nearly extinct.

The *decime* is very rarely used in calculation, but there is one instance which applies especially to strangers in France, that of postage. Unpaid letters are marked in *decimes*; thus unpaid letters from England are marked 8, 16, and so on, according to weight, instead of .80 and 1.60.

In the sale of small articles the old French *livre* is still, nominally, in use for the half kilogramme.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The decimal system derives its unit from one fundamental point, deduced from the measurement of the earth. The *mètre* adopted as the unit of length or measurement is the ten millionth part (0.000,000,1) of the spherical distance of the Pole from the Equator, that is one quarter of the earth's circumference; its square, as the measure of surface or superficies, and its cube, as the measure of capacity or solidity. The weight of a cube of distilled water, at the temperature of 4 deg. centigrade (39.2 Fahrenheit), having its side equal to the hundredth part of a *mètre*, is the unit of weight—the *gramme*. The smallest silver coin, the piece of 20 centimes, weighs 1 gramme; the franc weighs 5 grammes, and all the other silver coins in the same proportion; so that if need be the coins as they come from the mint may be used instead of weights. The terms used for multiplying the unit are derived from the Greek, and those used for dividing from the Latin. Thus, the unit of weight being the *gramme*,

	grammes.	
The thousandth of a gramme	0.001	is called the Milligramme
The hundredth of a gramme	0.01	” Centigramme
The tenth of a gramme	0.1	” Décigramme
One gramme	1.0	” Gramme
Ten grammes	10.0	is called the Décagramme
One hundred grammes	100.0	” Hectogramme
One thousand grammes	1000.0	” Kilogramme

The gramme equals about 15 grains troy weight.

And 4 grammes equal about 1 dram troy weight.

30 grammes equal about 1 oz. avoirdupois weight.

500 grammes the French pound or half Kilogramme, is about 1-10th more than the English pound.

The *mètre*, is nearly 1-10th longer than the English yard, or exactly 1.093633 yard. This can be easily multiplied by removing the decimal point to the required number to the right hand, thus:

A Décamètre, 10 mètres	=	nearly 11 yards.
A Kilomètre, 1000 mètres	=	1093 yards & 5-8th.
A Décimètre, 1-10th of a mètre	=	nearly 4 inches.
A Centimètre, 1-100th	"	= nearly 4-10th inch.
A Millimètre, 1-1000th	"	= 4-100th inch.
The French Kilomètre	=	5-8th of an English mile.
The French Lieue de Poste	=	under 2½ English miles.

The unit of the measure of capacity is the *litre*, and a litre of distilled water weighs 1000 grammes; it is about equal to 1¼ pint English, or exactly 0.220097 of a gallon.

The complicated system of English weights and measures renders a further comparison of those of the two countries valueless for any practical purpose.

It may be useful to inform visitors that the thermometrical centigrade scale used in France compares with Fahrenheit's scale used in England in the following ratio:—

	Fahrenheit.	=	Centigrade.
Freezing	32°	=	0.
Temperate	55°	=	12.60
Summer heat	76°	=	24.60
Blood heat	98°	=	36.40
Fever heat	112°	=	44.60
Boiling water	212°	=	100.00

ROUTES AND PRECAUTIONS.

In this chapter the various routes from London to Paris are described with all the interesting features and advantages of each, leaving it to the traveller to suit his own convenience or inclination in the choice he makes. We strongly advise those who wish to see a little of France, as well as of Paris, to go to that capital by one route and return by another.

Paris may be reached by rail and steamboat:—1. *via* Dover and Calais. 2nd. *via* Folkstone and Boulogne. 3rd. *via* Newhaven and Dieppe. 4th. *via* Southampton and Havre.

First-class steamboats also leave the wharf at London Bridge twice a week for Calais and four times a week for Boulogne;

they make the passage in about 10 hours. Steamboats also run from London Bridge to Havre and Dunkerque. The fares by these boats, including the railway, are First Class, 25*s.*, Second Class, 20*s.*, or First Class Cabin and Second Class Carriage, 22*s.*, from London to Paris. The tickets must be obtained at the offices and not on board the boats. The hour of starting depends on the tide, and tables are published on the 1st of each month for the information of the public.

Passengers may be booked through to Paris by most of these routes. If they wish to travel expeditiously, we advise them to take the express train *via* Dover and Calais, or Folkstone and Boulogne, on the South Eastern line. To those who wish to travel economically, and who enjoy a sea passage, the steamer from London Bridge to Calais or Boulogne direct, offers a most agreeable route, which is rendered still more pleasant by there being but one change of luggage between London and Paris.

The various Routes and their principal attractions are described after the following remarks, which require the careful attention of strangers about to land in France for the first time.

LANDING IN FRANCE.

LANDING.—If the traveller be booked *through* from London to Paris, and have taken care to register his luggage accordingly he will experience no delay at the port when he lands. Regulations have been made by which he can be passed on at once to the railway with his luggage, which will be examined by the Custom House officers on his arrival at the terminus at Paris. But if he should neglect the above hint he will be liable to detention at the port of landing, and his luggage will have to pass through the Custom House or *Douane*, to be examined.

LUGGAGE.—Travellers having only a single article of luggage precede others, and, supposing that the portmanteau or carpet bag have to be examined, are seldom detained for more than a quarter of an hour, and frequently less. A traveller with a single carpet bag for instance, if pressed for time, may leave it and its key, with a commissionaire; and while taking a little refreshment, either at an hotel or at the railway station before proceeding on his journey, the bag will

be examined and brought to him. The Commissaire requires a small fee.

Every person who has a large amount of luggage should be provided with a list of the contents of each box or package, and place the list in the hands of the officers of the *Douane*, or in those of the *commissaire*, if he employs one. Of the two it is preferable to write the list in French, but that is not very material.

Those taking a *through* ticket should be careful to have their luggage directed *Paris*, so that it may be passed on immediately to the rail, or they may suffer detention at the Custom House on landing. There is generally however ample time allowed for the clearance of the luggage, and in most cases there is a special train which waits for the boat when the passage has been longer than usual.

HOTELS, COMMISSIONAIRES.—In passing from the steam-boat to the Custom House, the traveller will be beset by a host of clamorous touters, the *commissionaires* from the different hotels, each setting forth with extreme volubility the particular merits of his own establishment. As he will have to put up at some hotel, or refreshment room, even while he waits to get his passport *visé*, he will save himself a great deal of annoyance and anxiety by deciding before he lands at which hotel he will give his address, and then when he is beset by the noisy *commissionaires* he has but to call out the name of the hotel he has fixed upon, and the representative of the favoured establishment will politely step forward, take the charge of passing the luggage and obtaining the passport; and the stranger will be freed from any further importunities on the part of the loquacious crowd. Under the respective heads of the different ports of landing we shall give the names of the various hotels that may be relied on.

CAUTIONS.—Here we may say a word with respect to the safety of the person, and of property. Although there are persons of doubtful character and probity everywhere, ready to take advantage of the unguarded, the traveller is much less liable to pillage and imposition in France than in his own country, especially in London. We do not mean to assert that there are no sharpers in France, but the probability is, that if such a disagreeable acquaintance be made he may prove to be a fellow countryman. A great many characters of that description, unable longer to evade the vigilance of the police at home, have taken refuge in France, where they prey upon the inexperience of their travelling compatriots. We, therefore, caution travellers to beware of the

professed services of any but such as are well known, or connected with well-known establishments.

All the recognized *Commissionaires* wear a badge, number, or mark of some kind by which they may be readily distinguished, and at most of the ports they deliver a card to the traveller, on receiving his keys.

POLICE—In case of any outrage on the person, or supposed imposition, we advise the traveller not to take the law into his own hands—an offence punished in France by imprisonment, without the option of a fine,—but to seek redress from the regular constituted authorities. The *Commissary of Police* is a person accessible at all times at his residence, which is well known to every body in the quarter, and it is his special duty, at any hour, to give advice and protection to whomsoever may claim it.

CUSTOM DUTIES AND OCTROI.—There are two kinds of duty levied in France. The *droits de Douane*, or Custom duties levied on all articles imported from abroad into the country; and the *Octroi*, or municipal duties, levied at each fortified town, principally on articles consumed as food.

Those who go direct to Paris have both duties levied there; but those who go through the Custom House at the port of landing, have again to be examined on reaching their point of destination, but only for those articles on which the *Octroi* duties are levied. We, therefore, advise travellers to be as sparing as possible of their luggage, and to have their things arranged so that they may be readily examined, and easily repacked for continuing their journey. Inexperienced persons often create for themselves a great deal of unnecessary trouble and vexation by carrying with them a quantity of useless luggage, and packing it so that it requires some time to unpack it for examination, and is next to an impossibility to repack it in the hurry of the waiting-rooms. A little forethought will save much anxiety, loss of time and even of valuable property.

Travellers are not allowed to bring into France an indefinite amount of new clothing. If a person has in his luggage more than one or two new dresses and a considerable quantity of new linen, made up, he will be charged 15 per cent. duty on the value of such as the officers of the *Douane* consider in excess of an ordinary supply.

Woollen and cotton goods, with few exceptions, such as *hand-made* lace, which is admitted at a duty of 5 per cent, hosiery and flannel pay about 15 per cent, but travellers are permitted, as a favour, to have small quantities for their personal use; these, however, should be declared to the officer

before the trunks are opened, in such case they will be allowed to pass in any moderate quantities on payment of 15 per cent. duty; if not declared, and afterwards discovered, they are liable to seizure, and the owner to be fined. Books, if numerous, should be all placed in a box separate from other articles, and marked private library ("Librairie privée,") in which case they will be passed free of duty, provided they include no contraband editions of French works, nor any works prohibited by the Government. In either case the whole collection will be sent for strict examination to the office of the Minister of the Interior, and the proprietor will be put to considerable inconvenience. Plate and jewellery, except in very small quantities, are referred to the officers of the Mint. Gold or silver gilt plate pays 10 per cent., silver plate 3 per cent., jewellery in gold 20 per cent., and in silver 10 per cent.; but if declared as for re-exportation the amount paid will be returned on quitting the country. Plated ware pays 5*d* per lb. Piano-fortes are charged a duty of 10 per cent. on their value; and as these instruments are good and moderate in price in France, or may be hired by the month at a charge of from 12 to 30 francs a month, it is generally very unadvisable to carry them over. Tobacco in all its forms is strictly prohibited, and no one is permitted to introduce more than a very small quantity for personal consumption.

FIRST ROUTE.

VIA DOVER AND CALAIS.—London to Paris direct in about 10 hours. A special train leaves London Bridge at about 8:30 p.m., the boat in correspondence with this train leaves Dover at 10:40 p.m., and arrives at Calais 12:30. The train leaves Calais at 1:30 a.m. and arrives at Paris 9:10 a.m. There is also a train which leaves London Bridge 7:3 a.m., and arrives at Paris at 10 p.m., and another which leaves London Bridge at 11:30 a.m. and arrives at Paris 5:5 a.m. the next morning. Fares by through tickets, First Class, £2. 14*s* 4*d*, Second Class, £2. 1*s*.

There are three departures of boats from Dover to Calais every day, for the fares and times of departure see the time-tables of the day.

There is another service by way of Dover and Calais, by the new London, Chatham and Dover Railway, the journey being made three times a time and in about eleven hours.

CALAIS. HOTELS.—*Hotel Dessin*, the resting-place of Sterne during his celebrated "Sentimental Journey." Sir Walter Scott's room is still held sacred by the proprietor.

Hotel de Paris, near the railway, is good and moderate in its charges, and is recommended to travellers.

Calais is celebrated as being the last possession of the English in France. It is a dull town, and has very little in itself to induce a prolonged visit. To those who are interested in historical associations an hour or two will suffice to gratify their curiosity. A great many English reside here on the score of economy, and several manufactories of lace carry on a successful competition with those of England. Nelson's Lady Hamilton died here in great poverty. She was interred in a deal coffin in the public cemetery, which was afterwards converted into a timber yard. The proprietors have set up a pillar to mark the spot. Calais abounds with *Couriers* and *Commissionaires* "out of place," against whom the traveller must be cautioned. None should be engaged unless recommended by a respectable landlord or a resident.

RAILWAY FROM CALAIS TO PARIS, VIA AMIENS.

Distance in
Miles from Paris.

235½	Calais Terminus.
234½	St. Pierre-Calais Station, a suburb of Calais.
227½	Ardres Station.
	Between Ardres and Guisnes, a little to the left of the road, is the site of the meeting between Henry VIII. of England and Francis I. of France, called the Field of the Cloth of Gold (le Champ du Drap d'Or.)
222½	Audricq Station.
215	Watten Station.
210	ST. OMER Station.

St. Omer is a fortified town, it has a fine Cathedral and is the site of the once famous Abbey Church of St. Bertin, a noble Gothic building, but now nearly destroyed by the various revolutionary parties that have obtained the mastery in late times. St. Omer is most celebrated in our day for the Jesuits' College, founded by Father Parsons for the education of young Englishmen, now become a seminary for the education of English and Irish Catholics. Daniel O'Connell received his early education there.

203½	Eblinghem Station.
197	HAZEBROUCK Station.
193	Strazeele Station.

Distance in Miles from Paris.	
188	Bailleul Station.
185½	Steenwerck Station.
180	Armentières Station.
176½	Perenchies Station.
171½	LILLE Station.

Lille is one of the most important commercial centres of the north of France. Its fortifications are worthy of notice.

165	Seclin Station.
158	Carvin Station.
155	Le Forest Station.
150	DOUAI Station.
144½	Vitry Station.
140	Roux Station.
134½	ARRAS Station.

Arras is famous for its manufactures of tapestry and linen, and also as the birthplace of Robespierre. It was the scene of great violence during the first revolution.

128½	Boileux Station.
123½	Achiet Station.
111½	Albert Station.
101½	Corbie Station.
92½	AMIENS Station.

Amiens is described in the next route, *via* Boulogne, as from this point both routes continue on the same line.

SECOND ROUTE.

VIA FOLKSTONE AND BOULOGNE.—This route has the advantage over the preceding in point of cost and distance. The port of Calais can be entered at almost any hour, and by that route one can proceed at certain fixed times, but as Boulogne can only be approached at suitable states of the tide, it will be necessary to ascertain the hours of departure, which are published every month by the South Eastern Railway Company. Express trains leave London Bridge daily to meet the tidal steamers, so that passengers can walk on board and on shore on both sides of the Channel. The sea passage is accomplished in about two and a half hours, when the weather is favourable.

The fares by this route from London to Paris are, 1st class, £2. 8s 2d; 2nd class, £1. 16s 6d.

BOULOGNE. HOTELS.—Hotel des Bains, very good, the charges high.

Hotel du Nord. Hotel d'Angleterre. Hotel de Londres. Marine Hotel. All very good, and moderate in their charges.

The Steam Packet Hotel, on the Quay, gives excellent accommodation at very moderate charges, and is recommended to those whose stay is but temporary.

Boulogne is well supplied with hotels and boarding houses of almost every class and description.

The air of Boulogne is very salubrious and bracing, it is a favourite watering place in summer, and the English language is very generally spoken there.

The Old Town is extremely interesting, and may easily be seen in an hour or two. It is fortified and situated on an eminence. From its outer walls there are fine views.

The Museum contains fine collections in natural history and a good gallery of sculpture.

RAILWAY FROM BOULOGNE TO PARIS, VIA AMIENS.

Distance in Miles from Paris.	
169½	BOULOGNE Terminus.
166	Pont de Brique Station.
161	Neufchâtel Station.
152½	Etaples Station.
145½	Montreuil-Verton Station.
135½	Rue Station.
129½	Noyelle Station.

Leaving Boulogne the railway passes along a flat and uninteresting country until it approaches the river Somme at Noyelle station, a river which awakens associations of great interest to the Englishman. At St. Valery, a port at the mouth of the Somme, William the Conqueror set sail on his expedition to England, and at a later period his descendant, Edward III. crossed the Somme at Blanchetaque by a ford passable only at low water. The tide rising soon after, the French were unable to follow him, and thus he gained such time to dispose his forces, as enabled him to gain the victory at Crécy soon after. A bridge over the Somme brings the traveller to

Distance in
Miles from Paris.

120½ ABBEVILLE Station.

Abbeville is a very ancient town, whose chief object of interest is the fine church of St. Wolfran.

115½ Pont-Rémy Station.

110½ Longpré Station.

106½ Hangest Station.

101½ Picquigny Station.

98 Ailly sur Somme Station

9 ½ AMIENS Station.

At Amiens the railway enters upon the grand trunk railway, the *Chemin de fer du Nord* from Paris to Lille and Brussels; here we may join company with the train from Calais and continue the journey to Paris together. There is a well provided refreshment room at this station to restore the weary traveller, and if he have the time to spare, an hour's ramble will well repay him. We may remind the gourmet that Amiens is celebrated for its *pâtés de canard*.

The Hotel du Rhin, near the railway, is good and moderate in its charges.

The Cathedral, one of the noblest Gothic edifices in Europe, is the object which will concentrate the attention of visitors. Its length is 442 feet, and its height 140 feet. Professor Whewell says of it, "The interior is one of the most magnificent spectacles that architectural skill can ever have produced. The mind is filled and elevated by its enormous height, its lofty and many-coloured clerestory, its grand proportions, its noble simplicity. The proportion of height to breadth is almost double that to which we are accustomed in English cathedrals; the lofty solid pieces which bear up this height are far more massive in their place than the light and graceful clusters of our English churches, each of them being a cylinder with four engaged columns. The polygonal E apse is a feature we seldom see, and nowhere so exhibited, and on such a scale; and the peculiar French arrangement which puts the walls at the outside edge of the buttresses, and thus forms interior chapels all round, in addition to the aisles, gives a vast multiplicity of perspective below, which fills out the idea produced by the gigantic height of the centre. Such terms will not be considered extravagant when it is recol-

Distance in
Miles from Paris.

lected that the vault is half as high again as the roof of Westminster Abbey."

Can we add any thing more to induce the traveller to wait for the next train while he gratifies his curiosity by a visit to this splendid edifice ?

Nothing further of interest occurs on this line until we arrive near Paris ; Enghien, Montmorency and St. Denis will be described in a future chapter devoted to the environs of Paris ; we shall content ourselves in this place by giving the names of the stations and their distances from Paris.

86½	Boves Station.
80	Ailly sur Noye Station.
69½	Breteuil Station.
60	Saint Just Station.
51½	CLERMONT Station.
46½	Liancourt Station.
42	CREIL Station.
37½	Saint Leu Station.
35½	Précý.
33	Boran.
28½	Beaumont Station.
24½	Ile Adam Station.
20	Auvers Station.
17½	PONTOISE Station.
12½	Herblay Station.
10½	Franconville Station.
9	Ermont Station.
7	Enghien Station.
5½	Epinay Station.
3½	Saint Denis Station.
	PARIS.

The express train from Calais reaches Paris in about 6 hours, and a mixed third class train in 10 hours. The express train from Boulogne arrives at Paris in 5 hours, and a mixed third class train in 8 hours.

Those stations printed in large capitals are touched at only by first class trains; the third class trains stop at all the stations.

THIRD ROUTE.

VIA NEWHAVEN AND DIEPPE. — In summer time and during fine weather this is a cheap and quick route, but

Newhaven being a tidal harbour, the traveller is liable to detention to await the tide, and in rough weather the sea passage is extremely irksome. In fine weather the passage is accomplished in from 4 to 6 hours.

The railway route from Dieppe to Paris is very much more picturesque and interesting than the route from Calais or Boulogne.

Fares from London to Paris, 1st class, £1. 8s; 2nd class, £1.; or 1st class cabin and 2nd class carriage, £1. 4s.

DIEPPE.—HOTELS. Hotel Royal, near the Quay.

Hotel de l'Europe. Hotel Victoria.

Hotel de la Plage, facing the sea excellent.

Grand Hotel des Bain (Morgan's) facing the sea.

Hotel des Bains, near the Custom House, on the Quay.

Hotel de Londres.

Taylor's Hotel. All very good, and to be recommended.

Dieppe is a very favourite resort in summer for bathing both by the French and English. It is well provided with Hotels and its fresh air may be recommended to those who wish for relaxation from the cares of a crowded city.

RAILWAY FROM DIEPPE TO PARIS VIA ROUEN.

The railway to Paris runs on to Rouen, where it joins the trunk line from Havre to Paris. It passes through a picturesque country varied with châteaux and interspersed with orchards, which are characteristic features of Normandy.

Distance in Miles from Paris.	
125½	Dieppe Terminus.
115½	Longueville Station.
109	Auffay Station.
106¾	Saint-Victor Station.
100¾	Clères.
97	Monville Station.
93½	Malaunay Station.
91½	Maromme Station.
87½	Rouen Station.

At Rouen the train from Dieppe joins company with the train from Havre, and the continuation of the route will be described in that from Havre.

FOURTH ROUTE, VIA SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE

This route, though somewhat longer than the others, by reason of the sea-voyage between Southampton and Havre, is very interesting. It is the great commercial thoroughfare

between the two countries, which are connected by the important maritime ports of Southampton and Havre. Great facilities are offered on this line for the direct transit of passengers and goods from the capital of one country to the capital of the other.

Fares from London to Paris as above, namely, 1st class, £1. 8s; 2nd class, £1. &c.

Havre may be reached by the South-Western Railway to Southampton, and thence by steam-boat; for the times and fares by which, we must refer to the time-tables of the day. Or it may be gained directly by steamers, which leave London Bridge once, or oftener, every week. In the season a great economy may be effected on this route by taking advantage of the competition that arises between rival steam packet companies.

HAVRE.—Havre is one of the most important and prosperous of the maritime ports of France, being second only to Marseilles. To those engaged in commerce it affords a very interesting resting place, having remarkably commodious and moderate establishments, for transacting business or enjoying the relaxations of a holiday, its hotels, baths, and places of public resort being all conducted on a remarkably liberal scale.

HOTELS.—Hotel Frascati. Excellent; on the sea-shore outside the walls, with a good table d'hôte, reading-room, and neat and cheap warm baths.

Hotel de l'Europe. Good. Rue de Paris.

Wheeler's Hotel. Good; on the Quay *Notre Dame*, near the steamers.

Rouen may be reached from Havre either by the river Seine or by railroad.

RIVER ROUTE FROM HAVRE TO ROUEN.

Steam-boats leave Havre every day, and perform the voyage in about eight or nine hours. The scenery is very pleasing, and in fine weather the voyage is very agreeable.

The mouth of the Seine is very wide, being about seven miles across to Honfleur, and its banks are too far apart here to offer any points of interest until we reach Quillebœuf, distant about twenty miles, where the river suddenly contracts to about three-quarters of a mile in breadth, and frequently causes great eddies when the tide rises suddenly.

Opposite Quillebœuf may be noticed the towers of Lillebonne, celebrated for the remains of a Roman theatre; and through the openings of a small valley may be seen a sea-

spicuous, tall, white rock, overhanging the Seine 200 feet, and the remains of the ancient castle of Tankarville. We now pass Villiquier, on the left hand in ascending the river, and Caudebec, one of the most picturesque towns on the banks of the Seine. Farther on, on the right-hand side, the Château de Maillerage is a conspicuous object. At Mesnil, on the left-hand side, Agnes Sorel breathed her last, and an old house is still pointed out as her former abode.

The river here makes a long sweep, bringing us past Duclair, la Bouille, Moulineaux, and Petit Quevilly, to the long rows of houses, and country dotted with villas, that denote a manufacturing population on approaching Rouen.

RAILWAY FROM HAVRE TO ROUEN.

The railway makes a considerable curve inland, and passes through a remarkably picturesque part of Normandy.

Distance in
Miles from Paris.

143	Havre Terminus.
138½	Harfleur Station. Once the ancient port of the Seine, but its harbour is now almost choked up, and barely navigable for barges.
131½	Saint Romain Station.
126½	Beuzeville Station.
123	Bolbec and Nointot Station.
118	Alvimare Station.
111½	YVETOT Station.
106½	Motteville Station.
99½	Pavilly Station.
98½	Barentin Station.
93½	Malaunay Station.
91½	Maromme Station.
87½	Rouen Station.

ROUEN.—We here join company with the train from Dieppe, and we cannot advise our readers to pass on without spending some time at Rouen.

The Hotels to be recommended are—

Hotel d'Albion, on the Quai, clean and good.

Hotel d'Angleterre, excellent table d'hôte; rather expensive.

Hotel de Normandie, moderate in their charges.

Hotel Valet, Rue des Carmes.

This fine old Gothic town, the capital of Normandy, is replete with attractions for the English traveller. Some relic

of antiquity meets the eye at every step; and foremost amongst its interesting buildings stands its ancient Cathedral, said to have been founded as early as the year 260 of the Christian Era. The lover of history, and the antiquarian will not regret having spent a day in making researches amongst the accumulation of treasures which are to be found in Rouen.

The train from Havre, as well as that from Dieppe, arrives at the station on the right bank of the Seine. Having traversed the town, and gratified our curiosity with a sight of all its objects of interest, we take the train for Paris, at the station on the left bank of the river, and continue our route in company on the Paris and Rouen line.

RAILWAY FROM ROUEN TO PARIS.

The country along this route is remarkable for its scenery, and the many places in Normandy connected with the noble families of England.

Distance in Miles from Paris.	
85½	Rouen Station (left bank).
78¾	Oissel Station.
77½	Tourville Station.
74½	Pont de l'Arche Station.
66¾	Saint Pierre Station.
58	Gaillon Station.
50	VERNON Station. This place gives the title to the English peer of that name.
43	Bonnières Station. Half way between Bonnières and the station of Nantes, near the village of Rosny, we pass the birth-place of Sully, the great minister and friend of Henry IV. of France.
39½	Rosny Station.
35½	MANTES Station. Mantes is a prettily situated town, on the margin of the Seine, which has gained for it the title of <i>La Jolie</i> . It was there, during the conflagration of the town, which he had ordered, that William the Conqueror received a mortal injury, caused by the starting of his horse, and from the effects of which he died a few days after at Rouen.
30½	Epône Station.
25½	Meulan Station.
21½	Triel Station.

Distance in
Miles from Paris.

16½ POISSY Station.

Poissy is celebrated as the birth-place of St. Louis (Louis IX.) 1215, and as the seat of the Conference of Poissy, which was held there for the purpose of attempting to settle the differences between the Roman Catholic and the Calvinistic Churches; but which ended without any result—both parties believing they had obtained the best of the controversy. At the present day, the greatest cattle market in France is held there every Thursday, for the supply of Paris with meat. The great Agricultural Exhibition of 1857 was held in this place.

13½ Conflans Station.

The railway now passes through the forest of St. Germain, in which is situated the

10½ Maisons Station.

Near this station is the Château Lafitte, and a number of the wealthy *Bourgeoisie* of Paris have studded the surrounding country with their villas, the railway bringing them within an easy distance of that capital.

The railway now runs on to the St. Germain's line, which will be included in the chapter devoted to the environs of Paris; and, without any further stoppages, we arrive at the

PARIS Terminus.

ARRIVAL AT PARIS.

(Lodging and Boarding.)

HOTELS, FURNISHED APARTMENTS, RESTAURANTS, TRAIT-
TEURS, TABLES D'HOTE, CAFÉS, ESTAMINETS.

On arriving at the Railway Terminus in Paris, the traveller will have to look for his luggage in the room set apart for its examination by the Custom House authorities. If he has come from London direct it will be now examined for the first time, and he will do well to look on at the examination himself, lest the contents of his boxes be too roughly handled. If he has brought with him any article on which a duty is levied, he had better declare it at once, a little frankness goes a long way with our polite neighbours, and he will be soon released to seek a place of abode. Should the traveller be too weary or disinclined to assist at the ex-

amination of his luggage, there is close at hand at every railway station, an Hotel where he may repose and refresh himself, and the landlord will undertake to pass his luggage and bring it safely to him. If he has already decided on a place of residence he can at once hire a cab and drive to his lodging, but if he has not, we should recommend him to leave his luggage here, and if it be late at night on his arrival to sleep the night here, and the next morning make his excursion in search of a lodging that will suit the nature of his visit to Paris.

We propose to give a sketch of the arrangements that will assist him in his search.

In the first place he must be guided by the object of his visit in the choice of the Quarter, and in the next place by the intended length of his stay, in the choice of suitable apartments. The English Quarter, having the Rue and Faubourg St. Honoré for its central route, is the best suited for a visit of pleasure to see and enjoy Paris, but at the same time it is expensive; to those who come on business we recommend the Hotels in the neighbourhood of the Bourse, and those whose object is to study will almost instinctively proceed to the Latin quarter specially adopted by students. See page 67.

Paris being the great rendezvous of the world, the visitor will find no great difficulty in finding accommodation exactly suited to the extent of his purse.

The following list of well known and excellent Hotels may be of service to those who visit Paris for the first time:—

RUE DE RIVOLI—

Hotel du Louvre, Nos. 166—168, a splendid establishment, making up 600 beds, varying in price from 3 to 20 francs.

The beds and all the equipments of the chambers are admirable. The dining room is a splendid apartment, and all the public rooms are on a grand scale, and well lighted. In the evening a ball room is thrown open for the use of the inmates without charge. It is not compulsory to dine in the hotel.

Hotel Meurice, 228, one of the best known and best managed houses in Paris, prices about the same as those of the Hotel du Louvre. The *table d'hôte* is considered excellent.

Hotel Brighton, 218.

Hotel Windsor, 226.

Hotel Rivoli, 202.

Hotel Wagram, 208.

Grand Hotel de la Terrasse, 236, opposite the Gardens of the Tuileries.

RUE CASTIGLIONE, PLACE VENDÔME, and RUE DE LA PAIX:—

- Grand Hotel de Londres.
 Hotel de Liverpool.
 Hotel Castiglione, a family house.
 Hotel Vendôme.
 Hotel du Rhin.
 Grand Hotel de Bristol, a first class house.
 Hotel de Westminster
 Grand Hotel de Douvres } family houses.
 Hotel de Canterbury
 Hotel de Hollande.

RUE ST. HONORE, &c.:—

- Hotel de Lille et d'Albion, 211, excellent house.
 Hotel de France, 239 } comfortable family houses,
 Hotel Choiseul, 241 }
 Hotel de Normandie, 240, commercial house.
 Hotel d'Oxford and Cambridge, Rue d'Alger.

FAUBOURG ST. HONORE:—

- Hotel d'Albion, 30, a cheap commercial house, kept by an Englishman.
 Hotel Sinet, 56, good house.

NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE MADELEINE:—

- Hotel Folkestone, Rue Castellane, 9, very comfortable family house, kept by an American lady.
 Hotel des Etrangers, Rue Tronchet, 24; moderate; convenient for the Dieppe and Havre Railway.
 Hotel Tronchet, Rue Tronchet; ditto.
 Hotel Victoria, Rue Chauveau-Lagarde, 3 } very
 Hotel Bedford, Rue de l'Arcade, 17 } comfortable.
 Hotel de l'Arcade, Rue de l'Arcade, 43 }
 Hotel de l'Amirauté, Rue Neuve St. Augustin, 55, close to the Boulevards.
 Hotel de l'Empire, Rue Neuve St. Augustin, 57, close to the Boulevards.
 Hotel d'Orient, Rue Neuve, St. Augustin, 48, close to the Boulevards.
 Hotel de Rastadt, Rue Neuve St. Augustin, 44, close to the Boulevards.

THE PRINCIPAL BOULEVARDS and their immediate neighbourhood:—

- Grand Hotel du Boulevards Capucines, 37.
 Hotel des Deux Mondes, Rue d'Antin, 8; comfortable and moderate.
 Grand Hotel de Bade, Boulevard des Italiens, 32, and Rue de Helder, 6.

Hotel Byron (English) Rue Laffitte, 20, moderate.
 Grand Hotel de Paris, a magnificent new establishment,
 similar to the Hotel du Louvre, on the Boulevard oppo-
 site the Rue de la Paix.

RUE RICHELIEU :—

Hotel de France et d'Angleterre, 72: moderate priced
 hotel and restaurant. French and English dishes.

Hotel de Bruxelles, 43.

Hotel de Bretagne, 23.

Des Hautes Alpes, 12.

RUE VIVIENNE, BOURSE, and PALAIS ROYAL—COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

Hotel des Etrangers, Rue Vivienne, 3; large.

Hotel de Tours, Place de la Bourse.

Hotel d'Albion, Rue de Bouloi, 20.

Hotel d'Allemagne et Navarre, Rue de Bouloi, 13.

Hotel Bouloi, Rue Bouloi, 5

Hotel du Commerce, Rue Bouloi, 18.

Hotel de l'Univers et des Etats Unis, Rue Croix des Petits
 Champs, 10.

Hotel Bretagne, Ditto, 14.

Hotel Rouen, Ditto, 42.

Hotel de Bruges, Rue Valois, 34, Palais Royal.

Hotel d'Angleterre, Rue des Filles St. Thomas, 10.

Hotel de Lyon, Ditto, 12.

Hotel des Ambassadeurs, Rue St. Anne, 73.

Hotel d'Athenes, Rue St. Roch, 39

Hotel St. Roch, Rue St. Roch, 13.

Hotel Besançon, Rue de la Sourdière, 3.

Hotel Sourdière, Rue de la Sourdière, 2.

Hotel Bordeaux, Rue Montmartre, 96.

Hotel de France et Champagne, Rue Montmartre, 132.

Hotel de Rome, Rue Montmartre, 136.

Hotel de Tyrol, Rue Montmartre, 102.

Hotel de Voyageurs, Rue Montmartre, 112.

COMMERCIAL HOUSES ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE BOULEVARDS :—

Hotel Bergère, a comfortable house.

Hotel Bavière, excellent German commercial house.

Hotel Violet, Passage Violet, Faubourg Poissonnière; ex-
 cellent French and German house.

Hotel de Strasbourg. Boulevard de Strasbourg, 7; conve-
 nient for the Boulogne and Calais Railway.

Hotel de Sebastopol, Boulevard de Strasbourg, 20; a very
 comfortable lodging house.

HOTELS ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RIVER.

- Hotel Bellevue, Rue Grenelle St. Germain, 56.
 Hotel Clarence, Rue Grenelle St. Germain, 26.
 Hotel des Colonies, Rue St. Dominique St. Germain, 35.
 Hotel Côte d'Or, Rue St. Dominique St. Germain, 3.
 Hotel Voltaire, Quai Voltaire.
 Hotel Berry, Rue de Seine St. Germain, 24.
 Hotel Bruxelles, Rue de Seine, 44.
 Hotel Maroc, Rue de Seine St. Germain, 47.
 Hotel d'Angleterre, Rue Jacob, 22.
 Hotel Bordeaux, Rue Jacob, 17.
 Hotel Jacob, Rue Jacob, 44.
 Hotel Louisiane, Rue Jacob, 5.
 Hotel Bourbonne-les-Bains, Rue de l'Université, 9.
 Hotel Intendance, Rue de l'Université, 50.
 Hotel Voltaire, Rue Racine, 18.
 Hotel des Etrangers, Rue Racine, 2.
 Hotel Corneille (near the Garden of the Luxembourg Palace), Rue Corneille, 5.
 Hotel Borysthène, Rue Vaugirard, 30.
 Hotel Lisbonne, Rue Vaugirard, 4.
 Hotel Luxembourg, Rue Vaugirard, 54.
 Hotel de France, Rue Buonaparte, 50.
 Hotel de Londres, Rue Buonaparte, 3.
 Hotel de Paris, Rue de Medicine, 74.
 Hotel Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest, Boulevard Montparnasse, 43.

APARTMENTS may be taken in nearly all hotels either by the month, week, or single day, the scale of charges varying of course with the style and amount of accommodation afforded, and descending in price in proportion as you ascend to the higher floors of the hotel. Those who intend to prolong their stay for more than a few weeks, will find furnished apartments at prices varying from thirty francs to 3000 francs per month. Indeed this is the most independent mode of living in Paris, and you may keep a servant or not. When you go out you leave your key with the porter, taking care to recollect the number attached to it. During your absence he will see that the "ménage" is attended to, and will be responsible for your property. If you wish to dine at home you can order your dinner to your own taste from the nearest **TRAITEUR**. See page 36. This is the very height of independence for a bachelor, no one troubling himself when he goes out or returns home, if he be regular with his rent, which is generally paid in advance. Before choosing an apartment of this kind we advise the visitor to take a temporary lodging at an hotel, so as to make the necessary enquiries and arrangements for entering on furnished apartments. Besides these,

more suitable for families and ladies, are boarding houses. In some of them French only is spoken, and this is a good way of learning the language; before entering one, each visitor is recommended to make the necessary enquiries for himself, and the landlord of a respectable hotel is generally the best qualified, as he is also most willing to give information on the subject.

MODE OF LIVING IN PARIS.

Every country, and indeed almost every city, has its peculiar modes of living; and those visitors who either are not aware of, or disregard the habits of the place in which they find themselves, will assuredly be put to inconvenience. The attempt to live in Paris precisely according to English notions, unless provided with a complete private establishment and English servants, is almost certain to lead to disappointment, and to entail a considerable expenditure; and even those who have ample means at their disposal, will find that the viands and other commodities of Paris are not entirely suited to English modes of cookery. French cookery may, or may not, be according to the taste of the visitor; it may be intrinsically better or worse in the opinion of different people; but this is certain, that French cookery and French habits are more suitable to the climate and productions of France than the modes adopted in our own or any other country. Strangers are certainly not compelled to adopt French habits, without modification; they may accept or reject certain kinds of food, and certain modes of preparing it, according to their constitution, habits, or taste; but a judicious traveller will always both with regard to health and economy, fall in, as far as convenient, with the plan of society in which he finds himself; and he will be saved much trouble by being made acquainted, at the outset, with the modes in which the necessaries of life are administered.

The habits of the Parisians, whether they live entirely at home or in public, or whether, as is still more frequently the case, they adopt whichever is the more convenient at the moment, may be sketched in a very few lines.

In the morning, the true breakfast, or *matinée*, as it is called, generally consists of a single cup of coffee or chocolate, without any solid food, or at most a small roll. The *dejeuner à la fourchette*, which we erroneously translate as *breakfast*, but which, in truth, is equivalent to our luncheon, is taken by

the working classes at from 10 to 12 o'clock, and with them it constitutes the chief meal; the middle classes take their *dejeuner* rather later, but seldom later than 1 o'clock. See page 37. Between this and the dinner, ladies and young people generally, when out of doors, pay a visit to the pastry-cooks, and gentlemen generally take absinthe, vermouth, or some other stimulant. This latter practice is the worst feature of the French system, and frequently causes an hour or two of the best part of the day to be consumed in idleness, or worse.

The ordinary dinner hours in Paris are from 5 till 8 o'clock, and the activity exhibited between those hours at the hotels, restaurants, and *traiteurs* of all kinds is something remarkable. The number of restaurants, so called, is computed at 500 to 600, but the places where dinner may be had are far more numerous. Of course they are of all grades, and the cost of a dinner is necessarily made to suit the pockets of the diners; but it certainly may be safely asserted, that there is no city in the world where people get such good dinners, at the price paid for them, as in Paris. We shall conclude this sketch by appending a list of some of the more prominent *restaurants*, classed, as far as possible, according to the estimation in which they are held, as well as to their situation. Immediately after dinner all Paris must have its *café noir*, a little cup of delicious extract, accompanied by a *petit verre* of cognac, rum, or cordial, according to fancy. With a large number of Parisians this completes the catalogue of their eating and drinking. The evenings in Paris are almost invariably spent in society or at the theatres. At private parties the greatest simplicity reigns; amongst the richer classes the company is supplied with tea, or, in warm weather, ices; at others, a little cognac, wine, syrup, or sugar only, in water, is the beverage; but whatever is presented, is taken in very small quantities, and the charm of Parisian *soirées* is greatly enhanced by the absence of ostentation and parade. Those who visit the theatres or other public places, are not quite so abstemious as those in private circles, and the lower classes indulge with great gusto in *gateau* and *bierre*. The *gateau* shops, near some of the inferior theatres, present an amusing scene on those nights when the audiences have been large—the baker brings up the cake, *galette*, hot and hot, his men or women instantly divide the smoking delicacy into pieces of one, two, or three sous, and the crowd waits patiently in military order till each person gets his chance and his slice. The proprietors of some of these shops make large fortunes very rapidly.

Suppers are not a recognised institution in Paris, but a good

many very nice, and often elaborate and extravagant suppers are eaten nightly. The theatres open early, and places there are very scarce when any new or famous piece is to be played, and consequently parties often adjourn from the theatre to a restaurant. Suppers, too, are in favour with literary men and artists, with gourmands, and others; in short, as in every other country, a large number of people, composed of very various elements, the imaginative, the sensitive, the excitable, the wearied, the sensual, and the vicious, particularly delight in eating, drinking, and talking after other people are in bed. Where there is a demand there is generally, at least in civilized society, a corresponding supply; and, accordingly, in Paris, there are many restaurants that are known as supping-houses, and where the rooms are full of customers long after rival restaurateurs have put out the gas and gone to bed. Generally speaking, however, the Parisians take little, if anything after their coffee, and retire to rest earlier than the Londoners.

BREAKFAST (MATINÉE) CRÈMERIES.—Those who prefer taking their breakfast at home, and have not an establishment of their own, can generally have an excellent cup of coffee or chocolate supplied by the concierge of the house at a very moderate price. Those who prefer a walk before breaking their fast will find, in all parts of the city, *crémeries*, where the coffee and other refreshments are always ready, cheap, and good. For five or six sous the working classes of Paris obtain a large cup or a basin of *café au lait*, and a small roll which they break up into the coffee and eat like soup; a more palatable breakfast can scarcely be conceived. The *crémeries* are of various classes, but generally clean and simple in their arrangements; but those who do not object to pay a few sous more for better accommodation, will resort to a *café*.

TABLES D'HÔTE.—In no other capital in the world is there such accommodation for men of business or sight-seers as in Paris.

If you are staying at an hotel you will find a *table d'hôte* ready at a certain fixed hour, you can dine at it or not; if you do not wish to return to your hotel you will find public and private tables d'hôte in whatever quarter you may happen to be; at most of them all are welcome who pay the sum demanded, these will suit the careless bachelor; at others an introduction is required, and may be chosen where ladies are of the party. This is an agreeable way of seeing the manners and society of the gay capital. A Frenchman is never more gay and lively than at dinner time, and a *table d'hôte* at Paris will

offer a striking contrast to the solemn and constrained manners of an English dinner table.

Amongst the most celebrated *tables d' hôte*, are those of Meurice's, Hotel du Louvre, and the Hotel de Lille et d' Albion. The charge at these houses is from 4 to 7 francs, a bottle of ordinary wine, white or red, being included. The commercial houses charge from 2½ to 4 francs. The *Hôtel Violet* and *Hôtel Bavière*, have each a good table d'hôte at a moderate price.

TRAITEURS.—Next to the tables d'hôte of the hotels, there is a class of professed cooks called *traiteurs*, who undertake to cook and send out dinners at any hour agreed upon, and families who live in furnished apartments and wish to dine at home, cannot do better than come to some arrangement with a *traiteur* to supply their wants. They will thus save themselves the trouble of engaging a cook during their temporary residence at Paris. Nothing can be neater or more satisfactory than the manner in which the *garçon* of a respectable *traiteur* will wait upon you. At the hour fixed upon he appears with a clean white apron and jacket, and without any fuss or ceremony lays the cloth and covers which he has brought with him, sets the dinner on table, and will either wait upon you while you dine, or come back in an hour and clear all away. You may then quietly lock up your apartments and promenade on the Boulevards, where you will find every inducement to take your coffee, or an ice, without returning home.

RESTAURANTS.—But where Paris is so pre-eminent and so remarkably different from anything of the kind in England, is in the great number and splendour of the restaurants. The most noted are on the Boulevards and in the Palais Royal, and should the visitor watch these establishments at the dinner hour, which is almost universally between the hours of five and eight, p.m. at Paris, he would be inclined to think that nobody dined at home, and the fact is, that Frenchmen do very generally dine abroad, and on fête days, holidays, and Sundays, a large number of ladies and children may also be seen at the restaurants. They naturally love society, and their sociality is displayed as much as possible in public. Let then no one who wishes to know what a good French dinner is, neglect visiting some of these sumptuous establishments.

A stranger in Paris will find it most convenient, at first, to dine at a restaurant where the price is fixed. In the first place he will know beforehand what his dinner will cost him, and, secondly, he will acquire a knowledge of the form of a

French dinner. But these are divided into two classes : those which have a settled *carte*, or bill of fare, from which there is no deviation, and those that have a *carte de jour*, a list of dishes prepared, from which the diner may make a selection. Of course the former is the more simple method for a stranger, especially if he does not understand the French language. We therefore give first a list of :—

RESTAURANTS, WITH PRICE AND BILL OF FARE, BOTH FIXED.

Diner de Paris, Boulevard Montmartre, 12, and Passage Jouffroy, 11. Dejeuner, 2 francs; dinner, 4 francs.

Diner de l'Europe, Galerie Valois, 154, in the Palais Royal.

Dejeuner, 1.90 franc; dinner, 3.75 francs.

Diner du Commerce, Passage des Panoramas.

Dejeuner, 1.50 franc; dinner, 3 francs.

Diner du Rocher, in the Passage Jouffroy, about the same price as the preceding.

A few days residence in Paris will enable the visitor to extend this list for himself.

The above prices are sometimes slightly altered, on account of the dearness of provisions and other circumstances, but a placard at the door not only informs the public of the price of the dinner, but also gives a list of the dishes of the day.

The following establishments are of the second kind of fixed-priced restaurants, that is :—

RESTAURANTS AT A FIXED PRICE, WITH CHOICE OF DISHES.

Palais Royal.

Restaurant de Paris, Galerie Montpensier, 23.

Dupuis, Galerie Montpensier, 40.

Tavernier frères, Café de Chartres, Galerie Beaujolais, 81. (very good).

Tissot frères, Galerie Beaujolais, 88.

Restaurant de la Rotonde, Galerie Valois, 116 (very good).

Richfeu, Galerie Valois, 167.

Gosselin, Rue Vivienne, 48.

The charge at each of the above is for dejeuner, 1.25 franc, and for dinner, 2 francs and 2.50.

Courieux, Passage Choiseul, Rue Neuve des petits Champs.

Dejeuner, 1.25 franc; dinner, 1.60 francs.

There are many more restaurants of the same class, and doubtless as good as those above quoted, but we can speak from personal experience of those we have named.

The *dejeuner* at these houses consists of two dishes and a dessert, with bread, half a bottle of wine, and sometimes

radishes and butter, sardines, or other *hors d'œuvre* to commence with. The dinners, of soup, three dishes at choice, dessert, bread and wine. At these houses there is generally a list of the dishes kept ready for that day, and the following will give a fair average idea of its contents.

Potages. — Maccaroni.

*Vermicelle, or Pâte d'Italie.

*Julienne.

*Pureé crouton (pea soup).

Sagou.

Entrées. — *Bœuf à la mode (stewed with carrots).

Bœuf provençale (with onions).

*Côtelette de Mouton soubisse (onion sauce).

* Ditto ditto, à la Jardinière (vegetable sauce)

Fricandeau de Veau, à l'oseille (with sorrel) à la chicorée, or aux épinards (spinach).

Pigeon en compote.

Poisson. — *Sole au gratin, or aux fines herbes.

*Saumon, sauce Genoise.

Turbot, sauce capres, or à l'huile.

*Macquereau à la Maître d'hôtel (broiled).

*Eperlans frits (fried smelts).

*Merlans frits, or au gratin, &c. (whiting fried, or with mushrooms).

Rotis. — Rosbif à l'Anglaise.

Gigot au purée de pomme, à la jardinière, or aux haricots (with mashed potatoes, vegetable sauce, or beans).

*Poulet au cresson (roast fowl and water cresses).

Legumes. — *Pommes de terre sautées or frites (potatoes browned).

Haricots verts et blancs (French, and white beans).

*Choux-fleurs (cauliflowers)

*Choux de Bruxelles (Brussels sprouts).

*Macaroni au gratin, (browned).

Entremets. — *Plum de Cabinet (Cabinet pudding).

*Plum au rhum (Plum pudding, with burned rum).

*Baignet de Pommes, d'abricots, &c. (apple or apricot fritters).

Crème frite (fried batter).

*Croquettes de riz (rice in rolls, browned).

The dishes marked thus (*) will probably best please English taste.

The three dishes included in the dinner may be selected from any of the above—meat, fish, vegetables, and sweets, all counting as dishes.

Desserts.—*Meringue à la crème* (light cakes with whipped cream).

Cerises à l'eau-de-vie (cherries in brandy).

Chinois (limes); *confitures et compotes* (jellies and jams).

Fromage (cheese).

Quatre mendiants (almonds, raisins, figs and nuts mixed.)

The above is quite an ordinary specimen of the bill of the day of one of the houses, and there are many other dishes besides which the visitor may order if he prefers it, such as *bifsteak aux pommes* (with fried potatoes), *fillet de bœuf au champignons* (beef stewed with mushrooms), *côtelette de mouton au naturel*, or *panée*, &c.

If the common wine is not to the visitor's liking, he may order superior wine and pay the difference: a list of wines, with prices, being provided for that purpose.

RESTAURANTS À LA CARTE.—At the head of the leading restaurants stood, not long since, the *Café de Paris*, but that celebrated establishment has been closed in consequence of the immense increase of rent demanded by the proprietor for the renewal of the lease, and this once famous palace of *gourmets* is now converted into shops.

Amongst a multitude of excellent restaurants we may name the following, as not only having a high reputation but deserving it.

Café Anglais, Boulevards des Italiens, near the Opera Comique—a very fashionable house.

Maison Dorée, } Famous houses—also on the Boulevards
Café Riche, } des Italiens.

Café Foy, Boulevard Italiens, corner of the Rue de Chaussée d'Antin.

Vachette's, Boulevard Poissonnière.

Durand, opposite the Madeleine.

Bernard, also opposite the Madeleine, but on the other side of the Rue Royale.

Restaurant Voisin, Rue St. Honoré 261, corner of the Rue de Luxembourg.

Gros-tête, Champs Elysées, near the Exhibition building.

Restaurant Maire, Boulevard St. Denis, corner of the Boulevard de Strasbourg.

Burchard Champeaux, Place de la Bourse, 13.

Phillips's, 70, Rue Montorgueil, near the lower end of the

Rue Montmartre. This is not an elegant street by any means, but this and some other restaurants there have a very high reputation.

In the Palais Royal are the celebrated :—

Trois frères provinceaux, *Véfour's*, and *Véry's*—all very elegant houses, with a high reputation.

Doux, Café Corazza, Galérie Montpensier.

Grand Vattel (Janodet), an excellent house, and prices moderate.

Considering the luxury, the excellence of the cooking, and the admirable service to be found at these restaurants, their charges compare most favourably with those of English hotels. A good plain dinner may be obtained at any of the best restaurants at from five to ten francs per head, when the party consists of an even number of persons. A single man had better, until he is quite accustomed to Paris manners, or unless he is not particular to a few francs, dine at a restaurant where the price of the dinner is fixed; but when two or more persons dine together (and I may here mention that at all the restaurants above named, ladies will find the arrangements perfectly agreeable), the same money will provide a better dinner at a *restaurant à la carte*. The reason of this lies in a peculiar habit of French restaurants: a dish of any kind has a fixed price, but it is an universal practice to divide these portions between two parties; so that the same that would be served for one person, with the exception of bread and some few things which cannot conveniently be divided, suffices for two, and thus each obtains a greater variety than he would otherwise get for the same money. In like manner, two portions of each serve for four, and so on. Of course the cost of dishes varies greatly, but as each house has a printed and priced list of its dishes, there is no difficulty in choosing according to taste and expense. We think we cannot do better than lay before our readers the two following "additions," or bills for dinners eaten, the first by four, and the second by two persons, at the *Grand Vattel*. It must be premised, that these were not at all model dinners as regards selection, but everything was excellent, and the writer and his friends found them highly satisfactory in every respect.

Addition.

4 Bread	.	.	.	fr. 1.00
2 Potage purée crouton (pea soup)	.	.	.	0.60
2 Fricandeau de veau aux épinards (veal and spinach)	.	.	.	1.50
2 Sole au gratin	.	.	.	3.00

RESTAURANTS.

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2 Omelettes au confiture d'abricots .	1.50
1 Bouteille maçon vieux .	1.50
1 Bouteille champagne de Moët .	6.00
<hr/>	
Four persons .	fr. 15.10

or, including fee to waiter, 4 francs a head. The champagne was, of course, an additional luxury; deduct that, and the cost of the dinner would have been only about fr. 2.50 a head.

Bread	fr. 0.50
Soup	0.30
Bifsteck aux pommes de terre	0.90
Homard mayonnaise (lobster, with salad and sauce)	1.50
Omelette au rhum	0.90
Wine	1.50
<hr/>	
Two persons .	fr. 5.60

Strangers must be guarded against ordering without reference to the *carte*, for, in some cases, a single dish will double the price of a dinner. In the case of fruit, it is necessary to inquire the price of the waiter, as it is not uncommon to find early or late fruit at these houses at exorbitant prices; and it may be noted, that the French have no absurd pride in these matters, but inquire the price of special articles with economic care.

As in England, a fee is paid to the waiter. At the cheap restaurants it is not usual to give more than two or three sous, and the fee rises with the cost and trouble of the dinner. French waiters neither expect nor obtain large fees from Frenchmen, and a stranger had far better follow the national custom in this and other similar matters. Foreigners are only laughed at for throwing their money about unnecessarily.

At the present time most of the restaurants are fitted up with great taste, and some of them magnificently, but here and there may be found houses in the simple style of former days, where the cooking is as excellent and economical as the arrangements are primitive. As a good instance of the old style of dining house, we may mention the *Restaurant Rémy*, 23, *Rue du Faubourg Montmartre*. The shop in front is that of a *rotisseur*, or roaster of all kinds of fowl and game, which is retailed hot or cold; at the back is a dining room, and on the first floor are two or more comfortable rooms; here you may taste ordinary French dishes, as well as poultry, game, &c., in perfection. The wine, too, is excellent, and for two or four persons sharing a dinner the price is extremely moderate.

In the *Rue Valois*, at the side of the Palais Royal, are numerous cheap dining houses, where a dinner may be had at almost any price, and, we need scarcely add, of corresponding quality. Should any of our visitors wish to know how the poor clerks and working men live in Paris, he has only to enter a restaurant in one of the working quarters of the town, say the neighbourhood of the *Bastille*, in the *Quartier St. Antoine*, and he will there find the poor *employé* and the *blouses* making their dinners off a basin of beef tea (*bouillon*), a plate of the meat from which it is made, a dish of haricots, and perhaps a salad, with a little wine, and a huge piece of bread, and all this, good of its sort, may be had in many places for about 80 centimes, 16 sous.

An enterprising individual, a butcher, named Duval, has recently established houses especially for the sale of *bouillon*, but in fact supplying all kinds of dishes; these places have an immense business, and a visit to one of them would be interesting. The first and largest is in the *Rue Montesquieu*, not far from the Palais Royal. It was originally occupied as a dancing room, and is of considerable extent; it will accommodate, on the main floor and in the surrounding gallery, between 700 and 800 persons at one time. A portion of the kitchen work is done in the centre of the room, but the place is well ventilated and the roof very high. The rapidity of the service, the number of the waiters and kitchen maids, the precision of the system adopted, and the low prices of the dishes, make this establishment a curiosity.

The following extract from the printed tariff will give an idea of the cost of dining at these *Etablissements de bouillon*:—

Serviettes (table napkins) . . .	fr. 0.05	or 1 sou.
Pain (bread at discretion) . . .	0.10	2 "
Vin ordinaire (bottle) . . .	0.80	16 "
Carafon (a small cruet of wine) .	0.15	3 "
Eau de seltz	0.10	2 "
Potages (soups)	0.20	4 "
Bœuf (plain boiled beef) &c. . .	0.25	5 "
Rotis (roast meats, &c.) . . .	0.35	7 "
Bifsteak, Fricandean, &c. (made dishes)	0.50	10 "
Poissons (fish)	0.35 to 0.50	7 to 10
Volailles et gibiers (poultry and game)	0.50	10 "
Legumes (vegetables)	0.20 to 0.30	4 to 6
Salades	0.25	5 "
Omelettes (plain)	0.35	7 "
Desserts	0.20	4 "

Eau de seltz was formerly laid on in pipes to a fountain on each table in the room, and diners drank as much as they pleased for two sous. A great objection was, however, overlooked in this arrangement, namely, that the water lying in the pipes became too warm to be agreeable. We may here mention that in the sale of wine, at the cheap dining houses, the bottle and half bottle are abandoned for the legal *litre*, with its subdivisions, the half litre, the quarter litre or *demisetier*, and the *carafon*, or fifth part of a litre. In the sale of beer the *litre* is called a *canette*, and the half litre a *choppe*.

ENGLISH DINNERS.

We have directed the attention of the reader hitherto to the French mode of living and to French establishments, but should any Englishman not find the relish he anticipates from foreign fare, and long after the flesh-pots of old England, he can gratify his inclination. That there are such persons we know well. To those, then, who sigh for more solid dishes than are to be found at a French table, we may mention the *British Tavern*, 104, *Rue de Richelieu*, opposite the Passage Mirés; the *Hotel Byron*, 2, *Rue Favart*, near the Opera Comique; *Lucas' Dining Rooms*, 14, *Rue de la Madeleine*, where a good and substantial English dinner may be had every day at a very moderate expense; "*His Lordship's Larder*," *Rue Royale*; the *English Restaurant*, *Rue de la Bourne*; and *London Tavern*, *Boulevard Capucines*.

We cannot conclude the subject of dining without advising the visitor to extend his promenade beyond the walls of the city, and take his dinner at some noted restaurant outside the Barriers. There, life is even more free and gay than in the town itself, the fare more reasonable, and the wines not so likely to be adulterated, but no delicacies must be expected—the national fare and the national wines are excellent.

CAFÉS.—Having dined, it is not the custom in Paris to sit over the wine, but immediately to adjourn to a café to partake of a cup of coffee, with a *petit verre de Cognac*. The cafés are as renowned for their coffee as the restaurants are for their dishes. As the visitor makes the tour of the Boulevards, the Palais Royal, and the Champs Elysées, he will be astonished at the magnificence, the brilliancy, and the number of the cafés. Some are noted for their coffee, some for the eccentricities of their *garçons*, some for their ices, and others for some exquisite specimen of female beauty who sits at the *comptoir* and smilingly receives your money. You may enter and indulge yourself with the softest and most luxurious lounge

that can be manufactured, or you may take a chair in the open air, and under the shade of the surrounding trees, amuse yourself by speculating on the ways and means of the gay and animated throng around. At this time of the evening all Paris seems to have given over business and gone out to enjoy itself. The price of a small cup of coffee, *demie-tasse*, with small glass of cognac, *petit verre*, varies from eight to twelve or thirteen sous.

Amongst the best and most famous *Cafés* are :—

Café Foi in the *Palais Royal*, an establishment often named in the memoirs of the last century, and still maintaining a high reputation.

Café de la Rotonde, also in the *Palais Royal*, with its *pavillon* in the garden. In summer the out of doors business here is immense, and the excellence of the coffee, and the activity of the waiters are proverbial. English papers taken in.

Café de la Régence, in the *Rue St. Honoré*, nearly opposite the *Theatre Français*, a very old establishment, but rebuilt during the recent alterations ; famous for chess. The Chess Club of Paris is held in the upper portion of the premises, and is of course private ; but a member of any foreign chess club will find no difficulty in obtaining admission. Here the grand match was played between Mr. Staunton and M. St. Armand, when the Englishman was the victor.

Café de l' Univers, close at hand.

From chess to billiards is only a step, and we will here mention that *Berger* the first, as we believe, of Parisian billiard players, may be seen almost daily playing at one or other of the principal *cafés*.

Café Delorme, rue St. Honoré, 177. English papers.

Café de l'Echelle, Rue Rivoli.

Café de l'Europe, one of the best in Paris, *Rue Vivienne*, 36, and *Passage des Panoramas*.

Café du Grand Balcon, Italiens. }

Café Cardinal }

Café Helder. }

Café Garen, 12. }

Café du Cercle, 14. }

Café Mazarin, 16. }

Café des deux Nations, and }

London Tavern. English papers. }

Boulevard des Italiens.

Boulevard Montmartre.

Boulevards Capucines.

Strictly speaking smoking is not permitted in a *café*, properly so called, *estaminet* being the proper appellation when smoking is permitted. But nearly, if not quite all the above

named cafés have rooms for smoking and billiards, in fact the reserved rooms form, in most of them a very small portion of the whole ; but in these latter the rule is absolute.

Grand Café Parisien, near the Boulevard theatres, and the Chateau d'Eau, is worth a visit from its magnitude, and also with a view to see examples of all but the highest classes of Parisians assembled under one roof. This *café* is said to be capable of holding 2000 persons ; it consists of a long entrance gallery, an immense billiard room with twenty-four tables, and a large ante-room. The whole is profusely rather than elegantly ornamented, but it is admirably arranged, lighted and ventilated ; and is one of the best examples in Paris of an extensive well managed and prosperous establishment.

SERVANTS.

GUIDES, INTERPRETERS, COMMISSIONAIRES.

The visitor who intends to make a prolonged stay in Paris will doubtless do well to provide himself beforehand with the servants he will require for his domestic and personal service, as we cannot recommend him to the choice of a temporary servant. There may be many good ones among those who seek a temporary employment, but all who have doubtful characters and poor references fill up the ranks of this class as a last resource. But there is a class of men attached to the hotels in Paris, and indeed to most hotels in France frequented by foreigners, who are well known to the masters of those establishments, and may be implicitly relied on if well recommended. They are called *Valets-de-Place*, or *Commissionaires*, they generally understand several languages, and act as capital guides and interpreters in conducting you about the city, and execute any commission you may entrust to them with fidelity and intelligence. A word from you either in praise or in blame will tell for or against them with the proprietor of the establishment to which they may be attached.

There is also a corps of *Commissionaires*, or Porters, who are duly licensed by the authorities, and wearing their brass plates, stand at the corners of the streets ready to carry a box or a message for whoever may require their services. A more simple-minded or trustworthy class does not exist in Paris, if we except that of the water carriers.

INTERPRETERS.—As people from every country visit Paris, so may they readily make themselves understood, for there are plenty of interpreters and translators of all languages. There are also sworn translators who are bound to translate faithfully and transcribe without divulging whatever is entrusted to them. The poorer classes who cannot write themselves frequently employ them to write their letters.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

The following short list of English Physicians and Chemists may be of service, in case of need:—

ENGLISH PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Campbell, Dr., Rue Royale, 24.
 Castle, Mr., Rue Penthievre, 26.
 Evans, Dr., Rue de la Paix, 15.
 MacCarthy, Dr. Rue de la Madeleine, 29.
 Olliffe, Sir James, Rue St. Florentine, 2.
 Smith, Mr., Rue Castiglione, 8.

ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

Dalpias, Rue St. Honoré, 381.
 Hogg, Rue Castiglione, 2.
 Roberts and Co., Place Vendôme, 23.
 Swann, Rue Castiglione, 12.
English Pharmacy, 62, Champs Elysées.

Need we remind him also to obtain information about the nearest post office and times for posting letters, and to obtain the address of the Commissary of Police of the quarter in which he resides, as well as of the *Mairie*. These latter offices will be described in their proper places.

CONVEYANCE.

CARRIAGES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, OMNIBUSES, RAILROADS AND STEAM-BOATS.

Few things are more fatiguing than sight-seeing, and the stranger who visits Paris, or any other large city for the first time, will find it convenient upon many occasions to hire some sort of vehicle. For the *Bois de Boulogne*; the *Jardin des Plantes*; the outer *Boulevards*, which however present little interest except to those who study the city with the eye of the politician, the statist, the economist, or the philanthropist; and all distant places and long routes, a carriage of some sort is necessary; to attempt to walk at all times would be to lose much time and cause unnecessary fatigue. A view of the *Boulevards*, and other leading streets from an open carriage, or the top of an omnibus, is not only more extensive but different in its effect from that which the foot passenger enjoys. For all general effects a view from a carriage, which from its position in the centre of the street and its elevation, acts the part of a shifting platform, is superior to that from the footpath, and the increased speed brings the characteristic features of the scene, in effect, nearer together.

You will find every thing you want in Paris. Private carriages called *Voiture-de-Maitre* may be hired by the hour,*

* Continued on page 48.

TARIEF OF PUBLIC CARRIAGES OF THE FIRST CLASS.
(VOITURE DE REMISE.)

Designation of the Carriage.	Inside the Barriers of Paris.				Outside the wall of the fortifications and within the jurisdiction of the Prefecture of Police.
	From Six in the morning to half an hour after midnight.		From half an hour after midnight to 6 o'clock in the morning.		
	By the course.	By the hour.	By the course.	By the hour.	
A Carriage, whether for two, four or five persons, and whether drawn by one or two horses.	fr. cen.	fr. cen.	fr. cen.	fr. cen.	fr. cen.
	2 0	2 25	2 50	3 0	
					From 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. in Winter, and to 9 p.m. in Summer. 3 0

The jurisdiction of the Prefecture of Police extends to the whole of the Department of the Seine, and includes Meudon, Sèvres, and St. Cloud.

When a carriage is discharged in the Bois de Boulogne 75 c. is charged for back carriage, and beyond the Fortifications, 1 fr. 50 c. in addition to the fare.

TARIFF OF PUBLIC CARRIAGES ON THE STAND. (VOITURE DE PLACE.)

	Within Paris.				Outside the Fortifications, during the day only, namely, from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. in Winter, and to 9 p.m. in Summer.
	From 6 a.m. till half-past 12 at night.		From half-past 12 at night to 6 a.m.		
	Per course.	Per hour.	Per course.	Per hour.	
	fr. cen.	fr. cen.	fr. cen.	fr. cen.	frances cents
Carriage for 4 persons	1 40	2 0	2 0	2 50	2 50
For 2 persons	1 25	1 75	2 0	2 50	2 50

The coachman can claim 20c. for each article of luggage which is not carried within the carriage, but whatever the number he cannot claim more than half a franc in all.
 Back carriage from the Bois de Boulogne 50 cents, and from outside the Fortifications, 1 franc in addition.

day, week, or month, at five minutes notice, with coachman and footman complete. A superior class of public carriages called *Voitures de Remise* may be found ready horsed at certain covered stations in all the chief streets. For a single course these are sufficiently comfortable, and are better horsed, and consequently more likely to perform the journey quickly than the other class of public vehicles called the *Voitures de Place*; these are stationed in the streets, on stands as in London. These cabs were formerly wretched vehicles, and some still are so, but there is a very large number of new *voitures*, belonging to a company, which are well appointed in every respect and kept with great care. There is this grand advantage in Paris, that if the pace is not so fast the drivers are far more civil and you are less liable to be imposed upon, or abused if you will not submit to their imposition. The driver, *cocher*, gives you a small card with his number on it on your entering the vehicle, and there is a small office of *surveillance* near every stand, where you may obtain redress in case of overcharge. The fares are written up plainly inside each carriage, and we give a table of the fares that may be demanded, and a translation of the Police regulations with regard to public carriages, which may be of use or of interest to the stranger.

The charges are made by the journey, *course*, or by the hour, *à l'heure*. By the "*course*" is understood any distance within the barriers of the city without stoppage, so that you may traverse the entire length of Paris for one fare if you do not stop, but at each stoppage a fresh course is begun, and another fare is due, so that if you have several calls to make it is better to hire by the hour. The regulations which follow will explain themselves. In hiring a private carriage, or *Voiture de Maître*, it will be necessary to have an understanding with the post master for each engagement.

POLICE REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

"Every coachman called to the house to take up a passenger, and who shall be sent away without being employed, shall be entitled to and receive the fare of half a journey, (*course*.)

"When a coachman shall be engaged by the hour, (*à l'heure*.) the hour shall be reckoned from the time of his arriving at the door where he is to take up the fare.

"When a coachman engaged by the journey, (*course*.) has to wait longer than ten minutes at the door he shall be entitled to charge by the hour.

"Persons hiring a vehicle by the hour may indicate to him what route they wish him to follow.

"When a vehicle is hired by the journey or *course*, the coachman shall take the road which appears to him the most direct and easy.

"When a coachman, hired by the journey, (*course*), shall be turned from his route by the wish of the passenger, he shall be entitled to be paid by the hour.

"When a coachman, hired by the journey, and not turned out of his route, shall be requested to stop to allow one or more of the passengers to alight, and who do not re-enter the vehicle, he shall continue the journey to the end without being entitled to make any extra charge.

"A coachman engaged before midnight, but who shall not arrive at his destination until after midnight, shall only be entitled to the day fare—but only for the first journey or the first hour. (See tariff.)

"The same regulation applies to the coachman who shall be engaged before six o'clock in the morning, who shall equally be entitled to the night fare. (See tariff.)

"Coachmen must be paid in advance when driving to any theatre, ball, concert, or other place of public resort, or where there are several passages of exit."

When a vehicle is engaged by the hour, the first hour must be paid for in full, however short a time the carriage is retained, but after the first hour every quarter of an hour only is charged.

OMNIBUSES.—The omnibuses of Paris are far superior to those of London, not in speed, for London is a city of business, and Paris is a city of pleasure, but in comfort, convenience, and economy. The Parisian omnibuses are large and commodious; each seat is partitioned off like a stall at the Opera, there is a hand rail to guide you to your place, and the cushion is as soft as an ottoman. There is no crushing for places, and by means of what the French call a *correspondence*, you can be set down at any part of Paris you may like. The fares are very moderate, six sous inside and three sous outside; and if the omnibus you enter does not proceed the whole of the distance you are going, you ask, on entering and paying the fare, for a correspondence ticket (*cachet de correspondance*) which will enable you to continue your journey by another omnibus which crosses the line you may be travelling on, for the same fare. These "correspondences" are not confined to the city alone, but extend to many of the suburbs. There are thirty-one lines of omnibuses which run through the principal thoroughfares of Paris, and the stranger in Paris

who is at a loss which to take, cannot do better than inquire his way to the nearest office or station where the omnibuses stop or change their "correspondences," and which occur at very short distances on all the principal thoroughfares.

Each line of Omnibuses is distinguished by a capital letter conspicuously painted upon it; and at night by two lamps, which, by their colours, indicate at a glance the line to which the vehicle belongs, one line, for instance, carrying two red lights, another one red and one blue, a third two blue, and so on. When the Omnibus is full a large ticket stating the fact is exhibited over the door. The following are the routes

- A. From *Auteuil* to the *Palais Royal*.
- A.B. From *Passy* to the *Place de la Bourse*.
- B. From *Chaillot* to the *Chemin de fer de l'Est*.
- C. From *Courbevoie* to the *Louvre*.
- D. From *Thernes* to *Boulevard des Filles-du-Calvaire*.
- E. From the *Bastille* to the *Madeleine*.
- F. From the *Batignolles* to the *Bastille*.
- G. From the *Batignolles* to the *Jardin des Plantes*.
- H. From the *Barrière Clichy* to the *Odéon*.
- I. From *Montmartre* to the *Place Maubert*.
- J. From the *Barrière St. Jacques* to the *Martyrs*.
- K. From *La Chapelle* to the *Collège de France*.
- L. From *La Villette* to the *Place St. Sulpice*.
- A. C. From *Petite Villette* to *Cours la Reine*.
- M. From *Belleville* to *Thernes*.
- N. From *Belleville* to the *Place de Victoire*.
- A.D. From *Chateau d'eau* to *Pont de l'Alma*.
- O. From *Menilmontant* to the *Chaussées du Maine*.
- P. From *Charonne* to the *Bastille*.
- A.E. From *Vincennes* to the *Arts et Metiers*.
- Q. From the *Barrière du Trône* to the *Palais Royal*.
- R. From *Charenton* to the *Barrière du Roule*.
- S. From *Bercy* to the *Louvre*.
- T. From the *Place Cadet* to *Barrière de la Gare d'Ivry*.
- U. From the *Maison Blanche* to *St. Eustache*.
- V. From the *N. Railway* to the *Barrière du Maine*.
- A.F. From *La Glacière* to *Place Laborde*.
- A.G. From *Mont Rouge* to *E. Railway*.
- X. From *De Vaugirard* to the *Place du Havre*.
- Y. From *Grenelle* to the *Porte St. Martin*.
- Z. From *Grenelle* to the *Place de la Bastille*.

There are many diligences and omnibuses which will enable the visitor to make excursions into the environs of Paris, where

the railroads do not touch, and some even carry on a competition with the railways. A ride outside is an agreeable variety.

RAILROADS.—Here we must again give the palm to the French. The comfort of a third class carriage to the Environs of Paris is almost equal to that of a first class carriage on many of the lines out of London.

There are six railroads which terminate at Paris, by which many a pleasant excursion may be made to the Environs. To this subject, however, we have devoted a special chapter.

The following list contains the names of the various lines of Railway starting from Paris, and the localities of their Stations.

Chemin de fer du Nord.—In connection with the Belgian, Dutch, and German lines, passing through Amiens, Douai, Valenciennes, Lille, and terminating at Boulogne, Calais and Dunkerque.

Station.—*Clos Saint-Lazare, 24, Place Roubaix.*

Chemin de fer d'Orleans.—Bordeaux, Nantes, Niort, St. Germain-des-fossés, Nevers, Limoges, Corbeil, &c. *Chemins de fer du Midi and du Grand Central.*

Station.—*Boulevard de l'Hôpital, 7, near the Jardin des Plantes.*

Chemins de fer de l'Ouest.—Normandy line: through Poissy, Nantes, and Rouen, to Dieppe, Havre, and Caen Station.—*Rue d'Amsterdam.*

Brittany line: through Versailles, Rambouillet, Chartres, Le Mans, Laval, to Rennes and Alençon.

Station.—*Boulevard Montparnasse.*

Lignes de la Banlieue de Paris.—Saint Germain, Argenteuil, Saint Cloud, Versailles, by the right bank of the Seine, *rive droite*, Bois de Boulogne, and Auteuil.

Station.—*Rue St. Lazare, No. 124.*

Versailles by the left of the Seine, *rive gauche*.

Station.—*Boulevard Montparnasse.*

Chemins de fer de l'Est.—Through Meaux, Épernay, Châlons, Blesme, Nancy, Lunéville, &c., to Strasbourg: Metz, Saint Avold, to Forbach; Reims, Thionville, Chaumont, Mulhouse, Thann, Bale, &c.

Station.—*Place de Strasbourg, at the end of the Boulevard de Strasbourg.*

Chemins de fer de Paris à Lyon, and de Lyon à Méditerranée.—Through Fontainebleau, Sens, Irigny, Dijon, Chalon-ville, Mâcon to Lyon; through Charenton to Brunoy; Auxerre, Besançon, Auxonne, Gray, &c.; from Lyon to Bourg, Saint Rambert, Grenoble, &c.; and through Vienne, Valence, Orange, Avignon, Tarascon,

Arles, &c., to Marseilles; through Nimes, Montpellier, &c., to Cette. Station—*Boulevard Mazas*.

Seaux et d'Orsay. Station—*Barrière d'Enfer*.

Chemin de fer de Vincennes. Station—*Place de la Bastille*.

STEAM BOATS.—After the Thames boats we cannot say much for an excursion on the Seine in a steam boat. The tide does not come up as far as Paris, and great difficulty arises for a steam navigation. Those who are anxious to try everything and see everything, will find steam boats near the *Pont Royal*, on the Place de la Concorde, waiting to puff them on to St. Cloud by way of Meudon and Sèvres, or to Corbeil by way of Bucy, and the Seine has many very pretty and picturesque views.

PART II.

HISTORICAL.

CHRONOLOGICAL SKETCH OF FRENCH HISTORY.

Little was known of ancient Gallia, Gaul, or, as it is now called, France, either by the Greeks or Romans till Cæsar invaded the country, and found it occupied by the three nations called the Celts, the Aquitani, and the Belgæ. The Celts probably formed the earliest settlements in France, as they are known to have sent two large bodies of emigrants from thence about the year B. C. 600. One of those bodies subdued and colonized the northern part of Italy; the other proceeded eastward into Germany and Hungary. Bohemia (Boiohemum) and Bavaria (Boioaria) derive their names from one of the tribes, the Boians, engaged in this ancient migration. The Greeks formed several colonies on the south coast of France, and, after them, the Romans gradually made Gaul a province of their empire. When the Roman power declined, Gaul was invaded by the Franks (that is freemen) a nation consisting of many independent tribes, as well as by other nations, including the Vandals, Goths, Huns, Saxons, &c. But it was not until Clovis succeeded in uniting the power of the several tribes of Franks under his own government that they became predominant.

The Frankish chiefs claimed to be descended from a common ancestor, Meroveus (*Meer Wig*, or Warrior of the Sea), from whom they obtained the title of Merovingians; but the period when Meroveus existed is unknown. The ship borne on the arms of the City of Paris may, perhaps, be derived

from this mythic source. Clovis commenced his career as chief of the Salians, a tribe of the Franks settled in Tournay. He overcame the relic of Roman power which survived up to his time; he extended his sway by the conquest of neighbouring nations, and the defeat of invaders; he opportunely advanced his popularity, by professing Christianity according to the orthodox form; and he rendered his sovereignty over the various tribes of the Franks undisputed, by the assassination of their several chiefs, who claimed to be his equals.

Clovis founded the French monarchy; he made Paris the seat of Government, and died A.D. 511.

From this time the reign of each Monarch forms a distinguishing era in the history of France. The objects and limits of the present volume forbid more than the following chronological relation of their names, dates of accession, and remarkable events:—

A.D.

MEROVINGIAN RACE.

- 481. Clovis I. *le Grand*. His sovereignty extended over the whole of Gaul, with some exceptions, and Paris became the capital of the kingdom.
- 511. Childebert I., son of Clovis. The territory of Clovis was divided between him and his three brothers, but it was reunited under Clotaire I.
- 558. Clotaire I., brother of Childebert.
- 562. Caribert, son of Clotaire.
- 567. Chilperic I., brother of Caribert.
- 584. Clotaire II.
- 628. Dagobert I., son of Clotaire.
- 638. Clovis II., son of Dagobert.
- 660. Clotaire III.
- 668. Childeric II.
- 673. Thierry I.
- 691. Clovis III., son of Thierry.
- 695. Childebert II.
- 711. Dagobert II.
- 718. Clotaire IV.
- 719. Chilperic II. He attempted to assert his privileges against Charles Martel, a famous Mayor of the Palace, but unsuccessfully.
- 720. Thierry II. Charles Martel, the Mayor, distinguished himself during this reign, by his wisdom and valour.
- 742. Childeric III. The last of the Merovingian race. Charles Martel died during this reign, and his sons, A.D. 752, deposed Childeric, who afterwards died in a monastery.

A.D. CARLOVINGIAN RACE.

752. Pepin *le Bréf*, son of Charles Martel.
 768. Charlemagne and Carloman, sons of Pepin. Carloman died in 770 and Charlemagne became the renowned Emperor of the West.
 814. Louis I. *le Débonnaire*, son of Charlemagne.
 840. Charles I. *le Chauve*, grandson of Louis I.
 877. Louis II. *le Bègue*. He lost the empire of Germany acquired by Charlemagne.
 879. Louis III. and Carloman, sons of Louis II.
 884. Charles II. *le Gros*. He was hated by the people, and was deposed.
 888. Eudes. He was elected King of the French, but resigned the throne in .
 898. Charles III. *le Simple*, son of Louis II.
 920. Rodolph, *Duc de Bourgoyne*.
 936. Louis IV. *d'Outremer*, son of Charles *le Simple*.
 954. Lothaire, son of Louis IV.
 986. Louis V. He was poisoned, and was the last of the Carolingian race.

CAPETIAN RACE.

987. Hugues Capet, son of Hugues *le Grand*, Count of Paris.
 996. Robert, son of Hugues Capet, born 971.
 1031. Henri I., son of Robert.
 1060. Philippe I., contemporary with William the Conqueror—First Crusade.
 1108. Louis VI. *le Gros*, son of Philippe.—Fendal system developed. He placed the University of Paris on a regular foundation.
 1137. Louis VII. *le Jeune*, son of Louis VI.—Second Crusade.
 1180. Philippe II. *l'Auguste*, contemporary of Richard *Cœur de Lion*—Third Crusade. Massacres of the Albigenses in this and the next reign.
 1223. Louis VIII. *dit le Lion*, son of Philippe II.
 1226. Louis IX., *St. Louis*. In this reign the Sorbonne was instituted.
 1270. Philippe III. *le Hardi*.
 1285. Philippe IV. *le Bel*.
 1314. Louis X. *le Hutin*. Succeeded by his posthumous son.
 1316. Jean I., who lived only a few days.
 1316. Philippe V. *le Long*, brother of Louis X.—Salic a re-established.
 1322. Charles IV. *le Bel*. Last of the Capets.

A.D. HOUSE OF VALOIS.

1328. Philippe VI. *de Valois*. Naval Battle of Sluys, 1340. Battle of Crécy, 1346.
1350. Jean II. *le Bon*. Battle of Poitiers, 1356.
1364. Charles V. *le Sage*.
1380. Charles VI. *le bien aimé*, son of Charles V. During this and the preceding reigns Edward III. of England claimed the throne of France. Battle of Agincourt, 1415.
1436. Charles VII. *le Victorieux*. In this reign the English lost all their possessions in France except Calais. Joan of Arc, who was the means of saving the kingdom from the English, was shamefully delivered up to them by the leaders of her own countrymen, and cruelly burnt at the stake. A standing army first substituted in France for the military service of feudal vassals.
1461. Louis XI. styled by the Pope *le Roi tres Chrétien*. The feudal system broken down.
1483. Charles VIII. *l'Affable et le Courtois*. The last King of the House of Valois.

HOUSE OF VALOIS ORLEANS.

1498. Louis XII. *le Père du Peuple*. Descended from a younger son of Charles V.

HOUSE OF VALOIS ANGOULÈME.

1515. François I. *le Roi des Lettres*, Count of Angoulême. Contemporary with Henry VIII. of England. He encouraged commerce, literature, and the fine arts.
1547. Henri II., son of Francis. He married Catherine de Medicis. In this reign the English lost Calais.
1559. François II., son of Henry II. Husband of Mary Queen of Scots.
1560. Charles IX., second son of Henry II. Catherine de Medicis ruled him, and, at her instigation, the massacre of St. Bartholomew was perpetrated on August 24, 1572, by the Catholics, who formed the confederation of the League.
1574. Henri III., another son of Henry II. In this reign Catherine de Medicis died just before her son, who became a Protestant, and was assassinated by a Dominican Friar.

The reigns of the last two princes were distinguished by the religious wars between the Catholics, under the Duc de Guise, and the Protestants, under the Prince de Condé.

A.D. HOUSE OF VALOIS BOURBON.

1589. Henri IV. *le Grand*, first King of the House of Bourbon; descended from St. Louis. His Prime Minister, the celebrated Sully, was one of the glories of this reign. The edict of Nantes was granted to the Protestants in 1598. Assassinated by Ravallac.
1610. Louis XIII. *le Just*, son of Henry IV. Cardinal Richelieu became Minister in this reign, and laboured to crush the nobility, humble the Protestants, and curb the power of Austria.
1643. Louis XIV. *le Grand*, son of Louis XIII. During his minority Cardinal Mazarin and the Queen Mother conducted public affairs. This reign was the longest, and most splendid in the French annals. Louis was contemporary with Charles I., Cromwell, Charles II., James II. (to whom he granted protection and a residence at St. Germain), William and Mary, Anne, and George I. Marshal Turenne and the Duke of Marlborough flourished in this reign.
1715. Louis XV. *le Bien Aimé*, great grandson of Louis XIV. The increasing dilapidation of the finances, the gross sensuality of the King, and the disputes of the clergy with Parliaments and Courts of Justice, prepared the way for the future revolution.
1774. Louis XVI. *le Martyr*, grandson of Louis XV. The Revolution devastated France in his reign, and both he and his Queen Marie Antoinette were beheaded. The events of that fearful period are too numerous to be inserted here.
1793. The Constitution of the Republic was completed, and the nominal reign of Louis XVII. commenced.
1795. The Directory formed. The Council of Ancients and Council of Five Hundred constituted. Louis XVII. died.
1799. The Directory overthrown. Consuls for a term of years appointed; Bonaparte, Sièyes, and Ducos, provisionally; then Bonaparte, Cambacères, and le Brun.

FRENCH EMPIRE.

1804. Napoleon became Emperor. He finally abdicated in 1815, after the battle of Waterloo.

HOUSE OF BOURBONS RESTORED.

1814. Louis XVIII. *le Désiré*, brother of Louis XVI. The Charter granted in 1814.

A. D.

1824. Charles X., *Comte d'Artois*, and younger brother of Louis XVIII. He was compelled to abdicate by the Revolution of July, 1830.

HOUSE OF ORLEANS.

1830. Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, elected King of the French, August 9, 1830, and deposed in February, 1848.
1848. The Republic existed under various forms, until 1852.

THE IMPERIAL STYLE RESUMED.

1852. Louis Napoleon, elected Emperor, Dec. 2, 1852.

HISTORY OF PARIS.

ITS FOUNDATION AND GRADUAL ENLARGEMENT.

The history of Paris cannot be authentically traced to its foundation. Tradition, preferring fables to a confession of ignorance, has attributed the origin of this capital to Francus, son of Hector, who named it after his uncle (Paris), the classic arbiter of feminine beauty. Modern inquirers, however, have generally accepted the opinion that Paris owes the selection of its site to the Celts, who found on the islands of the Seine, a spot which they could fortify without difficulty.

History notices Paris for the first time in the Commentaries of Cæsar, B. C. 54. Under the name of Lutetia, the Roman conqueror mentions the capital of the Parisii,* but he gives no topographical account of it.

In the middle of the fourth century, Lutetia was described in a work written by the Roman Emperor Julian. It was then confined to the *Ile de la Cité*, which was smaller than it is now, its size having been augmented since by the junction of adjacent islets. Two stone bridges united the island to the extreme suburbs on both banks of the river. Northward of the river were two cemeteries, occupying the ground now covered, in the one case by the *Rue Vivienne*, and in the other by the Hotel de Ville and neighbourhood. Southward of the river stood a palace, inhabited for several years by Julian, and supposed to have been built by Augustus Cæsar. Its remains still exist under the title of the *Palais des Thermes*, in the *Rue de la Harpe*, near the Luxembourg. The *Hotel*

* One of the sixty-four tribes of the Gallic confederation.

Cluny with which it is connected, is now appropriately employed as a museum of antiquities. On the *Ile de la Cité* a civic palace had been erected, and the island was surrounded by fortifications, vestiges of which were discovered in 1829. An aqueduct was constructed from *Chaillot*, remains of which have been discovered during the last century in the *Place de la Concorde* and the *Palais Royal*.

Julian remodelled the government, issued many good laws and raised the place to the dignity of a city.

At the end of the 4th century, Lutetia became the seat of a bishopric, and acquired the name of Paris. In 406, it was taken by the Franks. In 494, it became the residence of Clovis, who died there in 511. From the time of the Romans to the end of the 10th century Paris does not appear to have been remarkably extended; during that long interval it had suffered severely from inundation, fire, Norman inroads and a siege of eight months duration. Small villages had, however, grown up in addition to its two ancient suburbs, and these were gradually enclosed within the walls. Among these may be mentioned *Marcel*, *Geneviève*, *St. Germain des Prés*, *St. Germain l'Auxerrois*, and *St. Martin des Champs*. In 987, Hugo Capet, *Comte de Paris*, obtained the crown by election. He fixed his residence in Paris, erected the *Palais de Justice*, and rebuilt the fortress or prison of the *Louvre*, which had existed since the time of Dagobert. He was the founder of the Capetian line of kings. Under his successors, Robert, Henry I., Philippe I., Louis VI., and Louis VII. great improvements and additions were effected. Philip I. introduced a metallic coinage, the money previously in use having been made of leather with a silver nail fixed in the centre. The *Palais de la Cité* underwent important repairs; hospitals, colleges, abbeys, and civic establishments were built. Portions of the suburbs, on both sides of the river, were surrounded by a wall. On the north side the direction of this wall may be traced from the river adjacent to the top of *St. Germain l'Auxerrois*, through the streets called *Bethisy*, *Deux Boules*, *Chevalier du Guet*, *Avignon*, *Ecrivains*, including the church of *St. Jacques de la Boucherie*, thence to the Seine, near the *Pont d'Arcole*. On the south side, the wall was carried from the river near the present poultry market (*Marché à la Volaille*), on the *Quai des Augustins*, in the direction of the streets called *St. André des Arts*, *Hautefeuille*, *Sarazin*, *Noyers*, to the *Place Maubert*, thence to the Seine near the top of the *Rue des Bernardins*. This wall carried the boundaries of Paris beyond the limits of the parent island to the mainland. It marks an era in the progress of the city, and acquires addi-

tional interest from comparison with the successive circumvallations which have arisen at intervals to the present day.

The reign of Philippe Auguste produced great results. The cathedral of *Notre Dame* and the fortress of the *Louvre* were built then. Many convents, colleges, hospitals, and market halls were erected; aqueducts and fountains were constructed; street paving was introduced, and new wharfs were formed to accommodate the trading vessels navigating the river. But the most surprising work of this monarch was the building of a new wall, eight feet thick, flanked by 500 towers, and penetrated by thirteen gateways. It commenced on the north side of the Seine, near the *Pont des Arts*, passed the *Rue St. Honoré* near the *Oratoire*, and reached to the *Porte St. Denis*, thence it traversed the *Rue du Temple*, between the *Rue des Francs Bourgeois*, on to the river at the *Quai des Celestins*. The southern wall proceeded from the spot where the Institute now stands on the *Quai Conti*, to the *Place St. Michel*, *l'Ecole Polytechnique*, by the *Rue des Fossés St. Victor*, and the *Rue des Fossés St. Bernard*, to the Seine. This wall led to the taxation of articles entering the city, which still exists under the name of *l'Octroi*.

Louis VIII. was prevented, by his war against the Albigenses, from continuing the labours of his father; but numerous works were accomplished by his successor, Louis IX. Eight new colleges, including the Sorbonne, were established. From that time the enlargement of Paris has been continual, and the population has increased at the same rate.

In the reign of Philippe le Bel, Paris was divided into three great quarters, called, 1st, *La Cité*; 2nd, *D'Outre Petit Pont*, on the south bank of the river; and, 3rd, *D'Outre Grand Pont*, on the north bank.

Louis, *le Hutin*, was the last king who lived in the old palace in the island; he gave it up to the public, and it is now the *Palais de Justice* where the courts of law hold their sittings.

Towards the end of the 13th century Paris had become a large city—one of the most important in Europe. It had acquired the peculiar reputation which it still continues to enjoy and improve. Its pre-eminence in the production of countless objects of luxury, in regulating the fashions, cultivating elegant tastes, and encouraging gaiety, remain unrivalled, except by the intellectual supremacy which it has also achieved.

In 1356, the growth of Paris northward, beyond the walls of Philippe Auguste, and the danger to which the new quarters were exposed by the victory of the English at the battle of Poitiers, rendered the erection of a new wall neces-

sary. It was undertaken by Stephen Marcel, and extended from the Seine beyond the Louvre, in the direction of the *Rue Nicaise*, the *Rue des Remparts*, across the *Palais Royal*, and the *Place des Victoires*, thence near the *Rue des Fossés Montmartre* to the Boulevard; it then enclosed the quarters of the *Temple* and *St. Antoine*, and reached the river at the eastern end of the *Quai des Ormes*. Charles V. completed this wall. He raised its height, dug out the *fosse*, and built on an enlarged scale the famous *Bastille de St. Antoine*. It is believed that this monarch—desirous of sheltering himself under the Bastille, enclosed a domain in the space now occupied by the *Place de la Bastille*, the *Rue St. Antoine*, and the *Quai des Celestins*. Here was erected the famous *Hotel St. Paul*, which became the palace of the king. The aristocracy came to reside along the *Rue St. Antoine* and the *Arsenal*; and *la Cité* was gradually surrendered to the citizens. This king enlarged the royal library of Paris in 1370 by 900 volumes. It had been founded by King John, and then consisted of only ten volumes.

Theatrical entertainments are said to have been first introduced in this reign.

Charles also erected the *Chateau de St. Germain*, and repaired and enlarged the Louvre. Under Charles VII the *Hotel St. Paul* ceased to be the principal residence of royalty; it had been replaced by the *Palais des Tournelles*, which included all the ground between the Boulevard and the streets of *St. Gilles*, *l'Egout*, and *St. Antoine*. This palace was inhabited by the Duke of Bedford when Regent of France, during the occupation of Paris by the English in 1422; and the kings of France resided there from the reign of Charles VII. to that of Henri II. The *Place Royale* marks the locality of the *Palais de Tournelles*.

From this period to the reign of Louis XII. the beauty and healthiness of Paris received much attention; street paving, which had been confined to two main thoroughfares, was gradually carried into secondary streets; the supply of water was improved; several bridges spanned the river; and four great meat markets were erected in 1416.

The important works executed by Charles V. at the *Louvre* and the *Hotel St. Paul*, spread a taste for elegant and commodious mansions. Beautiful hotels were erected, among others those of *Cluny* and *Trémouville*. The end of the 14th, and most of the 15th century, were periods of suffering and agitation; but amidst pestilence, famine, inundation, intestine and foreign wars, Paris still progressed. "It had become," says one old writer "the treasure of kings and the

market-place of peoples." The quarter of *Outre Grand Pont* had become the "Ville," and enclosed two royal residences—the *Louvre* and the *Hotel St. Paul*—the *Bastille*, an important fortress, forty-four churches, and many monasteries. The quarter called *Outre Petit Pont* had become the *Université* (now classically styled the Latin Quarter), and contained forty-two colleges. *La Cité* was occupied by the *Hotel Dieu*, the palace, and twenty-eight churches, including the Cathedral of *Notre Dame*. Five bridges united the two banks of the Seine, and the suburbs to the south were equivalent to four small towns.

Under the reign of Francis I. grand works were accomplished in the capital; the foundation-stone of the *Hotel de Ville* was laid in 1533; the *Louvre* was demolished and rebuilt; a new style, allied to the *Renaissance*, essentially modified the appearance of the old city of the middle ages; new fortifications were added to the wall of Charles V., and the suburbs of the *Temple*, *Montmartre*, *St. Antoine*, *St. Jacques*, and *St. Marcel*, were enclosed by ramparts.

Henri II. continued the works commenced by his father. He confided the direction to two great artists, the architect, *Pierre Lescot*, and the sculptor, *Jean Goujon*. To prevent the flow of population towards Paris, it became necessary to revoke the concessions of vacant land granted to those who built upon it, and new buildings were interdicted in the suburbs. A Protestant Church was built in Paris in defiance of the king's attempt to prevent it.

Henri II. having been killed in a tournament at the door of the *Palais des Tournelles*, his widow, Catherine de Medicis refused to enter it again, and ordered it to be demolished. She commenced the Palace of the *Tuileries* in 1563, and the *Hotel de Soissons*, during the reigns of her sons, Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III. The *Louvre* was continued, two colleges and several beautiful mansions were also erected at this time, and the Arsenal was reconstructed on a larger scale.

On the 24th August, 1572, the bloody Massacre of St. Bartholemew filled Paris with horror; in 1588, civil war raged in the streets; in 1590 Henri IV. besieged Paris for thirteen months, when more than 1300 persons perished. The siege was concluded with the payment of 694,000 *livres* (*frances*). Few houses were uninjured, grass grew in the streets, and the suburbs were destroyed. These losses were quickly repaired by Henri IV., who proceeded to enlarge the *Louvre* and the *Tuileries*. He constructed the gallery by the water-side which unites the two palaces; he commenced the *Place*

Royale; built the *Pont Neuf*; founded the hospital of *St. Louis* and a royal factory of tapestry; constructed the *Hotel de Ville*; and distributed water by a machine on the right bank of the Seine.

In the reign of Louis XIII. Paris became the literary and scientific capital of the kingdom by the foundation of the Royal Printing Office (*Imprimerie Royale*) in 1620; the Garden of Plants (*Jardin des Plantes*) in 1626; and the French Academy (*l'Académie Française*) in 1635. Three avenues of trees were planted in 1616 along the Seine, below the garden of the Tuilleries, for Marie de Medicis, and were called *Cours de la Reine*. These avenues now form part of the *Champs Elysées*. At the same time the new houses of the suburb of *St. Honoré* joined the villages of *Roule* and *Ville l'Evêque*; and on the other side of the city the great street of *St. Antoine* was prolonged.

A fortified wall was once more formed from the Arsenal, following the Boulevards, and including the quarter of the *Palais Royal*, the *Place Vendôme*, and the Palace and Gardens of the *Tuileries*. An elegant gate called *Port de la Conférence* was erected; the *Ile St. Louis* was covered with large and beautiful houses; quays were formed and bridges built to connect it with the main land; the *Marais*, till then a swamp, became a magnificent quarter, filled with mansions of the nobles, and the Parliament. The *pré aux Clercs* at the other extremity of the *Ville* was equally transformed. The Queen Marie de Medicis had built the Palace of the *Luembourg*; Anne of Austria erected the *Val de Grace*; the Cardinal Richelieu acquired all the ground adjoining the north side of the *Louvre*; and instead of fields and solitary houses which covered the space between the *Hotel de Soissons* and the *Tuileries*, he constructed the *Palais Royal*, the commencement of the *Rue Richelieu*, and all the quarter belonging to the present church of *St. Roch*. The Faubourg *St. Germain* was enlarged, and many splendid hotels erected there.

Louis XIV. appointed a Lieutenant-General of Police. At this time Paris contained not less than 80,000 persons living by robbery, begging, and irregular pursuits. The Academies of Inscriptions, of Sciences, of Painting and Sculpture, and of Architecture, were founded by this monarch, and he admitted the public to the Royal Library. The direction of buildings was confided to Colbert, and that great minister was assisted by Perrault, Manson, and all the best artists of the day. The garden of the Tuilleries was designed, the *Champs Elysées* were planted; and Paris saw rising as if by enchantment the *Invalides*, the Colonnade of the *Louvre*, the *Observatoire*, the

Gobelins, the General Hospital, the Foundling Hospital, together with fountains, bridges, the *Place Vendôme*, the *Place de Victoire*, the *Palais de l'Institut*, and magnificent residences; thirty-three new churches and eighty new streets, several *barrières*, of which the triumphal arches of St. Denis and St. Martin alone remain. The streets in the new quarter were for the first time lighted, but old Paris remained tortuous, close, dark, and stinking. The ancient ramparts on the north had been pulled down and replaced from the *Porte St. Denis* to the *Port St. Antoine* by a beautiful promenade, planted with trees, now known as the boulevards.

Louis XV. endowed Paris with some fine monuments, such as the *Ecole Militaire*, the *Ecole du Droit*, and the *Garde-Meuble*, the *Halle au Blé*, and three new Theatres. He also laid down and planted the Boulevard called the *Boulevard du Midi*. The names of the streets were now, for the first time, inscribed at their corners; reflectors replaced the lanterns; the suburb of *Roule* and the quarter of *la Chaussée d'Antin* were united to the Paris of Louis XV. The *Place Louis XV.*, now *Place de la Concorde*, the manufactory of china at Sèvres, the *Ecole Militaire*, the *Hotel des Monnies*, the Church of *St. Eustace*, were constructed, and the *Jardin des Plantes* enlarged.

Under Louis XVI. the limits of Paris were not increased. The *Marché des Innocents* was established; posts were erected in the markets; *Halle aux Draps* and the Theatre of the *Odéon* were built; the bridge "Louis XVI." was commenced; and *St. Philip de Roule* and many other churches built.

In the midst of the Revolution the *Bastille* was destroyed and the *Panthéon* was erected. The wall of the excise (l'Octroi), replaced the fortifications constructed by Richelieu, and enclosed both the town and the suburbs. The *Rue de la Paix* and the *Rue de Chaussée d'Antin* were formed.

Under the Empire, the *Rue Rivoli* bordered the garden of the Tuileries on the north; new quarters rose on the north and west of the capital; the magnificent avenue of the *Champs Elysées* was formed; the *Bourse*, the *Arc de Triomphe*, the *Madeleine*, the *Hotel d'Orsay*, were erected; the Palace of the Tuileries was extended; new bridges facilitated communication across the Seine. The column *Vendôme* was built, and *Père la Chaise* opened.

Louis Philippe completed the great works of the Empire, the *Arc de Triomphe*, the *Madeleine*, the *Champs Elysées*, and the *Boulevards*. He erected a magnificent Hospital on the north of Paris. Besides many other public works he constructed the *Ecole des Beaux Arts*, the library of St. Gène-

viève and the Ecole Normale. He enlarged the College of France, and added to the *Palais Bourbon* (then the *Chambre des Deputés*), an Hotel for the President of the Chamber of Deputies. He constructed a hall for the meetings of the Chamber of Peers; he built the Churches of *Nôtre Dame de Lorette* and *St. Vincent de Paul*, and laid the foundations of *Ste. Clotilde*. He completed the Hotel de Ville and made it harmonize with the grandeur of the capital. He improved the city by widening many of the small streets; crumbling houses were replaced by elegant mansions; whole streets and quarters disappeared from the *Place du Carrousel*; an open space was made before the Tuileries. For the first time since Philibert Delorme the eye could traverse the space between the Palaces of Francis I. and of Catherine de Medicis. The King paved, levelled, and decorated the Place Louis XV. (now *Place de la Concorde*). He raised the Obelisk of Luxor in the centre, and where the guillotine had struck so many victims he constructed the two noble fountains which give freshness and beauty to the place, and raised the Column of July on the ancient site of the *Bastille*. The hotel Cluny was transformed into a museum; the *Palais Royal*, the *Cirque de l'Imperatrice*, and four new theatres were opened and two bridges built. He made Paris a fortress capable of retaining 100,000 men, and surrounded the city with fortifications which have been the subject of so many comments.

But it is since the accession of Louis Napoleon that the grandest works have been executed; the Hotel de Ville finished; the *Place du Carrousel* again enlarged, levelled, and covered with new works; the *Louvre* completed, after standing unfinished for so long a time, its approaches opened up into magnificent *places* or squares; the *Rue Rivoli* carried on to the *Rue St. Antoine*; the *Boulevard de Strasbourg* connecting the terminus of the Strasbourg Railway with the *Boulevard St. Denis*; another serving to open up the terminus of the Lyons Railway; the *Rue Soufflet* continued to the garden of the Luxembourg; the *Rue des Mathurins* and the *Rue de la Harpe* straightened and enlarged; the works of the Cathedral of *Nôtre Dame* undertaken on a vast scale; those of the *Palais de Justice* and of the *Préfecture de Police* almost finished; the Winter *Cirque* constructed on the Boulevards; an immense Barrack erected for infantry behind the *Hotel de Ville*; the *Marché des Innocents* rebuilt, and the *Docks Napoleon* and the *Palais de l'Industrie* constructed.

In addition to these magnificent works the *Boulevard de Sebastopol*, extending from the Boulevard St. Denis, across the river to the southern extremity of the city, is now opened

to the opposite side of the town, being carried across the river by two newly constructed bridges. Three new bridges have been built; the *Pont Solferino* opposite the gardens of the Tuileries, the *Pont des Invalides* and the *Pont d'Alma* near the Champs Elysées.

The Tour *St. Jacques*, one of the finest gothic monuments in Paris, has been surrounded by an elegant garden for the use of the public. The *Hôtel de Ville* has been completely repaired, and the whole quarter around entirely reconstructed.

On the island opposite, the old *Cité*, immense works have just been commenced, and the old streets and alleys are giving place to a few broad thoroughfares, barracks and other public buildings. It is to be hoped that the scheme of throwing open to view the Cathedral of *Nôtre Dame* will be carried out.

Opposite the Louvre a large space has been opened around the fine old church of *St. Germain l'Auxerrois*, and a mairie has been erected and connected with the church by a central bell tower in very questionable taste.

Opposite the *Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers* in the *Rue St. Martin*, a public garden has been constructed; and at one corner of the latter a new theatre is now being built.

From the *Madeleine* a fine new Boulevard, bearing the name of *Malesherbes*, leads to the *Parc Monceau*, recently laid out in a very tasteful manner and thrown open to the public; and several other new streets connect the Boulevard and Park with the *Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile* and *Champs Elysées*. A new church has been built in Boulevard Malesherbes and another, *Sainte Clotilde*, near the Palace of the *Corps Legislatif*.

The Bois de Boulogne and the Champs Elysées are being constantly improved; and the complete transformation of the *Luxembourg* quarter is rapidly advancing towards completion.

A portion of the palace of the Tuileries has been demolished and probably the whole will be gradually rebuilt.

The *Canal St. Martin*, which runs beneath the Column of July on the Place de la Bastille, has been completely covered over and a large garden for popular recreation created in what was one of the dirtiest quarters of the city.

Another Boulevard is commenced from the *Boulevard du Temple* to the *Barrière du Trône* and seven theatres are being demolished and reconstructed elsewhere.

Lastly, the old limits of Paris have been destroyed, the wall thrown down, the barriers carried out as far as the fortifications; and in every quarter of the city immense barracks have been constructed to accommodate the vast army of Paris.

PART III.
 TOPOGRAPHY OF PARIS,
 AND THREE
 INTRODUCTORY ITINERARIES.

Paris is divided by the river Seine into three parts. The islands which stand in the river formed its first nucleus, and are designated as the Quarter of "the City" (La Cité), *par excellence*. The northern or right side of the river is divided into the quarters of the working classes, or *ouvriers*, situated at the eastern extremity, of which the Faubourg St. Antoine may be considered the centre,—and the quarters of the middle classes, or *Bourgeoisie*, situated at the western extremity, the centre of which is the Faubourg St. Honoré.

This latter quarter is frequented by the English, and is sometimes called the English quarter. Intermediate, between the two extremes is the locality where the independent classes of the Champs Elysées, merge in the bankers of the Chaussée d'Antin; these gradually pass into the merchants and tradesmen of the Faubourgs of St. Denis and St. Martin, and eventually into the manufacturing and labouring classes of St. Antoine. The Bourse may be taken to represent the centre of the whole.

On the southern, or left bank, we have again two great divisions, the University, or educational Quarter, classically termed the Latin Quarter, and the aristocratic, or St. Germain's Quarter. The first contains the schools and educational establishments,—the latter is inhabited by the aristocracy. Nothing can be more distinct than these two quarters. The Latin Quarter, occupied by the students, is densely populated, noisy, and joyous. Nowhere in the capital is the light-heartedness and freedom from restraint, characteristic of the French people, so marked as among the students. The Odeon, the Chaumière, and the gardens of the Luxembourg, all bear witness to their love of fun and vivacity. The St. Germain's Quarter is quiet and solemn. The streets have few pedestrians, but the portals of the large mansions occasionally open for the passage of some splendid equipage.

Paris is enclosed by a line of Barriers, which enables the

Octroi duty to be levied on articles conveyed into the city. As already stated, the fortifications and barriers are now identical, and Paris of to-day covers as much ground as its great rival, London, its population is however considerably under two millions. Like Thebes of old Paris may boast of its hundred gates; and the taxes levied there on articles of common use, amount to an enormous sum. within it exceeds 1,250,000.

On the north bank of the Seine, Paris is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, extending from the river at Chaillot on the west, along the plateau of Monceau to the summit of Montmartre, and thence through la Villette to the heights of Chaumont, Menil-montant, and Charonne. The Hill of Bercy completes the circuit on the east.

South of the Seine, the River Bièvre intersects the eastern part of the city. On its right bank the ground rises gradually to the Butte (hillock) of Cailles and towards Ivry. Between its left bank and the Seine, the Hill of Ste. Geneviève forms a prominent feature, covered with buildings; and the best general view of Paris is to be seen from the top of the magnificent temple which adorns its summit. Slight acclivities occur along the southern barriers, among which Mont Parnasse may be named. Further south, the hills acquire a greater elevation, and afford fine views of Paris. See *Meudon* and *St. Cloud*, pages 185 and 188.

The most frequented Promenades of Paris are the *Boulevards*, the *Champs Elysées*, the *Bois de Boulogne*; the gardens of the *Tuileries*, the *Palais Royal* and the *Luxembourg*; and the *Jardin des Plantes*, or Museum and Gardens of Natural History; and the new *Parc Monceau*.

The *Quays* along both sides of the river also form agreeable walks, shaded with trees, and offer interesting indications of the successive extensions of the City. Besides these there are the Esplanade of the *Invalides*, the *Champs de Mars*, and many beautiful *Places*, or squares, amongst which may be cited as pre-eminent in attraction, the *Place Louis XV.* or *Place de la Concorde*, the *Place Carrousel*, the *Place Royale*, the *Place Vendôme*, and the *Place de la Bourse*, or the Exchange. But the *Boulevards* and the *Champs Elysées* claim the first attention. It is in visiting them that an idea may be formed of the extent and character of Paris.

Two grand thoroughfares now also intersect Paris from north to south, and from east to west. The first crosses the Seine and extends between the Strasburg Railway Station and the *Barrier d'Enfer*. From the Railway to the *Boulevard St. Denis* it is called the *Boulevard de Strasbourg*, and from thence to the Seine it is the *Boulevard de Sebastopol*;

southwards it is in course of completion. The other great intersecting road runs east and west, through the centre of Paris, northward of the Seine. The most hasty traveller should not dispense with a drive along this line extending from the *Place de la Bastille* through the *Rue de Rivoli* to the Triumphal Arch, terminating the *Champs Elysées*.

THE BOULEVARDS AND CHAMPS ELYSÉES.—

The only way to appreciate the Boulevards is to traverse them on foot from one end to the other. The enterprise is rendered easy by pavements of asphalté, shaded by trees, and furnished with seats. *Cafés* and restaurants occur at every step. Public carriages are stationed along the road; and omnibuses run from one end to the other. See pages 46 to 51.

Let us go then on a fine day, on foot or in a vehicle, to the Bridge of Austerlitz (*Pont d'Austerlitz*); that is the best starting place, if it is intended to see everything. Standing on the Bridge, with the face turned towards the city, there will be seen on the left the terminus of the Orleans Railway, and of other roads to the interior of France; and the *Boulevard de l'Hôpital*, a magnificent avenue which begins the series of inner boulevards on the south side of the river, but which we must not stop to describe here; then the Garden of Plants (*Jardin des Plantes*), with its belvédère visible in the distance; and, finally, on the left bank of the Seine, the Wine Stores (*Halle aux Vins*), leaning against the Hill of Ste. Geneviève. That bold cupola supported on a circle of columns, which appears on the top of the mount, is the *Pantheon*. Immediately on the left is the little turret of *St. Etienne du Mont*. The dome in the distance is the Hospital and Church of *Val de Grace*. In front is the *Ile de St. Louis*, connected with the left bank of the river, by the bridges of *Tournelle* and *Constantine*. Beyond is *Ile de La Cité*, where the cathedral of *Notre Dame* appears in all its majesty and grace. Descending the Bridge, to the north bank of the river, to the left hand is the Arsenal, with its library and barracks. The terminus of the Lyons Railway may be perceived on the right hand. In front is the *Place de la Bastille*, with the bronze Column of July. Proceeding towards it, along the banks of the *Canal St. Martin*, the *Boulevard Bourdon* is seen across the water. It is only frequented at the fair for the sale of hams, held here in Passover week. The quarter we have just left is the suburb, or *Faubourg St. Antoine*. From the *Place de la Bastille*, the *Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine* extends to the *Barrière du Trône*, and leads to Vincennes. See page 194. In the vacant space at the entrance of this street, there was, until 1846, the colossal model of an elephant, which was to have been cast in bronze as a

monument of the victory of the taking of the Bastille, July 14th, 1789. Turning from the suburb, the St. Martin's Canal is seen on the right. The Column stands over the canal supported by solid masonry. At its base are deposited the mortal remains of the combatants of July, 1830, and near it, those who were killed during the revolution of February, 1848. The column is elevated on a vast circular base of white marble. The statue in gilt bronze, which surmounts the top, represents the Genius of Peace. The column may be ascended by steps within it, which lead to a platform affording a view of the Boulevards, the Garden of Plants, and the Faubourg; but an exact idea of the extent of the City and its great divisions cannot be obtained there. The column is seen to advantage at the end of the *Boulevard Beaumarchais*.

The BOULEVARD BEAUMARCHAIS formerly called St. Antoine, commences close to the canal. The large street in front is the *Rue St. Antoine*, leading to the Hotel de Ville. On the left hand, the empty space between the *Rue St. Antoine* and the *Boulevard Bourdon*, stood the fortress of the *Bastille*. Proceeding along the Boulevard, a few steps lead to rows of magnificent houses. Sculpture, terraces, and elegant balconies of iron, display here the riches of modern architecture. The ground floors are appropriated to shops, stored with curiosities, rare books, and imitations of the *antique*. The *Théâtre Beaumarchais*, with its sober façade, stands on the left, and begins the series of the theatres with which the Boulevards are studded. Further on is the *Passage de la Mule*, which leads to the *Place Royale*.

This Boulevard was the first planted with trees. In 1780 *Beaumarchais* purchased a large plot of ground in the quarter of *St. Antoine*, and there built a mansion, with a large garden. He died there in 1799. In 1818, when the canal was being cut, it was found necessary to demolish the house of *Beaumarchais*. After that the name was altered from the Boulevard St. Antoine to that of *Beaumarchais*.

The BOULEVARD FILLES DU CALVAIRE, which follows, contains the large equestrian theatre or *Cirque Napoleon*. Although beautiful houses have been erected, these boulevards have not yet been included within the limit of fashionable resort. A change becomes evident on entering

The BOULEVARD DU TEMPLE, or, as it is also called, the *Boulevard de Crime*. It is a name which sounds badly, but the aspect of the Boulevard does not respond to it. Beautiful houses, such as we have passed, are not to be seen here. On the left, however, is the *Café Turc*, with its original

decorations and public garden, and near it the *Folies nouvelles*, now known as the *Theatre Dejazzet*.

On the right are the Theatres *Petit Lazary*, *Funambules*, *Delassements Comiques*, *Folies Dramatiques*, *Gaité*, *Cirque Imperial* and *Lyrigue*, all about to be demolished.

It was from the window of No. 50 that *Fieschi* fired his "Infernal Machine," which killed so many victims, amongst whom were Marshal *Mortier*, Duc de Treviso ; it is this sad incident that gave to the Boulevard the appellation of *Boulevard de Crime*.

The BOULEVARD ST. MARTIN succeeds the last. On the right, a large *caserne*, or barrack, recently erected. There is nothing else to signalise here except the *Chateau d'Eau*, *Ambigu Theatre*, and the *Theatre of Porte St. Martin*, the *Café Parisien*, the largest Café in Paris, and the *Triumphal Arch*, or *Barriere of St. Martin*. A flower market is held here twice a week.

The BOULEVARD St. DENIS presents a very different scene. Old and lofty houses encumbered with warehouses above and below, common plate and trinkets for exportation, with a busy population engaged in commerce, give a peculiarity to the *Boulevard St. Denis*. It only extends from the *Porte St. Martin* to the *Porte St. Denis*, the sculptures on which merit attention.

BOULEVARD DE SEBASTOPOL. This magnificent new street was opened on the 5th of April, 1858. It commences on the south side of the *Boulevard St. Denis* in continuation of the BOULEVARD DE STRASBOURG, on the north. The new boulevard constitutes, in conjunction with the *Boulevard de Strasbourg*, and another now being formed on the south side of the Seine, a grand central road, 4500 yards in length, from the *Strasbourg Railway Station* to the *Barrier d'Enfer*. It intersects the city in a direction nearly north and south, at right angles to the Seine and the *Rue de Rivoli*. The formation of this grand thoroughfare has been an undertaking of vast extent, requiring the demolition of a large number of houses and the rebuilding of two bridges across the Seine. Everything connected with the work, from the dimensions of the road and the system of drainage, has been executed on the boldest scale.

The BOULEVARD BONNE NOUVELLE begins at the *Porte St. Denis*. At Nos. 20 and 22 is a Bazaar of the Fine Arts, &c.

The BOULEVARD POISSONNIÈRE, where the business in expensive luxuries commences. It extends from the *Porte St. Denis* to the *Rue Montmartre*, and combines the peculiarities of the *Rue St. Denis* and the *Rue Vivienne*. At its entrance on the right hand, is the Bazaar *Bonne Nouvelle* and the *Rue Hauteville* is near it, leading to the Church of *St. Vincent de Paul*, near the Terminus of the Northern Railway. A little further on is the *Theatre du Gymnase*, one of the best theatres for comedy in Paris. The *Galette du Gymnase* must be tasted, for it is deemed to be without an equal.

Soyer thus eulogises the *Galette* or national cake of France: "It is the melo-dramatic food of the *gamins*, *galopins*, mechanics, and semi-artists of France. Show me one of the above named citizens who has not tasted this irresistible and famed cake, after having digested the best and most sanguinary melodrama. The last seventh wonder is over, and the red, blue, and green fire no longer required; the scene-shifter 'bolts' and gets the first cut smoking hot; then also rush the audience, full of melodrama and anything but food, to the *galette* shop, where the *Père Coupe-toujours* (Father-cut-and-come-again) is in full activity, taking the money first and delivering the *galette* afterwards. Such is, even in summer, the refreshment of the admirers of the Boulevard du Crime (Temple.)

"Like everything which has its origin with the million, it soon aims at an aristocracy of feeling, and I was not a little surprised the last time I was in Paris, to see a fashionable crowd round an elegant shop close to the Gymnase Theatre; on enquiry of a venerable citizen, who was anxiously waiting with ten sous in his hand, the motive of such a crowd, he informed me that he was waiting his turn to buy ten sous worth of *galette du gymnase*, which he told me was the most celebrated in Paris. He passed, and then ladies, beautifully dressed, took their turn; in fact the crowd brought to my recollection the description of the scene of the bread market at Athens, where the ladies of fashion used to go to select the delicious puff cake, called *placites*, whose exquisite and perfumed flour was delicately kneaded with the precious honey of Mount Hymettus."

Handsome cafés now make their appearance in profusion. *Bazaar du Voyage* is unique in its way; and the *Maison Barbadienne*, where models of the antique are reproduced by the process of Mons. Collas, is full of elegant objects. At the corner of the *Rue du Faubourg Montmartre*, the café and restaurant of Vachette terminate the right side of this Boulevard.

On the left hand side is the house of *le Prophète*, a

great establishment for clothing; and the *Bazaar of Industry*, conducted with great activity, and crammed with goods from its vaults to its lofts, where pins or matches may be bought for a few sous, or a piece of drawing room furniture for 10,000 francs.

The *Rue Montmartre* claims attention before the next Boulevard is entered. It consists of immense warehouses, attracting an enormous traffic, and stretches from the boulevards to the Church of St. Eustache and the Marché des Innocents.

In this street is one of the largest mercery and general warehouses in Paris, known as the *Villes de Paris*, and well deserving a visit.

Here also are the head-quarters of the French press, several of the Journals having their printing offices in a small street on the left hand, and others their publishing offices in the neighbourhood. The Londoner must not however expect to find in the Fourth Estate of Paris the activity and bustle to which he is accustomed at home.

On the BOULEVARD MONTMARTRE modern houses appear on each side of the road, sparkling with showy sign-boards up to the sixth story, and decorated with balconies. Every step offers a splendid café; the shops exhibit rich cashmeres, lace, jewellery, specimens of the fine arts and curiosities. On the left is the *Théâtre des Variétés*, with columns and portico. That broad entrance near it is the *Passage des Panoramas*, with its numerous well known stores of Parisian elegance. Opposite on the right is the *Passage Jouffroy*, containing the *Bazar Européen* the restaurant of the *Diner de Paris*, and a reading room where the English papers are taken. To the left is the *Rue Vivienne*. It leads directly to the *Palais Royal*, and contains the *Bourses* or Exchange, and the *Vaudeville Theatre*. Turning from the boulevard for a moment to glance at this important street, at about twenty paces, a shop will be seen on the left, bearing only one word on its front—it belongs to *Felix*, the prince of Parisian pastry cooks: enter if you are fatigued. The splendid warehouse for teas and chocolates near it, has rendered the name of Marquis celebrated. Observe opposite the glass doorway of the *Magazins des Villes-de-France*, which extends to the *Rue Richelieu*. By the *Bourses* or Exchange, a compact line of cabs, coupés, and fiacres, extends along the railing. Under the peristyle, brokers and speculators are buzzing about. In the evening, the railing will be closed, the peristyle deserted, and the hall mute. See page 123. Opposite is the *Vaudeville Theatre* which will by and bye enliven the street.

The steps of the *Palais Royal*, the *Galérie Vivienne*, and the *Galérie Colbert* are in the distance; but it is necessary to return at once to the boulevard. The boulevard here attains its greatest elevation and descends thence to the *Rue Richelieu*. In the latter are the *Place Louvois*, with its beautiful fountain, then the long gloomy front of the Imperial Library, Moliere's Fountain, the *Théâtre Français*, and it terminates in the *Rue St. Honoré*. That large house at the corner of the *Rue Richelieu*, on the left, is *Frascati's*, the old gambling house. The Frascati pastry competes with that of Felix. *Janisset*, in this street, is one of the first trinket manufacturers in the world. In front at the other corner on the left is the *Café Cardinal*, of excellent repute. It is close to the *Passage Mirès*. The *Rue Drouot*, on the right hand side, facing the *Rue Richelieu*, leads to an establishment recently built for public sales and offices of auctioneers and appraisers. Near the middle of this street is the mayoralty of the second arrondissement or division of the city, and in front is the box office of the Grand Opera.

We now approach the BOULEVARD DES ITALIENS, formerly *Gand* or Ghent. On the right is the *Passage de l'Opéra*; then the *Rue Lepelletier*, where you may see the temporary *Salle de l'Opera*, temporary now for forty years, but just about to be superannuated. Observe on the left, along the boulevard, the *Café Du Grand Balcon*. It adjoins the *Opera Comique*, the front of which is at the back of the boulevard, in the *Place Feydeau*. The *Café Anglais* is on the same side at the opposite corner. To the right is the old *Café Riche*, about which there is the well known saying,—“He should be rich who enters Hardy, he is hardy who enters Rich.” The next corner is the *Maison Dorée*, or Golden House, being gilt from the pavement to the seventh floor. The *Café Tortoni* is at the opposite corner, and famous for its unexceptionable ices. Further on is the late famous *Café de Paris*, now converted into shops. At the foot of the ascent, still on the right hand, the *Café Foy* forms the corner of the *Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin*. On the other side of this boulevard, after the *Café Anglais*, is the *Bazaar of Commerce*. Numerous clubs extend their sumptuous apartments on the first floors of this Quarter and contribute to its magnificence. In fine weather this Boulevard, especially in the afternoon, is crowded with carriages, equestrians, and elegantly dressed people, and presents a very gay appearance.

Here, also, during the hours that the *Bourse* is closed, is the *Bourses Ambulante*, walking Bourse, a curious scene. Here hundreds of speculators congregate to do a little business

out of the usual hours, to talk over the events of the past day, or discuss the prospects of to-morrow. The crowd is not composed of the *élite* of Parisian society, and it is only by the exertions of the *Guardiens*, or police, that the pavement is rendered at all passable. Four or more of these useful officers are continually in the crowd, and compelling *Messieurs* to keep moving. The Cafés in this quarter may almost be considered an adjunct to this perambulating bourse.

Before quitting the *Boulevard des Italiens* observe the little Grecian temple at the end of the *Rue Laffitte*, it is the Church of *Notre Dame de Lorette*.

The *Rue de la Chaussée D'Antin* ought to be seen before passing on to the *Boulevard des Capucines*. It deserves notice not so much for its beauty, as for its celebrity. There are great banking houses and many elegant shops in it. The *Magazin de la Chaussée D'Antin* is one of those stores of novelties which resemble an exhibition of industry rather than a warehouse. Near the bottom, on the left, is the Hall of *St. Cecile*, where many excellent concerts take place. To the right, at the end of the street, is the old palace of Cardinal Fesch, now converted into a bazaar. This street is the Lombard Street of Paris, and the society of the monied classes is familiarly known as that of the *Chaussée d'Antin*, as the old aristocratic families are indicated by the Faubourg *St. Germain*.

The BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES. On the right hand side of this Boulevard there was not long since a sunken street called the *Rue basse du Rempart*; here stood the *Hotel d'Osmond* formerly the residence of a noble family; afterwards inhabited by the unfortunate *Madame du Barri* who on her way to execution begged the driver to stop an instant to allow her a last glimpse of her house; and recently the scene of Musard's concerts. This old mansion and nearly the whole of the street, besides an immense mass of old wretched houses in the rear have been demolished for the new Opera House and its approaches, which are now in course of construction in the rear.

The corner of the immense space lately laid bare is now occupied by a magnificent hotel larger than that of the Louvre, and called the *Grand Hotel de Paris*. This splendid establishment makes up about 800 beds and its arrangements include all the improvements that ingenuity could suggest. Amongst the other novelties mentioned is communication by telegraph with every theatre in Paris, and also with the *Grand Hôtel du Louvre* in the *Rue Rivoli*, which belongs to the same company.

There is no doubt that, when the new Opera House and all its magnificent approaches are completed, this portion of the city will present a very striking appearance, and the direct means of communication thus created between different quarters of the town previously almost isolated, will be a great and general convenience.

Opposite the *Rue Basse du Rempart*, on the left, the *Boulevard des Capucines* consists of a series of beautiful lofty houses reaching nearly to the *Boulevard de la Madeleine*. The *Café Durand* may be remarked, celebrated for its Neapolitan ices; also the house of Boissier, one of the first confectioners in Paris, which is besieged from the 1st December to the end of January; and the magazines of Tahan and Giroux, who exhibit most attractive collections of caskets, clocks, bronzes, china, and the smaller articles of furniture.

It is impossible to pass the *Rue de la Paix* without traversing it as far as the *Place Vendôme*. The shops include some of the most brilliant in Paris, and are filled with jewellery, china and objects of art and fancy of the most costly and elegant description. The *Place Vendôme*, with its grand and uniform edifices, is an example of pure magnificence. On the right is the Ministry of Justice, further on in the angle on the same side is the *Etat Major*, Staff of the Army, and on the left the *Hotel du Rhin*. The *Rue de la Paix* is continued to the *Rue Rivoli* and the Tuileries under the name of *Rue Castiglione*.

But the grand monument of the *Place Vendôme*, its pride and the pride of Paris, is the Column. Before the first revolution a statue of Louis XIV. stood there. The Revolution destroyed it, and the Emperor Napoleon raised in its place this column, which was cast from the brass cannons taken from the enemy, and was surmounted by his statue. The Column will require another visit. We return to the boulevard by the other side of the *Rue de la Paix*. Elegant buildings have been recently erected. Near the boulevard is the pastrycook Carême. All at once, on turning the angle into the *Boulevard des Capucines*, the magazines become less attractive, the crowd disappears, the great houses give way to low and irregular buildings, which are now however being replaced by fine structures, and at length the *Rue Neuve des Capucines* is reached, where the Minister of Foreign Affairs resided till lately, and where the first blood was spilled in the revolution of February 1848.

This episode, although well known to most of our readers, is worth recording at this place, as showing how slight an incident may change the fate of nations. Guizot was Minister of Foreign Affairs and inhabited the hotel at the corner as his

official residence. The people, believing he was the chief obstacle to the reform so loudly demanded, concentrated all their indignation against him, and on the evening of the second day of the insurrection had collected in great masses around the hotel, shouting "Down with Guizot," "Reform for ever." The guard on duty fearing the hotel would be forced, were called out in front, and a young republican, determined to excite the people at all hazards, fired a pistol at the officer in command. Infuriated by the excited appearance of the mob, he unfortunately gave the word of command to the soldiers to fire on the people; about thirty were killed, and then commenced the low deep cry for vengeance. The next morning Paris was covered with barricades, the king changed his ministers and promised reform, but it was *too late*, the people won a victory, unequalled for its complete success and moderation, over the blind and corrupt government. The next day some witty *gamin de Paris* had removed from an adjacent shop and fixed to the door of the hotel, a board with *Boutique à louer* painted on it.

The BOULEVARD DE LA MADELEINE commences here. From this point to the church of the *Madeleine* the edifices are gigantic, and some of them were only finished in 1852. The shop of the *Compagnie Lyonnaise* containing the newest and most beautiful patterns of silks of French fabric, is worthy of notice, as are several others of various descriptions famous for jewellery, sweetmeats, and other matters of taste. Facing the church is the *Place de la Madeleine*, the *Rue Royale*, rival of the *Rue de la Paix*, and the marvellous *Place de la Concorde*, bounded on the north by the Madeleine Church, on the south by the Legislative Palace, on the east by the Tuileries, and on the west by the Champs Elysées, displaying right and left of the Rue Royale the splendid palaces of the Household Guard and of the Ministry of the Marine, and in its centre the Obelisk of Luxor, between two monumental fountains. That nearest to the *Rue Royale* stands, it is said, on the very spot where Louis XVI. was beheaded.

Should the visitor have arrived at this spot about the time when it is the fashion to proceed to the *Bois de Boulogne*, long lines of equipages will then be seen passing on their way thither through the grand avenue of the Champs Elysées. Following the stream of carriages to the foot of the Obelisk and turning the back on the Tuileries, the avenue will be seen in front as far as the *Arc de l'Etoile*. It is planted throughout its entire length, and to the right and left are plantations of elms and lime trees.

The CHAMPS ELYSÉES.—On the right and left of the principal avenue of the *Champs Elysées* are two side walks covered with asphalt, which enable the pedestrian to walk dry-shod from the *Place de la Concorde* to the *Arc de l'Étoile*. Elegant candelabra, equal to those of the boulevards, sparkle in the night with jets of gas. It is the fashion to prefer the right hand walk, where the crowd is nearly as great as at the *Boulevard des Italiens*. Stands of public carriages are to be found at each end, and numberless stalls supply toys, macaroons, gingerbread, and sweetmeats for the children. Elegant carriages, drawn by goats, are almost always there loaded with children; wandering musicians; curiosity shows; the theatre of the famous *Guignol* and that of *Gringalet*, with their lilliputian auditory; the round-about, swings, musical cafés, with their singers and songstresses in fancy pavilions, give to this part of the *Champs Elysées* the aspect of a perpetual fair. Cafés and restaurants abound. Among the rest may be mentioned the *restaurant Ledoyen*, which was established before the embellishment of the *Champs Elysées* and now stands on the left hand, under the mass of trees opposite the walk, which the visitor is supposed to have chosen. Near *Ledoyen's* will be found right and left of the grand alley, two elegant fountains. Further on the right, is the Summer Circus, in a *Place* decorated by a fine fountain. Near the same spot is a little summer theatre and a Diorama.

On the other side and on the site of the square of *Marigny*, the *Palace of Industry* stands. This building was erected by a Company for public exhibitions. It formed a part of the buildings occupied by the Great Exhibition of 1855, and in it have since been held the Universal exhibition of Agriculture and an exhibition of the Horticultural Society of France. The triennial exhibitions of the works of living artists are now held within its walls. For this purpose the galleries are temporarily divided into nine spacious saloons for the pictures, the sculpture being placed on the lower floor. The Company was not successful in its undertaking, and the building now belongs to Government, and will doubtless be the scene of many interesting exhibitions should it not be rebuilt as proposed.

A fountain is placed in the middle of the grand avenue at the place called *Rond Point*, and marks the commencement of the second part of the *Champs Elysées*. On arriving there two avenues will be seen on the left. One of them, the *Avenue d'Antin*, leads to the *Cours-la-Reine*, an old walk along the quay, on the high road to *Versailles*, and which was formerly

under Louis XV., a fashionable resort. The other is the celebrated Allée des Veuves (Widow's Alley), now the *Avenue Montaigne*, where the Prince Napoleon's new Pompeian House stands. Near the entrance of this Avenue is the Mabile Ball Room and gardens; and at the end is the Quarter of Jean-Goujon, with its wide streets and noble houses—an unfortunate attempt to colonise the Champs Élysées. The Villa of Francis I is at the end of the *Rue Bayard*.

Returning now to the principal avenue, and hastening towards the *Arc de l'Étoile*, the Champs Élysées become only one avenue, with two side walks and houses adjacent. The *Jardin d'Hiver*, now demolished, stood on the left, very near the Rond Point. The Chateau des Fleurs is on the same side, but higher up. At the end of the avenue stands the *Arc de l'Étoile*, the finest triumphal arch in the world.

Below the grand archway of the Monument, looking towards Paris, there is exposed to view the whole of the Champs Élysées, the Place de la Concorde, with its obelisk, and the Garden and Palace of the Tuileries. Towards the country a long avenue stretches in a right line to Neuilly; in the Avenue St. Cloud to the left is the Hippodrome. A little further to the left is the *Avenue de l'Impératrice*, a fine road, leading direct from the Arch to the Bois de Boulogne. On one side is a broad alley for horsemen, and on the other a corresponding alley for pedestrians. In the afternoon, when the weather is fine, this road is thronged with the fashionables of Paris. There are other entrances into the Bois at *Port Maillot* and other points in the *Avenue de Neuilly*, as well as in the *Avenue St. Cloud*, *Auteuil*, and *Passy*.

PASSAGES, ARCADES.—There is in Paris a large number of "passages," or arcades, some of which are spacious and elegant, and all of which are extremely acceptable in wet weather, especially in the summer, when the showers are sudden, and sometimes very heavy. See *Palais Royal*, 85, 86.

The most important passages are:—

PASSAGE DES PANORAMAS.—Boulevard Montmartre, near the Rue Vivienne.

PASSAGES DE L'OPÉRA.—Opposite the Rue Richelieu.

PASSAGE JOUFFROY.—Nearly opposite the Rue Vivienne.

PASSAGES COLBERT and VIVIENNE.—In the Rue Vivienne.

PASSAGE CHOISEUL.—Running from the end of the Rue Choiseul to the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs.

PASSAGE DE LORME.—Rue Rivoli to Rue St. Honoré.

PASSAGE DE LA MADELEINE.—From the Place to the Rue de la Madeleine.

PASSAGE SAUMON.—Rue Montmartre.

PASSAGE AU CAIRE.—Rue St. Denis.

STREET NUMBERS.—Before leading our friends into the Paris streets, it may be well to inform them that all the even numbers will be found on one side, and all the odd numbers on the other; that in many cases two numbers will be found together, one of these, that in blue and white enamel, is the new number; the other is the number which has been superseded. The names of the streets are clearly indicated. Certain offices and shops, such as the Bureaux of Police, the Post Offices, and the Tobacconists, are indicated by coloured lamps.

SECOND ITINERARY.

PALACES.

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES.—The stranger will not long delay a visit to the Palaces and Gardens of Paris, and we bring them next in order after the Public Promenades, not only as a continuation of the walks, but as an introduction to the monuments of Paris. The visitor will not be content at once to explore all the narrow streets of Paris in search of the monuments which we shall point out as worthy of his notice, but after gratifying his first curiosity with a stroll through the more open and frequented walks of Paris, will naturally wish to have a view of the more prominent of the architectural wonders with which Paris is embellished. We shall therefore first take him to the Garden of the Tuileries. Entering from the *Place de la Concorde*, and ascending one of the terraces which he will find on either hand, that on the right next the river will gratify him the most, but it is closed during the residence of the Court, and is used by the Empress as a promenade. There are two parallel terraces which extend the whole length of the garden from the Palace to the *Place de la Concorde* where they slope towards each other; they are planted with trees along their whole extent, and form shady avenues in the summer. The terraces at the western extremity are supplied with chairs and seats, where those who do not wish to mingle in the gay scenes around may enjoy the fresh air and repose at the same time. Looking up the Champs Elysées towards the *Arc de l'Etoile* we have a *coup d'œil* of all that we have already described. Turning now towards the south and along the terrace, next the river, is one of the most enchanting views in all Paris. This terrace used to be reserved exclusively for the private walks of the royal family, but since the last revolution it has been thrown open

to the public in the absence of the Court. Here is spread before us a panoramic view of the river with its quays and bridges; towards the east we see *Notre Dame*, and towards the west the *Invalides*; the river gliding silently along glitters with life in the rays of the midday sun, or is rendered still more lovely at night by the softer beams of the moon. On the other side of the garden the terrace runs parallel with the *Rue de Rivoli*, from which it is separated by a handsome railing. Descending from the terrace we find a large gravelled space planted to a great extent with magnificent rows of chestnut trees. A broad avenue runs immediately in the centre of the garden, leading from the *Place de la Concorde* to the Palace, and parallel to it and intersecting it in various directions are smaller avenues and alleys, which are thronged at nearly all seasons of the year. Underneath the trees are rows of chairs let out at 2 sous a-piece, and at a few steps from the throng and flutter of the crowd you can retire to scan the newspaper of the day, which may be obtained from a *cabinet de lecture*, or lending library, on the spot. Immediately in front of the Palace are two large *parterres*, separated from the rest of the grounds by an iron railing; these are reserved for the residents of the Palace. Several beautiful fountains and jets of water are interspersed in the grounds, and the basins surrounding them filled with fish of every hue. In the summer a splendid collection of orange trees is ranged along each side of the broad walks which traverse the gardens, especially in that running parallel with the *Rue Rivoli*. This walk, called the "*Allée des Orangers*," is generally supposed to be frequented by those who are afflicted with the tender passion, who come here to pour out their sighs in the vain hope of propitiating the deity who thwarts their aspirations. Visitors will be amused by the crowd of nurses, with their extraordinary provincial caps, snowy white, and in many cases of considerable cost, in charge of battalions of "Young France." The gardens of the Tuileries are one of the Paradises of Parisian children, who there indulge their love of play in almost every form. The sculpture with which the garden is studded, and which lends its magic aid to the *tout ensemble* is worthy of minute inspection. At the entrance from the *Place de la Concorde* are two figures of Mercury and Fame on winged horses—spirited groups from the hands of Coysevox. Round the basin of the *jet d'eau* at this end of the garden are four groups representing rivers: the *Tiber* and the *Nile* by Bourdot; the *Seine* and the *Marne* by Cousson; the *Loire* and *Loiret* by Vaublève. On the south terrace there is a fine group of a lion and a serpent by Barye. Under the trees in the area

of the garden, are many very beautiful copies from the *antique*, amongst which we may point out that of the famous Boar, from the Greek original at Florence. Two fine bronzes adorn the corners of the *parterres* next the Palace, one, a cast from the celebrated statue at Florence, supposed to represent the Scythian slave when commanded to flay Marsyas, and the other, the Venus Pudica, both by Keller.

We now turn to the Palace itself. The general effect is imposing from its great length and varied outline, but it is the most sombre in appearance of all the Palaces of Paris, and its associations do not tend to remove the impressions made by the building itself. From its foundation it has been intimately connected with all that is terrible in the history of Paris. Catherine de Medicis, when her husband lost his life by an accident, that occurred at the *Palais des Tournelles*, then the royal residence, had that palace demolished and began the construction of the Tuileries, which derives its name from the fact that the site on which it stands was used as a manufactory of tiles (*tuiles*.) It was enlarged by Henry IV. who also began the long picture gallery which connects this palace with the Louvre. Louis XIII. terminated the works begun by his predecessor. Louis XIV. made several additions with the view of harmonizing the different parts of the building. Napoleon I. and Louis Philippe made considerable additions so as to connect it on both sides with the Louvre, and the present Emperor Napoleon III. has incorporated the two palaces into one grand national monument.

Catherine de Medicis did not inhabit her new palace long, being alarmed by a prediction of one of her astrologers that she would die near St. Germain in the ruins of an old house, and fearing the proximity of St. Germain l'Auxerrois she quitted the Tuileries for the Hotel de Soissons. The prediction was declared by the superstitious to have been verified by her expiring at *Blois* in the arms of a priest named *St. Germain*, immediately after the murder of the *Duc de Guise*, thus, in a certain sense, dying amid the ruins of an *old house*! Louis XIII. made it the palace of the capital, and Louis XIV. resided here until the building of Versailles, when Paris was forsaken by the Court, and it was made the residence of official persons. To Louis the XVI. it was a prison, the mob having brought him from Versailles and enforced his residence here in 1789. The gloomy records of the revolution that followed are filled with associations of the Tuileries. Under the first Republic the Palace took the name of the *Palais National*. The Convention held its sittings here, and here was pronounced the sentence that condemned Louis

XVI. to death. Napoleon inhabited the Palace as Consul and Emperor. The Bourbons occupied it after the Restoration. Charles X. was driven out from it by the people in 1830, and Louis Philippe in 1848 escaped from it with several members of his family, not by means of a secret passage, as has been erroneously asserted, but by the broad gravel walk which runs down the centre of the gardens to the *Place de la Concorde*, there he took a vehicle that happened to be standing at the entrance, and passed through the very crowd that were pressing into his palace. The "people" held the palace for many weeks; at last it was cleared out, and under the new Republic was used for an Exhibition of Pictures. The present Emperor has again improved and embellished it, and is rebuilding it wholly or in part.

The Court of the Tuileries, on the east side of the Palace, was formed by Napoleon I.; it was in this court from the angle of the gateway leading on to the quay that the assassin Alibaud fired off his infernal machine at Louis Philippe. This place before the first Revolution was covered with small houses which materially aided the insurgents in their attacks upon the Palace. The troops are frequently reviewed in this court.

The *Place du Carrousel* derives its name from a tournament held here by Louis XIV. A mass of small houses and sheds which used to disfigure this spot has been removed, and the whole place paved and ornamented with gardens. The principal object of interest is the triumphal arch, erected by Napoleon I. in 1806 to celebrate the glory of the French army. This monument is well worth examination, but its size is too small for the site, the mixture of colors ineffective, and its general effect spoiled by the magnificence of the buildings around.

THE LOUVRE.—On the site of the Louvre there stood, in the year 1200, an old castle, which *Philippe Auguste* used as a palace and state prison; it is said to have been built by *Dagobert* as a hunting seat. In 1364 it was used by *Charles V.* as a palace for royal guests, and also as a library. The present building was commenced in 1528 by Francis I. who demolished the ancient edifice which then existed on the same site under the name of *Lupara*. It was begun on the plans of *Pierre Lescot*. Henry II. continued his father's work, completed the western side, and built the river wing. After the death of Henry, caused by a wound inflicted during a tournament, his widow, *Catherine de Medicis*, vowed never again to enter the palace of *Tournelles*, and took up her abode in the Louvre, which she greatly extended. She built the wing

containing the *Galerie d'Apollon*, after the design of *Jean Goujon*. It was from a window at the extremity of this wing that her son *Charles IX.* is said to have given the signal for the massacre of *St. Bartholomew*. Henry IV. entertained the idea of connecting the Louvre with the Tuileries, and built that part which runs by the side of the river. Under *Louis XIII.* Cardinal Richelieu employed the architect Lemercier to build a fourth side to the court, completing the quadrangle, and in making the principal entrance on the eastern side. Louis XIV. also aided the completion of this wonderful palace, but the works at Versailles exhausted his resources, and the Louvre still remained incomplete. He engaged *Claude Perrault*, who designed the Colonnade opposite the Church of *St. Germain l'Auxerrois*. Louis XV., Louis XVI., Napoleon, and Louis Philippe successively pursued the work. Under the second Republic, workmen were employed in embellishing the exterior, but it remained to Louis Napoleon to realize the projects of his predecessors. The Louvre has been completed on the plans of Visconti. We shall not stop to describe the interior of the Palace; that will occupy our attention when we visit the museums (see page 144), but pass at once on to the Quays. These walks are as pleasant as any in Paris; we may take the opportunity of visiting the public buildings to notice them. Proceeding along the quays on the right bank of the river we arrive at the

THE PALAIS ROYAL.—The best time of visiting this is the evening; if we descend the *Rue St. Honoré* we shall see vast numbers of persons pouring through the gates—It is the hour of dinner. The gateway leads into a court on the north side of which is the principal building, and at each end a wing which connects it with an arcade that forms the entrance; passing under the main building through passages, the visitor enters upon a fairy scene.

The Palais Royal is a curious combination of a royal residence, a public promenade, a vast bazaar for the sale of jewellery, trinkets, books, &c., and an agglomeration of restaurants and cafés of various grades.

The ground on which this palace stands was purchased by the Cardinal Richelieu, then outside the walls of Paris, and he conceived the most magnificent plans for its embellishment, the whole of which were not carried out. He erected the palace in 1620, and called it the *Palais Cardinal*; he enclosed a vast space at the back which he laid out and planted at a great expense, the principal avenue, composed of chestnut trees, alone cost £12,000. At his death he bequeathed this property to Louis XIII., who lived in it, and it then acquired the name of the Palais Royal.

After his death Anne of Austria resided here with the young king, Louis XIV., and at a subsequent period the Grand Monarch presented it to his nephew, Philippe Duke of Orleans. The Dukes of Orleans made the *Palais Royal* sufficiently notorious, especially Philippe Egalité, who made it the rendezvous of all that was disorderly and turbulent. This prince became so involved, that to raise his fortune he determined to erect the buildings around the gardens that constitute the bazaar and shops which are at present its chief attractions. This intention he carried out, but in so doing he nearly created a local revolution. The houses now standing in the two side streets, Rue Montpensier and Rue de Valois, as well as those in the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, looked upon the gardens, and the proprietors were of course indignant at the depreciation of their property; the people of the neighbourhood also were greatly aggrieved at the reduction of the gardens by the erection of three rows of large houses. These houses became a source of one of the greatest possible evils; in their chief rooms were established the public gambling houses, which gave rise to so many fearful scenes, and to a still more terrible amount of unseen misery. Here *rouge et noir* and other games attracted the most reckless and the most abandoned characters; and here were broken down the comfort, the peace, and the hopes of thousands of innocent people. These dens have long been suppressed, and there are no longer any *public* gambling houses in Paris. Their unprincipled founder, the Duke of Orleans, the would-be leader of the popular party was soon sacrificed to the passions he had helped to develop; after his execution the palace was seized by the revolutionists and became national property. Napoleon made it over to his brother Lucien; and after the restoration Louis Philippe resumed the possession as Duke of Orleans. Here he is supposed to have carried on the intrigue which led to his being called to the throne, and after his deposition the populace wreaked their vengeance on the palace by despoiling it of all its contents. It is now re-embellished and fitted up in the most splendid style as the residence of his Imperial Highness the Prince Napoleon, the cousin of the Emperor. Leaving the palace, we enter upon the public part. The garden is an oblong space not very tastefully fitted up; there is a fountain in the centre, and rows of trees which afford an agreeable shade to those who delight to take their refreshment in the open air. Here during the summer months a fine military band plays every dinner time. The great feature however is the arcade which surrounds the whole area, and which affords shelter in all weathers. Many of the shops are

in the most elegant taste, and filled with jewellery and fancy articles of every description.

The shops here are of a very mixed description, some being of the highest class, and some of a very different character; amongst the former are those of Leroy, the well known watch-maker; Barral and Sons, clockmakers; Chevalier, optician; Lahoche, china and glass manufacturer; Dentu and other publishers; and Chevet, the noted purveyor of delicacies. The jewellers shops include some eminent firms, as well as dealers in the commonest trinkets; here are to be found brilliants of the first water, and specimens of imitation stones of all kinds, and some so admirable as to deceive all but good judges. It should be mentioned, however, that a very little precaution on the part of visitors will prevent any imposition being passed upon them; in fact, the arrangements respecting jewellery and goldsmith's work are severe, and at the same time simple; those shops which sell articles composed of gold and real jewels, indicate the fact by the words "*articles en or*," "*diamants*," &c. while those who deal in gilt or plated jewellery signify the same by "*bijoutrie en imitation*," &c. A purchaser may also obtain a guarantee with his receipt for any article purchased, and such guarantee may be depended on. There are also several respectable money-changers in the Palais Royal. When the shops are lighted up at night they present a brilliant scene. Above the shops are cafés, restaurants, and billiard rooms in endless variety; at the north end are the celebrated restaurants of *Very*, *Véfour*, and *les Trois Frères Provençaux*. The *Café Foy* and the *Café de la Rotonde* should be visited for the excellence of their coffee, and the *Café des Aveugles* with its concert of blind musicians, will afford the stranger an amusing specimen of Parisian manners. The *Theatre Français* is in the south-west; and the "*Théâtre du Palais Royal*," perhaps the most diverting of any in Paris to a foreigner, from the drolleries of the most celebrated comic actors on the French boards, in the north-west corner.

In the gardens are pavilions where newspapers and books may be borrowed for a trifling sum; and a solar cannon, which is fired by a lens when the sun is at the meridian. This instrument is as great a favourite with the country people visiting Paris as the old clock of St. Dunstan's was with the English provincials in London.

The Palais Royal is a capital place to be near when the rain descends suddenly and heavily, as it frequently does in Paris—a visitor may there find food for a day's amusement—he may pass his morning in company with books, newspapers,

or periodicals; he may examine prints, maps, and photographs; he may gloat over china, old and new, bronzes, ormolu, gold and precious stones, fans, walking sticks, and meerschaum pipes; he may *dejeuner* or dine like a prince or like a prudent economist—changing, if necessary, his London notes or sovereigns, or his American dollars, for Napoleons and francs—he may enjoy his coffee and *petit verre* of *cognac*, or *Xérès* in perfection; and he may finish the evening at the *Français* or the *Palais Royal*, descend into the cellar of the Blind Fiddlers, or mount to the children's paradise of the Seraphin Theatre; and lastly, he may buy an umbrella to walk home under, or find a *voiture de remise* at the stables in the Rue de Valois, and all without once quitting cover. In addition to this, he may, by merely crossing the Rue St. Honoré at the Place du Louvre, take a walk of half a mile under the colonades of the Rue de Rivoli, and study the architecture of the Louvre; and by making one other crossing, he may turn into the Louvre itself, and spend hours profitably amid some of the finest pictures, sculpture, drawings, and engravings; and some of the greatest curiosities in the world. The covered ways of Paris are an immense resource to pleasure seekers in bad weather. See page 79.

HOTEL DE VILLE.—This has been called the Palace of the People, and is little less magnificent in its appearance than any of the Royal palaces. Like many of the other public buildings in Paris it did not attain its present proportions at once. Founded at first on a modest scale it has been embellished and augmented by different governments, who have vied with each other in rendering this seat of the Civil Power a temple of luxury. In 1533 Pierre Viole, *Prevôt des Marchands*, or Chief of the Guilds, laid the first stone of the present edifice. The building was raised to the first story by the year 1549, when *Baccadoro di Cortano*, an Italian architect, proposed a new plan to the King, Henry II. This plan was adopted, but the works were carried on so slowly that they were not finished until 1606. The interior is decorated in the most sumptuous manner. Upon the occasion of the visit of the Queen of England to Paris in 1855, a magnificent entertainment was given to her Majesty at the Hotel de Ville; a new and elegant staircase was constructed in the chief quadrangle, leading directly into the saloons on the main floor. The sides of the stairs were decorated with flowers, and enlivened by two small rills of water which trickled down small canals at the foot of the balustrades, and fell into basins beneath, in which elegant fountains were playing. This and other alterations made, temporarily

at that time, have since been completed, and now add much to the beauty of the place, besides commemorating the first visit of a Queen of England to Paris. The *Hotel de Ville* is the official residence of the *Préfet of the Seine*. It has been the scene of some of the most important political acts connected with the revolutions of France, and has always been contended for as the place from which "decrees" should issue to control the entire nation. From this place Louis XVI. addressed the people with the cap of Liberty on his head; that Lafayette presented Louis Philippe to the people; and that Lamartine made that noble stand against the Red Republicans in 1848, when he declared "the red flag that had only been dyed in Frenchmen's blood should never replace the tricolor which had carried the glory of France around the whole globe." Magnificent banquets, soirées and balls are given here, whatever may be the form of government; and the invitations to them are eagerly sought after. A foreigner may get access to them through the medium of his ambassador. We cannot pass on without noticing the *Place de la Grève*, now called the *Place de l'Hotel de Ville*. If the Hotel has witnessed some of the most important political acts, this *place* has witnessed some of the most terrible deeds in the history of Paris. It had been for centuries, and continued to be till 1830, the scene of public executions. The soil has been drenched with the blood of criminals, of political victims, and of the people. The narrow streets which surrounded the *Place*, favoured the erection of barricades, and contributed to the success of insurrections, have been demolished, and the new broad street, the *Rue de Rivoli*, leading directly from the *Place de la Concorde*, the *Tuileries* and the *Louvre* on one side, the open space of the *Quays* on the other, and the new *Boulevard* which crosses these at right angles close to the *Place de l'Hotel de Ville*, render the *Hotel de Ville* less likely to be surprised at any future rising. As an additional means of security, large barracks have been erected behind the *Hotel de Ville* capable of holding several thousand soldiers. Crossing over to the *Ile de la Cité* and along the *Quai des Fleurs* we arrive at the

PALAIS DE JUSTICE.—With the exception of the *Palais des Thermes* this is the most ancient of the Royal Palaces of Paris. The kings of the first race frequently resided here, though the *Palais de Thermes* was their ordinary place of abode; but when the latter fell into decay the *Palais de la Cité*, as it was called, became the sole residence of the Kings. In 997, King Robert demolished the old palace, and built on its site the present *Palais de Justice*, then called the *New Palace*. Till the time of Charles V. it continued to be the principal re-

vidence of the French monarchs. In 1226 it was enlarged by Louis, surnamed *Le Saint*, who there received Henry III., King of England. Louis also built the

SAINTE CHAPELLE, which forms a part of the palace, and is one of the most remarkable edifices in Paris. It was built to receive the crown of thorns, the spear, and other relics of our Saviour's crucifixion, said to have been purchased by Saint Louis of the Emperor Baldwin, for three millions of francs. The elegance of this building, its curious form, and the beauty of the painted glass, render it an object of great interest. Beneath the chapel there is a crypt, which also contains painted windows. The exterior is ornamented with an elegant spire 75 feet high, which has been twice burned down and renewed. The whole edifice is now restored to its original splendour. It is not open to the public but admission may be obtained by a fee; or by ticket from the Minister of State. In 1313 the Palace became the seat of the Parliament. Two fires in 1618 and 1776 destroyed nearly the whole of the ancient edifice, but constant additions and improvements have been made. The most interesting remains of the old palace, from its historical associations, is the

Conciergerie.—This was the prison of the ancient palace, and its appearance still bears the characteristic features of feudal times. Ravillac, the assassin of Henry IV.; Marie Antoinette, Madame Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., Charlotte Corday, and Robespierre were confined here. Vast alterations have been carried on here, and a very large portion of the building over which hangs such a crowd of melancholy and horrible recollections has disappeared.

Prefecture de Police.—The whole of the above buildings, except the chapel, are now devoted to the administration of justice and the civil government of France. The new Boulevard now passes by the front of the Palais de Justice, and enables visitors to obtain a better view than heretofore of the buildings. The *Courts of law* are described in the chapter on the Government of Paris, page 118. We now cross the Pont Neuf, pass up the *Rue Dauphine*, *Rue de l'ancienne Comédie* and *Rue de Condé*, which will bring us to the

LUXEMBOURG.—This palace was built by Marie de Medicis, on the site of a large edifice erected in 1583 by the *Duc d'Epinois-Luxembourg*, from whom the present palace takes its name; it is not surpassed by any other in Paris for its elegance. It is not light or florid in its style, but with a certain solidity and sobriety in its appearance that

gratifies the sense of beauty. It is simple and regular in its construction, was designed by Jacques Debrosses after the Palace Pitti at Florence. At her death Marie de Medicis bequeathed the palace to the Duke d'Orleans her second son, who gave it the name of *Palais d'Orleans*. It became successively the property of the Duchesse de Montpensier, of Anne Marie Louise d'Orleans, of Elizabeth d'Orleans, and of Louis XIV. Louis XVI gave it to his brother the Comte de Provence, afterwards Louis XVIII., who lived in it till 1791. During the early part of the revolution it was used as a prison, and Danton, Hebert, and others were confined within its walls. The Directory held their sittings here, and the Senate under Napoleon I. After the restoration it became the seat of the Chamber of Peers. During the second revolution the commission presided over by Louis Blanc for the organization of labour, serenely held their sittings here while other members of the provisional government were plotting the overthrow of all kinds of organization whatever. At present the Senate of the Empire under Louis Napoleon meets here. It contains a very good collection of pictures by modern artists, but we shall describe them under the general head of Museums.

The garden of the Luxembourg is a very pleasant promenade, and is the favourite lounge of the students and grisettes of the Latin Quarter. Though not so aristocratic as the Tuileries or the Palais Royal it is very agreeable. It is planted with trees, and the grounds are laid out very tastefully with shrubs and flowers; they are ornamented with statues of Queens and celebrated women of France, and with many fountains, one was built by Jacques Debrosses for Catherine de Medicis, and has recently been restored. A grand avenue of chesnut trees stretches away to the Observatory, which is situated at the end of the walk. We may now either take a tortuous path through the narrow streets that lead to the Jardin des Plantes, or return to the Quays and inspect the buildings on its left bank. Descending by the *Rue de Seine*, and proceeding along the quays, we shall come to the

PALAIS D'ORSAY.—On the Quay opposite the garden of the Tuileries is the Palais d'Orsay, now the seat of the Council of State (*Conseil d'Etat*). It was commenced by Napoleon, and intended by him to be the residence of Foreign Ambassadors; it remained unfinished until the year 1830, when its destination was altered to that of an exhibition of French industry. It was finished during the reign of Louis Philippe by Lecorday. By its side is the

PALAIS DE LA LEGION D'HONNEUR.—The entrance to this palace is in the Rue de Lille, it is inhabited by the grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour. This palace was built, in the year 1786, for the Prince de Salm, after the plans of Rousseau. In 1793, after the execution of the prince, it was raffled for and won by a hairdresser. In 1796 it was the residence of Madame de Staël. Further on at one end of the *Pont de la Concorde*, and directly opposite the Madeleine Church, is the

PALAIS LEGISLATIF, better known as the *Palais Bourbon*, or *Chambre des Députés*. It was built in 1722, by Girardini, an Italian architect, for the Duchess Dowager of Bourbon, on the site of the Abbey of St. Germain de Prés; some years after it was purchased by and became the residence of the Prince de Condé; he found it too small for him, made great additions to it, and had just finished it when the Revolution broke out; it then became public property, and has since served as the place of meeting for all the deliberative assemblies who have inflicted "constitutions" on France. The entrance to this place is not at the river front, but at the back, under the portico of the ancient *Palais Bourbon*. By its side are the new Palaces erected by Louis Philippe, one as the residence of the President of the Chamber, and the other for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who used to be located on the Boulevards.

PALACE OF THE ELYSÉE.—At the corner of the *Avenue Marigny* and the *Faubourg St. Honoré*, is the beautiful little *Elysée*, formerly *Bourbon*, now *Napoléon*. It was built by Mollet for the Count Evreux in 1718, and afterwards inhabited by Madame de Pompadour, who enlarged the garden, enclosing part of the Champs Elysée within its boundary wall. At her death it was set apart by Louis XV. as a residence for Ambassadors. In 1773, it was purchased by the celebrated banker Beaujon, who gave his name to the quarter a little higher up; by him it was considerably enlarged and greatly embellished. At his death it was purchased by the Duchess of Bourbon, whose name it received. Murat and Napoleon successively inhabited it, and it was the favourite residence of the latter; here he signed his last abdication, and here also he passed his last night in Paris. The Duke of Wellington and the Emperor of Russia made it their resting place during the occupation of Paris by the allies. After the restoration it became the residence of the Duchess of Berry, and under the second Republic it was the official residence of the first President, Louis Napoleon. It is now being

greatly enlarged and splendidly decorated. Descending the *Faubourg St. Honoré*, we pass the

HOTEL OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY, formerly *Hôtel Borghese*, the residence of the Princess Pauline, sister of Napoleon Bonaparte. It has extensive gardens on the side towards the Champs Elysées. It was bought by the British Government soon after the peace, for a very moderate sum, and the Embassy and Consulate were established there.

THIRD ITINERARY.

PLACES, FOUNTAINS, STATUES, TRIUMPHAL ARCHES, MONUMENTS.

PLACE DE LA BASTILLE.—COLUMN OF JULY.—During the visit to the line of the Boulevards, and of the Champs Elysées, certain monuments were pointed out as they occurred on the road, without stopping to look at them expressly. For it would be impossible to traverse the Boulevards in one day if time were spent in attending to particular objects. There are, besides, other places, monuments, and fountains, which invite the attention of visitors, in other quarters of Paris. It is recommended to devote an entire day to their pursuit, at the risk of retracing the same ground occasionally. It is better to do so than to neglect the opportunity of witnessing the Boulevards at once in their full extent.

The Place de la Bastille is proposed again as the point of departure. No traces remain of the terrible fort and prison which once stood here. It was attacked by the people on 17 July, 1789, and was demolished by order of the National Assembly in 1790, and the materials served to build the Bridge de la Concorde and the prison of St. Pélagie.

It was at the end of the Rue St. Antoine on the Place de la Bastille that the populace erected their principal barricade during the last revolution, and it was here that the Archbishop of Paris was killed by a chance shot in his attempt to appease the fury of the combatants.

The history of the Bastille abounds with remarkable incidents, which the limits of a guide-book almost entirely exclude. We may mention, however, that the Bastille was originally one of the fortified gates of the wall of Paris, and that it took its name from a side gate, *bastille*, or little bastion. In later times, the gate grew into a fortress by successive

additions. It was taken and retaken during the civil wars of the Burgundians and Armagnacs; and it was the last resource of the English garrison on the recapture of Paris in 1436. The number of political prisoners confined here at various periods was very great, but the most remarkable was the unfortunate "Man in the Iron Mask," over whom so much mystery has been thrown. Voltaire was once confined here for a satire on the Regent. At the time of the revolution its name was hateful to the people, but there were not more than seven or eight prisoners then within its walls.

The site of the Bastille is now occupied by a large animated and lively *place*, from whence the prospect extends far away in every sense. The Column of July is elevated in the centre, and forms one of the finest monuments in the capital. Even before the taking of the Bastille, in May, 1789, the "*tiers état*" of Paris demanded "that on the soil of the Bastille destroyed and rased, a public place should be established, in the centre of which a column should be elevated, with this inscription—"To Louis XVI., restorer of the public liberty." Instead of this column, Bonaparte resolved upon a cast iron fountain, in the form of a colossal elephant, the model of which was to be seen till 1846, at the entrance of the Faubourg St. Antoine. After the Revolution of July, the project of a column was again adopted. Louis Philippe laid the foundation stone on July 28, 1831; and it was inaugurated on July 28, 1840. The column, surrounded by a railing, rests on a circular mass, built on arches over the canal, and originally constructed to support the elephant. A doorway contrived in this mass, conducts to the subterranean vaults, which contain the coffins of the combatants of July 1830, and February 1848. Each vault contains a large sepulchre about forty feet long by three feet wide. After the revolution of 1848, the bodies of those that had fallen were also deposited here. Above the mass is a square surbase, ornamented with twenty-four bronze medallions. It supports the white marble pedestal, on which the column is elevated. On the western face of the pedestal is a bronze lion in *bas relief* by Barye, and beneath is an inscription to the following effect:—"To the glory of the French Citizens who armed themselves and fought in the memorable days of July 27, 28, and 29, 1830." On the opposite face are the arms of the City. The two other faces contain the date 1830, and July 27, 28, 29. At each of the four corners is a bronze cock, also modelled by Barye, supporting a garland of oak leaves, which hangs in festoons around the pedestal. All the sculptures are worthy of the master. The Column is partly fluted, and encircled at inter-

vals by bands of bronze, upon which are sculptured lions' heads, with open mouths that serve to admit light to the interior; it also bears, in letters of gold, the names of the 615 combatants of July, whose ashes it covers. Its capital, of an expanded form, beautifully ornamented with boys holding garlands, and six lions' heads, supports a lantern, which can be reached by interior steps. A statue of the Genius of Liberty, in gilt bronze, crowns the summit. It was cast from a model by M. Dumont. The figure holds in one hand fragments of chains, and in the other the torch of civilization. The entire monument is more than 150 feet high. It does honour to the taste of the architects, Messieurs Alavoine and Duc. It possesses the most expressive characters of architectural beauty, for it is at once light, simple, and majestic.

PLACE ROYALE.—There is a choice of two roads in proceeding from the Place de la Bastille to the Place Royale; the Rue St. Antoine and the Boulevards. The Rue St. Antoine is preferable on this occasion. This street, at the entrance of the Place de la Bastille, is one of the largest and most animated in Paris, and crowded with shops. At the end of a hundred yards, where the street contracts in width, at some distance from the Charlemagne Lyceum, there is a turning on the right, along a street but little frequented, which appears suddenly intersected near the middle of its course by a house terminating it at a right angle, and causing it to appear impassable. Under this house there is a way, about eight or ten yards in length, through which the visitor's present route passes. A new world is suddenly presented to the view. A square has been entered, enclosed on all sides by houses, having more of the aspect of a cloister than of a public place. To whichever side the eye turns it discovers no outlets, for it can only be penetrated beneath arches like those which have been already passed. There are no carriages, no noise, no tumult. A flood of human beings has been left behind in the Rue St. Antoine; and on the other side the crowded boulevard Beaumarchais may be reached in five minutes. It has a strange effect finding oneself thus suddenly enclosed in peace and quietness. Covered galleries along the ground floors of the houses are continued around the place, and contribute to its cloisteral appearance. The garden is planted with chestnuts and other trees, and decorated with two fountains, in the midst of which stands the equestrian statue of Louis XIII. The trees, the silence, the houses of red brick, dressed with free stone, the aspect of which has not changed since the reign of Henry IV.; altogether combined with the sorrowful figure of Louis XIII.

are sufficient to inspire the beholder with melancholy. In this Herculaneum, marvellously preserved in the midst of Paris during two centuries, the fashionable world assembled in the time of Louis XIII. There the exquisites of the day displayed their perfections; it was the Faubourg St. Germain of that generation.

This place was commenced, under Henry IV., in 1604, on the site of the *Palais des Tournelles*, and it was finished in 1612. Marie de Medicis inaugurated it by a magnificent carrousel. A statue of Louis XIII. was erected in the centre of the garden by Cardinal Richelieu; this was, however, destroyed in 1792, and replaced in 1829 by the present statue, which was erected in the reign of Charles X. The king is the work of M. Corton, the horse is by M. Dupaty. The *mairie* of the IVth division of Paris is situated here. Richelieu lived at No. 21; and No. 9 was formerly inhabited by Marion Delorme, and recently by M. Victor Hugo. Madame de Sévigné was born in the *Place Royale* in 1626, and resided there.

The *Place Royale* lost its name under the first Republic. The department of Vosges having been one of the first to send its patriotic contribution to the Convention, became the god-father of the *Place Royale*, which was called the *Place des Vosges* until the Restoration, and it retook the name under the second Republic, in 1848. Here a battalion of the line laid down its arms to the populace, and here Sub-Lieut. Mahler was killed for refusing to give up his sword.

The rendezvous of the courtiers and fashionables of the glittering age of Richelieu and Condé, of Corneille and of Molière, of Descartes and of Pascal, in short, of all who belonged to the high world of politics, literature, and fashion, is now the resort of the workmen of the *quartier St. Antoine*; and here the children escape from the crowded streets to recreate themselves in the quiet gardens where two centuries ago the élite of Paris bowed and intrigued, made love and quarrelled. It is said that one old family alone retains its original *hôtel* in the *Place Royale*, and that the house now bearing the No. 25 has been the property of the Comte d'Escalopier from 1612 to the present day.

PORTE ST. MARTIN.—PORTE ST. DENIS.—The *Place Royale* being quitted by the side opposite to that which was entered, the route leads to the boulevard. The theatres of the boulevard Du Temple have nothing monumental. The Lyric Theatre only merits a passing glance at its concave façade and fresco paintings, an architectural fantasy of the celebrated

novelist Dumas. The four lions in metal, at the Chateau d'Eau, and its three concentric basins, were noticed in traversing the Boulevards.

The triumphal arch of *Porte St. Martin* may now receive the attention it invites.

This arch was constructed in 1674, at the expense of the City. It bears on the south side the following inscription:

"Ludovico Magno, Vesontione Sequanisque bis captis, et fractis Germanorum, Hispanorum, Batavorumque exercitibus, præf. et ædiles, P.C.C. M.S.H. 1674.

"To Louis the Great, for twice capturing Besançon and Franche-Comté, and conquering the armies of the Germans, Spaniards, and Dutch; the Provost and Magistrates of Paris, &c. 1674."

The proportions of the *Porte St. Martin* are elegant, its height is about 60 feet, and the sculptured decorations are very simple. Its architect was Peter Bellet. There are only two bas-reliefs on each front. Those which face the south are by Dujardin and Marty. They represent the taking of Besançon and the triple alliance; the other two represent the taking of Limbourg, and the defeat of the Germans.

The *Porte St. Denis*, a much finer work, is adjacent. It was erected two years before, at the expense of the City of Paris, after the designs of Blondel, to commemorate the rapid conquest of Louis XIV. in Germany. The two fronts are decorated with obelisks set in the piers, and rising from bases pierced with a square passage for pedestrians. On the south front, over the archway, there is a large bas-relief representing the passage of the Rhine. The obelisks are covered with sculptured trophies; the bases are adorned with ancient armour. At the foot of the obelisks, towards the south, the brothers Anguier, who executed all the sculptures after the designs of Girardon, have modelled two allegorical figures, the one on the east representing Holland in tears and vanquished; the other, on the west, the Rhine leaning on a rudder. On the northern the figures are replaced by lions; and the bas-relief placed above the archway, represents the taking of *Maastricht*. Over the archway there are only these two words "*Ludovico Magno*," To Louis the Great. This arch is about 80 feet high, and the same in width.

THE PLACE LOUVAIS.—The boulevard should now be followed as far as the Rue Richelieu, along which the route continues till the beginning of the Imperial Library is reached. At that point is a small square planted with trees. It is the Place Louvais. On this spot the Opera

formerly stood, till it was demolished by order of Government after the assassination of the Duke de Berry. The Government of the Restoration resolved on constructing an expiatory chapel there; but the works commenced under Charles X. were interrupted by the Revolution of July 1830; and the chapel has been replaced by an elegant fountain, sometimes called '*Fontaine Richelieu*,' which does honour to the talent of the architect, M. Visconti. This fountain consists of two superposed tazze, the more elevated of which is sustained by four statues, and surmounted by a vase ejecting four streams of water. The figures by M. Klagmann, represent the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, and the Saône.

FONTAINE MOLIERE.—A hundred steps further along the Rue Richelieu, is another fountain, also erected by M. Visconti, at the angle formed by the junction of the Rue Fontaine Molière, and the Rue Richelieu. This fountain is the monument so tardily raised to the memory of Molière. It was the result of a national subscription, and was inaugurated on January 15, 1844.

This site was selected because Molière breathed his last in the opposite house, "No. 34," in the Rue Richelieu, at the second floor of which a tablet is affixed. The fountain is designed in the ornamental style of the 17th century, and it is composed of the statue of Molière seated between the Muse of Serious Comedy and the muse of Light Comedy. On each side are two coupled Corinthian columns, the entablature of which supports a circular pediment, with Genius crowning the name of Molière, in the centre. The entire monument is executed in white marble, except the statue of Molière, which is in bronze.

On the northern front of the pedestal is the following inscription: "*A Molière, né à Paris le 15 janvier 1622, mort à Paris le 17 Février, 1673.*" "To Molière, born at Paris, January 15, 1622, died at Paris, February 17, 1673."

The two muses are by Pradier. The bronze statue of Molière is by M. Seurre. It has been questioned whether the pretext of a fountain was necessary to secure the erection of a statue to the greatest poet of France; and the general character of the monument has not escaped criticism.

FONTAINE GAILLON.—The route now retraces the Rue Richelieu, only so far as the Rue Neuve-des-Petits-Champs, leaving the Palais Royal behind. It turns into this street on the left, and follows it up to the Rue Gaillon, which will be found on the right, after passing the Italian Theatre. The Rue Gaillon leads to the square of that name, where the

fountain is placed which forms the next object of this excursion. It was constructed by M. Visconti, in the reign of Louis Philippe. An angel striking the ground with a trident, surmounts a vase ornamented with representations of aquatic plants and animals. The base and the statue are sheltered by a niche, contrived in the front of a house, which has been decorated in harmony with the fountain.

PLACE AND COLUMN VENDÔME.—The street which is to be seen on the left while facing the fountain Gaillon, leads in a few steps to the Rue de la Paix, and from thence to the Place Vendôme. See page 76.

This place was built under Louis XIV. It is said that the king himself altered the plan of the architects, and gave it the octagonal form, or rather the form of a square with the corners cut off. It was intended to be called the Place des Conquêtes; and the buildings which surround it were destined for the royal library and printing-office, the academies, the mint, and the hôtel of the ambassadors. The death of the architect Louvois interrupted the works, which were afterwards very slowly renewed at the expense of the city. The houses, after the plans of Mansard, present an aspect rather cold and monotonous, but not deficient in grandeur. In the centre, an equestrian statue of Louis XIV. by Girardon, was erected and inaugurated with great pomp in 1669. It was destroyed in 1792.

Under the Republic, the Place des Conquêtes took the name of the Place des Piques. The Emperor Napoleon resolved to raise a column there to immortalise the campaign of 1805, he gave it the name Place Vendôme because the ground had formed part of the domain of the Duc de Vendôme. The column erected by MM. Denon, Gonduin and Lepère, architects, was inaugurated August 15, 1810. It bore on its summit a bronze statue of the Emperor, by Chaudet, in the costume of Cæsar. On the day of the re-entry of the Bourbons into Paris, some Royalists, little versed in mechanics, made an unsuccessful attempt to pull down the statue with ropes. It was taken down from the column some time afterwards, the metal being used in casting the statue of Henry IV. on the Pont Neuf, and replaced by a gigantic *fleur de lys*, surmounted by a white flag. At length the Government of Louis Philippe ordered of M. Seurre the elder a statue of the Emperor, which was inaugurated July 28, 1831, and still exists.

This statue, cast in bronze, provided by cannon taken from the enemy in the conquest of Algiers, is higher than its predecessor, and represents the Emperor clothed in the grey

great-coat and cocked hat—the traditional and popular costume which he had worn in so many battles.

Entering from the corner of the Rue de la Paix, the sudden appearance of the column charms the attention. Viewed nearer, the column loses this prestige. The bas-reliefs which decorate it, modelled from the designs of M. Bergeret, have little value as works of art, and are poor indeed when compared with the marvellous poem in bronze, stamped by Roman artists on the column of Trajan, of which that of the Place Vendôme is an imitation.

Stone stairs, inside the column, conduct to the platform, which is always full of spectators, although the view there is indifferent. The total height of the column is about 135 feet, and diameter 13 feet. The keeper expects a small fee.

FONTAINE DES CAPUCINS.—Leaving the Place Vendôme by the Rue Castiglione, this fountain, rebuilt in 1718, and named after a convent which stood here, will be seen against a corner of the street.

PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.—Descending the Rue Castiglione, and following the Rue Rivoli on the right, the Place Louis XV., now the Place de la Concorde, is shortly reached. On the north is the Madeleine, on the south the river Seine and the Legislative Palace, on the east the Tuileries and the Louvre, and on the west, the Champs Elysées stretching to the triumphal arch.

In 1748 Louis XV. authorized the Provost and Magistrates of Paris to erect an equestrian statue of himself. More than sixty propositions were made for its site; but at length the king adopted the vast area, then waste and unoccupied, which afterwards became the Place Louis XV.

Twenty-eight plans were submitted to the king without obtaining his approbation. They were revised by Gabriel, who drew from them a final project, which was executed. Four patches, destined to be planted with trees, were dug out and enclosed by balustrades; they were filled up in 1852. Eight basements were raised at the angles of the *Place*, for the pedestals of some groups of statues. The two buildings of the Household Guard, one of which is now occupied by the Minister of Marine, were erected on the northern side. The equestrian statue of Louis XV., by Bouchardon, on a pedestal ornamented by Pigale with allegorical figures at the four angles, was inaugurated on June 20, 1763. In 1770 a dreadful occurrence happened here on the occasion of the marriage of Marie-Antoinette with the Dauphin, when 132 persons were crushed or trampled to death in the crowd. The

statue of Louis XV. was demolished by the Legislative Assembly in 1792, and replaced by a statue of Liberty, represented in coloured plaster, by Lemot. The *Place* took the name of the Place de la Revolution. During the Reign of Terror the guillotine stood here for two years, and by it were beheaded Louis XVI., Marie-Antoinette, Philippe *Egalité*, Charlotte Corday, Madame Roland, Danton, Robespierre, and, it is supposed, more than 1500 other persons.

The bas-reliefs of Pigale, representing Power, Prudence, Justice, and Peace, had been preserved *under the scaffold*; they were restored in 1799, and a colossal statue of Liberty, in plaster, by Dumond, was placed over them. The Place de la Revolution, from this time, was called the Place de la Concorde.

Under the Restoration a fresh statue was projected, but not carried into execution. M. Cortot was instructed to erect an expiatory monument on the *Place* to the memory of Louis XVI. The first stone was laid May 3, 1826, and Messrs. Destouches and Lussons were directed to finish the decoration of the *Place*, which was re-named the Place Louis XVI. In 1836 the Obelisk took ultimate possession of its present site, and the name had again become Place de la Concorde. M. Hittorf then flagged and macadamized the ground, raised the pedestal of the obelisk, constructed two fountains, and erected the columns which support the candelabra. The groups of Coustou, so celebrated under the name of the "Horses of Marly," had been placed at the entrance of the Champs Elysées by a decree of the Convention. In 1795 colossal statues, each representing one of the great towns of France, were also placed by M. Hittorf on the eight basements constructed by Gabriel.

At the present time, the Place de la Concorde is certainly one of the most beautiful in the world; its own decorations from a splendid array of themselves, and, with the fine buildings in view on all sides, must impress a stranger with astonishment. In the evening, when hundreds of lights illuminate the place, and the vehicles, adding to the illumination their blue, red, and other coloured lamps, traverse it in returning from the Champs Elysées and the Bois de Boulogne. its aspect is very brilliant. Silence hangs over the great mass of the Tuileries, while music arises from the orchestras beneath the leafy shades of the Champs Elysées, and hundreds of promenaders add to the liveliness of the scene.

The eight statues, representing great towns of France, were executed by the following artists;—Lyons and Marseilles, by

M. Petitot; Bordeaux and Nantes, by M. Callouet; Rouen and Brest, by M. Cortot; Lisle and Strasburg, by Pradier. The two last are the most remarkable.

The fountains are each composed of a stone basin, with a double vasculum raised in the centre, the base of which is surrounded by six colossal figures. The upper part is supported by three figures of children. Around the great basins are placed eight figures of Tritons and Nereids. They throw up a considerable body of water; they surpass, in this respect, even the Barberini fountain of Rome. Their effect, as regards their construction, as well as the play of the water, is extremely fine.

The fountain adjacent to the Rue Rivoli is dedicated to the Rivers. Among the statues of the lower vasculum are two representing the Rhone and the Rhine, by M. Gechter; the four others, relating to the different Harvests (*récoltes*), are by Messrs. Heisson and Lanne. The three genii of the upper vasculum, representing Agriculture, Navigation, and Industry, are by M. Feuchères.

The other fountain is dedicated to the Seas. Among the six figures of the lower vasculum, the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, are by M. Debay, senior; the four others, representing the different Fishes, are by Messrs. Vallois and Desbosq. The three genii, which support the little vasculum, and relate to maritime navigation, are by M. Brion.

The Tritons and Nereids of the great basins are by Messrs. Elchoet, Merlieux, and Moyne; the last of whom fell a victim to misfortune. The figures and the ornaments, modelled by M. Hoëgler, are in cast-iron. The whole has recently been covered with copper by the galvanic process.

OBELISK OF LUXOR.—The obelisk, formed out of a single block of red granite, measures, including its pyramidal apex, seventy-two feet in height. It weighs 500,000 lbs. The pedestal, from quarries at the mouth of the river Ildut, in Brittany, is also in a single block, fifteen feet in height, and nine feet square at the bottom and top.

This monument is covered, like all those of the same kind, with hieroglyphics, cut in the stone to a depth of 1·5 centimetres, which celebrate the labours and virtues of Ramases and Sesostris, the famous monarchs of Egypt. It formerly ornamented the palace of the kings of Egypt at Thebes, and is supposed to have been erected about 1500 years before the Christian era. M. Lebas, who conveyed it from Egypt to the Place de la Concorde, conceived the happy idea of engraving on the pedestal figures of the several operations which were

performed in transporting the obelisk from Luxor. At the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers may be seen models illustrative of the difficult operation of placing the obelisk upon its pedestal.

CHAMPS ELYSÉES.—The five fountains which embellish this famous promenade were visited when it was previously traversed. The fountain of the Rond Point, situated in the midst of the Great Avenue, is only a sheaf of water jets in the centre of a great basin. The fountains situated on the right and left of the Avenue consist of female figures. They are executed in cast-iron, imitating bronze, from the designs of M. Visconti. The Champs Elysées has recently been converted from an open playground into a pleasure garden planted with rare shrubs and flowers.

TRIUMPHAL ARCH.—In 1806, the Emperor Napoleon contemplated the erection of four triumphal arches in Paris. Designs for two were approved; one of which was the Arc de l'Étoile, that should have been called "the Arch of Marengo;" and the other was the Arc du Carrousel, intended by Napoleon to be named "the Arch of Austerlitz." The two others were to have been consecrated, the one to Religion and the other to Peace; but they were never commenced.

Messrs. Chalgrin and Raymond were appointed to design the Arc de l'Étoile, but they could not agree on the plan. The first wished the faces of the monument to be ornamented solely with trophies; the second proposed to introduce columns. The columns, with one archway instead of three, were preferred; but M. Raymond resigned his charge, and M. Chalgrin being left alone in the direction, was enabled to adhere to his own design.

The first stone was laid by Napoleon on his birthday, August 15th, 1806, without any ceremony. M. Chalgrin died on January 11th, 1811, and was succeeded by M. Goust, his inspector, who directed the works till they were interrupted by the Restoration. The Government proceeded with them again in 1825, under the direction of M. Huyot, and dedicated the monument, already elevated to the springing of the grand archway, to the army of Spain and the Duc d'Angoulême. M. Huyot, having entire regard to the original design, proposed to modify the intention of M. Raymond, by inserting four columns in the decoration of the four fronts. M. Corbiere, then Minister of State, objected to it; and, having dismissed M. Huyot, he appointed as commissioners Messrs. Gisors, Fontaine, Labarre, and Debret, by whom the great key-stone was raised, with its

Grecian decorations. M. Huyot was reinstated after the downfall of M. Corbière, and he carried the work up to the top of the grand entablature. He was again dismissed in 1833, and left the direction in the hands of M. Blouet, who finished the edifice with the attic which his predecessor had designed. In stating that the Arc de l'Etoile was finished, it is necessary to mention that some object is still expected to be placed on the top; and many projects were submitted to the Government of Louis Philippe, which were all rejected.

M. Huyot had proposed to surmount the attic with isolated figures, representing the principal cities of France. An eminent statuary, M. Rude, proposed to place over it, on a spherical base, a colossal figure of France, holding in one hand the *flambeau* of civilization, resting the other on his victorious sword, and sitting on a lion, the emblem of popular power. At the four angles of the attic he would have placed the four great European States—England, Russia, Prussia, and Austria—kneeling and subdued; but such a project, notwithstanding its fine architectural character, was neither consistent with truth nor with the relations which those powers bore towards France, and could not be entertained.

Another great statuary wished to surmount a spherical base with a gigantic eagle in bronze, with its wings spread. It is said that this project is likely to be undertaken by the present Government.

The sums expended upon this monument amount, thus far, to about 10,000,000 francs. The grand Arch measures 90 feet up to the key-stone, and is 45 feet in width. The total height of the structure is 152 feet, its breadth 137 feet, and its depth 68 feet.

No visitor should be content to leave this grand example of monumental architecture without examining its sculptured details, which are unusually fine.

The piers are ornamented with trophies of colossal magnitude. The two trophies which face the grand avenue of Champs Elysées, represent, the one on the north, the Departure of 1792, by M. Rude; the other, the Triumph of 1810, by M. Cortot. It is an apotheosis of the Emperor, conceived on the purest traditions of the academic style. M. Cortot has represented Napoleon clad in a classic mantle, crowned with laurels by Victory, while Fame proclaims his triumphs, and History engraves them on tablets. Figures of subdued towns are at the feet of the Emperor.

The trophy of M. Rude is, without question, together with the pediment of the Pantheon, the finest monumental example of contemporaneous sculpture. In this admirable

group, the warrior's enthusiasm and ardent patriotism are expressed with thrilling effect.

Above the group, the figure of War, with wings spread and a helmet on his head, utters the cry of alarm, and points with its naked sword to the enemy to be fought and vanquished. In the middle, a warrior of mature age waves his helmet to urge forward his companions; a young man, whose whole body leaps with enthusiasm, presses towards him. Further on, in advance of the group, one warrior draws his bow, another sounds his trumpet, another pulls up his horse. Behind the principal group, a soldier, who has already thrown off his mantle, draws his sword, and an old man aids the excitement by his words.

The two other trophies, which look towards the Avenue de Neuilly, are due to the chisel of M. Etex, and represent, on the north, Resistance; and on the south, Peace. In the first, a young soldier, whom a woman holding a child in her arms endeavours to stop, defends the soil of his country against invaders; his knees are embraced by a wounded man. Behind them, a cavalier falls wounded from his horse. A colossal figure, representing the Spirit of the Future, hovers over the group, and appears to encourage the young soldier. In the trophy of Peace, a warrior, placed in the centre of the composition, restores his sword to its sheath; a woman sits by his side, holding his knees, and caresses an infant, whose brother leans on her while reading. Further off, a man adjusts a ploughshare; a military labourer, restrains a bull. Finally, Minerva, emblem of peace and the civilizing arts, forms the predominating figure of the composition.

Pradier has sculptured in the four tympan of the grand arch, some figures of Fame, not altogether perfect, but which exhibit the flexibility of this master's style.

The tympan of the smaller arch towards Passy, are by M. Vallois; and those of the arch towards Roule are by M. Brax.

Above the groups between the keystone and the entablature, are four bas-reliefs. The bas-relief on the right, towards the east, is by M. Lemaire, and represents "the Funeral of Marceau." On the same side M. Seurre has executed "the Battle of Aboukir." The artist has chosen the moment when the Pacha of Roumili is taken prisoner by Murat. The bas-relief on the right, facing the west, in which M. Feuchères has represented the "Passage of the Bridge of Arcola," is one of the finest examples of this artist. In this composition, Muiron, an aid-de-camp of Bonaparte, falls under the balls of the enemy, at the moment when he has thrown himself forward to cover the body of his general. The bas-relief by Chapond

nière, illustrating "the Taking of Alexandria" which forms a pendant to that of Feuchères, has been much praised, and with justice. It exhibits Kléber, who has been wounded in the head, supporting his forehead with his right hand, while he shows the enemy to his soldiers with the other.

M. Gechter has sculptured on the lateral face of the arch, facing the south, a grand bas-relief of the "Battle of Austerlitz." The composition is very complicated. Napoleon is seen stopping the Imperial Guard; the French infantry are charging the Russians; the General Friant is rushing forward at the head of his soldiers, with a musket in his hand, the Russians are concentrating on the ice, which cracks under the balls of a battery of the guard, and they sink beneath the water.

The other bas-relief, placed on the opposite side, represents "the Battle of Jemmapes," by M. Marochetti. Dumourier is shewn, reviving the ardour of his army, and General Thévenot is rushing on the right flank of the enemy. Drnot is seen wounded. The Duc de Chartres (Louis Philippe) is charging the Prussian batteries. The Parisian volunteers are running to the succour of the infantry, and repel a body of cavalry.

The frieze of the grand entablature, which is carried all around the edifice, was entrusted to Messrs. Brun, Jacquot, Laitié, Rude, Cailhouette, and Seurre, senior. The figures on it do not measure less than six feet. Along the whole of the eastern front and one half of the sides it represents the *departure* of the French armies. Along the western front and the other half of the sides, it exhibits the *return* of those armies. The *departure* contains the representatives of the people ranged around the altar of the country, and distributing flags to the generals of the Republic. To the left and right the troops are on the march. In the *return*, France is distributing crowns to the generals, whose troops come home carrying in triumph the monuments of the arts, and the spoils of the enemy. M. Brun sculptured the middle of this frieze on the eastern side; M. Jacquot executed the part on the western side, towards Neuilly; the part on the right is by M. Seurre; and that on the left by M. Rude.

The attic is decorated with shields, on which are engraven the names of the following battles: — Valmy, Jemmapes, Fleurus, Montenotte, Lodi, Castiglione, Arcole, Rivoli, Pyramids, Aboukir, Alkmaer, Zurich, Heliopolis, Marengo, Hohenlinden, Ulm, Austerlitz, Jéna, Friedland, Sommo-Sierra, Essling, Wagram, Moskowa, Lutzen, Bautzen, Dresden, Hanau, Montmirail, Montereau, Ligny. The names of other battles have been engraved under the vault of the grand arch.

Under the masses of the lateral arcades are inscribed the names of generals who have figured in the battles of the Republic and Empire. The names underlined are those of generals who died on the field of battle. Eighty-four names were placed there under the reign of Louis Philippe. Since December 10, 1850, those of Louis Bonaparte and Prince Jerome Bonaparte have been added.

Allegorical figures in bas-relief are also placed under the small archways. They are the works of Messrs. Bosio, Valcher, Debay, and Espercieux. The first of these sculptures represent the victories of the East. A figure of Victory inscribes on tablets the battles gained over the Prussians, the Austrians, and the Russians. On the side are two young warriors, one of whom suspends crowns and trophies; and the other holds a palm branch. The figure of Victory, by M. Vetcher (another allegory of the wars of the East) endeavours to drive away a genius, who strives to remain, and who plants his standard in the ground, to indicate that it is better to preserve countries already conquered, than to attempt fresh enterprises. Another genius places a crown of laurels on the head of the Victory. M. Debay has represented his Victory (an allegory of the wars of the South), inscribing the names of battles on a tablet, while some genii erect trophies, and a figure of sculpture carves the bust of Napoleon, crowned by the genius of glory. In the bas-relief of M. Espercieux (an allegory of the battles of the West) Victory covers genii with branches of laurel held in its hand. Other genii carry garlands of fruit, and show to the Victory a sceptre and a diadem.

The interior of the arch contains large chambers, and stairs conduct to the top of the edifice, from whence there are splendid views of Paris and its environs.

The Place around this noble monument has recently been greatly enlarged and improved, the surrounding houses are being gradually rebuilt in an elegant style, with second rate dwellings and shops in the rear, and two new Boulevards have been opened into it. The whole is brilliantly lighted at night.

FOUNTAIN OF THE RUE GRENELLE.—Returning now along the avenue of the Champs Elysées to the Rond Point, an avenue on the right will lead to the Bridge of the Invalids, and across the river to the left bank of the Seine. If the quay be followed in the direction of the Tuileries, a series of beautiful edifices will be passed. On the right will be seen *les Invalides*, the new hotel of Foreign affairs, the hotel of the President of the Legislature, then the Legislative Palace itself, facing the bridge *de la Concorde*. Sumptuous

and elegant houses border the quay up to the palace of the Legion of Honour, the palace of the quay D'Orsay, seat of the Council of State, and of the Court of Accounts, and to the quarters of the cavalry.

At length the Rue du Bac is reached, which opens on the quay, in continuation of the Pont Royal. Following the Rue Du Bac to No. 57, and then turning to the left along the Rue Grenelle, the fountain of Grenelle, one of the most beautiful in Paris, appears in front.

The designs were furnished by Bouchardin, and he executed all the sculpture himself.

It forms a semicircle of Ionic pilasters surmounted by an entablature and an acroter. Between the pilasters is lattice work, with bas-reliefs and niches furnished with figures of the four Seasons. In the middle of the semicircle is raised a projection composed of four columns in pairs, supporting a triangular pediment. This projection is decorated with a group in white marble, representing an allegorical figure of Paris seated at the prow of a vessel, with figures of the Seine and the Marne lying at its feet, and resting on urns surrounded by reeds.

This inscription is on the keystone:—

“Dum Ludovicus XV, populi amor et parens optimus, publicæ tranquillitatis assertor, Gallici imperii finibus innocue propagatis, pace Germanos Russosque inter et Ottomanos feliciter conciliata, gloriose simul et pacifice regnabat; fontem hunc civium utilitati urbisque ornamento consecrarunt præfectus et ædiles, anno Domini MDCCXXXIX.”

“While Louis XV., the friend and best of fathers to his people, the assurer of public tranquillity, the limits of the French empire being harmlessly extended, in peace with the Germans and Russians, and happily reconciled to the Turks, reigned gloriously and pacifically, the provost and magistrates consecrated this fountain for the citizens' use, and the town's ornament, in the year of the Lord, 1739.”

It is to be regretted that this rich and elegant fountain is placed in so unimportant a street. In no instance elsewhere has Bouchardon displayed his talents more gracefully, or with greater skill.

PLACE AND FOUNTAIN OF ST. SULPICE.—Descending the Rue Grenelle as far as the Place de la Croix Rouge, and traversing the Rue du Vieux Colombier, the Place St. Sulpice is quickly reached. It is now visited expressly, to see the monumental fountain constructed after the design of M. Visconti, which was only inaugurated in 1847. This fountain is composed of three sculptured basins, the most ele-

vated of which serves as a base for a quadrangular composition terminated by a spherical cap. On each face of the square is a niche containing a statue. Four lions decorate the first basin. The design of this fountain is noble but peculiar, and it has the fault of being too large, so that it obscures the surrounding edifices. The four statues represent Bossuet, Fenelon, Massillon, and Flechier, who rank amongst the most eloquent preachers of France. The most remarkable, without doubt is that of Bossuet, by M. Feuchères. The place is planted with trees, and a flower market is held there on Mondays and Thursdays. The formation of the place commemorates the peace of Amiens.

THE FOUNTAIN CUVIER.—From the Place St. Sulpice, a few steps lead to the Luxembourg; both of the two streets along the sides of the Seminary conduct to it. The route now traverses the splendid garden of the Luxembourg, across the front of the palace, to the Rue Soufflot, on the opposite side. The Pantheon is thus reached. Passing on from thence along the descent of Mont St. Geneviève, through the Rue St. Victor and the Rue Fossé St. Victor, the Hospital de la Pitié is brought in front. On the left is one of the entries into the Garden of Plants, and nearly opposite, at the angle of the Rue Cuvier and the Rue St. Victor, is placed the fountain of Georges Cuvier.

M. A. Vigoureux is the architect of this monument, which was constructed in the reign of Louis Philippe, in the place of a fountain erected after the design of Bernin in 1771.

It became necessary to destroy the old fountain when the street and place were enlarged. It was placed against a little turret with square base and octagonal elevation, surmounted by a high slated roof, which formed the unique remnants of the celebrated abbey of St. Victor, where Abelard studied. The fountain consisted of an urn sustained by two dolphins and placed on a pedestal decorated with the arms of France.

The modern monument stands before a house forming the angle of the Rue Cuvier and the Rue St. Victor. It is composed of a semi-circular pedestal, on which a statue of a woman reposes in a niche. By the side of this statue, which represents natural history, are a lion and an owl. They hold tablets with this inscription,—“*Rerum cognoscere causas.*” “To know the causes of things.” Various figures of amphibious animals are sculptured around a sphere.

The keystone of the niche is ornamented with an eagle holding a ring in his claws. Two Ionic columns enclose the niches, and support an entablature on which is inscribed the dedication of the monument: *à Georges Cuvier.* The pedes-

tal is surmounted by a cornice, ornamented with various heads of animals, and with a human head amongst the rest.

M. Feuchères sculptured the figure of natural history. The ornaments and the animals are by M. Pomarateau, to whose skill and taste they do great honour.

FOUNTAIN OF NOTRE DAME, PLACE DAUPHINE, FOUNTAIN DESAIX.—Without profiting by the proximity of the Garden of Plants to visit it on this occasion, it is preferable to hasten down the Rue Cuvier, and turning to the left along the quay, to pass the end of the bridge *De la Tournelle*, and cross the bridge *Notre Dame*. Then, in a little place sheltered by the Cathedral, will be seen a fountain elevated in 1845, of which the three frail pillars support a crocketed spire. Under the pillars is a statue of the Virgin with the infant Jesus, placed on a triangular base, decorated with three angels trampling heresies under foot. The heresies are monsters which allow streams of water to fall from their mouths into two basins placed above eight vases. The monument is altogether gothic.

Notre Dame may now be walked around. In front of the Cathedral is the Rue d'Arcole, recently built, which leads to the bridge *D'Arcole*; and the Hotel de Ville may be seen beyond it on the other side of the river. Following the Rue d'Arcole as far as the middle of its length, it will be found intersected on the left by the Rue Constantine, which abuts on the *Palais de Justice*. The Palace may be entered by the grand staircase, from which a passage on the right leads to the *Sainte Chapelle*, or Holy Chapel; then on the left, before entering the *Salle des Pas-Perdus*, is the long and straight gallery which was formerly bordered with shops. On the left of this is passed the entry to the Cour d'Assize, on the right is an ornamented passage leading to the *greffe*, or clerk's office, and to the bar of the Cour de Cassation. Keeping to the left of this passage are stairs which should be descended into the court behind the palace. Once more outside, an entrance will be seen in front, which will lead to the

PLACE DAUPHINE.—This Place formed in 1608, one of the last vestiges of Paris of the time of Henri IV. and the beginning of the reign of Louis XIII., is bordered by houses, the style of which, though less regular, recalls that of the houses of the Place Royal; the masonry is of brick, ornamented with stunted pilasters and arcades of freestone. It was the residence of the lawyers and officers of the Parliament, and was the scene of many festivities during the reign of Louis XIV.

It has the form of a triangle, in the centre of which was erected in 1803, after the designs of Fontaine and Percier, a monumental fountain in honour of Desaix, who was killed at the battle of Marengo.

This monument, restored in 1830, represents the figure of France, crowning the bust of Desaix standing on a cippus. Two Fames engrave the names of the battles where he rendered himself illustrious. These inscriptions are below:—

“Allez dire au premier Consul que je meurs avec le regret de n'avoir pas assez fait pour la postérité.”

“Landau, Kehl, Weissembourg, Malte, Chebreis, Embabé, les Pyramides, Sediman, Samanhout, Kane, Thebes, Marengo, furent les témoins de ses talents, et de son courage. Les ennemis l'appelaient *le Jurt*; ses soldats, comme ceux de Bayard, *sans peur et sans reproche*; il vécut, il mourut pour sa patrie.

“L. Ch. Ant. Desaix, né à Ayot, département du Puy-de-Dôme, le 17 Août, 1758; mort à Marengo le 25 prairial an VIII. de la république, (14 Juin, 1800.) Ce monument lui fut élevé par des amis de sa gloire et de sa vertu sous le consulat de Bonaparte, l'an X. de la république.”

THE PONT NEUF.—STATUE OF HENRY IV.—If the Place Dauphine be left by the opening at the apex of the triangle, the Pont Neuf will be immediately approached, and the Statue of Henry IV. is exactly opposite.

Cosmo II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, sent his daughter Marie de Medicis, widow of Henry IV., a bronze horse, modelled by Jean de Bologne, and destined at first for an equestrian statue of the Grand Duke Ferdinand. Marie de Medicis resolved to raise upon it a statue of Henry IV. The first stone was laid August 16, 1614, and the horse was in due time placed upon the pedestal; but it remained there without a rider till the statue of Henry IV. by Dupré was seated on it in 1635.

In 1792 this statue was melted to make cannon. Napoleon intended to replace it by an obelisk 200 feet in height, but the events of 1814 prevented the project from being carried out. At length in 1818 the Government of the Restoration inaugurated the beautiful statue, which is now to be admired in this place. It is the work of Lemot. The cost was defrayed by subscription, and the bronze of which it is formed was derived from the Statue of Napoleon, which, under the Empire, surmounted the Column of Vendôme.

The pedestal is in white marble, ornamented with two bas-reliefs in bronze; one represents the entry of Henry IV. into Paris; the other, Henry IV. causing bread to be passed to the starving people of Paris whom he was besieging.

The two following inscriptions are on this pedestal:—

“Henrici Magni, paterno in populum animo notissimi principis, sacram effigiem, civiles inter tumultus, Gallia indignante dejectam, post optatum Ludovici XVIII. reditum ex omnibus ordinibus cives aere collato restituerunt, nec non et elogium cum effigie simul abolitum lapidi rursus inscribi curaverunt, D. D. die XXV mensis Aug. M.DCCC.XVIII”

“The sacred image of Henry the Great, the most noted of Princes for paternal regard towards the people, was thrown down amidst civil tumult, whereat all France was indignant. After the much desired return of Louis XVIII., every citizen contributed money to restore it; and also the eulogium simultaneously destroyed with the image has been carefully inscribed again on stone. On the opposite face is the copy of the original inscription.—

“Errico IV. Galliarum imperatori Navar, R. Ludovico XIII. filius ejus, opus inchoatum et intermissum, pro dignitate pietatis et imperii plenius et amplius absolvit. Emin D. C. Richelius commune votum populi promovit, Super illustr. viri De Bullion, Boutillier, P. aerarii, faciendum curaverunt M.DC.XXXV.

“To Henry IV., Emperor of the French, King of Navarre, Louis XIII. his son, conceived and carried out this for the honour of piety and the Empire. His Eminence Cardinal Richelieu, by the common wish of the people promoted it. The illustrious men De Bullion and Boutillier, treasurers, took charge of the work in 1635.”

The statue of Henry IV., may be seen distinctly on the quays of the Seine, from Pont Royal to Pont Neuf; but the approach to Pont Neuf has ceased to be a place of meeting, and the resort of loungers as formerly.

PLACE DU CHATELET.—FONTAINE DE LA VICTOIRE.—TOUR ST. JACQUES DE LA BOUCHERIE.—FONTAINE DE L'ARBRE SEC.—Proceeding from the statue of Henry IV. towards the river to the quay De l'Horloge on the right, the front of the Conciergerie prison will be seen and a part of the Palais de Justice, which was recently visited. The *Pont au Change* soon occurs on the left and it leads directly to the *Place du Châtelet*.

This *Place* is separated from the Bridge by the *Quai de la Grève*, and it now forms the head of the new boulevard. It occupies the space where the prison of Châtelet formerly stood, which became so celebrated during the civil war of the Burgundians and Armagnacs. Well built and well situated, but of small extent, it is only remarkable for its monument, which was erected in 1837 after the designs of M. Brolle.

In the middle of a basin twenty feet in diameter, is raised a pedestal decorated with sculpture. At the four angles marine monsters surround a horn of plenty, and jets of water gushing from their nostrils fall into the basin beneath. On the pedestal four statues representing Faith, Vigilance, Law, and Power, form a group, from the middle of which shoots up a bronze column, with a shaft and capital, imitating the trunk and foliage of a palm tree. The shaft is divided at intervals by embroidered bands in bronze, with the names of victories inscribed in letters of gold. Above the capital is a statue of Victory, whose two hands, held above the head, seem to distribute crowns, while the feet stand on a hemisphere. All the sculptures of this monument are executed by Bosio in the theatrical style of the period.

TOUR ST. JACQUES DE LA BOUCHERIE was formerly attached to a large monastery, and surrounded by old houses and inaccessible streets. The building was sold as national property and destroyed, but the tower, which is one of the most curious monuments of gothic art, was redeemed by the citizens at a considerable expense. It now stands in the midst of a *Place*, at the Junction of the Rue Rivoli with the Boulevard de Sebastopol, which allows of its details being admired. It was commenced in 1508, finished in 1522, and constructed at the cost of the learned Nicholas Flammel. It is not less than 170 feet in height from the ground to the balustrade. A statue of Blaise Pascal, within the porch, commemorates his discovery of the effect of altitude, in diminishing atmospheric pressure, the experiments having been made by him from this tower.

Returning again to the Place Du Châtelet, a few paces will lead from thence to the following points:—through the Rue St. Denis to the Rue Rivoli; or by the Quai de la Grève and the Quai Pelletier to the Hotel de Ville; or by the Quai Megisserie to the Pont Neuf. Preferring the last road as far as the bridge, and then leaving the bridge on the left, the Rue Monnaie is seen on the right leading to the Markets and Church of St. Eustache. The object in view however leads onwards along the Quai de l'Ecole, as far as a small square with a fountain in the middle, which has no architectural importance. This square is to be crossed diagonally. The little street barred against vehicles, which is on the left, is the Rue Des Prêtres St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and leads to the Louvre. The Rue de l'Arbre-Sec is soon entered, and leads across the Rue Rivoli up to the Rue St. Honoré, where,—at an angle formed by the Rue St. Honoré and Rue de l'Arbre-Sec—a cant name for the gibbet,—will be seen the

FOUNTAIN DE LA CROIX DE TRAHOIR.—

This was up to the time of the Revolution one of the places in Paris where capital punishment was inflicted. Francis I. constructed an elegant fountain here, which was rebuilt by Soufflot in 1775. The arrangement is simple and not deficient in grace. It is ornamented with pilasters with the resemblance of stalactites. The nymph who pours the water in the basin is a work of Jean Goujon, and was also, without doubt, the principal ornament of the fountain of Francis I.

THE MARKET AND FOUNTAIN OF THE INNOCENTS.—The Rue St. Honoré leads on the left to the Place Palais Royal.

It is preferred for the present pursuit to turn to the right on entering the Rue St. Honoré. Near the end of this street, before a house bearing the number 3, there is placed a bust of Henry IV., with this inscription:—

“Henrici Magni recreat proesentia cives
Quos illi aeterno foedere junxit amor.”

It was here that Henry was assassinated by Ravallac in 1610. The prolongation of the Rue St. Honoré is the Rue de la Ferronnerie, and in it there is a way into the Market of the Innocents under three arcades, penetrating one of the houses. Immense alterations have been made in this quarter during the last few years.

A few steps will conduct us to the middle of the market. The old market, with its picturesque walls, its rude tents, and its immense umbrellas, has quite disappeared. The first stone of the new structures was laid by the present Emperor, then President of the Republic, in 1852. The market is now covered, paved, cleansed, and arranged in the most systematic manner, and on a scale suitable to the immense supplies of food which circulates from it over every part of Paris.

A cemetery once occupied this area, the origin of which may be traced back to the reign of Philippe Augustus. It was converted into a market in 1785.

FOUNTAIN OF THE INNOCENTS.—The famous fountain which occupies the centre of the Place, was erected in the XIIIth century, at the angle of the Rue St. Denis and the Rue Aux Fers. It was repaired or rather reconstructed in 1551, on the plan of Pierre Lescot, and ornamented with sculptures by Jean Goujon. In 1788, an engineer named Six, proposed and carried out the unfortunate idea of transporting to the middle of the market, all the parts of this monument which

he thought worthy of being preserved; and the fountain was re-erected on a new plan. The work of the illustrious artist of the 'renaissance' was composed of three faces only, forming three arcades, separated from each other by two Corinthian pilasters, the entablatures of which supported three pediments. From this state Messieurs Poyels and Molinos, architects of the City, undertook to change it into a colossal fountain. As it would have to be isolated, they were obliged to give it four faces, and they elevated it on three steps.

This amplification of the work of Pierre Lescot could not be effected without adding to the sculptures of Jean Goujon, which principally consisted of naiades sculptured in very low relief between the pilasters. Pajou made three new naiades, one of which is on the western face, and the two others on the southern face; but he could not reproduce the execution, at once so elegant and expressive, of his famous predecessor. Danjou, Lhuillier, and Mézières, completed the other ornaments of the monument thus enlarged and disfigured, but still beautiful.

This renowned fountain has been once more completely re-constructed, the beautiful sculptures of Jean Goujon being carefully preserved; it is now one of the most elegant structures in Paris, and the distribution of the water falling from a central vase into polished marble basins is in admirable taste. It is surrounded by a public garden.

After admiring the water nymphs of Jean Goujon, the market should be crossed towards St. Eustache, which appears on the side of the cloth market. Passing along the side of the church, and leaving the Rue des Prouvaires, and the food market on the left, the route runs through the Rue Coquillière, the Corn market in the Rue de Viarmes is on the left, and the Chief Post office in the Rue J. J. Rousseau on the right. On the southern exterior of the Corn market, *Halle au Blé*, formerly the site of a Royal Palace, is the

FOUNTAIN AND COLUMN OF CATHERINE DE MÉDICIS.

The Rue Coquillière leads to the Rue Croix-Des-Petits-Champs, in front of the Bank; and at the top is

THE PLACE DES VICTOIRES, in the form of an ellipse, of which the greater diameter is about 250 feet. It was commenced in 1685, after the designs of Mansard. Pridot directed the building of the hotels around. Their uniform façades presented a majestic aspect, when their Ionic pilasters, supported on a surbase of arches, were not buried under gigantic signs, and when the ground floor was not disfigured by shop

fronts. The *Place* has now become one of the centres of Parisian trade.

In 1686 a bronze statue of Louis XIV. treading under foot a Cerberus, the three heads of which personified the triple alliance, vanquished by the French monarch, was erected by Girardin. It was destroyed in 1792, and its place was occupied by a pyramid, on the sides of which the names of many victories of the Republican armies were inscribed. In 1806 the pyramid was replaced by a bronze statue of Desaix, which was melted in 1814 for the present statue.

The monument then commenced was inaugurated August 25, 1822, and is the work of Bosio. It represents Louis XIV. on horseback, clad as a Roman emperor, with a wig on his head. This is attributed to the fact that Louis XIV. was never seen without that ornament, but then the Roman costume should not have been adopted. Bas-reliefs on the pedestal represent, the Passage of the Rhine, 1672, &c.

FOUNTAIN OF ST. MICHAEL.—This is the latest and one of the most remarkable in Paris, and occupies a prominent position in the Boulevard Sebastopol, on the south side of the Seine within view of the bridge. It faces the north, and therefore not being gilded by the sun the architect has made use of various coloured marbles and metals to produce effect, the statues and some of the ornaments are of bronze of different hues, and the other materials range from the rich mottled stone of the Vosges to Lapis lazuli. The water falls in a fine mass

PART IV.

SPECIALITIES CLASSIFIED.

**ADMINISTRATION — CHURCHES — HOSPITALS — SCHOOLS —
MUSEUMS — LIBRARIES — AMUSEMENTS, &c.**

Paris is the seat of the Government of France. The Republic, instituted in February 1848, had for its first President Louis Napoleon, who was elected by an immense majority. The Constitution of the Republic assigned four years as the limit of the tenure of office by the President, who was not re-eligible for election until after the expiration of four years from his former period of office.

The National Assembly being desirous of maintaining the Constitution, and of opposing the evident wish of the people to re-elect Louis Napoleon, the latter appealed to the nation

in December 1851, and was again nominated President by several million votes. By a *Senatus-consultum* he decreed the reconstitution of the Empire, and again appealed to the country, when he was placed at its head as Emperor, and the Empire was formally inaugurated on December 2, 1852.

The Emperor is assisted in the government by a Senate, a Legislative body, and a Council of State.

There is also a council of Ministers, which consists of the Minister of State and the heads of eight different state departments, each of whom receives a salary of £4000.

The *Minister of State*, who is also the head of the *Imperial Household*, resides at the Palace of the Tuileries.

The *Minister for Foreign Affairs* has his residence near the old Chamber of Deputies, *Rue de l'Université*, No. 130.

The *Minister of War*, *Rue St. Dominique*, Nos. 86 and 88.

The *Minister of Marine and Colonies*, *Rue Royale*, No. 2.

The *Minister of Finance*, *Rue de Rivoli*, No. 234.

The *Minister of the Interior*, or Home Secretary, resides *Place Beauveau, Faubourg St. Honoré*.

The *Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals*, resides *Place Vendôme*, No. 13, Offices, *Rue de Luxembourg*, No. 36.

The *Minister of Public Instruction and Public Worship* resides *Rue de Grenelle St. Germain*, No. 110.

The *Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works* resides *Rue St. Dominique, St. Germain*, Nos. 62 and 64.

The *Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour* resides at the Palace of the Order, the entrance is in the *Rue de Lille*.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.—The *Etat Major*, or Head Quarters of the Staff of the *Army of Paris* is in the *Place Vendôme*, No. 7.

Infantry Barracks : *Casernes Napoléon*, near the Hotel de Ville ; Grande rue Verte ; Rue de la Pépinière ; Rue du Faubourg Poissonnière ; Rue du Faubourg du Temple ; Ecole Militaire on the Champs de Mars ; Rue des Barres, etc.

Cavalry Barracks : Quai d'Orsay ; Rue Bellechasse ; Ecole Militaire, etc.

The *Etat Major of the National Guard* is at the Mairie of the first Arrondissement, *Rue d'Anjou St. Honoré*. All Frenchmen between the ages of 25 and 50 are liable to serve in this corps. It is under the control of the civil authorities, but the Government appoints the officers from the grade of lieutenant upwards.

The *Gendarmerie*, and *Garde de Paris* are under the Prefect of Police, but armed and organized similar to the regular army. Their especial duty is to maintain public order.

Barracks: Rue de Sully; Rue des Francs-Bourgeois; Rue de Luxembourg; Rue de Lille, etc.

Sapeurs-Pompiers, or the Fire-Brigade. A guard is posted on duty at every theatre during the performances.

Head Quarters: Rue Chanoinesse. *Barracks*: Rue de Chateau d'Eau; Rue de la Paix, etc.

THE HOTEL DES INVALIDES.—This palace was erected by Louis XIV., as an asylum for the pensioned soldiers of France. It is one of the most imposing monuments of Paris, and capable of holding 10,000 pensioners, about 6000 actually reside there. The stranger must by no means neglect visiting the interior. Some old warrior will recount all the glories of the place, and point out amongst its numerous trophies, a single flag captured from the English; he will also shew the sleeping rooms, the well supplied library presented by Napoleon, and not least the plain but substantial fare that supports his old age.

THE TOMB OF NAPOLEON is erected immediately behind the grand altar of the Church of the Asylum, and is one of the finest constructions of the kind in existence; the tomb and surrounding parts are composed of granite and porphory, and the light passes through coloured glass, and falls upon the tomb and altar from above with a beautiful though sombre effect. The remains of the Emperor Napoleon were taken to France from St. Helena with great pomp in the year 1840, and until 1861 they were to be seen in a small chapel near the new tomb and thousands of people flocked to look upon the coffin and relics of the great man; an idea was afloat that it was intended to remove them to St. Denis the resting-place of a long line of French sovereigns, grounded, naturally enough on the fact that an immense mausoleum for the Bonaparte family had been constructed beneath the choir of that famous church, but on the 31st April in the last named year they were enclosed in the porphory sarcophagus in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, the Imperial family and great officers of state. The tomb of Napoleon is open on Monday, to the public, from 12 to 3 o'clock, and on Thursday from 12 till 4 o'clock.

Whilst in this neighbourhood we may proceed on to the

CHAMPS DE MARS, a vast gravelled space where reviews of the Army of Paris often take place, and horse races are held twice a year. The *Champ de Mars* has witnessed many exciting scenes during the varied history of France, amongst which may be recalled the celebrated *Fête de la Fédération* in 1790, when Louis XVI swore at the great altar that was erected there, to maintain the new "Constitution" that was to renovate France, and where Robespierre held his great

ovation to "Reason." Napoléon took the oath of fidelity from the army at a similar demonstration, and here the Eagles were distributed to the Army to replace the Gallic Cock.

L'ÉCOLE MILITAIRE at the end of the *Champ de Mars* was built by Louis XV., in 1751, as a refuge for the orphans of soldiers who had died in service. During the Revolution it was gutted by the mob, and has since become one of the handsomest barracks in Paris.

The MILITARY HOSPITALS are placed under the Minister of War, and have special schools attached to them for the education of medical students in military surgery.

Gros Caillou, near the *Champs de Mars*, contains more than 1050 beds.

Val de Grace, in connection with the church of that name, is situated in the Rue St. Jacques; it contains 2000 beds.

MILITARY SCHOOLS. See *Ecole Polytechnique* and *Ecole d'Etat Major*, page 136. *Saint Cyr*, page 189.

MILITARY MUSEUM. See *Musée d'Artillerie*, p. 147.

MILITARY PRISON. See page 120.

THE ARSENAL, in the Rue de Sully, contains a fine library, open to the public.

THE FORTIFICATIONS, now the Barriers, form a complete line of defence, commenced in 1841, and consisting of a bastioned and entrenched wall, supported by eighteen detached Forts, connected by Military Ways. The Forts are generally named after the adjacent suburban hamlet, as follows:—Forts de Charenton, de Vincennes, de Nogent, de Rosny, de Noisy, de Romainville, d'Auberville, de l'Est, de la Couronne, du Nord, de la Briche, du Mont Valerien, de Vanvres, d'Issy, de Mont Rouge, de Bicêtre, d'Ivry, de Stains, de Rouvray.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.—The Minister of Justice is the supreme head of all the Courts of Justice in the state.

The High Court of Justice tries, without appeal, all persons accused of conspiring against the Emperor or the security of the State. The Judges, seven in number, are named annually by the Emperor. The jury is composed of thirty-six members chosen from the Councils General of the Departments.

The following Courts hold their sittings at the Palais de Justice. The sittings are open to the public, and those who wish to hear specimens of French forensic oratory may often witness most amusing scenes in the different Courts:

1. The *Cour de Cassation* is the supreme Court of Appeal from all the tribunals of France except the High Court of Justice.

2. The *Cour Impériale*. It forms the Courts of Assize.
3. The *Tribunal de Première Instance*, takes cognizance of matters sent from the Correctional Police.
4. The *Tribunal de Police Municipale* meets daily for the decision of cases of the breach of police regulations.

The *Cour des Comptes* holds its sittings at the Palais d'Orsay, and adjudicates on the accounts of receipt and expenditure of the whole country.

The *Tribunal de Commerce* sits at the *Bourse*, and adjudicates all cases relating to commercial transactions, partnerships, and bankruptcies. A body of arbitrators, *agrées*, are attached to this Court, and a large number of disputes are referred to their decision.

The *Tribunaux de Paix* are presided over by *Juges de Paix* or magistrates, and decide on trifling matters in dispute. They sit at each *Mairie* of the *arrondissements*.

Paris is divided into 20 *arrondissements*, each of which has its mayor, who is under the central Prefect. The *Mairies* are

1st	<i>Mairie</i> , Place du Louvre.
2nd	" 8, Rue de la Banque.
3rd	" 11, " Vendôme.
4th	" 20, " St. Croix de la Bretonnerie.
5th	" Place du Panthéon.
6th	" 78, Rue Bonaparte.
7th	" 7, " Grenelle St. Germain.
8th	" 11, " D'Anjou St. Honoré.
9th	" 6, " Drouot.
10th	" 72, " Faubourg St. Martin.
11th	" Rue Keller.
12th	" Bâtiment de l'octroi, Bercy.
13th	" Barrière d'Italie.
14th	" <i>Mairie</i> de Montrouge.
15th	" Place de la Maine, Vaugirard.
16th	" <i>Marie</i> de Passy.
17th	" <i>Marie</i> de Batignolles.
18th	" <i>Marie</i> de la Chapelle, St. Denis.
19th	" <i>Marie</i> de la Villette.
20th	" <i>Marie</i> de Belleville.

POLICE.—*Préfecture*, Rue de Jérusalem, near the Palais de Justice. Paris has 48 Commissaries whose residence is known to most people of the quarter, and is indicated at night by a coloured lantern over the door. Their functions are to inquire into all grievances, and give advice as to their redress.

Assistance to the drowned or suffocated. By a regulation of the Police, whoever witnesses an accident is bound to render

assistance, and help to call in the nearest physician, or convey the intelligence to the nearest Commissary of Police, who rewards him for his trouble.

The Morgue, situated on the Quai du Marché Neuf, is a building devoted to the reception of persons found dead either from accident or otherwise. They are laid out here, and their clothes suspended over them, so that they may be recognized by their friends. It is not unusual to see several bodies lying on the boards of the *Morgue*.

PRISONS.—*La Force*, of historical celebrity, is now demolished; in its place stands

The *Prison Modèle*, in the Rue Mazas, near the terminus of the Lyons Railway. It is constructed on a plan similar to that of some of the London prisons, so that a strict watch may be kept over the whole of the prisoners, without their being able to communicate with each other. This prison is used for persons awaiting their trial.

Dépôt de Condamnés, Rue de la Roquette, near Père la Chaise. Criminals are executed in front of this prison.

Maison d'Arret des Madelonnettes, Rue des Fontaines, opposite the Temple; used as a prison for females.

Dépôt de la Prefecture de Police, adjoining the Prefecture; used as a place of temporary confinement.

The Concièrgerie, or *Maison de Justice*, in the Palais de Justice, is used at present for prisoners awaiting their trial. The horrible associations of this place with the first Revolution, and as the scene of the imprisonment of the royal family, will be remembered by every one.

St. Lazare, Faubourg St. Denis.—A prison for females condemned to imprisonments for short periods.

Nouveau Bicêtre, or *Maison centrale d'éducation correctionnelle*, Rue de la Roquette, temporary place of confinement for criminals condemned to hard labour.

The Military Prison, in the Rue du Cherche Midi, replaces the old *Abbaye* Prison, so famous in the annals of the Revolution.

St. Pélagie, Rue du Puits de l'Hermitte, for political and other offenders.

PRISON FOR DEBTORS.—*Rue de Clichy*, 70.

POST OFFICE.—The General Post Office is in the *Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau*. It has a handsome front in the *Rue Coquillière*, and is very complete and extensive in all its arrangements. There are more than 30 auxiliary offices, and 293 smaller offices. The principal offices in the English Quarter are, in the *Rue Desèze*, behind the Madeleine; in the

Faubourg St. Honoré, No. 75; *Rue de Chaillot*, No. 3; in the *Rue de l'Echelle*, No. 2, near the Tuileries; and *Place de la Bourse*, No. 4. There are two deliveries a day from England in Paris, one early in the morning, and one between 11 and 1 o'clock, and two departures. The postage between London and Paris for a letter not exceeding a quarter of an ounce, is 4*d* if prepaid and 8*d* if sent unpaid. Newspapers pay a postage of one to four sous, which must be prepaid at Paris. Letters for England may be posted up to 5 P.M. at the sub-offices—at the principal offices up to 6 o'clock—and also (*but only stamped letters*) within the yard of the General Post Office, *Rue Jacques Rousseau*, up to 6.30 P.M.—and at the station of the Northern Railway till 7.15 P.M. The postage within Paris is two sous for 15 grammes, or about $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., and for the rest of France four sous for $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Letters to be left at the Post Office must be directed "Poste Restante." They are delivered to the owner at the General Post Office on presenting his passport, or if known to the postmaster, his card. Those who expect many letters should as soon as they have an address in Paris write to the Post Master, and request that all letters addressed to the writer may be sent to his address.

Letters may be registered, and pay an additional tax of two sous, without regard to weight, but they must be sealed with five seals, or in such a manner that all the four edges of the envelope are fixed. Post bills, or Post Office orders, may be obtained at the rate of two per cent, and are cashed at any of the head offices in France. The sum must not be less than half a franc, and when it exceeds ten francs a stamp of seven sous is charged in addition. Objects in value may also be sent for the same rate of percentage, but they must not exceed 10 centimetres in length, 8 in width, nor 5 in thickness, nor 300 grammes in weight; the value must not be less than 30, nor more than 1000 francs; and lastly, they must be closed in the presence of the officers of the Post Office.

FOREIGN AMBASSADORS at Paris.

The English Embassy, Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, No. 39.

The English Consul, at the same address.

Austria—Rue de Grenelle-St. Germain, No. 87; *Consul*, Rue Laffitte, No. 21.

Baden—Rue Boursault, No. 17.

Bavaria—Rue d'Aguesseau, No. 15.

Belgium—Rue de la Pépinière, No. 97.

Brazil—Boulevard Monceau.

- Denmark*—Rue de la Pépinière, No. 88.
Greece—Avenue Gabrielle.
Hanover—Avenue Gabrielle, No. 46.
Holland—Avenue des Champs Elysées, No. 121.
Mexico—Rue Roquépine, No. 9.
Peru—Rue Marignan, No. 9.
Portugal—Rue d'Astorg, No. 12; *Consul*, Rue Blanche, No. 44.
Prussia—Rue de Lille, No. 78.
Roman States—Rue de l'Université, No. 69.
Russia—Faubourg St. Honoré, No. 33.
Italy—Rue St. Dominique St. Germain, No. 133.
Saxony—Faubourg St. Honoré, No. 170.
Spain—Quai d'Orsay, No. 25.
Sweden and Norway—Rue d'Anjou St. Honoré, No. 74.
Switzerland—Rue d'Aumale, No. 9.
Turkey—Rue Grenelle St. Germain, No. 116.
United States—Rue Marignan, No. 3; *Consul*, Rue de Chaussée d'Antin, No. 60.
Passports may be obtained at the consular offices, and must be *visé* by the Prefect of Police on quitting Paris.

MINT, HOTEL DES MONNAIES, is a large and magnificent building on the Quai Conti. It contains, besides the laboratory and workshops for coining, a museum, enriched with a vast number of coins and medals from the earliest periods to the present time. It is open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, from 12 to 3. (See page 147.)

"LA BANQUE."—The Bank of France is situated in the Rue de la Vrillière, at the end of the Rue Croix des Petits Champs. The building does not possess much interest in an architectural point of view, it was built as a private residence for the Duc de la Vrillière, and after passing through several hands, was appropriated to its present purpose in 1812. The Bank possesses the exclusive privilege of issuing notes, or *billets de banque*, in France, and conducts all the operations relating to the negotiation of the national securities.

AUCTION ROOMS.—Public sales take place in the establishment recently erected in the Rue Rossini, No. 6. A French sale room is worth a visit.

STAMP OFFICE (TIMBRE).—The Stamp Office is situated in the Rue de la Banque; it is important for men of business to know that all bills on Paris must be stamped, if not previously, on their arrival there, and *previous* to any endorsement being added.

STAMPED PAPER.—All letters to Ministers, to the Director of the Customs (*Douane*), and in fact all applications of a business character to any official person must be written on stamped paper; the paper, ready stamped, may be obtained at offices established in all quarters of the town—for instance, *Rue St. Honoré*, 205. In the case of a letter to a Minister, the paper costs 7 sous a sheet. As the rule is that no applications can be attended to that are written on unstamped paper, attention to this may save much annoyance.

CUSTOM HOUSE, or DOUANE.—The Central Entrepôt, or Warehouse, is in the Rue de l'Entrepôt, near the Chateau d'Eau, in the Boulevard St. Martin; connected with it are the "*Docks Napoleon*," on the western bank of the *Canal St Martin*. The "Docks" are in reality intended to be bonded warehouses, the only accommodation for shipping being the adjacent navigable canal, which also supplies the water of the river Ourcq to the inhabitants of Paris.

THE "BOURSE," or EXCHANGE is situated in the Rue Vivienne, not far from the Boulevards, on a large open site called the Place de la Bourse. The first stone was laid in March, 1808, and the building was completed in 1826. It is a beautiful structure, in the form of a parallelogram, surrounded by a series of Corinthian columns. It is approached by a flight of steps. The decorations, both of the exterior and interior, are chaste and extremely appropriate. The great central hall, where the stockbrokers and speculators meet for the transaction of business, is capable of containing 2000 persons.

The stockbrokers, who alone possess the privilege of negotiating stocks, shares, and bills of exchange, are divided into three classes, called respectively *Agens de Change*, of whom there are sixty; *Courtiers de Commerce*, numbering also sixty; and *Courtiers d'Assurance*, of whom there are eight. These fix the price of public goods and effects daily at the close of the Bourse, which is registered by the Commissary.

The scene within the Bourse, at about 2 o'clock, is most curious; the shouting, the gesticulation, and the hubbub, have, to a stranger, a most extraordinary effect; and the wonder is, that any business whatever can be done where every one seems to be making all the noise he possibly can. With a view to the checking of speculation among the public, and also of creating a nice little revenue for the government, a tax has been levied at the Bourse. Regular members pay a considerable sum per annum, according to the class to which they belong, and strangers pay a franc each on entrance.

In the upper part of the building there are apartments for the *Tribunal de Commerce*, which sit daily for the administration of Justice in commercial transactions. The Tribunal has also an establishment opposite the Bourse, at the corner of the *Rue Notre Dame de Victoire*.

The *Caisse d'Amortissement*, *Caisse des Consignations*, *Caisse des Retraites*, *Caisse d'Epargne*, and *Comptoir d'Es-compte*, are all very useful establishments for the deposit of money and property, discounting of bills, and granting interest on the deposits of the labouring population.

CHURCHES OF PARIS.

Paris contains forty-one parish churches, besides many chapels and Protestant places of meeting. Nearly all are worth visiting, but we can only find space to describe the most interesting of them. The stranger will find the Catholic churches open every day, and may walk in and inspect any of them, provided he conduct himself so as not to give offence to the religious feelings of those who attend them for purposes of devotion. Thus it will be necessary for him to take off his hat—to move quietly along—to observe silence, for service of some sort is always going on, and by no means to make any observations or gestures that would imply contempt for any of the ceremonies that may be performed. If he be of a contrary persuasion, let him be thankful that he is permitted to enjoy the utmost liberty in his own country. We feel called upon to make these remarks, since we have on more than one occasion witnessed conduct that would have been highly improper had it been exhibited at home; but in a foreign country, where strangers are admitted to public buildings with great freedom, it was extremely offensive.

NOTRE DAME DE PARIS, situated on the *Ile de la Cité*, will naturally claim the first notice, as well for its fame as its magnificence. The first stone was laid by the Pope Alexander III. in 1163; the then Bishop of Paris, Maurice de Sully, having conceived the idea of uniting into one grand metropolitan cathedral the two churches which previously existed on its site. It occupied more than three centuries in its construction, for we find Charles VII. devoting some of the royal funds to its completion in 1447. Its foundations are fixed eighteen feet below the surface of the soil on to the solid rock, and not on piles, as has been asserted. Its length is 390 feet; its width at the transepts is 144 feet; its height

to the vault is 102 feet; and the height of its towers at the western front 204 feet. These may be ascended on the payment of a small fee, a tolerably good panoramic view of Paris is obtained from the summit, but not so good as that from the top of the Pantheon. The western front is remarkable for its beauty, and three large portals lead to the interior. Here, perhaps, the visitor will be disappointed; it has none of the richness and beauty of the exterior, but its historical associations are very many. In 1831, the populace broke into Notre Dame, and destroyed many valuable relics. Perhaps of what still remains, none will interest the visitor so much as those relating to the cruel murder of the venerable Archbishop Affre, who met his death while endeavouring to appease the insurgents at the barricades in the Faubourg St. Antoine, in June, 1848. He was shot in the back whilst retiring, after having vainly endeavoured to restore peace. The reader will find a most complete account of the history and monuments of Notre Dame in Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris."

ST. GERMAIN DES PRES, situated near the *Rue Jacob*, on the south side of the river, is the most ancient of all the existing churches in Paris. It was consecrated by the Pope Alexander III., in the same year that he laid the foundation stone of Notre Dame (1163). A monastic establishment existed here from very early times, and before that a temple, dedicated to Isis, is supposed to have stood on the same site. An ancient fable even refers the name of the city to this temple, since travellers passing that way spoke of journeying "par Isis," which name gradually extended to the place itself. As we have observed before, the whole early history of the country and its inhabitants is involved in mystery. The monastery was situated outside the walls of the city, and was constantly exposed to the attacks of invaders, and from the works raised for its defence, resembled a fortress. At the revolution in 1789 the abbey was suppressed, and the buildings converted into a saltpetre manufactory. An explosion did much damage, and destroyed many interesting relics of the architecture of the thirteenth and preceding centuries. Few traces of the monastery remain, except the abbot's mansion and the church. The latter was repaired under Charles X., and is now one of the most interesting of the monuments of Paris.

The objects most worthy of notice in the interior are a statue in marble of St. Margaret; the pictures representing the death of Sapphira, by Leclerc; St. Germain distributing alms to the poor; the Baptism of the Eunuch, by Bertin; the Resurrection of Lazarus, by Verdin; the entrance of

Christ into Jerusalem; and the tomb of Casimir, King of Poland, who abdicated his throne to become Abbot of the Monastery. The organ and baptismal font are also very fine.

ST. GERMAIN L'AUXERROIS, immediately facing the Louvre, was also situated outside the walls of Paris when it was built, and the original edifice was no doubt entirely destroyed during the irruptions of the Normans. The present building is supposed to date from the time of Philippe *le Bel*, in the thirteenth century; it is decorated in a very florid style. This church is celebrated in history for having given the signal from its belfry for the detestable massacre of the Protestants on St. Bartholomew's day, 24th of August, 1572. It has been the scene of several popular outrages, but the most violent was on the 14th of February, 1831, when the people pillaged the church, whilst the clergy were celebrating a mass in memory of the Duke of Berry. The interior has been restored twice, and is rich and elegant in its decorations; they harmonise well with the exterior.

ST. MERRY, situated in the Rue St. Martin, was begun under the reign of Francis I., and finished in 1612. Almost hidden by the surrounding houses, it is one of the gems of ecclesiastical architecture in Paris. It contains some beautiful sculpture and paintings in the interior. During the insurrection of June, in 1832, it was the scene of a terrible fight between the soldiery and the people, and the façade was much injured.

ST. SEVERIN, situated in the street of that name turning out of the Rue St. Jacques, on the south side of the river. The present edifice was built in 1210, on the site of a still more ancient monastery. It has been enlarged and repaired at several successive periods, and is an interesting monument of the Gothic style of the thirteenth century.

ST. ETIENNE DU MONT AND THE PANTHEON.—The Church of St. Etienne du Mont is next in chronological order; it is situated behind the Pantheon, so prominent an object from most parts of Paris. The Church of St Etienne is remarkable for its collection of sculpture and paintings, and is a singular mixture of architectural style, both without and within, by no means devoid of beauty and grace. It was built in 1221, and afterwards burned, and reconstructed in 1517. It contains the tomb of St. Geneviève, the patron saint of Paris. It was in this church that the Archbishop of Paris was murdered by the disgraced priest

Verger, on the 3rd of January, 1857. Although not next in order, yet as we are so close to it, and to avoid returning to it, we may now examine the

PANTHEON, or Church of Sainte Geneviève. Sainte Geneviève and Queen Clotilde induced Clovis to build a church on this spot. It afterwards became an abbey, and was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, but eventually to one of its originators, *Sainte Geneviève*, who became the patron saint of Paris. The church having fallen into decay, Mme. de Pompadour prevailed on Louis XV. to erect another in its place, and the King laid the first stone in 1764. The church was not completed until evil times fell on Paris, and the Constituent Assembly, in 1771, dedicated the new temple, under the name of the Pantheon, to receive the remains of celebrated citizens. Under the Empire it became the official burying place of the senators. The Restoration of the Monarchy gave it its original title, with its original destination. Louis Philippe restored the name of the Pantheon, and the former inscription of "Aux Grands Hommes la Patrie Reconnaissante." The present Emperor restored the old name, opened the church for public worship, and in 1853 the Archbishop established a chapter of canons. The façade is by David, and represents France distributing honours and rewards to her meritorious children. The building is one of the finest monuments in Paris, and is placed in a most conspicuous position. Visitors are conducted to the vaults below to see the tombs of celebrated men for a small gratuity. In the vaults are the tombs of Voltaire and Rousseau, the latter, however, is only in wood, the intended work never having been completed; these have been shut up within wooden enclosures, on account, it is presumed, of the heretical opinions of the remarkable men of whom they are memorials. There are a few other tombs or monuments to remarkable men. The construction of the crypt causes a curious echo. From the summit of the dome is a most magnificent panorama of Paris and the surrounding country.

ST. GERVAIS is opposite the Caserne Napoléon by the Hotel de Ville. It was built in 1420, and has been enlarged at several periods. It is a gothic structure, and possesses many points of attraction, especially the western front, by Desbrosses.

ST. EUSTACHE is situated in the market place of the Innocents, and, with the exception of Notre Dame, is the largest church in Paris. It was built in 1637, and exhibits the amalgamation of several styles, but the whole is not

without a certain appearance of grandeur. A small tower on the top is used as a station for a telegraph. The interior presents a noble appearance, being 318 feet in length, 132 feet in breadth at the transepts, and 90 feet in height. The stained windows and the architectural decorations are of an elaborate description. The church contains some fine paintings, and the mortal remains of many celebrated artists and literary characters repose here.

ST. PAUL ET ST. LOUIS, built in 1641, is situated in the Rue St. Antoine. The architect was a Jesuit, Father Durand. This magnificent church was opened by the Cardinal Richelieu, who performed the first mass in the presence of the King Louis XIII. Like many others it was pillaged during the first revolution, but it still contains some fine paintings and sculptures.

THE SORBONNE on the *Place* of that name.—The church of the Sorbonne was begun in 1635, and finished in 1659. Cardinal Richelieu was buried here, and his tomb, by Girardon, is amongst the celebrities. The church was used as a lecture room, but is reconverted to its original purpose; it is in connection with the University of France.

VAL DE GRACE.—This church, in connection with the Military Hospital, was built by Anne of Austria, the wife of Louis XIII., in fulfilment of a vow to build a church if she became the mother of an heir to the throne. She afterwards gave birth to a son, who, when he became Louis XIV., and still a child, held the trowel and mallet that fixed the first stone in its place, April 1, 1645. The convent attached to the church was converted into a military hospital by Napoleon. The remains of the unfortunate Henrietta, daughter of Henry IV., and wife of Charles I. of England, were deposited here. The church was repaired and restored for worship in 1826.

ST. ROCH, situated in the Rue St. Honoré, was also founded by Anne of Austria and Louis XIV., who laid the first stone in 1653; it was finished in 1740. It was commenced after the designs of Lemercier, and finished after those of Robert de Cotte. It is one of the richest churches in Paris, and contains some remarkable works of art. High mass is celebrated here with great pomp on high festivals, and the church is famous for its music. It has been the scene of many remarkable events in the history of the revolutions of Paris, but none of greater interest than that when Napoleon withstood here the insurgents against the Directory, and established his own ascendancy.

ST. SULPICE, situated in the Place St. Sulpice—the Rue Bonaparte leads directly to it from the Quays. The first stone of this splendid church was laid by Anne of Austria in 1655; it was completed in 1777, after the plans of Constant d'Ivry. The towers are 210 feet high, several feet higher than those of Notre Dame. On the summit of one of them was a telegraph, which corresponded with Strasbourg, and on the other, another which corresponded with Italy. The exterior and interior are both worthy of a visit.

LA MADELEINE.—We have now arrived at the series of modern construction, but they are not less beautiful nor wonderful than the older churches. Foremost, from its position and beauty, stands the "Madeleine," situated at the commencement of the Boulevards, and opposite the Place de la Concorde, its beautiful proportions are displayed to the best advantage. It was begun under Louis XV. in 1764, and finished under Louis Philippe in 1842. It is in the form of a pure Grecian temple; entirely surrounded by fifty-two Corinthian columns, and profusely decorated with statues and sculpture. The interior is magnificent, and its organ attracts an immense assembly when high mass is performed.

LA CHAPELLE EXPIATOIRE, erected to the memory of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, is near the Madeleine, in the Rue d'Anjou and the Rue de l'Arcade.

NOTRE DAME DE LORETTE, situated at the end of the Rue Laffitte, may be approached from the Boulevards. It was commenced in 1823, and completed in the reign of Louis Philippe by the architect Lebas. It is built in the style of a Roman temple. Its interior is resplendent with gold and colours. The service attracts great crowds.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, situated in the Place Lafayette, in the northern suburb of Paris, near the terminus of the Northern Railway. It was commenced in 1824, and completed in 1844. Its exterior is very graceful, and its interior is decorated with exquisite taste.

SAINTE CLOTILDE, in the Place Belle-Chasse, Rue St. Dominique, in the Quarter of St. Germain. It was begun in 1845, under the auspices of the amiable Queen of Louis Philippe, and is a fine monument in the Gothic style.

LA CHAPELLE FERDINAND, in the Avenue de Neuilly, erected to the memory of the Duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis Philippe, on the spot where he died, after being thrown from his carriage.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

L'ORATOIRE, situated in the Rue St. Honoré, between the Palais Royal and the Louvre. Service is performed here in French, at half-past eleven o'clock, on Sundays. M. Coquerel, the champion of religious liberty in France, preaches here.

LA VISITATION DE Sts. MARIE, in the Rue St. Antoine, and **LE PENTÉMONT**, in the Rue de Grenelle, belong to the Calvinists, and service is performed in them at half-past twelve on Sundays.

LA REDEMPTION, in the Rue Chanchat, No. 5, and **LES CARMES BILLETTES**, in the Rue Billette, belong to the Lutheran faith, and have service performed on Sundays at twelve in French, and at two o'clock in German.

SWISS CHURCH, in the Rue St. Honoré, No. 357.

ENGLISH PROTESTANTS.

THE EMBASSY, in the Faubourg St. Honoré, has a chapel attached, for the performance of divine service according to the ritual of the Church of England.

Rue d'Aguesseau, No. 5

Avenue Marboeuf, No. 10, near the top of the Champs Elysées.

EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, Rue de la Madeleine.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, Rue Royale, No. 23; service in French and English.

OTHER PLACES OF WORSHIP.

AMERICAN CHURCH, Rue Neuve de Berry.

GREEK CHURCH, Rue Neuve de Berry, No. 12.

JEWS SYNAGOGUES, situated in the Rue Neuve St. Laurent, No. 18; and Rue Notre Dame de Nazareth, No. 15.

The MORAVIAN church in the Rue Miroménil, No. 75.

RUSSIAN GREEK CHURCH, near the Arc de l'Etoile.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.

HOSPITALS and various other institutions founded at different times, and by different persons, for affording relief to the poor and suffering portion of the population, having fallen into a deplorable condition, the attention of the State was directed to their amelioration in the time of Louis XVI., but it was not until the Revolution that any effective measures were taken. An administration was formed for their control, great ameliorations were made, and after several changes and improve-

ments, they were at last in 1848, placed under the authority of the Minister of the Interior, or Home Minister. The administration of public assistance is now placed under a responsible director and a council. This administration has now under its control, twenty-seven hospitals and infirmaries (*Hopitaux et Hospices*), four central establishments for the general supply of the charitable institutions.—1. the *Pharmacie Centrale*, for the preparation and supply of medicines: 2. the *Boulangerie générale* for the supply of bread: 3. the *Boucherie centrale*, for the supply of meat: 4. the *Cave générale*, for the supply of wine; four establishments for general purposes, 1. the Central Board of Admission, whose duty it is to examine all cases which are not urgent, and direct at which particular establishment they shall be admitted: 2. a Spinning Factory for supplying the aged and infirm with work to be done at their own houses: 3. an institution for the supply of Nurses to the inhabitants of Paris: 4. a central amphitheatre of Anatomy. Another important branch of the administration is to render assistance to poor persons at their own homes. Besides this general provision by the State, there are various dispensaries in each *arrondissement* where poor persons can obtain medical advice, and medicines, bandages, comforts, &c. In most of these institutions the Sisters of Charity take an active part in relieving and comforting the sick. The General and Special Hospitals in Paris contain collectively above 7000 beds, or one bed to every 144 of the inhabitants. They are open to visitors on certain fixed days, but strangers may always obtain permission on showing their passports.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.—“HOTEL DIEU,” situated near Notre Dame, is the principal metropolitan hospital, as well as the most ancient. It was founded in the 7th century. It contains 810 beds, and is administered by a director, a steward, 7 clerks, 22 Sisters of Charity, 3 curates or chaplains, 9 physicians, 3 surgeons, 1 pharmacien, and 125 servants.

LA CHARITÉ, situated in the Rue Jacob, established by the monks of “La Charité” in 1613, contains 494 beds; attended by 5 physicians, 2 surgeons, and 16 Sisters of Charity.

LA PITIÉ, in the Rue Copeau, near the Jardin des Plantes, has 624 beds—22 Sisters of Charity.

SAINTE MARGUERITE, in the Rue de Charenton, has 355 beds—11 Sisters of Charity.

NECKER, in the Rue de Sèvres, has 401 beds—17 Sisters of Charity.

COCHIN, in the Rue du Faubourg St. Jacques, has 125 beds—12 Sisters of Charity.

BEAUJON, in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, has 440 beds—19 Sisters of Charity.

HOPITAL DU NORD OR DE LA RIBOISSIÈRE, in the Clos St. Lazare, near the Great Northern Railroad, built by Louis Philippe, and intended to have been called after him, but it has since received its present designation from the Countess de la Riboussière, as a memorial of her munificent bequests to the Parisian Hospitals. It contains 612 beds—24 Sisters of Charity. Being a new hospital, it is supposed to exhibit all the ameliorations of construction and ventilation that have been suggested by the progress of science.

SAINT ANTOINE in the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine, contains 284 beds—14 Sisters of Charity.

SPECIAL HOSPITALS.—**SAINT LOUIS**, Rue Bichat, principally for affections of the skin, has 852 beds—23 Sisters of Charity. Out-patients are treated at this hospital.

HOPITAL DES CLINIQUES in the Place de l'Ecole de Medicine, for special medical cases, has 134 beds. Nurses (*sages-femmes*), are educated here in the obstetric art.

MAISON D'ACCOUCHEMENTS, in the Rue du Port Royal has 530 beds. A practical school for nurses (*sages-femmes*) exists in connection with this establishment.

ENFANS MALADES for sick children, in the Rue de Sèvres has 626 beds—22 Sisters of Charity.

HOPITAL DU MIDI, for men, in the Rue des Capucins, St. Jacques; and the

HOPITAL LOURCINE for women, in the Rue de Lourcine, for admission into either, special authority is required, and granted only to members of the medical faculty.

MAISON MUNICIPALE DE SANTE, in the Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, is instituted for the reception of persons who are able to pay a moderate sum for their treatment, but who cannot afford to be visited at their own houses. Strangers who may be taken ill, and who have no friends to attend on them, are well taken care of here. All diseases are not admissible, it contains 150 beds.

HOSPICES, OR INFIRMARIES.—**LA SALPÊTRIÈRE**, or infirmary for aged women, on the Boulevard de l'Hopital; contains 4369 beds, 3048 for the aged and infirm, and 1321 for insane. This is one of the largest hospitals in the world; it is admirably conducted.

BICÊTRE, or infirmary for aged men, situated at Gentilly, outside the Barrière d'Italie on the road to Fontainebleau. It contains 2725 beds, of which 854 are set apart for the insane, and the remainder for aged and infirm persons. It is conducted in the same manner as the last.

HOSPICE DES INCURABLES for women, situated in the Rue de Sèvres, contain 636 beds; 32 Sisters of Charity. This hospital is a refuge for aged people who suffer, not from acute diseases, but the chronic and incurable forms of disease.

HOSPICE DES INCURABLES, for men, situated in the Rue des Récollets; contains 497 beds—21 Sisters of Charity. Similar in its objects to the last.

HOSPICE DES MÉNAGES, in the Rue de la Chaise, is a refuge for aged people of both sexes. The widowed, and married couples above the age of sixty are received here. It contains 850 beds—30 Sisters of Charity.

HOSPICE DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD situated outside the Barrière de l'Enfer, is destined to receive aged servants of the hospitals, and ecclesiastics who have become infirm; it contains 246 beds—12 Sisters of Charity.

HOSPICE DE SAINTE PÉRINE, in the Rue Chaillot, receives aged persons who can pay a moderate sum for their maintenance; contains 193 beds.

HOSPICE ST. MICHEL, situated at St. Maude, founded by private beneficence, contains 12 beds.

HOSPICE DES ENFANTS TROUVÉS, or foundling hospital, situated in the Rue d'Enfer, contains 597 beds. About 3000 infants are annually received at this establishment, and brought up at the expense of the State.

Besides these establishments, which are under the control of the Administration of Public Assistance, there are private establishments called *Maisons de Santé*. Patients pay for admission at various rates of charge; they may be called hospitals for the middle classes. Persons confined in prison for political offences, or for debt, may, under certain conditions, be transferred to a *Maison de Santé*. The director of the establishment is held responsible for their safety.

Refuges, called *asiles*, for the education of children, and *crèches*, where mothers leave their infants during the day while they are at work, may be reckoned amongst the charitable institutions of Paris; the latter are well worthy a visit.

EDUCATION.

The **UNIVERSITY OF FRANCE**, as well as several schools which will be mentioned hereafter, is subject to the jurisdiction of the Minister of Public Instruction. It comprises three classes of teaching, the primary, secondary, and superior. Under the name of primary instruction are included asylum schools, ele-

mentary schools, industrial schools, and all the schools for young people, in which Latin is not taught.

The secondary instruction, includes the lyceums and colleges, and the free schools in which Latin is taught.

The superior class embraces the five faculties of theology, jurisprudence, medicine, sciences and letters, and the schools of pharmacy. The Normal school of Paris may also be included under this head.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.—The elementary schools under the University of France and the City of Paris, are nearly 850 in number; attended by 48,500 boys and adult males, and 34,500 girls, or 83,000 persons in all.

Of these the University of Paris reports forty asylum schools, containing about 4600 boys, and 3300 girls; 66 secular schools, of which 32 receive about 7000 boys, and 34 receive 6700 girls; 62 congregational schools, of which 30 receive about 8600 boys, and 32 about 6700 girls; 26 adult schools on the mutual system, of which 15 receive 2750 males, and 11 receive 500 females; also 9 adult schools on the simultaneous system, receiving 2500 males only.

The City has founded three elementary schools of a superior character, one for girls in the passage St. Pierre, receiving 48 scholars, and two for boys. One of these is the *Collège Chaptal*, in the Rue Neuve Saint Laurent, 17, which is really a college, omitting instruction in Latin. The English and German languages, drawing, mathematics, physics, technology, chemistry, history, and geography, are taught there to more than 300 pupils. The other, called *l'École Turgot* in the Rue Blanche, is quite an elementary school, but of the best description, receiving 370 pupils. The City also assists in supporting eight Protestant schools, three for boys and five for girls, receiving altogether 300 pupils. There are also thirty industrial schools frequented by 1600 young girls. Seven drawing schools receive 2000 pupils, two of them being frequented by 200 girls. The Polytechnic association has fifteen courses of lectures, with about 1000 auditors. The City Normal Seminary for the Asylum Schools recently contained 7 men and 25 women; and the two elementary Normal Schools had 43 men, and 47 women.

To these public establishments private enterprise has added 230 elementary schools, instructing 16,470 boys; and 336 schools frequented by 15,000 girls; 14 asylum schools receiving 680 children; and six courses of public lectures, attracting an audience of nearly 800 persons.

SECONDARY OR MIDDLE SCHOOLS.—Among the

great Middle Schools of Paris are the five Lyceums, three of which are in the Latin Quarter, and receive both day scholars (*externes*) and boarders (*pensionnaires*). These are, 1st, the *Lycée Louis le Grand*, in the Rue St. Jacques, having about 800 pupils; 2nd, the *Lycée St. Louis*, in the Rue de la Harpe with nearly 1000 pupils; 3rd, the *Lycée Napoléon*, formerly called the Collège Henri IV., behind the Pantheon, with nearly 500 pupils. The charge for boarders is 1000 francs per annum.

The two other Lyceums only receive day pupils. One is called the *Lycée Charlemagne*, in the Rue St. Antoine, and has 750 pupils. The other is the *Lycée Bonaparte*, formerly called the Collège Bourbon, in the Rue Caumartin, and it has 1100 pupils. The City maintains a municipal institution called the *Collège Rollin*, in the Rue des Postes. It receives about 300 boarders, at 1300 francs per annum. There is also an institution for boarders in the Rue Notre Dame des Champs, called the *Collège Stanislas*. It is under the direction of priests, but the teachers are laymen, and it has 200 pupils.

Besides these there is a great number of establishments under the inspection of the Academy, possessing a higher reputation even than some of the colleges. Those of Sainte-Barbe, Mayer, de Reusse, and Barbet, in the Latin Quarter; and those of Favart, Massin, Jauffret, and Verdot, near the Lycée Charlemagne, may be offered as examples.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL (*ÉCOLE NORMALE*), is an establishment of high character, situated at the end of the Rue d'Ulm.

The number of students admitted annually is limited, and subject to specific conditions. They enter as boarders gratuitously, having only to furnish an inexpensive outfit. The school possesses excellent laboratories for chemistry and physics, a cabinet, and fine library.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.—1. THE COLLEGE OF FRANCE in the Place Cambrai, No. 1, takes the first rank among the popular institutions of Paris, and it has Professors for the following subjects:—Astronomy, Mathematics, Physics, Experimental physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Natural History of Inorganic Bodies and of Organic bodies, Comparative Embryology, Natural and National Law, Political Economy, Comparative Legislation, History and Morals, Archeology, Hebrew, Chaldean, and Syriac, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Chinese and Manchou Tartar, Sanscrit, Greek, Latin Eloquence, Latin Poetry, Greek, Roman, and Latin Philosophy, French Language and Literature of the Middle Ages, Modern French Literature, Foreign Languages and Literature, Slavonic Languages and Literature. Lectures open to the public.

2. THE SORBONNE extends between the Rue de la Harpe

and the Rue St. Jacques, the Hotel Cluny and the Pantheon. It has seven chairs for theology, twelve chairs for letters, and fourteen chairs for sciences. The Faculty of Sciences possesses a fine cabinet, large laboratories, several theatres, and various collections, models, etc. A List of the Lectures in course of delivery is suspended in the Court, and free admission to them may be readily obtained by applying to the Rector.

3. ÉCOLE DE DROIT (SCHOOL OF LAW).—Place Ste. Geneviève, No. 8; this School of the Faculty of Law has ten professorships.

4. ÉCOLE DE MÉDECINE. — The teaching of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris is considered to be the most complete in Europe. It has eighteen professors and twenty-four (agrégés) tutors or examiners. The students enter for four years, and they number from 1200 to 1500. Rue de l'École de Médecine, 14.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

ÉCOLE DES CHARTES.—This School teaches the decyphering of charters and written documents, archeological figures, the history of the art, numismatics, the dialects of the middle ages, the origin and formation of the national language, the political geography of France in the middle ages, the principles of canon and feudal law. It confers the diploma of 'archiviste paléographe.' It is situated in the Rue du Chaume, Hotel de Clisson.

ÉCOLE DES LANGUES ORIENTALES VIVANTES.—The School of Living Eastern Languages is in the Bibliothèque Impériale, Rue Neuves des Petits Champs, 12. It has professors for Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Armenian, modern and ancient Greek, Hindostanee, Chinese, Malay, and Javanese.

ASTRONOMY.—Courses of lectures are given at the Observatory.

THEOLOGY.—There are several theological seminaries, among which may be mentioned the great Seminary of the Diocese of Paris, in the Place St. Sulpice; the Jesuit Seminary of Saint-Esprit, Rue des Postes; the Dominicans' House, Rue de Vaugirard; the Seminary of Foreign Missions, Rue du Bac; and the Irish Seminary.

ÉCOLE IMPÉRIALE POLYTECHNIQUE, Rue de la Montaigne, Ste. Geneviève, 71, is appropriated to the instruction of pupils for the services of the land and marine artillery; the military staff; bridges and roads; mines; naval architecture and telegraphs. It is under the Minister of War.

ÉCOLE D'ÉTAT MAJOR, Rue de Grenelle, St. Germain, 136. The pupils are selected from the Polytechnic School and

that of St. Cyr, and from sub-lieutenants in the army. The studies extend over two years. It teaches topography, military art, geography and statistics, fortification, artillery, and descriptive geometry.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, Rue de l'Arbalette, 21.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, Boulevard des Invalides. *See* page 198.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB, Rue St. Jacques, 254. *See* page 197.

THE IMPERIAL SCHOOL OF BRIDGES AND ROADS, (ÉCOLE IMPÉRIALE DES PONTS ET CHAUSSÉES), Rue des Saints Pères, No. 28. Under the direction of the Inspector-General of Bridges and Roads; the instruction consists of the following courses:—Marine works, navigation, roads and bridges, railroads, civil architecture, applied mechanics, mineralogy and geology, steam engines, agricultural hydraulics, administrative law, political economy. A Master of Drawing, a Master of English, and a Master of German, are attached to the school.

THE IMPERIAL SCHOOL OF MINES, Rue d'Enfer. This school is for the instruction of engineers employed by the Government, and charged with directing the working of mines, metallurgic machinery, the proving of steam engines, consultation with manufacturers, etc. Besides the engineers received from the Polytechnic School, the School of Mines also admits a certain number to join in the same courses and exercises, and pursuits in the laboratory and cabinets. Foreign pupils sent by their Governments, and French practitioners desirous of perfecting their studies, are also admitted. An excellent library and museum belongs to the school.

CONSERVATOIRE DES ARTS ET MÉTIERS, Rue St. Martin, 208, is a school of manufacturing industry in the fullest sense, and possesses the most complete museum existing in illustration of the arts, trade, agriculture, and manufactures. The establishment is conducted by General Morin, M. Tresca, and thirteen professors. The lectures are all free to the public. The slightest indication of the general arrangement of the numerous departments of the building, and of the innumerable objects of practical interest which it contains, is more than can be attempted here. No one concerned in manufactures or taking any interest in the operations of industry, should fail to visit this important institution. The collections are open to the public on Sundays and Thursdays from ten to four o'clock: they are also open on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, from ten to three, subject to a fee of one franc. An excellent school of mechanical and ornamental drawing and modelling forms part of the establishment.

ÉCOLE CENTRALE DES ARTS ET MANUFACTURES, Rue de Thorigny, No. 1, in the Marais. This is a private institution, approved and patronized by the Government, but established and supported by the middle classes of France, for the practical instruction of young men in various important branches of industry. The most eminent men of science in France are its teachers, and its pupils invariably pass into the highest posts connected with arts and manufactures, not only in France, but also in Spain, Belgium, and even in England. The school is conducted by forty professors and teachers. The number of students is 300, each of whom pays £36. a year for a course of three years duration. Candidates for admission must be eighteen years of age, and pass an examination in proof of having received a sufficient preparatory education. In the second year the pupils enter upon one of four special classes, according as they are intended to be mechanists, engineers, metallurgists, or chemists. Certificates of proficiency are granted after a severe public examination, continued during several days; and the possession of a certificate is considered as an assurance of a successful career through life. The positions filled by more than 500 of the certificated students are of such importance that their progress has been traced to high and responsible engagements in the following occupations:—

Agriculture	18	Chemical Arts	57
Architecture, Canals, &c.	39	Civil Engineering, &c.	56
Railroads	119	Machinery	30
Professors and Teachers	42	Metallurgy and Mining	79
Textile Manufactures	36	Paper, Commerce,	22
Public Works	53	Saltworks	

More than 600 foreigners from every quarter of the globe have been educated at this school.*

ÉCOLE IMPÉRIALE DES BEAUX ARTS.—The Palais des Beaux Arts, Rue Bonaparte, is one of the most curious monuments in Paris. Here, in 1789, M. Le Noir collected an immense number of the spoils of the churches, and formed a museum in the old convent which then stood on the spot. In 1819 the Government restored the sculpture and other objects to their places whence they had been removed; and, in 1832, the present building was erected by order of Louis Philippe, first under the charge of Debret, and afterwards under that of Duban. A new wing has recently been added to the building with rather a remarkable front giving on the quay Malaquais, on the south side of the river just opposite

* See "Industrial Instruction on the Continent, by Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., F.R.S."

the Louvre. The School of Fine Arts includes the study of painting, sculpture, engraving, and architecture. The course embraces both Theory and Practice. The Theoretical part is open to the public, and comprises universal history, anatomy applied to the fine arts, mathematics, perspective, the history of architecture and archeology. The Practical part is confined to drawing from life and the antique, under the direction of eight members of the "Institute." The privilege of admission is subject to competition, and various examinations are held every year. The principal prize for painters and sculptors consists in the privilege of being sent to study at Rome for five years, besides being enabled to travel in Germany and Italy. Architects are sent to the French School at Athens for two years. The examination for the privilege of studying in Rome takes place annually during the three months ending in September.

ÉCOLE NATIONAL DE DESSIN, Rue de l'École de Médecine, 5. The National School of Design has had a very beneficial influence on industry, and a great number of skilful artisans, carvers, and designers, have been brought up at this institution.

CONSERVATOIRE IMPERIALE DE MUSIQUE ET DE DÉCLAMATION, Rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, 11. There are classes at the Conservatory for theatrical declamation, singing and instrumental music, also for harmony and musical composition. Mlle. Augustine Brohun, of the Theatre Francais, is Professor of Declamation. An examination takes place annually for granting a prize of 3000 francs a year for five years, to enable the successful candidate to study in Italy and Germany the various styles of musical art. More than 500 pupils, of both sexes, are here educated gratuitously.

The concerts of the Conservatory have a great reputation, and commence annually on the second Sunday of January, continuing every fortnight till the middle of April. Two additional concerts of sacred music are held on Good Friday and Easter Day. It is very difficult to obtain admission to these nine entertainments.

THE INSTITUTE AND LEARNED SOCIETIES.

I.—INSTITUTE.—The Institute occupies the palace by the river side, opposite the Louvre, *quai Malaquais*. This palace was founded by Mazarin on his death bed, in 1661, as a college for the education of sons of the gentry and principal citizens of Rousillon, Pignerol, Alsace, and Flan-

ders, and it was in consequence called the *College des Quatre Nations*; it was likewise called *College Mazurin*. Under the republic the Committee of Public Safety held their sittings here. In 1795, the different academies which constitute the Institute of France were installed there, having previously met at the Louvre, and the building acquired the name of the *Palais de l'Institut*. It consists of titular members, honorary members, foreign associates, and corresponding members, organised under five departments or academies. These distinctions can only be obtained by election when a vacancy occurs, subject to the sanction of the Emperor. Titular members must be residents in Paris, and they only are eligible for the offices of the Institute, and have the right of voting. The general affairs of the Institute are conducted by ten members, two of whom are appointed by each of the academies. Visitors may obtain admission to the sittings by handing their names to the secretary a month beforehand.

L'ACADÉMIE FRANCAISE is the first of the academies, and is devoted to the language and literature of France. It consists of forty members. Meetings are held weekly on Tuesdays, at two o'clock, and an annual meeting takes place on the first Tuesday in May. This academy superintends the publication of the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie*, which is the standard of the French etymology. It distributes yearly a prize of 2000 francs for eloquence, and another of the same amount for poetry; also, a prize for Virtue, founded by M. Monthyon; the prize of 10,000 francs, founded by M. Gobert, for superior works on the history of France; and in rotation with the other academies the Imperial prize of 30,000 francs adjudged last year for the first time to M. Thiers.

THE ACADÉMIE DES INSCRIPTIONS ET BELLES LETTRES, consists of forty titular members, ten honorary members, eight foreign associates, and a limited number of correspondents. This academy issues various publications. It disposes of a prize of 2000 francs, founded by M. d'Auteroche; and the Gobert prizes, one of which amounts to 9000 francs, for the most learned work on the National History of the French. Its meetings are held weekly on Wednesdays, at three o'clock, and the anniversary meeting occurs on the first Wednesday in July.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES is thus organized:—There are six geometers, six mechanicians, six astronomers, three geographers and hydrographers, and six engaged in general physics. These combine in a group for the promotion of the mathematical sciences.

Another group is devoted to physics, under the following subdivisions:—Six chemists, six mineralogists, six botanists, six agriculturists, six anatomists and zoologists, six physicians and surgeons, and a permanent secretary for each group. This academy also receives ten honorary members, eight foreign associates, and some correspondents. It distributes annual prizes for physics, for statistics, for experimental physiology, and for mechanics, each amounting to 3000 francs; also several prizes for the subjects of medicine and health, a prize for the most important discovery in experimental astronomy, and another, consisting of the works of Laplace, for the most proficient pupil leaving the Polytechnic School. It also issues various publications.

THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS consists of forty-one members, under the following subdivisions:—fourteen painters, eight sculptors, eight architects, four engravers, six musical composers, and a permanent secretary; also nine honorary members, and ten foreign associates. This academy adjudicates between the competitors at the schools of Fine Arts in Paris and in Rome, and it nominates the director of the latter school. Its ordinary meetings are held weekly on Saturdays, at three o'clock; and at the annual meeting, held on the first Saturday in October, the musical composition which has obtained the prize at the Conservatoire is performed by a grand orchestra.

THE ACADEMY OF THE MORAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES receives thirty members. Six of the number are chosen for philosophy, six for morals, six for legislation, public rights, and jurisprudence, six for political economy and statistics, and six for general and philosophical history. There are also five honorary members, five foreign associates, and correspondents. This academy publishes memoirs, and disposes of a prize of 1500 francs. Its ordinary meetings are held weekly, on Saturdays, at one o'clock, and the anniversary falls on the first Saturday in April.

In the month of October annually there is a general meeting of the five academies forming the Institute. Among the most attractive of the meetings of these learned bodies, is that at which the Académie Française receives a new member, and the proceeding sometimes assumes a character of great public importance. Strangers are admitted by introduction through members, and the opportunity is often sought for the sake of seeing the eminent men assembling at these re-unions. The Institute possesses a library adjacent to the Mazarin Library, which strangers are permitted to visit through a member's introduction, which remains in force for one year.

II.—THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, AND MEDICAL SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.—The Academy of Medicine is held at the Hopital de la Charité, Rue des Saints Pères. It has about 120 resident members, and the first physician of the Crown has the privilege, not unusually declined, of being the honorary president. A temporary president and a secretary are elected annually. It has a library and chemical laboratory for the use of members, and it publishes memoirs and a fortnightly "bulletin."

SOCIÉTÉ ANATOMIQUE, held at the *ECOLE PRATIQUE*.—This society is composed of ninety titular members, and a limited number of honorary members, associates, and correspondents. The bulletin of the society is published monthly. The meetings are held weekly, except in September and October.

SOCIÉTÉ MÉDICO-PRATIQUE, held at the *HÔTEL DE VILLE*, comprises sixty ordinary members, twelve honorary members, and correspondents. To become a member it is necessary to have the degree of Doctor of Medicine or Surgery, except in the case of three pharmacutists, and others of known repute in accessory branches of the healing art. The society assembles twice a month, and holds an annual meeting in May. Its proceedings appear in the "Bulletin des travaux de la Société Medico-pratique," and in the "Gazette des Hôpitaux."

SOCIÉTÉ MÉDICALE D'ÉMULATION, at the *ECOLE DE MÉDECINE*.—The proceedings of this society appear in the "Gazette des Hôpitaux."

SOCIÉTÉ DE PHARMACIE, at the *ECOLE DE PHARMACIE*, Rue de l'Arbalète.—Physics, chemistry, natural history, medicine, toxicology, pharmacy, every branch of natural and physical science is represented here. The society comprises sixty members, twenty free associates, 120 national correspondents, twenty-four foreign correspondents, and a limited number of honorary members. The meetings are held on the first Wednesday in each month, at two o'clock.

Among other medical societies may be mentioned the Société de Médecine, and the Société de Chirurgie de Paris, both meeting at the Hôtel de Ville; the Société Médicale d'Observation, at the Hôtel-Dieu; and the Société Phrenologique de Paris, at the Rue de Seine, St. Germain, 37.

III.—SOCIÉTÉS SAVANTES.—LEARNED SOCIETIES.—**SOCIÉTÉ ETHNOLOGIQUE**.—The Ethnological Society meets at Rue Monsigny, 6, and publishes its "Memoires."

SOCIÉTÉ GÉOLOGIQUE DE FRANCE.—This society refers not only to geology in general, but also to the investigation

of soils, and particularly the soils of France, with reference to national industry and agriculture. Its proceedings appear in various forms. The ordinary meetings are held on the first and third Thursday of each month, from October 1 to July 1; and in the month of September extraordinary meetings are held by arrangement in various parts of France.

SOCIÉTÉ ENTOMOLOGIQUE.—The Entomological Society assembles in the Hôtel de Ville, on the second and fourth Wednesday in every month, at seven o'clock; and its proceedings appear in a yearly volume.

SOCIÉTÉ PHILOTECHNIQUE.—This society combines the lovers of literature, science, and art, and has enjoyed a distinguished reputation.

SOCIÉTÉ PHILOMATHIQUE.—This scientific body assembles in Rue d'Anjou-Dauphine, No. 8, on every Saturday, at eight o'clock. Its proceedings now appear in the journal called "The Institute."

SOCIÉTÉ D'HORTICULTURE.—The Imperial and Central Society of Horticulture is held in Rue Taranne, 12, and publishes the *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture*. Its meetings occur on the first and third Thursday of each month.

There are several other societies for promoting the progress of science; such as the Société des Antiquaires de France, the Société Asiatique, the Institute Historique, l'Athénée des Arts, the Société Géographique, Société pour l'encouragement des Arts, Société d'Acclimatation, &c.

THE OBSERVATORY AND BUREAU OF LONGITUDE.—A spacious avenue connects the Observatory of Paris with the Garden of the Luxembourg. The principal body of the building forms a square, the four fronts of which correspond with the cardinal points of the compass. The south front coincides with the latitude of Paris, and the meridian from which the longitude is reckoned on French maps intersects the façade, and divides it into two equal parts. The difference between the longitude of Paris and that of Greenwich has been revised by means of the electric telegraph, and the meridian of Paris is now stated to be $20^{\circ} 20' 9'' .30$ E. of Greenwich; the difference of time being 9 minutes and 20.62 seconds earlier at Paris. The latitude of Paris is $48^{\circ} 50' 13''$ N., and that of Greenwich is $51^{\circ} 28' 38''$ N.*

The principal entrance to the building is on the north side, facing the Palace of the Luxembourg. The Observatory is not open to the public, but the *concierges* or porter may per-

* We are indebted to the courtesy of the Astronomer Royal for the above difference of time, being the result of the experiments made under his superintendance.

mit visitors to ascend the terrace, and view the magnificent panorama extending around. Access to the interior is only extended to persons who can obtain this favour from the director. The cabinets of the Observatory are replete with the choicest instruments at present employed, and there is also an interesting collection of old instruments now superseded. The labours of the Observatory are carried beyond the examination of the heavenly bodies to meteorological and magnetical phenomena, and other investigations relating to the nature of movements of the Universe. A description of the collections and operations of this establishment sufficient for a scientific enquirer, would extend far beyond our limits, and the circumstances under which alone a visit can be made, would probably be attended by such explanations as might be requisite.

The Bureau of Longitude holds its meetings in the Observatory. It comprises two geometricians, four astronomers, two navigators, one geographer, an artist, four associate astronomers, and two associate artists. It superintends the production of publications necessary to the pursuit of astronomy and navigation. These establishments are all subject to the administration of rectors, dependent on the Minister of Public Instruction and the Imperial Council of the University.

MUSEUMS.

In this chapter we shall, in accordance with our original design, point out briefly the whole of the Museums that are worthy the attention of the visitor to Paris. To give a minute description of each of them would exact from us too much space; we must, therefore, refer those who visit them to the *special catalogue*, which may be obtained at the entrance. The most important collection of the Fine Arts are deposited in the Louvre, with which we shall commence the series. Open every day, except Monday, from 10 till 4.

MUSEUMS OF THE LOUVRE.

The Louvre contains twelve different Museums.

1. Paintings—2 and 3. Sculpture, Modern and Ancient—
4. Drawings—5. Engravings—6. Marine—7. The Sovereigns—8. The Etruscan, Greek, and Italian Museums—9. The Assyrian Museum—10. The Egyptian Museum—11. The American Museum—12. The Algerian Museum.

The foundation of the collection of Fine Arts in France is due to Francis I., who deposited them, in the first instance, in the Royal Cabinet at Fontainebleau. They were chosen from the works of art of the "Antique" and the "Renaissance."

So little was added by his successors that on the accession of Louis XIV. there were not two hundred pictures in all the royal residences. The celebrated minister, Cardinal Mazarin, formed a private cabinet, principally derived from the collection of Charles I. of England. At the Cardinal's death it was purchased by Colbert for Louis XIV., and the royal collection was thereby increased more than threefold. Under the care of the minister Colbert and the painter Lebrun, the royal collection was gradually concentrated in the old Louvre, with a view to its national utility; but by order of the king it was removed to Versailles. It was only in 1793, that these treasures were thrown open to public view, by the decree of the National Convention for the establishment of the "Musée Français," soon after named the "Musée central des Arts."

At the end of 1793, all the works of art which adorned the royal palaces were brought together in the grand gallery built by Henry IV. to connect the Louvre of Francis I. with the Tuileries of Catherine de Médicis. The Museum of the Louvre has then only existed about sixty years. It is nevertheless one of the oldest in Europe; for the wise and fruitful thought of providing public collections of the fine arts, was a long time in taking effect, and a still longer time in triumphing over prejudice, routine, and indifference.

The trophies added to the collection of the Louvre by Napoleon were seized by the Allies. In 1848 and the following years, the museum was arranged in its present judicious form.

MUSEUM OF GEMS, &c.—The fine collection of jewelled and enamelled ornaments, cups in agate, rock crystal and other substances, which was formerly shut up in a small and ill lighted room has lately been set out in the gorgeous *Galerie d'Apollon* which has also been decorated with tapestry portraits.

THE MUSEUM OF DRAWINGS is appropriated to the very interesting and instructive collection of the original drawings and sketches of great masters,—amounting to 1200 or more.

THE MUSEUM OF ENGRAVINGS is a recent addition, and calculated to be of great utility in diffusing a correct taste for meritorious reproductions of the works of the best artists.

THE MUSEUM OF SCULPTURE is formed into two divisions, separating the antique from modern productions. The antique sculptures occupy the halls on the ground floor, which have the same entrance as the gallery of paintings. The modern sculptures are accessible from the court of the Louvre.

The most precious remnant of the antique in this collection is the statue of Venus of Milo, so called from having been found on the island of that name. The statues of Diana the huntress (*Diane chasseuse*) of Apollo, and that of the Fighting Gladiator, are amongst the gems.

Amongst the modern sculptures will be found the finest works of the French chisel, including those of Jean Goujon, Puget, Coysevox, Coustou, Houdon, Roman, Chaudel, Corlot, and Bosio. The charming group of Cupid and Psyche, by Canova, embellishes this museum, and is one of his most famous works.

THE ASSYRIAN MUSEUM is a collection of monumental sculptures obtained on the banks of the Tigris from the excavations made there by the French. It is similar to the splendid collection in the British Museum, so largely due to the exertions of Mr. Layard.

THE EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, like that of the British Museum, is divided into two parts, separating the public monuments from the smaller objects illustrating the domestic habits of the people. In the Louvre, Egyptian art may be traced through the three principal epochs which have been assigned to it. The most ancient, called the archaic style, extends to the twelfth dynasty of the Egyptian monarchs, about the year 2400 B.C., when the sculpture was purely priestly or sacred. The second epoch reaches from the twelfth dynasty to the invasion of the shepherds, or Kouschyt Arabs, about the year 2200, when the art acquired its finest features. The third epoch or revival, after the expulsion of the shepherds, returned to the hieratic or priestly style of the first period, while it preserved the minute perfection of the second period. To these three epochs may be added a fourth, when the Roman conquerors meddled with Egyptian art, only to hasten its destruction.

In connection with Egyptian antiquities the name of Champollion, whose labours have contributed greatly to render these ancient monuments intelligible, requires to be mentioned and honoured.

THE MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES contains objects from the ancient temples of Mexico and Peru.

THE ETRUSCAN MUSEUM is appropriated for the reception of those beautiful and famous vases which represent the most ancient products of Italian art.

THE MARINE MUSEUM is a collection of models faithfully representing every detail of nautical construction. It also contains models of naval ports, and curiosities contributed from savage life and distant lands by the French navy.

THE MUSEUM OF THE SOVEREIGNS was formed by order of the reigning Emperor for the reception of objects authentically associated with the French sovereigns. Many memorials of Napoleon I. and his son are preserved here.

MUSEUM OF THE LUXEMBOURG.—The Museum of the Luxembourg is appropriated to the works of living artists, which remain there until ten years after the death of the author when they are removed to the grand collection at the Louvre. This museum was established by a decree of Louis XVIII., and contains many pictures of merit. We may refer to the catalogue for the details of the collection while we mention the names of Ingres, Delaroche, Delacroix, Scheffer, Horace Vernet, Gleyre, Rosa Bonheur, as a sufficient guarantee for its excellence. The ceilings are painted by Jordeans and Collet.

We would draw attention to some exquisite pieces of sculpture—the “Toilet of Atalanta,” by Pradier; the “Neapolitan Dancer,” by Duret; and the “Secret confided to Venus,” by Jouffray, are full of grace and poetry. The public are admitted freely, except on Monday, from 10 till 4 o'clock.

THE PALAIS DES BEAUX ARTS, Rue Bonaparte, already noticed under the head of Education, page 138, is of itself a museum of fine arts. Strangers are admitted on presenting their cards from 10 till 4, but a fee is expected by the attendant.

MUSÉE D'ARTILLERIE, situated in the Place St. Thomas d'Aquin, Rue de l'Université, is a museum of every species of arms. Here are some very ancient cannons; the arms of Francis I., of the Maid of Orleans, of the great Condé, of Marshal Turenne, &c. Strangers are admitted on Mondays and Thursdays from 10 to 4.

HOTEL DES MONNAIES, the Mint and Museum of Coins, is situated on the Quai Conti. The museum is open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 12 to 3. It contains a complete collection of the coins of France since the time of Childebert I. (511), besides copies of the medals struck in commemoration of public events. Also a fine series of English coins, the oldest of which is a small gold piece of the time of Henry IV., and many specimens of Roman, Grecian, Chinese, Turkish, Spanish, Mexican, and American coinage. To visit the laboratories and workshops of the Mint, it is necessary to apply for a ticket of admission to *Mons. le Président de la Commission des Monnaies et Mé-*

daïlles, Hôtel des Monnaies. They are open only on Tuesdays and Fridays from 12 to 3 o'clock.

GARDE-MEUBLE DE LA COURONNE, Rue de l'Université, 184, and Quai d'Orsay. The splendid collection of Crown Jewels, &c. Admission is seldom granted.

MUSÉE DE CLUNY AND PALAIS DES THERMES is situated in the Rue des Mathurins, Boulevard de Sebastopol, South. This building is one of the curious and interesting remains of ancient Paris, and forms in itself a museum. It was constructed on the ruins of the Palais des Thermes, the residence of the Roman Emperor Julian. Mons. du Sommerard gathered here an immense collection of objects of art belonging to the middle ages, and at his death in 1844, the hotel and its treasures were purchased by the government of Louis Philippe. The catalogue may be had at the entrance.

The Palais des Thermes is gained through the Hotel de Cluny, and its collections are especially interesting to antiquarians.

The museum is open to the public on Sundays from 11 to 4; strangers are admitted on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 12 to 4, by special permission. Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays are reserved for students.

MUSEUM OF MINERALOGY, at the Ecole des Mines, in the Rue d'Enfer. A large collection of minerals and fossils, a library and gratuitous lectures in geology and mineralogy are here open to the public. The museum is open every day from 11 to 3, to foreign visitors; and to the public on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at the same hours.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUMS.—The Museums of **DUPUY-TREN** and of the **ECOLE DE MEDECINE**, in the Rue de l'Ecole de Medecine, are readily opened to professional visitors on presenting their cards.

THE GOBELINS, situated in the Rue Mouffetard, behind the Jardin des Plantes. It is called the Imperial Manufactory of Tapestry and Carpets. The river Bièvre, which runs into the Seine through the suburb of St. Marcel, is a dirty little stream, but from the property of its waters it has attracted numerous dyeing establishments along its course. Jean Gobelin was the successful founder of one of these establishments in 1450. It was afterwards purchased by Louis XIV., and converted into a royal manufactory. The exquisite specimens of tapestry and carpets with which the establishment is filled, and the skill of the workmen in imitating the painter's art, will excite the astonishment of the visitor, who will be ad-

mitted on presenting his card on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 3 in the winter, and 2 to 4 in the summer.

IMPERIAL MANUFACTORY OF MIRRORS, established by Colbert in 1666. Rue Saint Denis, 213. Open daily.

IMPERIAL MANUFACTORY OF TOBACCO, Quai D'Orsay, 47. A special scientific school is attached, and the establishment is well worth a visit.

IMPERIAL ARCHIVES AND PRINTING HOUSE, AND SCHOOL OF CHARTERS, Rue de Paradis au Marais, and Rue de Chaume. These establishments occupy the Palatial Hôtel de Soubise, where the Duc de Guise resided in the time of "The League." Three famous mansions were united to form this palace, and the beautiful gateway of the Hôtel de Clisson (erected in 1383 by the Constable of France) now serves as the entrance to the Ecole des Chartes. See page 136. The Imperial Printing Office, founded by Francis I., is unrivalled, and possesses collections of peculiar value. It occupies a part of the building formerly known as the Palais-Cardinal, or Hôtel de Rohan. The Imperial Archives constitute an immense collection, arranged in five sections:—legislative, administrative, historical, territorial (*des communes*), and judicial. The Library contains 1400 volumes, and many interesting relics are preserved here. For admission, see page 198.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY AT THE JARDIN DES PLANTES.—The Garden of Plants is a public promenade and a museum at the same time. Its grounds are tastefully laid out, and consist of a botanical garden, a zoological garden, museums of mineralogy, botany, zoology, and comparative anatomy; a library, laboratories, and lecture rooms, where every branch of science connected with natural history is taught by the most eminent professors of France. The names of Buffon, Cuvier, and Jussieu, are identified with this establishment. The museums are open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays from 2 to 5, and strangers may obtain tickets of admission on presenting their names on other days of the week between 11 and 3 o'clock.

MUSEUM OF ALGERIAN AND COLONIAL PRODUCTS—in the *Palais de l'Industrie* in the Champs Elysées; open daily.

CAMPANA MUSEUM, in the same building; Tuesday by ticket, other days, except Monday, free.

CONSERVATOIRE DES ARTS ET METIERS, in the Rue St. Martin. This establishment is without a rival in its

peculiar department. Its library and school are mentioned in pages 137 and 151. Here are collected machines, models, and drawings for the study and improvement of all branches of art, manufactures, and agriculture. It is a national school, open gratuitously to the public. The museums are open on Sundays and Thursdays gratuitously, and on other days of the week at the charge of one franc. We advise the visitor to obtain a catalogue at the entrance.

PRIVATE MUSEUMS.

The following museums may be visited by asking permission, in writing, of the proprietors:—

ANCIENT AND MODERN ART.—Mons. Moseau, Rue Neuve des Mathurins, No. 38.—Mons. Lacaze, Rue Ferme des Mathurins, No. 54.—Mons. Marcille, Rue de Tournon, No. 31.

PAINTINGS BY LIVING ARTISTS.—Mons. Paturle, Rue du Paradis-Poissonnière, No. 23.

BIRDS AND SHELLS.—Mons. da Gama-Machado, Quai Voltaire, No. 3.

NUMISMATICS.—Mons. Rollin, Rue Vivienne, No. 12.

PHRENOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY.—Mons. le Dr. Dumontier, Quai Voltaire, No. 25.

There are many private collections of paintings, which can only be seen through special introductions.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF PARIS, READING ROOMS, &c.

1. The BIBLIOTHÈQUE IMPERIALE, or Imperial Library, situated in the Rue Richelieu. It is said to contain nearly 1,800,000 volumes and manuscripts, 1,000,000 maps and engravings, and 120,000 medals. It is open daily, except on Sundays, for students, from 10 to 3;—for visitors, on Tuesdays and Fridays. Professors are attached to the Library, who give free public lectures on the various living Oriental languages, and on Archæology. It is now being rebuilt.

2. The BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE STE. GENEVIÈVE, situated on the Place du Panthéon, contains above 250,000 volumes. It is open daily, except Sundays, from 10 to 3 in the day, and from 6 to 10 in the evening.

3. THE BIBLIOTHÈQUE MAZARINE, situated near the Palais de l'Institut, at the end of the Pont des Arts. It contains 200,000 volumes. Open from 10 to 3, like the others.

4. The BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE L'ARSENAL, situated in the "Arsenal," near the Bridge of Austerlitz. It contains above 200,000 volumes. Open from 10 to 3.

5. The BIBLIOTHÈQUE DU LOUVRE contains a choice collection of books of about 80,000 volumes. Permission must be obtained from the Minister of State to visit this library.

6. The BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE LA SORBONNE, contains about 80,000 volumes. Open from 10 to 3, and from 7 to 10 in the evening.

7. The BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE LA VILLE DE PARIS, or the City Library at the Hotel de Ville, contains a choice collection of about 60,000 volumes. Open from 10 to 3.

There are also the Libraries of the Museum of Natural History, at the Garden of Plants.

The Library of the Ecole de Médecine, Place de l'Ecole de Médecine.

The Library of the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, Rue St. Martin, 208.

The Library of the Institute of France, Quai Conti, 23.

The Library of the Observatory, Rue Cassini.

The Library of the Imperial Printing Office, Rue Vieille-du-Temple, 89.

The Library of the Corps Législatif.

The Library of the Imperial School of Bridges and Roads, Rue Culture Ste. Catherine, 27.

The three Libraries of the Court of Cassation, &c. at the Palais de Justice.

The Theological Library of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Rue du Pot-de-Fer, 17.

The Library and Archives of the Prefecture of Police, Rue de Jerusalem, 7.

The Library of the Conservatoire de Musique, Rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, 15.

The Library of the Dépôt Central d'Artillerie, Place St. Thomas D'Aquin.

The Library of the Invalids.

The Library of the School of Mines, Rue d'Enfer, 34.

The Library of the Ministry of War, Rue St. Dominique, 82.

The Library of the Ministry of the Interior, Rue de Grenelle St Germain, 103.

Admittance is readily granted, especially to a stranger provided with a passport; or, at most, he will have to make a demand in writing to the Conservator or Librarian.

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.—These abound in all parts of the city, but very few of them have anything like a tolerable collection of books.

ENGLISH LIBRARIES.—Messrs. Galignani, Rue Rivoli, No. 244, and Fowler, 279, Rue Saint Honoré, near the Rue Royale.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKSELLERS.—Fowler, 279, Saint Honoré; Galignani and Cie; Stazzin and Xavier and others.

READING ROOMS, *Salons de Lecture*.—There are plenty of reading rooms in Paris, where the French papers may be seen for a trifling charge; but few have English papers. The following establishments are well supplied.

Galignani—Rue Rivoli, 244; admission half a franc.

Baumayer—Passage Jouffroy, and Boulevard Montmartre, 12; admission 25 centimes.

Rigolot—Passage de l'Opera, Galerie du Baromètre, Nos. 11 and 13.

Visitors may subscribe by the day, week, month, &c.

AMUSEMENTS OF PARIS.

THEATRES. — In the best theatres of Paris strangers have an opportunity of studying French manners, and of hearing the language in its greatest purity. We have endeavoured to arrange them, after those devoted to Opera, in the order of their excellence. Those whose stay is short, should by no means omit a visit to the Opera, and the Théâtre Français, both of which are standard theatres; the first for the French Grand Opera; and the second for the legitimate drama. The operas are open on alternate nights.

As the names of the places in a French theatre differ from those in England we give an explanation of their names, and a table of the price of admission at the principal theatres. The great variety of names of the places, and the various prices, often puzzle the stranger.

BOXES — *Avant Scènes du rez de Chaussée*, or Stage boxes level with the pit. *Avant Scènes du foyer*, or stage boxes on the dress circle. *Loges du foyer*, or dress boxes. *Loges de face*, or front boxes. *Loges de Côté*, or side boxes. *Baignoires* or *Pourtout*, or boxes or raised seats at the back and sides of the pit.

STALLS.—*Balcon*, or stalls in front of the lowest boxes, corresponding to the balcony in some English theatres. *Galleries*, or stalls or seats in balconies in front of the upper tiers of boxes. *Fauteuils d'Orchestre*, *Stalles d'Orchestre* :—The French theatres have a large number of stalls, the *parterre*, or pit, seldom coming beyond the line of the boxes. The *fauteuils*, stalls, nearest the orchestra are the highest in price, the most fashionable, and the most comfortable and roomy, in fact, each is a good sized, elegant arm chair, but the *stalles* are in reality the best for seeing the effect of the stage. Some theatres have not both kinds.

PIT.—*Parterre*, or pit.

GALLERY.—*Amphitheatre*, also *Paradis*, or galleries.

The greatest order is observed on entering and on leaving the theatre. Pedestrians wait in lines two abreast, and no unseemly pushing to get in front, is permitted by the police. Carriages must set down and take up promptly, or they will be ordered to move on. Hired carriages, going to a Theatre, must be paid beforehand to avoid any dispute or delay.

Ladies are not admitted to the *stalles* or *fautuils* of the pit with the exception of the lower class theatres, the *fautuils de balcon*, the *loges*, and the *stalles de galerie*, or the places for ladies. In taking places, it is necessary, if ladies are of the party, to make inquiry on this point, as the rule is absolute.

Full dress is not required, nor is it usual except when ladies are of the party, and it is known that they will be in evening dress. Hats, bonnets, cloaks, shawls, &c., are taken by the attendants and brought back at the close of the performance for a trifling gratuity. Ices, lemonade, and other refreshments may be had in the boxes or in the *foyer*, saloon, between the acts.

There are no divisions into *scenes*, by dropping a scene, as in English theatres. A drop scene is let down at the end of each *act* only, when the scenes are shifted. The intervals between the acts are long, from a quarter to half an hour sometimes; everybody nearly leaves his place, goes out on the boulevards, to some *café* near at hand, or into the *foyer*. It is very creditable to the conduct of the French public that a handkerchief tied round the seat, or a newspaper or card left there will effectually prevent a place being occupied by another person during the absence of its proper occupant. In passing in and out the French are generally very considerate, and a *pardon Monsieur* or *Madame*, or a slight bow will almost invariably insure the greatest civility. In passing in front of any person sitting, especially ladies, it is always expected that you will by a slight inclination of the body, or by raising the hat, show that you are aware of their presence. The same rule applies to entering or leaving a *café*, *restaurant*, or other similar place. This custom is conducive to good conduct in public assemblies, and strangers should avoid being remarkable, and in such matters the old adage that "when at Rome you should do as Rome does," is certainly applicable.

The theatres are not supplied with a "bill of the play," as in England, but there is a daily publication called the "*Entr'actes*," which contains the names of the pieces, with those of the characters and actors, to be played at all the Theatres in Paris, but it affords no further information, except

NAMES OF THEATRES, AND PRICES OF ADMISSION IN FRANCS.

Names of Places.	Opéra.	Opéra Comique.	Lyrique.	Italien.	Français.	Odéon.	Vaudeville.	Variétés.	Gymnase.	Palais Royale.	Porte St. Martin.	Gaité.	Ambigu Comique.
Amphi- theatre. }	2 50	1 0	0 75	0 0	1 50	1 0	0 0	1 25	0 0	1 0	0 50	0 50	0 50
Parterre.	4 0	2 50	1 50	4 0	2 50	1 50	2 0	2 0	2 0	1 50	1 50	1 0	1 25
4th Boxes.	2 50	0 0	0 0	4 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 25
3rd do.	4 0	0 0	0 0	5 & 6	2 0	0 0	2 0	2 0	1 25	2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
2nd do.	6 0	2 0	0 0	8 & 9	3 50	2 0	2 0	2 50	2 0	4 0	1 50	2 0	2 50
1st do.	7 & 8	5 & 7	{ 3 & 4 50	10 0	6 0	3 & 4	{ 3 50 & 5	5 0	3 & 4	5 0	4 0	5 0	6 0
DressBoxes	12 0	7 0	5 0	0 0	0 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	6 0	0 0	5 0	0 0	0 0
Stalls.	8 & 10	{ 6 & 6 50	3 & 4	10 0	5 0	2 50	5 0	4 0	4 & 5	4 0	{ 2 50 & 4	{ 2 50 & 4	2 50
Balcon.	8 0	6 50	4 0	0 0	8 50	3 0	0 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	4 0
Baignoies.	8 0	6 0	3 50	7 50	0 0	2 50	4 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	2 50
Stage Boxes. }	8, 10, & 12	7 0	6 0	0 0	8 0	5 0	6 0	3 & 5	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0

The charge for booking places before hand is a franc or half a franc each.

perhaps the fact that there will be a dance, or a grand *tableau* in certain acts. This paper and others are sold in the theatre between the acts.

The time for the commencement of the performance varies not only at the different theatres, but also according to other circumstances, from six to eight o'clock so that it is necessary to inquire before starting. The "*Entr'-actes*" gives this and other information.

It should be mentioned, lastly, that there is no half price at any of the theatres in Paris, but one of the minor houses has two performances on each evening.

THE OPERA is situated in the Rue Lepelletier and Rue Drouot, near the boulevard des Italiens, in the ninth arrondissement and quarter of the Chaussée d'Antin, sometimes called the Grand Opera, as its popular name, but that by which it is recognised in society, is simply "The Opera." The pediment bears the official title of "*Académie Impériale de Musique*;" but this name is never used, except on the front of the building, on the placards, and on the tickets of admission.

An opera had been played in the Louvre as early as 1581; with this exception, the introduction of the opera is due to Cardinal Mazarin in 1645. In 1669 the Abbé Perrin obtained permission to open theatres for French operas, and the first Opera House was opened in the Rue Mazarin. From thence it was moved to Rue de Vaugirard, near the Palace of the Luxembourg, where it remained till 1673, when it was transferred to the theatre of the Palais Royal, which had become vacant by the death of Molière. In 1763 this theatre was destroyed by fire, and the performances were removed to the Tuileries, till it was rebuilt in 1770. It was again burnt in 1781, and the opera was then played in a temporary building, rapidly erected, in the boulevard Porte St. Martin. It was removed from thence to the Rue Richelieu, opposite the Library, where it remained for twenty-four years. In 1820 the Duke de Berri was assassinated on leaving the theatre, and the Government at once resolved on demolishing the building, which had been, however, previously considered in dangerous proximity to the National Collections in the adjacent library. Its site is now occupied by the Place Louvois, having in the centre the magnificent fountain designed by M. Visconti. The present Opera House, erected on the site of the Hotel de Choiseul, was inaugurated in 1821. It was built in a year by the architect, Debret, as a temporary structure, but it has stood ever since. However, its existence is at last doomed, and the

head quarters of music will be transferred to the grand edifice which is now being erected on the ground recently cleared in the rear of the new *Grand Hôtel de Paris*, on the Boulevard Capucines. The plans for the new Opera House are on a grand scale, and it is to be hoped that the new house will be as good for sound as the present building.

It is impossible to describe the Opera without recurring to the long array of composers, artists, and dancers, who have rendered themselves famous, and contributed to the renown of the Parisian school. The Opera of Paris has always been prominent amongst the theatres of Europe, not only for the dramatic and musical talent, it has fostered, but also for the richness of its appointments, and the admirable character of its scenic decorations.

The establishment is under the management of one director, who takes the risk, and is subject to the superintendence of a Government Commission. This theatre receives a public grant of 620,000 francs and the receipts are about 1,660,000 francs a year. The profits, however, cannot be great, so long as a suitable tenor requires at least 80,000 francs a year, and the rest of the principal singers are proportionably exorbitant in their demands.

The pieces represented at the Opera are operas and ballets. The theatre is open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; it contains 1811 seats.

THE THEATRE DE L'OPERA COMIQUE, situated on the Place Boieldien, near the boulevard des Italiens, 2nd arrondissement. It was founded by a troop of itinerant players, who frequented the fair held annually in Paris, on the site now occupied by the Market of St. Germain. Hence it was formerly called the Théâtre de la Foire (of the fair). The amusing plays, composed of dialogues and musical couplets, performed at these booths, by winning the favour of the populace, excited the jealousy of the privileged theatres. With native ingenuity, the itinerant actors, and a sympathetic public, overcame every impediment thrown in their way, and turned even obstacles to their own advantage. Having been restricted by the influence of their opponents to the mute performance of pantomimes, a plan was adopted, which remained in vogue with great success for a long time. The orchestra played some well-known piece, the characters of which were performed by the actors, while the words were sung by accomplices posted amongst the spectators, who joined in the songs. Théâtre de la Foire became at length the Théâtre de l'Opera Comique—a name given to it by the

people, who called the plays for which it was famous, *Opéras Comiques*. Latterly the same kind of play acquired the name of *Vaudeville*.

The great theatres, finding that no opposition short of actual suppression sufficed to check the popularity of the Comic Opera, succeeded in accomplishing that gross injustice. After six years the old favourite revived again, but the influence of the privileged theatres effected its suppression once more. At length, in 1752, Monnet had the good fortune to obtain a new license, with permission to erect a suitable building. From that time the Opera Comique ranked amongst the duly recognized, patented, and privileged theatres; but its success was so detrimental to the Italian Theatre, that the latter applied, not for its suppression, but to be incorporated with it, under the name of *Comédie Italienne*. However, the Italian comedies were unheeded, while the comic operas continued as attractive as ever; and in 1780 it was decided that only the French comedies should be performed.

The difficulties which this truly national theatre has had to surmount in adhering to representations consistent with the spirit of the French popular drama, may be taken as a fair type of the struggles of the people at large. Its director is still required to give securities to the Government to the amount of 80,000 francs.

The limits of a hand-book prevent the insertion of further details. It must suffice to note generally, that during the last seventy years the Opera Comique has produced a great number of remarkable works of justly celebrated artists; results which still contribute to its undiminished popularity. This theatre is also subsidised by the Government to the extent of 240,000 francs, which may account for the fact, that a skilful singer is not contented with a smaller remuneration than 25,000 or 30,000 francs a year.

Accommodation is provided for 2000 spectators.

· **THEATRE LYRIQUE, or OPERA NATIONAL,**—This theatre which has recently enjoyed great popularity and where Madame Miolan Cavalho reaped her laurels, was built in 1846 by Alexander Dumas, as a sort of nursery opera house, it stands on the Boulevard du Temple but will soon be demolished, and its company transferred to one of the new theatres erected on the Place du Chatelet, an admirable position in the very centre of the city.

· **THE THEATRE ITALIEN** is situated between the Rue Neuve St. Augustin and the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, near the Passage Choiseul. The first troop of

Italian singers appeared in Paris in 1752. They at first acquired the name of "*Bouffons*," which afterwards was changed to "*Bouffes*," their first entertainment having been an *Opera-Buffera*, hence the name by which the Théâtre Italien is often designated.

The first attempt to establish an Italian Theatre in Paris, though very well received was not successful. It produced, however, a great improvement in French compositions, which were severely ridiculed by J. J. Rousseau, Diderot, and other connoisseurs, who admired the natural, graceful, and spirited style of the Italian Melodies, and the charming elegance of their instrumental accompaniments. Unsuccessful attempts were again made in 1778 and in 1789. From 1802 to 1815 several Italian companies presented themselves in France. In 1815 Madame Catalani arrived from England, and opened the Opéra Buffa in the Salle Louvois. She had acquired a fortune of 2,000,000 francs during eight years' residence in England; but presuming, it is said, too much on her own name and talent, and associating with herself only inferior performers, she found it requisite to resign her patent in 1818.

From 1819 to 1848 the Italian Theatre had many managers, some of whom were enriched, while others were less fortunate. During this period it established the character of being one of the first schools of singing that ever existed, and during many years it was followed by the fashionable world with a sort of furor.

The revolution of 1848 terminated this series of triumphs, and reduced its receipts from 870,000 francs in 1848 to 188,920 francs in 1849. Its returns had risen in 1851 to 400,000 francs; but such a revenue is evidently inadequate to the payment of 50,000 francs to each artist of the first rank for a single season, and 1000 francs a month to those of the most ordinary talents. A financial catastrophe terminated the season of 1852, and it became a question whether the theatre would be re-opened. The Government, however, regarded the theatre both as a school of singing and of musical composition, capable of exercising a beneficial influence on the national taste, and it offered support to the amount of 100,000 francs. The theatre has, consequently, been re-opened, at first with some defects, which have since been remedied; and it now possesses a re-union of the most brilliant talent.

This theatre has been, and still is, the scene of the triumphs of Madame Ristori, the great Italian tragedian, who often performs here on alternate nights with the Italian opera company.

Its accommodation extends to 1,290 places.

THEATRE DES BOUFFES PARISIENS.—The company that performs during the winter at the latter theatre, formerly *Theatre Comte*, situated in the *Passage Choiseul*, leading from the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, was formed in the summer of 1855, during the season of the Great Exhibition of Paris, and appeared in a little theatre in the *Champs Elysées*, which it has now left. The performances are operettas and musical farces of the very slightest texture, but the actors are very clever, and the music of the pieces, written especially for, and played only by this company, excellent of its kind. The success of the first important piece, *Les deux Aveugles*, was immense. This company performed for a short period at the St. James's Theatre in London.

THE THEATRE FRANCAIS is situated in the Rue Richelieu, and may be said to form part of the Palais Royal. The origin of this theatre is traceable to the combination of theatrical establishments already mentioned, which took place under Louis XIV. in 1680. Its predecessors had been associated with Pierre Corneille, Molière, and other dramatists of great merit, but less known to the world at large, and the Théâtre Français itself became the scene of Voltaire's unprecedented successes. On its stage the famous Talma and Mlle. Mars excited the admiration of the past generation; and there, too, Mlle. Rachel elicited the enthusiasm of the public in the present day. The actors of the *Français* are still of the highest class in France, and the French "legitimate drama" may be seen here in its greatest perfection as rendered by such actors as Samson, Regnier, Geoffroy, Bressant, Got; and Mesdames Augustine and Madeleine Brohan, Arnould-Plessy and others; the first of these ladies occupies the Chair of Declamation in the Conservatoire.

. This theatre has accommodation for 1500 spectators.

THEATRE DU GYMNASE, situated on the boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, between Nos. 36 and 38, 10th arrondissement, quarter of the Faubourg Poissonnière. It is said that light comedy is nowhere played so well as at the Gymnase. The Empress has a box there, fitted up with great taste.

The *Gymnase* is renowned for modern comedy, and it has been the scene of some of the greatest triumphs of late years. The *Demi-monde* of *Dumas fils*, and many other pieces have been played hundreds of times to crowded and delighted audiences. The performers are, in their line, unequalled, but the management, as well as the theatrical world, has sustained a great loss by the death of the inimitable Rose Chéri, for whom

no worthy successor has yet appeared. Still the Gymnase holds its place as the leading theatre in its special line. Great attention is paid at this theatre also to the dresses and decorations: as regards the former it is asserted that the dresses of the actresses in a new piece frequently start a new fashion for the elegant Parisians, who go to the Gymnase to study the *modes*. Some time since an amusing little piece was played here, entitled *La Toilette Tapageuse*, in which Madlle. Delaporte appeared in a dress of enormous dimensions. Just about the same time there were serious whispers of the decline of *crinolines*, but the satire of the Gymnase was probably taken literally, for it is certain that for a time the *ballon* of the ladies increased instead of diminishing.

THEATRE DE L'ODEON is situated on the place of that name, close to the garden of the Luxembourg, 6th arrondissement, in the quarter of the Ecole de Medecine. The name of this theatre is derived from a Greek word, signifying a place devoted to music. There were many edifices in ancient Greece bearing this title, where poets and musicians submitted their works to the opinion of competent judges. The most ancient Odeon was erected by Pericles at Athens. The most elegant was that of Smyrna, embellished by the pencil of Apelles. It was not unusual for these buildings to be appropriated to a different purpose, and, crowded with listeners, their walls have rung with the declamations of the impassioned orator. In Rome also were two Odeons.

This theatre was associated in its origin with the Théâtre Français. It has survived various reverses, has enjoyed many remarkable successes, and is at present regarded as a prosperous undertaking. The pieces generally played here are melodramas and modern comedies, and the acting is very good. Madame George Sands' play of "*Mausprae*" had a great success here.

The house is large, and altogether is well worth a visit.

THEATRE DU VAUDEVILLE, situated on the Place de la Bourse. This theatre was originally an offshoot from the Opera Comique. It has had a chequered history, embracing some interesting scenes, and since 1852 its success has been very remarkable. It was at this theatre that the famous *Dame aux Camélias* was produced, and is still played at times. The company includes some excellent actors, male and female, especially the latter.

THEATRE DES VARIETES, situated on the Boulevard Montmartre, No. 5, 2nd arrondissement, Quarter Feydeau. The plays are chiefly vaudevilles, farces, and fairy pieces. Adjoining this theatre is a café much frequented by

performers and literary men, and a bell rings from the theatre before the commencement of each act to warn the habitués.

THEATRE DU PALAIS ROYAL, situated in the Palais Royal, 1st arrondissement, quarter of the Palais Royal. The clever management of this theatre has rendered it one of the best theatrical speculations in Paris, and it is a very favourite place of resort, especially for persons who are fond of laughing after dinner. It is one of the smallest theatres in Paris. The pieces are not of a refined character, but the acting is, of its sort, inimitable; Ravel, well known in London, Hyacinthe, the veteran Arnal, and other excellent actors are to be seen there.

THEATRE OF THE PORTE-SAINT-MARTIN, situated on the boulevard Saint Martin, between Nos 14 and 16, 10th arrondissement, quarter of the Porte St. Martin. This was built in three months in 1781, as a temporary substitute for the Opera, then destroyed by fire. The performances consist of melodramas and spectacles, the stage is very large, and the scenery, dresses, and decorations elaborate. When a hit is made the piece is generally played for 100 nights or so in succession, and the admirable manner in which grand scenes, including a vast number of performers, dances, &c., are arranged, make it well worth while to see one of the successful pieces at this theatre. It is of immense size, and contains 2,069 places.

THEATRE DE LA GAITE, situated on the boulevard du Temple, No. 68, 11th arrondissement, quarter of the Temple, but about to disappear, with five others, to make way for a new boulevard.

THEATRE DE L'AMBIGU COMIQUE, situated on the boulevard St. Martin, at the corner of Rue de Bondy 10th arrondissement, quarter of the Porte St. Martin.

THEATRE IMPERIAL DU CIRQUE, formerly **CIRQUE-OLYMPIQUE**, situated on the boulevard du Temple, but in course of removal to the Place du Châtelet. A theatrical stud and company of riders, rope-dancers, and tumblers, was established in 1780, in the Rue Faubourg du Temple, by the Englishman Astley, whose amphitheatre in the Westminster Road, London, continues to be so well known. The elder Franconi succeeded Astley in 1794; and having extended the enterprize, he built a theatre, and played pantomimes. The Olympic Circus soon became fashionable, and Franconi was induced to remove from the boulevard du Temple in 1802;

but after occupying various sites, it was found desirable to return to the old locality in 1809. During seventeen years Franconi attracted success in all sorts of ways. Stags, pantomimes, elephants, horses, everything prospered with him. A fire, unhappily, destroyed this fine establishment in 1826, and ruined the brothers Franconi, who had some time before succeeded their father. A new theatre was built, on so large a scale that the receipts proved inadequate to meet the expenses, and the consequent embarrassment ended in failure. The theatre is now appropriated to the melodrama, and the horsemanship has been transferred to other establishments, which will be mentioned presently. Military spectacles, fairy scenes, and low comedies constitute the attractions of this Théâtre, and it is a great favourite with children, when papas and mammas wish to give them a treat.

THEATRE DES FOLIES DRAMATIQUES, is situated on the boulevard du Temple, No. 78, 11th arrondissement, quarter du Temple. Vaudevilles, dramas, and fairy pieces are played at this little theatre, which has enjoyed the reputation of constant success for the last two and twenty years; and has rendered Mr. Mourier, its proprietor, the envy of numerous individuals.

THEATRE DEJAZET, formerly *Théâtre des Folies nouvelles*, Boulevard du Temple. The wonderful Mademoiselle Déjazet is the manager of this theatre and charms the Parisians of the present day with the chansons of Béranger and other songs, as she did their fathers and perhaps their grandfathers before them, and plays as if age had no power over her.

THEATRE DES DELASSEMENTS COMIQUES, is situated at the boulevard du Temple, No. 60, 6th arrondissement, quarter du Temple. Several attractive performances have been produced at this theatre, but its limited accommodation is a bar to its prosperity.

THEATRE DES FUNAMBULES is situated on the boulevard du Temple, No. 62, 6th arrondissement, quarter du Temple. The name of this theatre indicates that it was formerly appropriated to rope dancing. Since 1830 it has exhibited vaudevilles, dramas, and pantomimes, and it was at one time very much cried up by the press.

THEATRE DU PETIT-LAZARY, boulevard du Temple, No. 58. The Petit Lazzari must not be mistaken for the Grand Lazzari, which derived its name and popularity from an Italian Harlequin of the last century. The theatre was

afterwards opened for marionettes, and called by its present name. Vaudevilles and pantomimes are now played there, and it has continued for many years to find favour with the public.

THEATRE BEAUMARCHAIS is situated on the boulevard Beaumarchais, 8th arrondissement, quarter du Marais. This pretty theatre is well situated, but has not been very successful.

THEATRE DU LUXEMBOURG is situated on the Rue de Fleurus, 11th arrondissement, quarter of the Luxembourg. Its performances are vaudevilles and dramas, including favourites of former times.

EXHIBITIONS OF CURIOSITY.

Under this head may be mentioned the Salon of **ROBERT HOUDIN**, on the Boulevard Italiens, famous for natural magic and mechanical tricks.

SHOWS FOR CHILDREN, CONCERTS, &c.

The Grand **SERAPHIN**, in the Passage Jouffroy, is the most famous of the theatres for children. The Theatre des **MARIONNETTES**, in the gardens of the Tuileries is also in high favour; while *Guignol* and other representatives of *Punch* in France delight children small and large in the Champs Elysées.

There are also in Paris several theatres where amateurs and young aspirants for histrionic honours essay their powers, of these the best known is in the Rue de la Tour d'Auvergne.

CONCERT ROOMS.

The **SALLE BARTHÉLEMY**, Rue de Chateau d'Eau, No. 20.

The **SALLE PLEYEL**, Rue Rochechouart, No. 20.

The **SALLE DE HERTZ**, Rue de la Victoire, No. 38.

The **SALLE DE SAX**, Rue Saint Georges.

The **SALLE SAINTE CÉCILE**, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin.

The **SALLE DU BAZAR Bonne Nouvelle**, &c.

The **SALLE VALENTINO**, Rue Faubourg St. Honoré.

MUSARD'S CONCERT.—Instrumental concerts in the open air are given during the summer season by Musard, Arban and others, in the enclosure behind the Palais de l'Industrie, at the Pré Catelan in the Bois de Boulogne and other places.

EQUESTRIAN SPECTACLES.

1. The Cirque de l'Imperatrice, situate in the Champs Elysées.

2. The Cirque Napoléon, situated on the boulevard des Filles-du-Calvaire.

3. The Hippodrome, situated near the Arc de l'Étoile.

The first and third are open during the summer, and the second during the winter months only. The Hippodrome is uncovered, but the two circuses are roofed and decorated with unusual magnificence. The exhibition is much the same in all of them. Male and female equestrians and dancers, clowns, and performers of herculean feats and skilful balancing. Balloon ascents also take place at the Hippodrome.

BALL ROOMS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.

The renown of Paris as a place of pleasure, results in a great degree from the prominence with which its entertainments are made known, whereas in other cities it requires the research of an explorer in an unknown country, to discover where the points of attraction are hidden. The prices of admission are also on a very liberal scale in Paris, and particularly with regard to its celebrated balls, which are quite unrivalled, of every variety of character, and presenting all the attractions of flowers, lustres, music, and movements, occasionally running into a little spirited eccentricity.

Each ball room has its exclusive admirers and special characteristics. The *Closerie des Lilas*, or Jardin Bullier, is behind the Observatory near the Luxembourg, and is a favourite with the students. It is open on Mondays, Thursdays, and Sundays.

The celebrated garden of *La Grande Chaumière* exists no longer, the premises being at present occupied by a company which has commenced supplying water to private houses in Paris, and conducts its business on a large scale.

At the other extremity of Paris in the *Chaussée de Clignancourt*, is the *Chateau Rouge*, with its ball room and gardens. Open on Monday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

The admission to the above is generally a franc for each gentleman, while ladies are admitted without charge, but on fête night the rate is somewhat higher.

The *Bal Mabille*, in the Champs Elysées, is one of the most attractive. It is open on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 3 francs, and on Thursdays and Sundays at 2 francs. Grand fêtes 5 francs.

The *Chateau des Fleurs* is in the Champs Elysées, near the upper end. This temple of the Graces appears in the evening like a palace of light inhabited by the fairest of flowers. Open on Sunday, and on alternate nights with the Jardin Mabille. Prices same as the former.

The *Pré Catelan*—is an extensive garden in the Bois de

Boulogne, but at present not in a very flourishing condition; the fickle goddess having transferred her patronage to the *Château des Isles*, an establishment situated on one of the islands, in the midst of the ornamental water in the Bois where numerous fêtes are held. A fête by night is worth seeing at this place.

Asnières is at a short distance from Paris, but accessible in a few minutes by railway. It was formerly a royal domain, and is now devoted to all sorts of attractions for the crowds of visitors who frequent it in fine weather.

The preceding are all summer establishments. During the winter months the votaries of Terpsichore resort to the saloons within the city, and they are numerous and in all quarters.

The two principal dancing rooms are: the *Salle Valentino* 356, Rue St. Honoré, and the *Casino* in the Rue Cadet, Faubourg Montmartre.

Amongst the rest are:—

Wauxhall, behind the Chateau d'Eau on the boulevard St. Martin.

Salle Barthélemy, Rue du Chateau d'Eau, 20.

Salle Tivoli, Rue de Grenelle St. Honoré, 35.

At all the above gardens and dancing rooms, except the *Pré Catelan*, ladies are admitted without charge, and this does not add to the selectness of the company. It is certainly not advisable for ladies visiting Paris to frequent these places, but in the early part of the evening a lady may visit *Mabilly* or the *Château des fleurs* without the slightest indecorum, and the beauty of these places attracts large numbers.

The Opera and other theatres have also their dress and masked balls. The most famous are those which take place during the Carnival, and on the fête of *Mi-carême*, or mid-lent. The masked balls at these periods are amongst the most characteristic of all the amusements of Paris.

SPORTS OF PARIS.

Racing—The Jockey Club—Chantilly—Versailles—La Marche—Hunting—The Imperial Hunts—Hunting Societies—Shooting Societies—Pigeon Shooting—Shooting Galleries—Boxing, Fencing, Single-stick—Gymnastics—Tennis Courts—Bowls—Swimming—Boating—Driving—Horse-dealing—Riding Schools—Billiards—Chess—Whist—Clubs.

The opportunities of pleasure offered by the Turf at Paris, are the following:—

1. Two meetings at the Champ de Mars, under official re-

gulations. One, managed by the Jockey Club, takes place at the end of *April*, and continues during four days; the other occurs in *October*, and lasts for three days.

2. Two meetings at Chantilly; one in spring, which begins in the second week of May; and the other in autumn, which opens on the second Saturday in October.

3. One meeting at Versailles, usually commencing a week after the last day at Chantilly, and continuing for three days.

4. Four principal meetings, on the ground of La Marche, especially appropriated to steeple chases. Two occur in April, and are the first meetings of the Parisian turf season; the two others come off in October, and are announced through all the public channels of communication.

All these are, however, rivalled or surpassed by the races on the fine new course in the *Bois de Boulogne*, near the river. The ground is well adapted for the purpose, and an immense stand has been erected for the benefit of the spectators.

1. THE JOCKEY CLUB.—The Parisian horse-races are subject to fixed regulations, and take place in spring and autumn. The spring season begins in April, and is under the management of the Jockey Club.

The Secretary is M. Grandhomme, whose office is at No. 2, Rue Drouot, where all communications addressed to the Club should be sent.

The Club was formed in 1833. Its rules became the basis of a law, authorised by the Minister of the Interior in February, 1853. It should be consulted by the owners of horses who wish to enter for the prizes of the Government or of the Jockey Club. The number of members is unlimited, but candidates must be introduced by three members, and admission is then determined by ballot. Five hundred francs must be paid on entry; which includes the annual subscription of 100 francs for the Society and 200 francs for the Club. Strangers, passing only a short time in Paris, may be admitted as temporary members. Subscribers to the English Jockey Club are admitted, on the invitation of the President, for a period not exceeding a month.

The Club has effected great improvements in the breed of horses in France, and its example has led to the formation of more than forty provincial societies.

The Spring Meetings are very fashionably attended. The entrance fee to the pavilions is five francs; to "*les gradins*," or raised seats, and to the tribunes, it is six francs; to the weighing enclosure (*l'enceinte du pèsage*), it is twenty francs; vehicles pay ten francs, and saddle-horses five francs, for penetrating inside the hippodrome. The visitor must not expect

the excitement and bustle of the English race-course, for the interest seems to depend more on the gaiety of the spectators themselves than on the process and results of the race. Betting is very limited. Of course, the scene is different in the enclosure, being attended with those incidents of the turf common to such occasions. A simple thing strikes the visitor there as peculiar, and that is the prominence with which the admission ticket to the weighing enclosure is stuck in the hat or elsewhere—a convenient practice, which Englishmen see constantly on their own turnpike roads.

The autumnal races begin in October, and are conducted under the auspices of the Prefect of the Seine and the Minister of the Interior.

2. **CHANTILLY.**—Chantilly is the rendezvous of the sporting world in France. It is not exactly Epsom, nor Newmarket, nor Ascot, but its character is not less distinguished, and a visit to it will never be forgotten. Here all the operations of the turf are carried out in grand style; and the races at Chantilly constitute the principal feature in the routine of the sporting year.

Chantilly is interesting under various aspects. Before the Revolution of 1789, all the splendours of royalty were concentrated there. It was the courtly residence of Condé, the magnificence of which vied with Versailles, but has since disappeared. Between the Restoration and the death of the last Prince de Condé, the chace was carried on here with great spirit and magnificence.

Races were first established here in 1834; all classes were admitted, and every amusement was added that could increase the attraction. The establishments of men of fortune continue to give an aristocratic aspect to Chantilly; but the crowds that visit the races are of the most motley description, exhibiting curious contrasts.

The races are only a partial pretext to the numbers of pleasure-seekers who assemble here. They may collect together at the signal of the race, or of the hunt, but otherwise, gaming, feasting, dancing, fireworks, and various allurements fill up the greater part of the time. The tables are laid permanently; lights glitter in the windows of every house; the ladies, elegantly dressed, glide along the green sward; and the enjoyments are unrestricted.

The spring meeting is much more brilliant than that of autumn. In May, the first Thursday, and the next day, are devoted to the races; on Saturday, the hunt takes place; and on Sunday the great prize, the "Derby," is disputed, which closes the campaign.

The races begin at a quarter to two. Carriages are admitted to the hippodrome for ten francs; horsemen for five francs; the entrance to the weighing yard is ten francs; to the pavilions and tribunes (galleries) it is five francs. The course is of the form of an ellipsoid, and 2,500 kilomètres in circumference. It is enclosed on one side by thickets and woods, and on the other by pretty houses, which overlook it. The stands are elegantly constructed, and afford a salutary protection against unfavourable weather.

On Saturday, the day of the stag hunt, the rendezvous is at half-past eleven, on the crossway of the Table-du-Roi, where a dozen roads meet. Carriages, horsemen, ladies, musicians, tumblers, with all the animation and crowd of a fête, assemble at this point.

The stag is generally started at mid-day, and almost invariably makes for the swamps of Commelle, which form the rallying point of the huntsmen and amateurs who have been unable to follow the hounds. The swamps are a league and a half from Chantilly, in the heart of the forest. The hunt is conducted by a society, presided over by Count de la Roche-foucault.

On Sunday, the Derby day at Chantilly, everybody is in a ferment, and preparing for the results of the race by making up his book; a word, which with hedging and other items of nomenclature, has, along with the science come to be understood by the French as well as it is in Old England.

Chantilly is interesting to sporting men not only for its races, but also for its training establishments. Many of the best breeders of pure blood are to be found there. The principal stables are those of Messrs Latache de Fay, of Count d'Hédouville, and of M. Alex. Aumont. At a league from Chantilly, without leaving the wood, will be found the stables of Mr. T. Carter, and of the Prince of Beauvais; those of M. Fasquel are at Courteuil, equally near Chantilly. These establishments are always most courteously open to the curiosity of strangers, and are well worth seeing. The stables of M. Alex. Aumont are considered equal to the best of the kind in England. The art of training and breeding blood horses, the system of ventilation, the management of the stalls, the order and discipline which reign in the stables, are there carried to perfection, and the whole is highly creditable to French practice.

The celebrated stables of the Chateau should also be visited. Several eminent trainers and jockeys are to be found at Chantilly, who are well known on both sides of the Channel.

The Hotels at Chantilly are the Grand Cerf, the Hotel de la Pelouse, the Hotel du Cygne, the Hotel des Bains, the Hotel de l'Épée, and the Lion d'Or. Private apartments may also be obtained during the races.

The journey from Paris to Chantilly may be accomplished by coach (voiture) or by the Northern Railway (Chemin du fer du Nord). A diligence, which completes the journey in three hours, runs throughout the year; the offices are at the Place d'Etain, and Rue St. Martin. The railroad stops at St. Leu, and a rapid omnibus runs from thence to Chantilly; the whole route taking only an hour and a half.

3. RACES AT VERSAILLES.—The races at Versailles are of the same character as those at Paris. They occur about the end of May or the beginning of June, and continue for three days. The favourable weather which prevails at that period of the year, combined with the facilities offered by the two railways between Paris and Versailles, assures an excellent attendance.

4. THE DOMAIN DE LA MARCHE AND ITS STEEPLE CHASES.—The domain of La Marche is situated beyond Ville d'Avray. It is one of the gems of the Parisian environs, and of the pretty village of Marne. The park, containing the course of the steeple-chase, is of very great extent. The grounds are picturesque, and charmingly disposed with a view to their present use. The impediments occurring on the course are very difficult, and amount to about twenty in a distance of 4500 metres. The meetings are very well attended.

The road to La Marche abounds with beautiful scenery, and may be traversed on foot or on horseback, by railway or in a carriage. The Paris terminus of the railway is in Rue St. Lazare.

HUNTING AND SHOOTING.—France has always been famed for its excellent hunting. The beautiful forests in the neighbourhood of Paris have been restored by the Emperor to their accustomed destination, and the Imperial hunting establishment has been organized on a grand scale. There are twenty-four of the finest, English hounds in the Imperial kennel, and fifty English hunters of pure extraction in the stables. The stag hunts take place under the following arrangements;—at Saint Germain, during January, February, and March; at Versailles, Meudon, and the Valley of Bièvre, in April; at Rambouillet, in May, June, and July; at Compiègne, in August and September; at Fontainebleau, in October, November, and December.

In addition to these opportunities of gratifying a taste for

the noble sport of stag hunting, there are the meetings of three societies which have been formed to rent hunting and shooting grounds. One has the right of chase in the forest of Chantilly, another in the forests of Bondy and Raincy, and the third at Mortefontaine.

The first is very select, and consists of twenty members of the highest rank in society, under the management of Count F. de la Rochefoucault and a committee. The subscription is 1000 francs a-year, and each member has a right to invite one visitor. The right of shooting over the same domain is also enjoyed by the society. Letters on the subject should be addressed to the Count at Chantilly.

The second society is under the management of M. Leon Bertrand, director of the *Journal des Chasseurs*, in Paris. It farms the right of hunting and shooting in the adjoining forests of Bondy and Raincy. The subscription is 1000 francs a-year.

The third society is organised for shooting only on the preserves of Mortefontaine, under the management of M. Devisme, gunsmith, boulevard des Italiens, No. 36. A carriage to the ground, with breakfast and dinner, are provided, as well as other privileges. The distance from Paris and the extent of the grounds is unexceptionable.

It will not be expected that the immediate neighbourhood of Paris contains much game, nevertheless there are many spots where Parisians find pheasants, partridges, rabbit warrens, water fowls, snipes, wood pigeons, and smaller birds. The borders of the forest of Bondy may be chosen for a trial; and several other places can be pointed out.

PIGEON SHOOTING.—No place affords better opportunities for shooting practice than Paris. Pigeon shooting was originally introduced from England, and the English terms are used in the sport. The ground is situated at the Porte Dauphine, near the Bois de Boulogne.

SHOOTING GALLERIES.—The Parisians excel as marksmen, and shooting galleries are found at all the barriers and in most of the public gardens.

M. Gastinne Renette, the proprietor of the establishment for pigeon shooting, has a gallery in the Allée d'Antin, which is a rendezvous for the best marksmen in the capital, and a place where strangers may judge of French skill, and measure their own. The arms, manufactured by M. Renette, were rewarded at the Great Exhibition in London.

The gallery of M. Devisme is less in the way of strangers and visitors to Paris, as it is situated at Batignolles, in the Rue Moncey, a suburb on the north of Paris. It is frequented

by the best shots and professional marksmen. M. Devisme has also a gallery at the *Chateau Rouge*, near Montmartre.

The gallery of Lepage and that of Gosset are also in the Allée d'Antin, Champs Elysées. The Jardin Mabille is famous for its feminine celebrities, who are equally skilful in the shooting gallery and ball room.

All the dancing gardens and most of the winter dancing rooms have their shooting galleries, some of them on a good scale and others ludicrously small.

FENCING, BOXING, SINGLE-STICK, &c.—There are numerous Professors of Fencing in Paris. The other manly sports are also practised at the following establishments (*Salles d'Escrime*):

M. Lecour, Passage des Panoramas, Galerie Montmartre, No. 27.

M. Lozes, Rue Voltaire, No. 9.

M. Gattchair, Passage de l'Opera.

M. Grisier, Faubourg Montmartre, No. 4.

M. Laribeau, Passage Verdeau, 13 bis.

M. Pons, Rue St. Honoré, No. 223.

Les Salles de Dourlan, Boulevard Bezon, No. 12, between the Arc de l'Etoile and the Barrière de Roule, where several Professors exhibit in public.

GYMNASTICS.—The establishment of Mr. Triat, in the Avenue de Montaigne, Champs Elysées, is full of interest, and offers remarkable auxiliaries for the most extraordinary exercises.

Other establishments deserving notice are:—

Gymnase normal, &c., Rue Bayard, 1, (Champs de Mars.)

Gymnase du Mont-Blanc, Rue St. Lazare, 75.

Gymnase de la Chaussée d'Antin, Rue Buffault, 13.

Gymnase de la Madeleine, Rue de l'Arcade, 18.

At these and other establishments there are schools for youth and adults of both sexes.

TENNIS.—There is only one Tennis Court in Paris, but there are numerous excellent players, the court situated in the Passage Sandrié; another place for the game has lately been built on the northern terrace of the Tuileries gardens close by the Place de la Concorde.

BOWLS.—This game is played at the Café du Jeu de Boules, Cours la Reine, Champs Elysées.

SWIMMING.—The Parisians are very skilful swimmers. The Imperial school of swimming, L'école impériale de Natation, is situated on the Quai d'Orsay, and is a perfect model

of its kind. Among many others may be mentioned the establishments at Pont Neuf, at Pont Royal, and at the Quai de Béthune. The Seine is covered with floating baths.

Swimming schools for ladies are also numerous. That of the Quai Voltaire, and the baths of the hotel Lambert, on the Ile St. Louis, are in most favour.

BOATING (CANOTAGES.)—There are two boating clubs: the Société des Régates, and the Club des Canotiers. Frequent regattas are held at the villages of Charenton, Bercy, Sèvres, St. Cloud, and Asnières, on the river Seine. Asnières and Charenton are the principal places for boating. The price of a skiff (*canot*) is 75 centimes to 1 franc an hour, or 3 to 4 francs a-day. If a boatman be engaged, it must be by agreement. The St. Germain railway leads to Asnières, and an omnibus runs to Charenton.

DRIVING (LES EQUIPAGES.)—The Parisian equipages were formerly very inferior to those of London, but carriage making has improved rapidly in Paris, and is now scarcely excelled by English manufacturers; harness and horses are excellent. Tandems and four-in-hands are seldom seen.

HORSE DEALERS.—The principal dealers inhabit the quarter of the Champs Elysées. Some of them deal especially in English horses, such as Messrs. Bénédic, Crémieux, Devèdeux, Tony-Montel, and Moysse. Messrs. Marx deal chiefly in German horses. Mr. Chéri, Rue Ponthieu, No. 49, keeps an establishment as agent for the sale and purchase of horses, and also a livery stable. At the horse markets, boulevard de l'Hôpital, horses, second-hand carriages, and all kinds of bargains in that way, may be picked up, with the usual risks and chances. Near the Triumphal Arch, in the Rue Beaujon is an extensive establishment founded in imitation of the London "Tattersall's," and bearing the same name.

Carriages and horses can be hired at Byron's, in Rue Basse de Rempart, and at numerous establishments in the Champs-Elysée, and elsewhere.

RIDING SCHOOLS.—The establishment of Latry in the Champs Elysées, No. 84, is much frequented by distinguished ladies, especially English.

In the Rue Duphot, No. 12, near the Madeleine, is the extensive riding school of M. le Comte de Lancosme-Brève.

Mr. Victor Chopet, in the Rue Saint Lazare, and the Rue Chaussée d'Antin, No. 49, is also a well-known teacher of the English style. The schools of Pellier, Lalanne, and Marquis, also deserve mention.

BILLIARDS.—Every Café has its billiard table, but at some there are permanent schools or masters for the benefit of those who wish to learn or improve in the game. Among these may be mentioned the Café du Grand Balcon, boulevard des Italiens; an estaminet in the Rue St. Honoré, within a few doors of the Rue Royale; Café Pierron, boulevard Poissonnière; Café de l'Opéra; l'estaminet de Paris, boulevard Montmartre, where the list of champions of the first class is innumerable.

CHESS, WHIST, &c.—The Café de la Régence is associated with the triumphs of Philidor, and the supremacy of Parisian chess players.

The players who frequent it are divided into two classes, those of the Café, open to all the world; and those of the Circle, subject to special arrangements. The Café is situated in the Rue St. Honoré, near the Palais Royal, and opposite the Rue Richelieu. The Circle includes members of high rank and talent. We have referred to this subject in the chapter on *Cafés*, under "*Café de la Régence*."

CLUBS OF PARIS.—The Clubs of Paris are not of the important character of those in London; with the exception of a few like the *Jockey Club*. Rue Drouot, No. 2, appropriated to special objects, they are rather Cafés excluding promiscuous company. In all of them billiards, chess, whist, and the leading games are pursued; but the *Ancient Cercle*, of the Boulevard Montmartre, No. 16, is characterised by its pre-eminence in whist. The following may also be mentioned: the *Cercle St. Anne*, Boulevard Montmartre, No. 10; the *Cercle de l'Union*, at the corner of Rue de Grammont, and the boulevard; the *Cercle de la Réunion*, Rue Grange Balelière, No. 13; the *Cercle du Commerce*, in the Rue Lepelletier, No. 2; *Cercle des Arts*, Rue Choiseul, 22; *Cercle Malaquais* (literary and artistic), Quay Malaquais, 3; *Cercle Imperial*, Champs Elysées, 5; *Cercle de Chemins de fer*, Boulevard des Italiens, 291.

MARKETS AND ABATTOIRS.

THE MARCHÉ DES INNOCENTS, stands on the site of an ancient burial ground. The bones were removed to the Catacombs, and a market place erected on the spot. It is the most extensive market in Paris, being situated in a central spot. Under the present Government great improvements have been made by converting open spaces into covered halls for the sale of all descriptions of articles of daily consumption;

vegetables, poultry, meat, butter, eggs, cheese, herbs, &c. The famous fountain of Jean Goujon, known as the Fontaine des Innocents, stands in the rear, and on one side of the market is the fine church of St. Eustache. See page 113, 114. Near this place is the

HALLE AU BLÉ, or corn market, a spacious building, erected on the site of the once royal residence, the Hotel de Soissons of the famous Catherine de Medicis. The only relic of the ancient palace is a Doric column, with a fountain at its base, on the southern part of the exterior.

THE TEMPLE is the market for rags and old clothes; and of all the curiosities of Paris, this is one of the most extraordinary. From the salesmen, who make immense fortunes, to the rag pickers (*Chiffonniers*) everything in this quarter is singular and exceptional; the very language is a species of *argot*, or slang known only to the *habitués*. The best time to visit this place is early in the morning, when the rag pickers return from their nocturnal excursions.

FLOWER MARKETS are held on the Place de la Madeleine, Esplanade du Chateau d'Eau, Place St. Sulpice, and along the Quays.

MARCHÉ ST. HONORÉ.—Rue du Marché St. Honoré, near the Place Vendome; on the site of a Jacobin convent, destroyed during the Revolution.

MARCHÉ DE LA MADELEINE.—Close to the Church.

CATTLE MARKETS.—The principal cattle markets are those of Poissy, on Thursdays; at Sceaux, on Mondays; at La Chapelle, on Tuesdays and Thursdays; and the Calf Market, near the Jardins des Plants, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

LEATHER AND SKINS.—Rue Mauconseil, No. 34.

PORK MARKET.—Marché des Prouvaires.

POULTRY, GAME, LAMB, &c.—Quai St. Augustin, four times a week.

PIGEON and BIRD MARKET.—Rue Lobineau, St. Germain, on Sundays.

OYSTER MARKET, wholesale.—Rue Montorgueil, No. 42.

HAY, STRAW, &c.—Barrière d'Enfer, every week day.

FRUIT and VEGETABLES, wholesale.—Quai de la Grève, and Marché des Innocents.

A DOG MARKET is held on the Boulevard de l'Hôpital every Sunday; and

A HORSE MARKET is held on the same place on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HALLE AU VINS, near the Garden of Plants, on the Quays, is an immense depôt of wine for the consumption of Paris. It is worth a visit in passing.

ABATTOIRS.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—No slaughter houses are permitted inside the City of Paris. Abattoirs, or public slaughter houses, are instituted on the outside of the town. There are five near Paris, and are well worth a visit; no difficulty is experienced in entering. Three are on the north side of Paris and two on the south—

ABATTOIR DU ROULE, in the Rue Miromesnil.

ABATTOIR DE MONTMARTRE, in the Rue Rochechouart.

ABATTOIR DE POPINCOURT, in the Avenue Parmentier Faubourg du Temple; the largest in Paris.

ABATTOIR DE VILLEJUIF, on the Boulevard de l'Hopital, near the Barrière d'Italie.

ABATTOIR DE GRENELLE, on the Place de Breteuil, near the Barrière de Sèvres.

WATER SUPPLY.

Paris is supplied with water from the Seine; the Canal de l'Ourcq; the Aqueducts of Arceuil, Romainville and Belleville; and the Artesian well of Grenelle.

The water of the Seine is raised by a steam engine on the Quai de Billy, to a reservoir at Chaillot, about 120 feet above the river. There are also filtering beds on the Quai des Celestins, for the supply of the adjacent district.

The principal reservoir for the water of the Ourcq, is at La Villette; north-east of the city.

PUITS DE GRENELLE, or Artesian well of Grenelle. The original scheme for finding water here, estimated the depth at 1200 feet. The work was begun in 1834, and the machine penetrated various strata, an exact representation of which is kept at the well. In 1841, after penetrating to the depth of 1800 feet, a plenteous supply of water was obtained. The temperature of the water is above 80° Fahrenheit. It rises to the height of 112 feet above the ground in a syphon pipe, and will supply water to the top of any house in Paris.

PUITS DE PASSY.—A similar work has recently been completed at Passy close to the Bois de Boulogne, and near the Arc de l'Etoile, but it is not yet reduced into working order.

The **BATHS** on the river are numerous and well conducted, and may be visited at very moderate rates. Paris is very well supplied with baths, some of which, as the Bains Chinois on the Boulevards, are very elegant and complete in their arrangements. Good comfortable baths will also be found in the Rue Rivoli, No. 202, in the Rue Penthievre, and Rue Vivienne, No. 47. See *Swimming*, page 171.

THE BRIDGES.

The Bridges across the Seine are twenty-four in number, and some of them possess architectural beauty. Beginning with the Bridge of Bercy on the east, they follow in order, thus:—

Pont de Bercy, Pont d'Austerlitz, Pont de Constantine, Pont de Damiette, Pont Marie, Pont de Tournelle, Pont de l'Archevêché, Pont de la Cité, Pont Louis Philippe, Pont au Double, Pont d'Arcole, Pont Notre Dame, Petit Pont Notre Dame, Pont au Change, Pont St. Michel, Pont Neuf, Pont des Arts, Pont des Saint Pères *or* du Carrousel, Pont Royal, Pont de la Concorde, Pont des Invalides, Pont de l'Alma, Pont d'Jena, Pont de Grenelle, and Pont Solferino:

SOUTHERN AND OUTER BOULEVARDS.

In addition to the inner boulevards of the north, which have been already described, Paris possesses the Inner Boulevards of the South, and the Outer Boulevards. But neither of these have anything in common with the Boulevards, properly so called, except long avenues of fine trees.

THE INNER BOULEVARDS OF THE SOUTH are divided into the Boulevards De l'Hopital, des Gobelins, St. Jacques, D'Enfer, Du Montparnasse, and Des Invalides.

THE BOULEVARD DE L'HOPITAL begins at the Place Valhubert, joining the bridge of Austerlitz, between the terminus of the Central Railways and the Garden of Plants. On passing through it, the Hospital of Salpêtrière will be seen on the left; and viewing along the Quarter Mouffetard, the market for horses, is presented on the right.

THE BOULEVARD MONTPARNASSE starts at the end from the avenue of the Observatory, near the Barrière d'Enfer. At the entrance of this boulevard was once the *Grande Chaumière*, celebrated among the schools for its entertainment and dancing. It was rivalled and then eclipsed by the *Cloërie des Lilas*, situated on the avenue of the Observatory, near the Garden of the Luxembourg. The Chaussée du Maine joins the Boulevard of Montparnasse to the outer boulevards at the Barrière du Maine.

THE BOULEVARD DES INVALIDES, on which is the establishment for blind children, receives grandeur from the Hotel des Invalides, and the private mansions of the Faubourg St. Germain, the gardens of which extend along the latter part of its course. Beautiful avenues of trees unite the avenue of Tourville, the Invalides, and the Ecole Militaire, now occupied as a barrack.

The OUTER BOULEVARDS follow the course of the wall

which was built in 1817 and only demolished last year; there was a road on each side of the wall, and the destruction of the latter has created a noble ring of boulevards which are being gradually improved.

THE BARRIERS.

The BARRIERS OF PARIS, recently demolished, were commenced in 1786. On the left bank were the barriers of *Gare*, of *Fontainebleau* or *Italie*, and of the *Military School*; and, on the right bank, the barriers of *Passy*, *l'Etoile*, *Batignolles*, *Monceaux*, and *Saint Martin*. The barrier of *Clichy* is celebrated in connection with the defence of Paris in 1815. The barrier *Du Trone* is situated diametrically opposite the triumphal arch, *arc de l'Etoile*, at the end of the Champs Elysées. The distance of nearly six miles which separates them may almost be cleared in a straight line, by the Faubourg St. Antoine, the streets of St. Antoine and Rivoli, and the grand avenue of the Champs Elysées. The decoration of the *barrière Du Trone*, or *De Vincennes*, consists of two lofty columns, each of which is surmounted by a statue that still exist. The new barriers are nearly 100 in number and generally of simple construction as they should be

PUBLIC PARKS AND GARDENS.

The Champs Elysées, the Gardens of the Tuileries, the Palais Royal, and the Luxembourg, have been already described; and among the Amusements, various pleasure gardens have been mentioned. The Gardens of Versailles, St. Cloud, and others of great beauty and resort are alluded to in connection with the Environs. See *Index*. The following only require further notice under this head.

THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.—The wood of Boulogne adds to the ordinary attributes of a park, the attractions of a carriage promenade for the *beau monde* of Paris, and young people make parties of pleasure there on foot, or on donkeys. It extends to Passy, Auteuil, Boulogne, and Neuilly, and it now forms a public garden, upon which the skill of Le Notre has performed marvellous prodigies, and where engineering science has amused itself with creating lakes, cascades, and a charming rivulet winding amidst wood and meadow. An excellent restaurant and several cafés will be found there; also the Chateau Bagatelle, occupied by the Marquis of Hertford; the Chateau de la Muette, belonging to Mr. Erard; the Pér Catalan and Ranelagh.

PARC DE MONCEAUX.—Once one of the most delightful gardens of Paris. It was planted in 1788 by *Philippe d'Orleans*, the father of the King Louis Philippe, at that time Duc de Chartres, after the designs of Carmentel, who made it a charming English garden. Many of the embellishments have disappeared, but some of Carmentel's principal structures still exist. The Naumachia may be mentioned—a vast oval basin—partly surrounded by a Corinthian colonnade, and the gothic pavilion, from whence the view extends over an immense and picturesque horizon. A decree of the Convention ordered this park to be appropriated to public recreation; but it was abandoned in about ten years, probably on account of its being at no great distance from the Bois de Boulogne. This Park has just been completely altered, it has been considerably diminished by the construction of Boulevards and by the letting of building plots, but the remainder has been charmingly arranged and planted, and it now forms one of the most popular places of public resort in Paris.

The Park of Monceaux was the head-quarters of the national workshops in 1848.

THE GARDEN OF PLANTS was founded by Louis XIII. to promote the study of natural history. It is sometimes called the Museum of Natural History, and sometimes the King's Garden (*Jardin du Roi*). Its museums are mentioned in page 150; we treat it here as a promenade. It is situated at the eastern end of Paris, on the south side of the river. It may be approached by the Quays, or from the Place de la Bastille by the Bridge of Ansterlitz. It consists of a botanical garden, a menagerie, and a labyrinth. The intermediate spaces are planted with rows of trees, which form most agreeable and shady promenades. The Botanical Gardens are laid out in the most scientific manner. The Menageries attract crowds of delighted children of all ages round the monkeys and the bears.

Towards the west end of the garden is the Labyrinth, leading to a mound, on the top of which is a pavilion, from which extensive views of Paris may be obtained. Here may be observed a fine specimen of the cedar of Lebanon, planted by Jussieu in 1735. It was presented to the garden by a wealthy English physician named Collinson. The gardens are open every day, and much frequented.

THE CEMETERIES AND CATACOMBS.

Until the Revolution of 1789, the dead were buried in Paris in the ground contiguous to the churches.

THE CEMETERY OF PICPUS in the Rue de Renilly, still preserves among the remains of noble personages, the ashes of the famous Lafayette, and of many victims of the Reign of Terror. For admission, apply to the keeper.

PÈRE LA CHAISE is situated at the north-eastern extremity of Paris, and is reached from the Place de la Bastille by the Rue de la Roquette. It is singularly beautiful in its situation, commanding a view of the whole of Paris, and great taste has been displayed in its arrangements, but the monuments are now far too much crowded. It contains some fine monuments of most distinguished persons, and great crowds resort here on Sundays.

CEMETERY OF MONTMARTRE is situated on the outer Boulevard, near the Barrière de Clichy, on the northern side of Paris. It is not so picturesque as Père la Chaise, but it contains some fine monuments. It was the first cemetery formed after the suppression of the burial places. The view from the adjoining hill of Montmartre, is very fine, and a belvedere has lately been erected there.

CEMETERY OF MONT PARNASSE, situated on the outer Boulevard on the south side of Paris. It extends from the Barrière de Mont Parnasse to the Barrière d'Enfer. There are some fine monuments here, but it does not offer the attractions of Père la Chaise.

In consequence of the extension of Paris new cemeteries are now being formed at a greater distance from the city.

THE CATACOMBS.—These extensive excavations exist under the south side of Paris, and were formerly the quarries from which the stone was hewn to build the city. Into these caves were collected the bones taken from the burial grounds that had existed from time immemorial near Paris. These tombs were consecrated, and named the Catacombs, after the similar excavations which had served as burial places in ancient Rome. The bones were piled up, and arranged in architectural order. Admission is very difficult, owing to the many accidents which have happened from the falling in of the ground in several places. The proper person to address is *Mons. Lorieux, Ingénieur des Mines, Rue Garonne, No. 10.*

THE ENVIRONS OF PARIS.

There are charming spots in the neighbourhood of Paris which are worth visiting for the beauty of their scenery and the purity of their atmosphere; whilst others are celebrated for their historical associations or monuments. We shall confine ourselves to the indication of their most prominent attractions, and point out the means by which they may be reached, leaving the visitor to make his own choice of the excursion, and he can in many cases procure a catalogue or small hand-book for a trifle on the spot, which will furnish him with every detail that can interest him. We propose then, in the first instance, to indicate the names of the places that may be reached by each railway, and then to describe the places themselves in alphabetical order.

WESTERN RAILWAYS (Chemins de fer de l'Ouest)—St. GERMAIN—VERSAILLES—ARGENTEUIL—AUTEUIL.

TERMINUS in the Rue St. Lazare and the Rue d'Amsterdam (behind the Madeleine).

Line to St. Germain and Argenteuil.

Paris—Asnières—Nanterre—Rueil—Chatou—St. Germain—Branch to Colombes—Argenteuil. Trains every hour from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. On *fête* days extra trains.

Line to St. Cloud and Versailles, rive droit (right bank).

Paris—Courbevoie—Puteaux—Suresnes—St. Cloud—Ville d'Avray—Viroflay—Versailles. Trains every hour from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.

Line to Bois de Boulogne and Auteuil.

Paris—Batignolles—Courcelles—Neuilly (Porte Maillot)—Bois de Boulogne—Passy—Auteuil. Trains from 7 A.M. to 12 P.M.

Line to Maison, Poissy, &c. Trains nearly every hour.

Line to Versailles, St. Cyr, Rambouillet, &c. Seven trains a day.

TERMINUS OF THE VERSAILLES, rive gauche (left bank)—AND TO RAMBOUILLET, on the Boulevard Montparnasse (near the Barrière du Maine).

Railway to Versailles—Paris—Clamart—Mendon—Bellevue—Sèvres—Chaville—Viroflay—Versailles. Trains every hour from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD (Chemin du Fer du Nord). TERMINUS on the Place du Nord (Faubourg St. Denis). Stations, Paris—St. Denis—Enghien (Montmorency)—Ermont—Franconville—Herblay—Pontoise. For trains see time bills.

LYONS RAILWAY. TERMINUS on the Boulevard Mazas, north of the river.

Railway to Fontainebleau. Trains each way from 6 A.M. to 10 P.M. Fares: first class, 6 francs 60 cents; second class, 4 francs 95 cents; third class, 3 francs 65 cents.

ORLEANS RAILWAY. TERMINUS on the Boulevard de l'Hopital, near the Pont d'Austerlitz. Railways to Corbeil and Étampes. For trains and fares see time bills.

RAILWAY TO SCEAUX AND ORSAY. TERMINUS at the BARRIÈRE D'ENFER.—Line to Sceaux—Paris—Arcueil—Cachan—Bourg-la-Reine—Fontenay—Sceaux—Branch to Antony—Massy—Palaiseau—and Orsay. Trains every two hours from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

The times of the trains are generally altered only on the first day of the month, as in England; the best guide to them is the "*Indicateur general des chemins de fer*," published weekly, and to be found at all the principal cafés. It should be mentioned also that in the case of Versailles and some other places the fares are increased on Sundays, and in a still greater proportion on fête days and when the large fountains (*grands eaux*) play at Versailles or St. Cloud.

ARCEUIL, about four miles from Paris, the first station on the Sceaux Railway. Picturesque scenery; fine ancient church; here was an ancient Roman aqueduct, which gave the name to the town. The arches now existing are not of Roman construction, but were part of an aqueduct built in 1612. The culture of the vine, the quarrying of stone for the buildings in Paris, and the washing of linen for the Parisians, make this a busy village. By omnibus from the Rue Christine, No. 4, and Rue and Passage Dauphine, No. 16.

ARGENTEUIL, a large town about eight miles from Paris; branch from the St. Germain's Railway. Pleasantly situated on a hill, and celebrated for its figs, asparagus, and vineyards. Here was a convent, once the retreat of Héloïse, the Chateau de Roquelaure, containing relics of the 17th century. Fêtes are held here on Ascension Thursday and Whitsuntide. Upon these occasions the villagers come from miles round to make a pilgrimage to the shrine containing the coat of Our Saviour. A fight occurred here between the French and English in 1815, when the latter suffered severely. Good fishing.

ASNIÈRES, about four miles from Paris, on the river Seine, may be reached by the St. Germain's Railway, celebrated for its baths, boating sports on the river, and the balls and

fêtes held at the Chateau. A very favourite resort of the *jeunesse de Paris* in summer. The name of the place (in Latin *Asiniara*) is supposed to be derived from the fact of a large number of asses having been bred there; and this has given rise to saying of a foolish fellow, that he has "studied at Asnières," or "is a Doctor of Asnières."

AUTEUIL, about a mile from Paris, situated on the road to St. Cloud, at the entrance of the Bois de Boulogne. A railway runs direct to Auteuil from the terminus in the Rue St. Lazare. It contains an ancient chateau of Louis XV., now the Villa d'Auteuil, near which are the residences of Molière and Boileau. Auteuil is much frequented in the summer both by French and English, who escape there from the heat of Paris. May be reached also by the omnibuses to St. Cloud.

BELLEVILLE, situated at a very short distance to the north-east of Paris, is a favourite resort of the Parisians on Sundays and fête days. A fine view of Paris may be obtained there. It is a summer resort, and contains a large number of small houses erected for visitors. There are some vineyards, and considerable excavations from which the plaster of Paris is obtained. Here is also an aqueduct built in the reign of Philippe-Auguste, and which supplies the great hospital of St. Louis with water.

BELLEVUE, about six miles from Paris, on the Versailles line (left bank). As its name indicates, the view from the terrace here is very fine, and the surrounding scenery picturesque. It lies between St. Cloud and Meudon: the hill on the side of the latter is furnished with a terrace, from which the view of Paris may be enjoyed at leisure. Here formerly stood an elegant *chateau* built by Madame de Pompadour.

BERCY, a suburb of Paris on the south-east side, which has become the dépôt for a large portion of the wines and liquors consumed in Paris. They are conveyed thither from Burgundy, Maçon, Champagne, Orleans, Touraine, Anjou, and Languedoc, by the canal which joins the rivers Marne and Seine. A fine chateau and terrace, which for 300 years belonged to the family of Malon de Bercy, and now or recently belonging to Count Nicolai. The views from the terrace are very fine. Omnibuses from the Bastille and the Louvre.

BOURG-LA-REINE, about five miles from Paris, on the Sceaux Railway. A pretty village, and contains some fine chateaux, one built by Henry IV. for Gabrielle d'Estrées.

CHANTILLY, about thirty miles from Paris; coaches run from the station of St. Leu, on the Northern Railroad, to Chantilly. It is one of the beautiful spots in the neighbourhood of Paris. This town is remarkable for its size, its beau-

tiful site, and its chateau, where the illustrious family of the Condé resided. It previously belonged to the Duke of Montmorency, at whose death Louis XIII. gave it to the Princess de Condé. In 1671 the Prince de Condé gave a fête in honour of Louis XIV., who was so delighted with the beauty of the palace, that he begged the Prince to sell it to him, promising to pay any sum he should demand. "It is your Majesty who should fix the price," replied Condé, "I ask but one favour, that you will let me remain as concierge." "I understand you," said the King, "Chantilly will never be mine." During the Revolution most of the *Grand Chateau* was destroyed, but has since been very much restored. It is now said to belong to a member of the firm of Coutts and Co. The *Chateau de la reine Blanche*, said to have been built by Blanche de Castile, is also well worth visiting. Races are held in May and October, and are very fashionably attended. See page 168.

CHARENTON, situated at the confluence of the Seine and the Marne, is a rendezvous for the lovers of boating and fishing. It is about four miles from Paris, and may be reached by omnibuses, which start from the Place du Havre. It contains the Asylum for the insane, under the title of the *Maison Royale de Charenton*. It contains more than 400 patients considered to be incurable. It was in Charenton, before the edict of Nantes, that the Calvinists erected their principal chapel, capable of containing 15,000 people. The first house to the left on entering the town by the Paris road, was that of *Gabrielle d'Estrees*. It is an unpretending red brick edifice.

CHATELAIN.—A village, 7 miles from Paris, famous for its vineyards and gardens. It dates back to the time of Charlemagne. There are many elegant country residences in its neighbourhood.

CHOISY-LE-ROI.—A little town about 6 miles from Paris, built in the reign of Louis XV., and principally consisting of private residences. It is an elegant summer retreat, and the road to it from Paris is very agreeable. Here also are establishments for the manufacture of porcelain, for sugar refining, and morocco and other leathers. By Orleans railway, Corbeil branch.

COMPIÈGNE.—Situated on the Northern railroad, sixty miles from Paris, is one of the summer residences of the present Emperor, and famous for its hunting. It has been a royal residence, at various times, from the earliest periods of French history. It was here that the *Maid of Orleans* was delivered up to the English through the treachery of the Governor of the place. The chateau is said to be one of the most elegant residences in France, it was built by St. Louis, and aug-

mented by Louis II. and Francis I. Napoleon refurnished a portion of it upon the occasion of his marriage with the Archduchess Marie Louise.

CORBEIL, about eighteen miles from Paris, on the Orleans Railway, charmingly situated at the confluence of the river d'Essonne and the Seine. Its original name was *Cour-belle*. *Abeilard* established a school here, after being driven from Paris. Here also many battles were fought between Henry IV. and the League, the principal being in 1562 and in 1591. During the last twenty or thirty years Corbeil has become one of the most important flour factories near Paris. The mills of M. Darblay are very extensive, and all the arrangements of the most approved kind; the same proprietor has an immense granary here, said to have 365 windows. The factory may be viewed by obtaining an introduction from any known house in Paris. Here are also prints, machinery, oil and tar works, on a large scale. The canals and streams, which are abundant, are planted with avenues of trees by their side, forming delightful promenades of great extent. Altogether Corbeil is well worthy of notice either for a visit or inexpensive summer residence. The road leading from Paris is studded with chateaux and pleasure grounds in the old style, and an excellent idea of the mode of laying out grounds in former times may be obtained by a ride on the railway to Corbeil. The high cultivation and evident fertility of the soil are also worthy of notice.

COURBEVOIE, about six miles from Paris, on the Versailles Railway (right bank). It is situated on a hill on the left bank of the Seine. There are few valleys in the environs of Paris that possess finer houses, or prettier villas. The chateau situated on the bank of the river belonged to the late M. le Marquis de Fontaines. Another mansion, not less beautiful, belongs to Mme. la Duchesse d'Aumont.

ENGHIEN, about nine miles from Paris, on the Northern Railroad. It has a charming lake and park, which attract great numbers to the fêtes and balls which are held here in summer. Its mineral springs also attract a very select portion of the fashionable world of Paris. Vehicles run from Enghien to Montmorency.

FONTAINEBLEAU, about forty miles from Paris, on the Lyons Railway. It is situated in the middle of a forest, and contains the celebrated Chateau, one of the most beautiful palaces of France. The Chateau was built by Francis I. in 1536. Having been restored and enlarged at different periods, its architecture is very varied. *Christine*, Queen of Sweden, who abdicated the throne at the age of twenty-seven, made

this her abode. Buonaparte greatly embellished the palace; in 1810 he received here his future wife, the Archduchess Marie Louise, of Austria. It was here also that he imprisoned Pope Pius VII.; and here, in later years, he himself resigned his title of Emperor of the French, King of Italy, &c. &c. In a word, this town is celebrated by the birth, residence, and death of Kings and Princes. It has been the scene of some of the greatest events in the history of France. The Forest of Fontainebleau is twelve leagues in circumference, and contains some immense trees. It is well stocked with deer, and has from time immemorial furnished sport to the courts of France. Besides the palace, the fêtes of Fontainebleau offer considerable attractions.

MAISON-LAFITTE, or *Maison-sur-Seine*.—A village situated on the left bank of the Seine, at about a mile from St. Germain. Here is a famous Chateau built by Mansard, which belonged to the Duchess of Montebello, and afterwards to the celebrated Laffitte. It is a fashionable residence for the rich bankers and capitalists of Paris.

MALMAISON, near Rueil, on the St. Germain Railway, was the favourite residence of the Empress Josephine. The chateau now belongs to Christina, the Queen Dowager of Spain, who forbids all visitors. The church at Rueil contains the remains of the Empress Josephine and Queen Hortense. It has recently been decorated, and is well worth a visit, especially at the time when the annual grand services are performed in memory of the late Emperor and Queen.

MARLY, situated on the St. Germain Railway, was a favourite spot of Louis XIV. The scenery around is fine. On the top of the hill, 300 feet above the Seine, is the aqueduct built by that king for supplying the fountains at Versailles. Formerly the water was raised from the river to the aqueduct by means of cumbrous water works on the banks, these have now been replaced by powerful steam engines, and consequently the supply is much better, and the fountains at Versailles are played much more frequently than formerly.

MEUDON—about six miles from Paris, on the Versailles Railway (left bank), fine woods; the terrace in front of the chateau commands a magnificent prospect of Paris, some large stones, to be seen in the grand avenue, are supposed to be of druidical origin. A small chapel is erected near the line of railway to commemorate the dreadful accident which occurred on the line in May, 1842, when a large number of persons were burned to death in the carriages. The old chateau was built in 1570, by the Cardinal de Lorraine, the gardens and dark were planted by the minister Louvois, whose widow sold

it to Louis XIV. In 1691 the King presented it to his son, who constructed by its side a new chateau. During the revolution the old palace was entirely demolished, but the new chateau sustained little or no injury. It was converted into a factory for the manufacture of firearms. In 1795 it was almost entirely consumed by fire. Napoleon caused it to be completely repaired, refurnished the interior with great elegance, and restored the park and gardens to their previous condition. It is now the summer residence of Prince Napoleon. Visitors are allowed to see the chateau in the absence of the Prince, any day except Friday between the hours of 11 and 4.

MONTMORENCY, about ten miles from Paris, may be reached by the Northern railroad, from the station at Enghein. This town is situated on a hill, which commands a view of some of the most lovely scenery near Paris. The country around is celebrated for its fruit gardens, and especially for its cherries. The best way to enjoy the landscape is to hire a pony, or vehicle, which may be obtained at very moderate rates, and make the tour of the hill. The view of the valley of Montmorency is most exquisite. The Hermitage was once the retreat of the famous Jean Jacques Rousseau. In the forest is the *rendezvous de chasse*. Balls and fêtes are held here in July.

MORTEFONTAINE, in the neighbourhood of Chantilly. Contains a fine chateau, with noble grounds, and a fine park adorned with large lakes and woods. The forest is extensive, and filled with game. On a large rock is inscribed a verse by the poet Delille :

“ This indestructible mass has worn out time.”

The lovers of two very different things, fine scenery and good champagne, will find a visit to this place extremely interesting.

NANTERRE, famous for pork and cakes, is a pretty place, only a short distance from Paris on the Germain railway. It has an historical interest for the English, as having been the scene of severe conflicts between them and the French in 1815, when the former revenged the fate of a Prussian regiment which had been cut to pieces to a man on the day before by the French.

NEULLY, about two miles from Paris, may be reached by rail or omnibus, but is a very pleasant walk on foot. Formerly the favourite summer residence of Louis Philippe. The chateau was partly destroyed in 1848 by the mob. The grounds have since been sold, or applied to the public use, and a boulevard passes through what was once the park. The bridge which crosses the Seine at the top of the Avenue

Neuilly, is very much admired; it was built in 1772, by Louis XV. In 1606 there was merely a ferry in this place, but one day when Henry IV. and his Queen were returning from St. Germain their horses took fright, and their Majesties were nearly drowned. After this accident the King caused a bridge to be constructed; it was of wood, and did not last long. The first stone of the present bridge was laid in the year 1638.

PASSY, situated just outside the city of Paris, on the right bank of the Seine, on the road to St. Cloud. It is near the Bois de Boulogne, and contains a great number of boarding houses and schools, its air is considered healthful. Its pleasant houses, mineral waters, charming views, salubrious air, and lastly its easy access from Paris make it an agreeable out of town residence during the summer. It is generally full of English visitors.

POISSY.—A small town, charmingly situated on the left bank of the Seine, on the edge of the forest of St. Germain, and sixteen miles from Paris on a branch line from the Rue St. Lazare. Here is a very ancient and curious church of the thirteenth century. In the church is the font from which St. Louis was baptised, and the accouchment of his mother is represented on a window of the royal chapel. Numerous miracles are said to have been performed upon sick persons by drinking water mixed with the powder of the stones of St. Louis's font. But the chief attraction of Poissy at the present day is its cattle market, the largest and most important near Paris. The great exhibitions of prize cattle are held here annually. That of 1856 included foreign as well as home produce, and the English exhibitors carried off a large share of the prizes.

The House of Correction here is also an object of considerable interest. A large number of young criminal and political offenders have been confined here. The keepers of the prison are said to employ enormous dogs to watch over, and in case of any insubordination to seize upon the prisoners. The establishment is open to visitors.

PRÈS ST. GERVAIS, and *Bois de Romainville*, one of the people's parks of Paris, it is situated to the north east, not far from the edge of the city. The working classes may be seen here in all their glory, and the neighbourhood is picturesque and agreeable.

RAINCY, a fine chateau near *Livry-en-Launois*, eight or nine miles from Paris, near Bondy, on the Strasbourg railway. Madame Sevigné lived here some time. A fragment of a letter written by her from this place in 1671, begins as fol-

lows :—"I have been here three hours with the intention of retiring from the world and its uproar, until Thursday evening."

RAMBOUILLET, about thirty miles from Paris, may be reached by rail on either line to Versailles. The fine palace and park belonging to the state, are let out to an enterprising speculator, who has converted it into a summer retreat. The period of the construction of the Chateau is not known. Francis I. inhabited it, and the room in which he slept is still to be seen. It was one of the favourite residences of Louis XIV., who held his court there for some years, and also of Louis XV. and Louis XVI. In the interior of the park is a large farm, on which is kept a large flock of Merino sheep, first introduced into France in 1786. Those who do not fear a long walk are strongly recommended to visit the picturesque ruins of the Chateau d'Epéron, built by *Hughues Capet*. It is situated on a rock, and commands a splendid view of the town, and of the charming little valley which lies beneath. Below is the river Eure, with islands of watercresses floating on its still waters. Apartments may be had here at varying prices, and a constant succession of fêtes and balls is kept up during the summer. The facilities afforded by the railway from Paris render it fashionable with holiday seekers.

RUEIL, about ten miles from Paris, on the St. Germain Railway. The church contains the mausoleum erected over the remains of the Empress Josephine and Queen Hortense. Fine views of the surrounding country. (See also **MALMAISON**.)

SAINT CLOUD, situated on the Seine, may be reached by the railway to Versailles (right bank), by omnibus, and in summer by steamboats, which start from the Pont Royal, or by a walk through the *Bois* and town of Boulogne.

The Palace of St. Cloud is a favourite summer residence of the present Emperor; situated on a hill just above the bend of the river, where fine views may be enjoyed. The park is laid out in a less formal manner than other grounds of a similar nature generally are. The fêtes held here in September are the most attractive of any in the neighbourhood of Paris. Permission must be obtained by writing to visit the Palace. The waterworks play generally on the second Sunday in the month, in summer, and are announced in the journals of Saturday. Altogether this charming spot is more calculated to gratify the English visitor than any other in the environs. The palace was built by Jérôme de Gondy, in 1572, and was successively the summer residence of Henry III., Marie Antoinette, and Napoleon. On an eminence in the park

is a column known as the *Lanterne de Diogene*, erected by the Emperor in 1803, and from the summit of which an unusually fine view of Paris is obtained.

SAINT CYR, near Versailles.—Here Napoleon in 1806, founded a grand military school, or rather removed it from Fontainebleau, where it had been commenced in 1802; this school was maintained with some modifications by Louis XVIII. and Louis Philippe, and still maintains its high character. It is conducted upon the most republican principles, all social grades being set aside. The pupils are divided into companies of six, each with a captain at its head, and they fill all offices from corporal to serjeant-major-commandant.

SAINT DENIS, about five miles from Paris, may be reached by the Northern railroad, or by omnibuses which leave the Porte St. Denis. It contains a magnificent abbey church or cathedral, the resting place of the ashes of the sovereigns of France. The Abbey of St. Denis, the most ancient and the richest in France, was built about the year 630, on the site of a church erected in 240. In its extensive vaults have been interred the bodies of all the French Kings since the time of Dagobert I. In 1793, the revolutionists broke open the sepulchres of the monarchs, and threw their bodies into a pit with quick lime. The remains of Henry IV. and Marshal Turenne were so well embalmed that they were found in the most complete preservation. The sculptures were saved by being removed to Paris, and are now replaced but not fixed; amongst others are remarkable monuments to the memory of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, Mme. Adelaide and Madame Victoire, daughters of Louis XV.; the Duke de Berry, and his two sons. The church is now undergoing complete restoration, and a grand mausoleum for the present dynasty has been constructed beneath the choir.

It was in this abbey that the famous *Oriflamme* was kept.

SAINT GERMAIN, about thirteen miles from Paris, may be reached by railroad, which runs direct every hour from the Rue St. Lazare. It is situated on a hill, and the terrace commands a beautiful view of Paris and the valley of the Seine. The chateau was built by Henry IV. and Marie de Medicis, on the site of an old palace constructed by Robert, in 1143. It was embellished by Louis XIII., his son Louis XIV. was born there, and used it as his principal residence during the building of Versailles. James II. of England lived there from the time of his abdication (1688) until his death (1701). During the construction of the church the workmen found two leaden coffins, on one was the following inscription:—"Here reposes a portion of the body of James II., King of Great Britain and Ireland, born 1633, and deceased at St. Germain, 1701."

The other coffin was supposed to contain the remains of **Mary**, wife of James. Under Louis XV. and Louis XVI. the palace was entirely abandoned. It has since been used as a barracks. The Forest of St. Germain is one of the largest in the environs of Paris. Its many historical associations, its extensive forests and magnificent views render a visit to St. Germain very agreeable.

ST. LEU TAVERNY, on the Northern Railway, near Chantilly, contains a remarkably fine church and a chateau, which belonged originally to the Duc d'Orleans, and commands a fine view over the valley of Montmorency.

ST. OUEN, a little village on the Seine, about four miles from Paris, and very agreeably situated. Here are several fine seats, besides a chateau and park belonging to the crown.

SCEAUX is a charming little retreat, about four miles from Paris, and abounding in restaurants, and means of recreation. It is easily reached by railway, and much frequented in summer. A palace was built there by Louis XIV., but has been since almost completely destroyed. The garden wall and one wing of the chateau, now in ruins, are still to be seen. Sceaux is remarkable for its fields of strawberries, and **FONTENAY**, adjoining, for roses.

SÈVRES, about seven miles from Paris on the Versailles railway (left bank), situated on the Seine, at the foot of Saint Cloud. It is the seat of the celebrated manufactory of porcelain, belonging to the state. It was originally established in 1738, at the Chateau of Vincennes, by the Marquis de Fulvy, and was transferred to Sèvres in 1759, by order of Louis XV. This manufactory, unique of its kind, possesses a fine museum containing a collection of all the different kinds of china, earthen vessels, pottery, French and foreign porcelain; and of the materials used in their manufacture. Special permission to visit the workshops must be obtained from the Minister of State, but the show rooms are open daily.

SURESNES, a pleasant village situated at the foot of Mont Valérien, on the banks of the Seine, a station on the Versailles railway, *rive droite*, and celebrated for its *fête de la Rosière*, when a young girl is crowned with roses, after the fashion of the *May queen* in England, held on the first Sunday after the 25th August, when half Paris goes to the *Couronnement de la Rosière*, and the ball that follows.

VERSAILLES, about thirteen miles from Paris, may be reached by two railways, one on the right bank of the river, and the other on the left, the Paris terminus of the former being in the Rue St. Lazare, and that of the latter on the south side of the river, on the Boulevard Mont-Parnasse.

The Versailles stations are at no great distance from the

palace, that of the *rive gauche* is very close, the other is nearly a mile off; the roads are quite direct. On arriving opposite the palace the visitor will find himself in an immense area, enclosed with iron railings, and decorated with statues of famous statesmen and warriors, these, with four exceptions, stood originally on the *Pont de La Concorde*, near the Tuileries. In the centre of the space stands a fine equestrian statue of Louis XIV. presiding as it were over the noble palace of his creation. The fine iron railings which enclose the fore-court, and indeed every part of the palace are decorated with figures of the sun, the emblem chosen by Louis "le grand," probably as a fitting representative of the position which he believed he bore amongst men and monarchs on earth. On the right hand, looking towards the palace, is the chapel, a beautiful piece of elaborate workmanship, and near the chapel is the usual entrance for visitors. A trifling hint may here be of use to the visitor. No canes or umbrellas are allowed to be carried into the palace, but are all stopped at the door and taken in charge of attendants. Those visitors who are unlucky enough to be incommoded by these articles may suffer some inconvenience and considerable loss of time by having to retrace their steps from the exit door in search of them, and thus spoil their amusement. The entrance court of the palace has a cold half ruined appearance, and on the whole is disappointing, but the interior is thereby set off to better advantage, and will certainly not disappoint the visitor unless he be of a very imaginative turn indeed. It should be mentioned that the brick facade terminating the court is part of the old hunting lodge which formerly occupied the spot, and having been built by Louis XIII. this portion of it was preserved by his son out of respect to his father's memory.

The palace consists of three great divisions, the centre and north and south wings. The central portion includes on the ground floor, a fine hall ornamented with busts and statues, and the royal apartments; and on the first floor are the grand apartments of Louis XIV. called the saloons of *Abundance*, of *Venus*, *Diana*, *Mars*, *Mercury*, *Apollo*, and of *War*.

The south wing contains on the ground floor the paintings illustrative of the life of Napoleon, a collection of busts and statues of his family, busts of his generals, and a gallery containing a very curious collection of sepulchral monuments.

On the first floor is the great hall of battles from the time of Clovis to the battle of Wagram, and a sculpture gallery. The second floor contains a very curious collection of historical portraits including many of English persons of distinction.

The north wing contains, on the ground floor a collection of paintings of events prior to the time of Louis XVI.; and a gallery of statues, busts, &c. In the first floor a continuation of the historical paintings, statues, busts, and monuments. On the second story a gallery of portraits of persons who lived prior to 1790.

In addition to these great divisions there is the King's pavilion, adjoining the north wing, and containing on the ground floor four rooms filled with pictures of battles by land and sea; the great hall of the Crusades, containing a fine collection of pictures relating to the various "holy wars," and the doors of the hospital of the Knights of Rhodes, presented by the Sultan; and on the first floor a collection of historical pictures; and a room devoted to the portraits of French admirals.

There are also the chapel, previously referred to, which may be seen from the ground and first floors; and the theatre attached to the palace, with its saloons and ante-rooms.

The palace contains in all nearly 150 rooms, vestibules, &c. Strangers may easily obtain admission to view the apartments of Louis XIV. and Marie Antoinette.

Quitting the palace, and entering the famed gardens, the visitor will be struck at first with the quaint formality of the style, but he will find, if he have taste, that there are beauties on all sides for his admiration. Leaving the palace in the rear, and looking down the gardens, the view is extensive and, particularly when the fountains are playing, very pleasing. The most celebrated objects in the gardens are the fountain of the *Pyramids*, opposite the marble steps of the terrace; the fountain of *Diana*, the Basin of *Latona*, the fountain of *Apollo*, in which the god is represented as rising from the ocean in his chariot, at the end of the long grass plot, or *tapis vert*, as it is called; beyond this is the *Grand Canal*, reaching as far as St. Cyr. On the left of the central portion of the garden are the Grove of the Colonnade, containing a fine group representing the rape of Proserpine, in the centre; the Chesnut Grove, the Fountain of Saturn, the King's Garden, and the Basin of the Mirror; the South Quincunx, the Fountain of Bacchus, the Queen's Grove, and the Ball-room Grove. On the left, or north side, are the Baths of Apollo, with artificial rock and cavern, intended to represent the entrance of the Palace of Thetis, and the arrival of Apollo; the fountains of Ceres and of Flora; the North Quincunx, the Bowling-green Grove, the Star Grove, the Grove of Domes, the Hall of Enceladus, and the Grove of the Obelisk, or the hundred pipes.

At some distance from the bottom of the gardens, and to the right hand are the famous little palaces of *Trianon*, they are well worth a visit. The garden of the *grand Trianon* is considered a masterpiece of the celebrated *Le Nôtre*, and that of the *petit Trianon* is a gem in the English style.

The Chateau of Trianon was first built for Louis XIV. by Mansard, the architect of the neighbouring palaces of Versailles in 1671, but it was rebuilt in 1683; it was, however altered in some parts by Louis Philippe. The little Trianon was constructed by Gabriel for Louis XV.

These little palaces have been the scenes of many famous fêtes, and here the monarchs of France, with their Queens and favourites have escaped from the grandeur which fatigued them in the vast palace of Versailles, to enjoy themselves according to their taste in real or affected simplicity. The true history of the *Trianons* would reveal many a curious trait of royal life and human nature, and even the little we know of what occurred there is curiously interesting.

Between the *grand* and *petit Trianon* is a museum, established in 1851, and containing a very curious collection of carriages, harness, uniforms, and liveries—the old royal carriages, sedan chairs, and sledges, are both curious and beautiful—and a collection of Algerian and other eastern arms and trappings.

Having quitted the Trianons, we come to Reservoirs of the Jambettes, or little legs, formerly the baths of the King's pages, but now public, and much frequented in summer; and further on is the great fountain of *Neptune*, the largest of all the waterworks of Versailles, and generally played after all the others—usually at five o'clock.

We have given the chief objects nearly in the order in which they may be seen most conveniently, but our sketch is necessarily the faintest outline, the gardens abound with beautiful sculpture, which we could not possibly afford space to describe, and the visitor should furnish himself with one of the guide books to be purchased either in Paris, or at Versailles.

We recommend those who can only spare time for one visit to go from Paris by the *rive gauche* railway, the station at Versailles being nearer the entrance of the palace, and to return by the other line, of which the station is nearer to the exit by the Basin of Neptune. But we warn our friends that to see the whole of the palace, gardens and dependencies in one day is not an easy task, and to study all the objects they contain an impossibility.

The palace and gardens are open every day except Mon-

day, free, from eleven till five o'clock; and the fountains play at present on alternate Sundays in the summer months. Large placards are exhibited on the omnibuses and walls of Paris stating when the *grands eaux* will play.

There is a time honoured assertion that the cost of exhibiting these fountains in full force amounts to 10,000 francs, or £400, but this is very questionable, and not very important to visitors.

VILLETTE.—A large village outside the barrier, at the end of the Faubourg St. Martin, once famous for the discussions relative to the conversion of Henry IV. to Catholicism, but now principally celebrated for its cow market, stores of wine, and other liquids, and its numerous drinking places of all classes.

VINCENNES about four miles from Paris, may be reached by omnibuses, which start from the Boulevard Beaumarchais. The Chateau is a strong fortress, and is used as a great military depôt; it was built by Louis, *le jeune*, in 1140. Here it was that the *Duc d'Enghien* was shot in 1804. The tomb marking the place where he was buried is shown to visitors. It may be visited by writing some days beforehand to the *Commandant de l'Artillerie* at Vincennes. The wood is extensive, and affords many agreeable walks.

DIURNAL ITINERARY.

A LIST OF PUBLIC PLACES

OPEN ON FIXED DAYS THROUGHOUT THE WEEK, AND OF OTHER PLACES IN THE SAME NEIGHBOURHOOD.

MONDAY.

- HOTEL DES INVALIDES.**—Hospital for old and wounded soldiers ; and
- TOMB OF NAPOLEON,** Quai d'Orsay, south of the river. The HOSPITAL is open to visitors every day from 10 to 4 (fee). The TOMB only on Monday, from 11 to 3, and on Thursday from 12 to 4—*see* page . . . 117
- CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART, *Sacre cœur*,** close to the Hospital, on the East, and connected with the **CEMETERY OF PICPUS,** to which access may be obtained by a small fee to the porter . . . 179
- CHAMP DE MARS**—to the West. On the other side of the river is the *Trocadéro*, a steep hill, from the steps and summit of which a fine view of the reviews on the Champ de Mars is obtained. It is proposed to erect a column or tower on this hill, to record the deeds of the present Emperor. The column is proposed to be more than 300 feet high . . . 117
- GYMNASE,** civil and military, to the S.W. of the Champ de Mars . . . 171
- MUSÉE D'ARTILLERIE,** Rue de l'Université—Monday and Thursday, from 10 to 4 . . . 147
- FONTAINE DE GRENELLE,** Rue Grenelle . . . 175
- STE. CLOTILDE.**—A new Church, in the Place Belle-Chase, Rue St. Dominique . . . 129
- ECOLE D'ETAT MAJOR**—School for the staff of the Army, Rue de Grenelle . . . 118, 136
- PALACE OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF,** open every day when the Assembly is not sitting (fee) . . . 91
- PALACE OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR,** Quai d'Orsa . . . 91
- PALAIS DU QUAI D'ORSAY,** 9 to 10 . . . 90
- BLIND SCHOOL** (*see* Wednesday).

TUESDAY.

LOUVRE.—Open every day, except Monday, from 10 to 4	144
CHURCH OF ST. GERMAIN L'AUXERROIS—opposite the Eastern façade of the Louvre	126
TUILERIES, Palace, Place and Arch du Carrousel, Place Napoleon, &c. to the West.—For admission to the Palace, address a letter to “Monsieur le Gouverneur du Palais de Tuileries.”	80
GARDENS of the TUILERIES	80
PLACE DE LA CONCORDE, and OBELISK OF LUXOR	99, 101
CHAMPS ELYSÉES,—Exhibition Building, Campana Museum and Museum of Algerian and Colonial produce; Cirque de l'Imperatrice, Diorama, &c.	78, 102
POMPEIAN HOUSE, belonging to Prince Napoleon. in the Avenue Montaigne	79
CHATEAU OF FRANCIS I.; and POMPE À FEU—Waterworks, on the Quai de Billy, to the left of the Champs Elysées.	79, 175
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RUSSIAN GREEK CHURCH	130
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CHAPEL to the memory of the DUKE OF ORLEANS— <i>St. Ferdinand</i> , Avenue de Neuilly on the right	129
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BOIS DE BOULOGNE—Entrances by the Avenue de l'Imperatrice to the left of the Great Arch, by the Port Maillot in the Avenue de Neuilly, &c.	68, 79, 177
HIPPODROME, in the Avenue St. Cloud.—Open daily at 3 o'clock; admission, 2 and 3 francs	164
ABATTOIR DU ROULE, Rue Miromesnil; about a mile N.E. of the Arch. Open every day (fee)	175
CHAPELLE EXPIATOIRE, Rue de l'Arcade, near the Madeleine. Open every day (fee)	129
MADELEINE, Church of the.—Always open; mass, generally at 10 and 3	129
ENGLISH EMBASSY, Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré	92, 121
PALACE of the ELYSÉE, ditto, corner of the Avenue Marigny	91
PLACE and COLUMN VENDÔME.—The keeper of the Column expects a small fee, for a light	76, 98
IMPERIAL LIBRARY, Rue Richelieu.—Open for readers every day in the week, and for visitors on Tuesday and Friday, from 10 to 3	150

STAMP OFFICE, <i>Timbre Impériale</i> , Rue de la Banque.	122
BANK OF FRANCE, Rue de la Vrillière	122
BOURSE, Rue Vivienne	123
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THEATRE VARIÉTÉS, Boulevard Montmartre	73, 160
OPERA COMIQUE, Rue Marivaux, Boulevard des Italiens	74, 156
PALAIS ROYAL, bottom of Rue Vivienne	84
FONTAINE MOLIÈRE, bottom of Rue Richelieu	97
CHURCH OF ST. ROCH, Rue St. Honoré	128
MARKET OF ST. HONORÉ, Rue du Marché St. Honoré	174
HOSPICE DES ENFANTS TROUVÉS (Foundling Hospital), Rue d'Enfer, Tuesday and Thursday, from 12 to 3 (In the neighbourhood of the Luxembourg, <i>see</i> Wednesday).	133
MINT, <i>see</i> Friday.	

WEDNESDAY.

HOTEL CLUNY and PALAIS DES THERMES, Boulevard de Sebastopol, South (Rue de la Harpe), open Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, from 12 to 4 (ticket)	148
COLLEGE OF THE SORBONNE and COLLEGE OF FRANCE	135
PANTHEON, <i>Eglise de St. Genevieve</i>	127
CHURCH OF ST. ETIENNE DU MONT	126
LIBRARY OF ST. GENEVIÈVE	150
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All the above are close together.	
ODEON THEATRE, end of Rue Racine	160
CHURCH AND FOUNTAIN OF ST. SULPICE	107, 129
PALACE and GARDENS of the LUXEMBOURG, Picture Gallery every day, except Monday, from 10 to 4—Palace, when the Senate is not sitting, (fee)	89, 147
HOSPITAL and CHURCH of VAL DE GRACE, Rue du Faubourg St. Jacques	118, 128
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CEMETERY OF MONT PARNASSE, Boulevard d'Enfer	179
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BLIND SCHOOL, Institution des Aveugles, Boulevard des Invalids, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 2 to 5.	137
ABATTOIR and ARTESIAN WELL OF GRENELLE, open every day (fee)	175
FLOWER MARKET, Quai aux fleurs, Wednesday and Saturdays, Mornings early	174
MUSEUM OF COLONIAL PRODUCTS, (<i>see</i> Tuesday)	

THURSDAY.

CONSERVATOIRE DES ARTS ET METIERS.—Free on Sunday and Thursday, from 12 to 4—on other days admission 1 franc; Rue St. Martin	137, 149
CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN DES CHAMPS, Rue St. Martin	
MARCHÉ DU TEMPLE—Second-hand clothing, &c.	174
PORTES ST. MARTIN AND ST. DENIS, on the Boulevards, at the top of the Rue St. Martin	95
THEATRES, FLOWER MARKET, and FOUNTAIN OF THE CHATEAU D'EAU, on the Boulevard St. Martin and Boulevard du Temple	71, 157—162
CUSTOM HOUSE, <i>Douane</i> , behind the Chateau d'Éau	
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IMPERIAL PRINTING OFFICE and ARCHIVES.—Admission on Thursday, by ticket to be previously obtained from the <i>Directeur de l'Imprimerie Imperiale</i>	149
MARCHÉ DES INNOCENTS, or <i>Halles centrales</i> , Rue Rambuteau, end of Rue St. Honoré	113, 173
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FONTAIN, at the corner of Rue de l'Arbre Sec and Rue St. Honoré	113
POST OFFICE, Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau	120
MUSEUM OF ALGERIAN PRODUCTS, Rue Grenelle St. Germain, No. 107, Thursday, from 12 to 4 (order)	149
HOSPICE DES ENFANTS TROUVÉS, Foundling Hospital, Rue d'Enfer, 74, Tuesday and Thursday, from 12 to 3, near the Observatory, (<i>see</i> Wednesday)	133
HOPITAL DES ENFANTS MALADES, Sunday and Thursday, Rue de Sèvres	132
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HOSPICE NECKER, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 to 4	131
HOTEL DES INVALIDES and TOMB OF NAPOLEON, Monday and Thursday, (<i>see</i> Monday)	117

MUSÉE D'ARTILLERIE.—Monday and Thursday (*see* Monday).

HÔTEL CLUNY, &c.—Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday (*see* Wednesday).

FRIDAY.

- MINT, *Hôtel de Monnaies*, Quai Conti, opposite the Louvre.—Museum of Coins, &c. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, from 12 to 3 (free); Laboratories, Tuesday and Friday, from 10 to 1, by ticket, to be obtained by letter to the "President de la Commission de Monnaies, etc." . . . 122, 147
- INSTITUTE OF FRANCE, Quai Conti. In the same place is the MAZARIN LIBRARY, open every day, from 10 to 3, Sundays and fête days excepted . . . 139
- ECOLE DES BEAUX ARTS, Rue Bonaparte, open from 10 to 4 (fee) . . . 138
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- FLOWER MARKET, Quai aux Fleurs . . . 174
- MORGUE, Quai du Marché Neuf, on the Island . . . 120
- HOSPITAL DE L'HÔTEL DIEU.—Free on Sundays and Thursdays; on other days from 1 to 3 (passports) . . . 131
- CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME . . . 109, 124
- HOTEL DE VILLE, Rue Rivoli, and Place de l'Hotel de Ville, formerly Place de la Grève.—To see the interior, except the quadrangle, which is well worth a visit, and is always open, apply by letter to "M. le Prefet de la Seine" . . . 87
- TOUR DE ST. JACQUES, CASERNE NAPOLEON, and CHURCH OF ST. GERVAIS, in the immediate vicinity . . . 112, 127
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- PLACE ROYALE, from Rue St. Antoine by the Rue Royale, on the left . . . 94
- PLACE DE LA BASTILLE and COLUMN OF JULY . . . 69, 92
- PRISON MAZAS, admission to the interior rarely granted, near the Lyons Railway, in the Boulevard Mazas, which leads, at a considerable distance, to the . . . 120
- PLACE DU TRONE, or DE VINCENNES . . . 177

- IMPERIAL LIBRARY.—Tuesday and Friday (*see* Tuesday).
 HÔTEL CLUNY.—Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday (*see* Wednesday).
 BLIND SCHOOL.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday (*see* Wednesday).

SATURDAY.

- JARDIN DES PLANTES, Gardens and Zoological Collections, open every day.—The Museums open to the public on Tuesday and Friday, from 2 to 5; and on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday from 11 to 3; by tickets, to be obtained at the offices in the garden by showing passport 149, 178
 HALLE AUX VINS, and CALF MARKET, on the Quai before arriving at the Gardens 174
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 FONTAINE CUVIER, and Hospitals of *St. Pelagie* and *la Pitié*, at the back of the Gardens 108, 131
 MANUFACTURE OF THE GOBELINS, not far South of the Jardin des Plantes.—Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, from 1 to 3 in winter, and from 2 to 4 in summer 148
 FLOWER MARKET, Quai aux Fleurs.—Wednesday and Saturday mornings early 174
 HOSPICE NECKER, Rue de Sévres.—Thursday and Saturday, from 10 to 4 131

SUNDAY.

- CHURCHES (*see* pages 114 to 121).
 CEMETERY OF PÈRE LA CHAISE, from the Place de la Bastille by the Rue de la Roquette. This street is full of dealers in mortuary sculpture, *immortelles*, &c., and at the upper end, near the entrance to the Cemetery, are two prisons, that of *La Roquette* and one for young offenders 120, 179
 CEMETERY OF MONTMARTRE, on the northern edge of the city. The view from the top of Montmartre is very fine, both on the city side and on that of St. Denis 179
 CEMETERY OF MONT PANASSE, Boulevard d'Enfer, Southern side of the city 179
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Nearly all public establishments are open on Sunday, free to the public. The Museums of the Louvre, Luxembourg, and Hotel Cluny, and Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers are much frequented.

VERSAILLES.—Waterworks on the first Sunday in the month in Summer, and on special fête days . 190**St. CLOUD.—Waterworks once or twice a month during the Summer . 188**

Large placards are posted about Paris and on the omnibuses, when the "*Grands eaux*" are to play either at St. Cloud or at Versailles.

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