



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

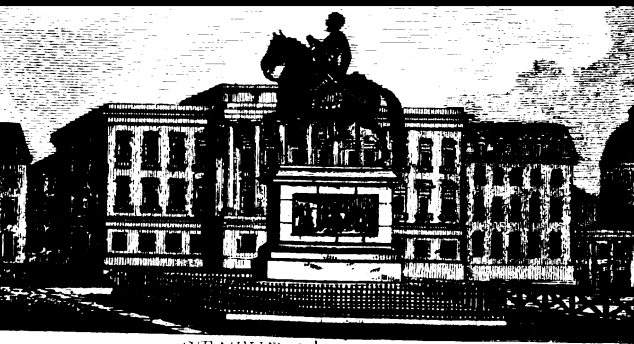
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

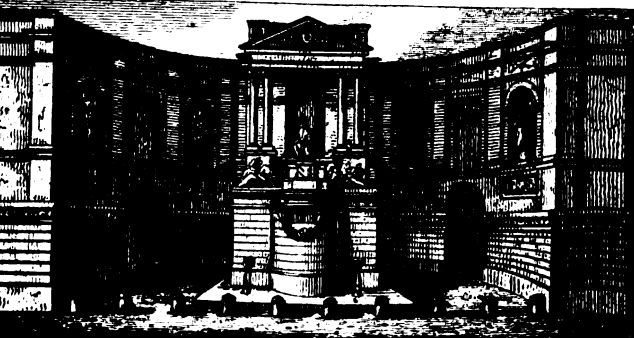
- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



STATUE D'HENRI IV.



*A new picture of Paris, or, The
stranger's guide to the French ...*

Edward Planta

No 7478
27



Gift
Hon. _____

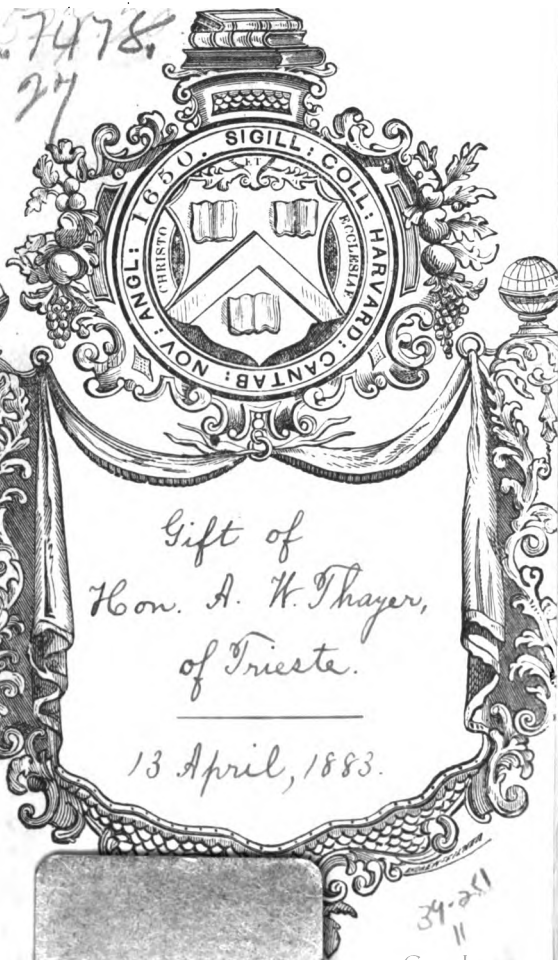




2

1

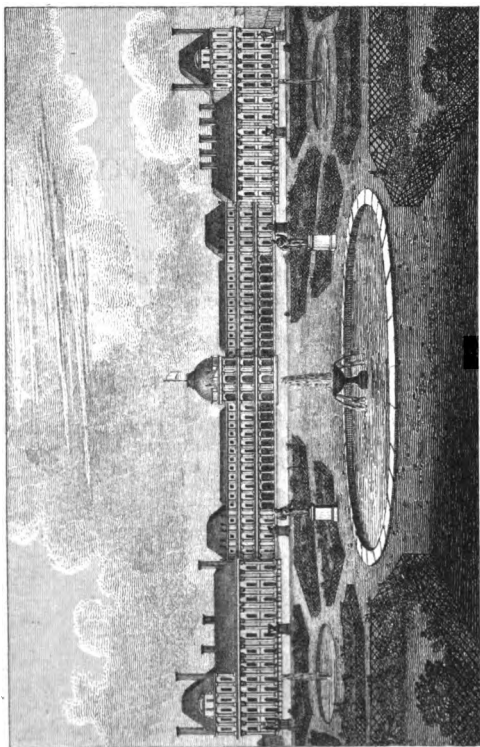
No 7478
27



Gift of
Hon. A. W. Thayer,
of Trieste.

13 April, 1883.

34-251
11



PALAIS DES TULERIES. CÔTÉ DU JARDIN.

Amsterdam

0

A

NEW PICTURE OF PARIS;

OR, THE

Stranger's Guide

TO

THE FRENCH METROPOLIS;

ACCURATELY DESCRIBING THE

*PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS, REMARKABLE EDIFICES,
PLACES OF AMUSEMENT, AND EVERY OTHER
OBJECT WORTHY OF ATTENTION.*

ALSO, A DESCRIPTION OF

THE ENVIRONS OF PARIS;

WITH CORRECT MAPS, AN ACCURATE PLAN OF THE CITY, A GUIDE
TO THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF CURIOSITY, NUMEROUS
VIEWS OF THE PUBLIC EDIFICES, &c.

By EDWARD PLANTA.

FIFTEENTH EDITION, CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR SAMUEL LEIGH, 18, STRAND;
AND BALDWIN, CRADOCK, AND Co.
PATERNOSTER-ROW.

MDCCKXXVII.

PRICE 9s. BOUND; WITH THE COSTUMES, 12s.

~~6577.20~~

No. 7478.27

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY

1883, April 13.

Gift of
Hon. S. W. Francis,
of Toronto.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES,
Stamford-street.

39-257
11

P R E F A C E.

EVERY successive edition of this work has undergone many improvements, and the present has received those alterations which the ever-varying aspect of Paris had rendered necessary. It has been the Author's earnest endeavour to give it a distinguished rank above the inaccurate and ill-written publications, which, under similar titles, are often obtruded on the Public. He has aimed to render the "New Picture of Paris" acceptable to readers of taste and judgment, whose praise is alone valuable, and whose patronage is the best proof of merit.

The Itinerary of the principal routes to Paris will be found exceedingly useful and interesting to the traveller. The account of the regulations at the custom-houses and fortified towns, the character of the different hotels, the accommodations which the traveller may expect, and the usual manner of living in France, will prepare him for his journey, and prevent much delay, inconvenience, and disappointment.

The remarks on the different modes of travelling, and the additional information communicated respecting the rate of posting, will be useful to tourists.

The criticisms on the present state of the French Museums, and on the general character of the French Stage, have been written with much attention.

Every public building, every museum, and every institution has been carefully examined; and, availing himself of the civility and friendship of several literary characters constantly residing in Paris, many new and important sources of information have been opened to the Author. He now confidently presumes, that Paris does not possess a single object of interest which is not noticed in this publication; and, in offering another edition of it to the Public, he trusts that he shall not be deemed

presumptuous in hoping, that it will at least be found to contain an accurate delineation of Paris and its inhabitants as they now are.

In describing the various Collections of Painting and Sculpture, the Author has confined himself to the most prominent objects of interest, because he was unwilling to swell the present publication too much, and because complete catalogues may be procured on the spot at a trifling expense. He has also abstained from giving any list of Parisian tradesmen, as visitors may always procure the most recent information respecting them, at the hotel where they lodge, or of the friends with whom they are acquainted.

The Environs of Paris contain many interesting objects which will repay the stranger for every excursion which he may be disposed to make; and much labour has been bestowed in describing every place worthy of notice.

The Map of the Environs, together with that of the Routes, the Plan of the City, and the Views of the Public Edifices, have been derived from the best sources of information, and engraved with great care. The Guide to the Principal Objects of Curiosity in Paris will be found extremely useful to the cursory visiter; but those who require more minute information will consult the large Plan at the end of the work, which is accompanied with an Index of the Streets, Quays, Bridges, &c.

For the accommodation of numerous travellers, who have inquired for the Post Roads of Europe, as published by order of Buonaparte, the Work has been reprinted, and may now be had of the Publisher, No. 18, Strand.

As a general travelling companion through France and Belgium, Reichard's Itinerary may be recommended as the most useful work extant; those who wish to travel in the United Netherlands only, will consult Boyce's Belgian Traveller.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Directions to the Traveller - - - - -	1
Plan of the Circular and Transferable Exchange Notes - - -	2
Paris Bankers - - - - -	5
Coins, &c. - - - - -	5
Table of Francs - - - - -	6
French Weights and Measures - - - - -	8
Luggage - - - - -	8
Passports - - - - -	9
Routes - - - - -	10
Coaches - - - - -	12
Packets - - - - -	15
From London to Dover—Directions on arriving at Dover - - -	20
Description of Dover - - - - -	22
Arrival at Calais - - - - -	23
Calais Inns - - - - -	24
Mode of Living at French Inns - - - - -	26
Description of Calais - - - - -	28
Travelling in France - - - - -	30
Table of the Price of Posting - - - - -	32
Laws relative to Posting - - - - -	34
Cabriolet - - - - -	35
Diligence - - - - -	36
From Calais to Paris, by Abbeville and Beauvais - - -	38
From Calais to Paris, by Abbeville, Amiens, and Chantilly - -	47
From Calais to Paris, through St. Omer and Arras - - -	53
From London to Paris, by Brighton and Dieppe - - -	55
Description of Dieppe - - - - -	56

	Page
From Dieppe to Paris, by Forges and Pontoise - - -	59
From Dieppe to Paris, by Rouen and St. Germain-en-Laye -	60
From Rouen to Paris, by Ecouis - - - - -	68
From London to Paris, by Margate and Ostend - - -	68
From London to Paris, by Dover, Calais, and Ostend - -	74
From London to Paris, by Rye and Boulogne - - -	74
From London to Paris, by Portsmouth and Havre - - -	74
From London to Paris, through Helvoetsluys, Antwerp, and Brussels - - - - -	76
Duty on Carriages, Horses, &c. - - - - -	86
ARRIVAL AT PARIS - - - - -	87
Hotels - - - - -	87
Lodgings - - - - -	97
Boarding-Houses - - - - -	98
Coffee-Houses - - - - -	99
Eating-Houses, or Restaurateurs - - - - -	104
Interpreter, Glass Coaches, &c. - - - - -	114
Price of Provisions, Clothing, &c. - - - - -	114
Necessary Forms on a Stranger's Arrival at, or Departure from, Paris - - - - -	115
HISTORY and PRESENT STATE of PARIS - - - - -	117
STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF PARIS - - - - -	130
CHARACTER AND MANNERS OF THE PARISIANS - - - - -	141
STRANGERS' METHODOICAL GUIDE, or PLAN FOR VIEWING PARIS IN A WEEK - - - - -	152
DIARY OF THE AMUSEMENTS OF PARIS - - - - -	157
FESTIVALS - - - - -	164
PALACES - - - - -	165
PUBLIC BUILDINGS - - - - -	208
PRIVATE BUILDINGS - - - - -	221
ANTIQUITIES - - - - -	226
RELIGIOUS EDIFICES - - - - -	228
PROTESTANT CHURCHES - - - - -	250

CONTENTS.

vii

	Page
JEWISH SYNAGOGUES	258
CONVENTS	259
THE CATACOMBS	260
CEMETERIES, &c.	265
SQUARES, or PLACES	277
FOUNTAINS	284
BRIDGES	290
QUAYS	297
PUBLIC BATHS	298
SWIMMING SCHOOLS	301
TRIUMPHAL ARCHES	301
BARRIERS	304
MARKETS AND HALLS	306
SLAUGHTER-HOUSES	314
COURTS OF JUSTICE	315
PRISONS	318
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS	322
PUBLIC SCHOOLS	339
PRIVATE SCHOOLS	354
MUSEUMS	356
PUBLIC LIBRARIES, &c.	366
LITERARY SOCIETIES	396
READING ROOMS	403
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES	404
MANUFACTORIES	407
MODES OF CONVEYANCE, &c., HACKNEY COACHES, CABRIOLETS	412
THEATRES, EXHIBITIONS, &c.	418
GAMING HOUSES	439
HORSE RACES	439

	Page
LOTTERIES	- 439
MOUNTAINS	- 440
BALLS	- 441
CONCERTS	- 442
REVIEWS	- 443
PROMENADES, PUBLIC GARDENS, &c.	- 443
NURSERY GROUNDS	- 450
GUINGUETTES and BASTRINGUES	- 451
ENVIRONS OF PARIS	- 452



F

1

19



Blossm

DIRECTIONS
TO
THE TRAVELLER,
PREVIOUS TO SETTING OUT.

THE present publication is principally intended as a Guide to those who are unacquainted with the capital of France, while it is presumed that it will be found an useful companion to others, who may have already visited the Continent. I shall consider my reader as just setting out on his first trip to Paris, and shall proceed to give him, methodically, every necessary information to ensure him a safe and pleasant journey.

The traveller should provide himself with sufficient French money to defray his expenses from Calais to the metropolis of France. Ten or twelve pounds sterling, will allow enough for any trifling delay occasioned by business, pleasure, or accident.

French gold and silver coin may be purchased of Mr. Lewis, 22, St. James's-street; Mr. Smart, 60, Princes-street, Leicester-square; Mr. Thomas, 102, Cornhill; or Messrs. J. Bult and Co., 86, Cheapside, on whom the tourist may confidently rely for punctuality and integrity.

Should he possess any English money, which, on his arrival at Paris, he may wish to exchange for the currency of that city, Mr. Rollin, in the Palais Royal, will accommodate him on the most liberal terms. There are also several other houses in the Palais Royal who do business in the same manner.

If the traveller should have more English money than he requires when he arrives at Dover, Calais, Brighton, or Dieppe, he will meet with persons at the Inns who will accommodate him with French coin. On Messrs.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

TRANSFERABLE EXCHANGE NOTES.

pens to bear a premium. They are payable to order and the traveller will, naturally, for his own security not endorse them till he receives the money; by which, such checks are so concerted with the agents as to render a successful forgery of his name scarcely possible.

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

The Transferable Exchange Notes

Are payable at one particular place only, and are calculated chiefly for making remittances of money to persons whose residences are fixed. They are given for any required sum, previously reduced into foreign money at the last quoted course of exchange from the place where payable; and they are negotiable, or transferable from hand to hand, by simple endorsement, in the same manner as bills of exchange. They are payable, as well as the circular notes, without any deduction whatever.

From the foregoing short explanation, it will be seen that the great advantages of this plan over common *letters of credit*, are,

First,—The option which the traveller has, of receiving his money at so many different places.

And, Secondly,—His being exempted from the payment of any commission, or charge of any kind, the stamp duty only excepted.

The real convenience, however, of these notes, has been universally acknowledged by travellers of all descriptions, ever since the plan was first thought of by the late *Sir Robert Herries*, and by his house carried into execution (now nearly fifty years ago), it is the

necessary to enlarge on the subject here ; but any further explanation that may be wished for, either with regard to the notes, or to *letters of credit*, which the house also furnishes, whenever required, will be given with pleasure, either verbally or by letter.

* * * *All letters of credit in the common form are subject to a commission of one per cent. ; and often, from the necessity of getting them transferred from one place to another, two or three of these commissions are incurred.*

List of Places where the Circular Notes are optionally payable.

Abbeville	Cairo	Lausanne	Oporto
Aix in Provence	Calais	Leipsick	Orleans
Aix la Chapelle	Cambray	Liege	L'Orient
Aleppo	Carthagen	Lille	Ostend
Alexandria	Chambery	Lisbon	Palermo
Alicante	Civita Vecchia	Leghorn	Paris
Amiens	Coblentz	Lubeck	Parma
Amsterdam	Cologne	Lucca	Perpignan
Ancona	Constantinople	Lyons	Prague
Angiers	Copenhagen	Madrid	Ratisbon
Angoulême	Corunna	Maastricht	Rheims
Anspach	Dantzic	Magdeburg	Riga
Antwerp	Dieppe	Malaga	Rochelle
Athènes	Dijon	Malta	Rome
Avignon	Douay	Manheim	Rotterdam
Augsburg	Dresden	Mantua	Rouen
Bagnères	Dunkirk	Marseilles	St. Galle
Barege	Dusseldorf	Memel	St. Maloes
Barcelona	Elsinore	Mentz	St. Omer
Basle	Ferrara	Messina	St. Petersburg
Bayonne	Florence	Metz	Schaffhausen
Berlin	Frankfort	Middleburg	Seville
Berne	Ghent	Milan	Sienna
Besançon	Genoa	Modena	Smyrna
Bilboa	Geneva	Montpellier	Soissons
Blois	Gibraltar	Moscow	Spa
Bologna	Gottenburg	Munich	Stockholm
Bordeaux	Gottingen	Munster	Stuttgard
Boulogne sur Mer	The Hague	Nancy	Strasbourg
Bremen	Hamburgh	Nantes	Tain
Breslaw	Hanover	Naples	Toulon
Brunswick	Havre de Grace	Neufchatel	Toulouse
Brussels	Hesse Cassel	Nice	Tournay
Cadiz	Inspruck	Nismes	Tours
Caen	Konigsberg	Nuremberg	Treves

Trieste	Venice	Vienna	Yverdun
Turin	Verdun	Warsaw	Zante
Valencia	Verona	Weimar	Zurich
Valenciennes	Vevay		

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

Notes on a similar plan may also be obtained of Messrs. Ransom and Co., bankers, Pall-Mall East; and of Messrs. Morland, Auribl, and Co., bankers, 56, Pall-Mall.

The principal bankers at Paris, who correspond with English houses, are,

Perregaux, Lafitte, and Co., Rue Chaussée d'Antin.
 Mallet, Freres, 13, Rue du Mont Blanc.
 Hottinguer, 20, Rue du Sentier.
 Callaghan, 15, Rue Bleue.
 Wells and Williams, 26, Rue du Faubourg Poissonnière.
 Recamier, 48, Rue Basse du Rempart.
 Perier, Frères, 27, Rue Neuve du Luxembourg.
 Tourton, Ravel, and Co., 2, Rue St. Georges.

COINS.

HAVING arranged his pecuniary affairs, the traveller should make himself familiar with the names of the French coins, the impression which they bear, and their actual and relative value. This may easily be accomplished, as nearly all the coins are marked with their value, from the piece of forty francs down to that of ten centimes. The currency of France is principally the same as existed during the ascendancy of Buonaparte, with the addition of a few new coins.

The following table will afford him considerable assistance.

<i>English Coinage.</i>	<i>Value in France.</i>
A guinea is equal to	{ one Old Louis, and a piece of 24 sols, or a shilling; and a New Louis, four francs, and a piece of 24 sols.
A sovereign to	one Old Louis, or 24 francs.
A half sovereign	12 francs.
The crown-piece to	the piece of six livres.
— half-crown	to the piece of three livres.
— shilling	24 sols.

TABLE OF FRANCS.

<i>English Coinage.</i>		<i>Value in France.</i>	
The six-pence . . .	to the piece of 12 sols.		
— penny . . .	two sols.		
— half-penny . . .	one sol.		
— farthing . . .	two liards.		

<i>French Coinage.</i>		<i>GOLD.</i>	<i>English Valuation.</i>		
			<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Old Double Louis, containing 48 francs, equal to . . .			2	0	0
— Double Napoleon, or 40 francs . . .			1	13	4
— Louis, a new coin of the same value, and designed to supersede the former					
— Old Louis, 24 francs			1	0	0
— Napoleon, 20 francs			0	16	8
— New Louis, 20 francs			0	16	8

<i>SILVER.</i>					
The Ecu, or six-livre piece			0	5	0
— piece of five francs, or livres			0	4	2
— sixty sols, or three livres			0	2	6
— two francs			0	1	8
— thirty sols			0	1	3
— twenty-four sols			0	1	0
— one franc			0	0	10
— fifteen sols			0	0	7½
— twelve sols			0	0	6
— a demi-franc			0	0	5
— six sols			0	0	3

<i>BELL-METAL.</i>					
— six liards			0	0	0½

<i>COPPER.</i>					
— two sols, the double sou, or ten centime piece			0	0	1
— one sol, or five centimes			0	0	0½
— two liards			0	0	0¼
— one liard			0	0	0⅛

French bank notes of 500 and of 1000 francs are also in circulation. Cash may be obtained for them at the Bank, where three sous are charged for a money-bag, or at the money-changers, for a trifling per centage.

The following table will be found useful to strangers in Paris, who are not accustomed to calculate by francs; a method almost universally adopted in the French capital.

<i>Francs.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1	Un	0	0	10	5	Cinq	0	4	2
2	Deux	0	1	8	6	Six	0	5	0
3	Trois	0	2	6	7	Sept	0	5	10
4	Quatre	0	3	4	8	Huit	0	6	8

TABLE OF FRANCS.

7

<i>Francs.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>L. s. d.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>L. s. d.</i>
9	Neuf	0 7 6	60	Soixante	2 10 0
10	Dix	0 8 4	61	Soixante-et-un	2 10 10
11	Onze	0 9 2	62	Soixante-deux	2 11 8
12	Douze	0 10 0	63	Soixante-trois	2 12 6
13	Treize	0 10 10	64	Soixante-quatre	2 13 4
14	Quatorze	0 11 8	65	Soixante-cinq	2 14 2
15	Quinze	0 12 6	66	Soixante-six	2 15 0
16	Seize	0 13 4	67	Soixante-sept	2 15 10
17	Dix-sept	0 14 2	68	Soixante-huit	2 16 8
18	Dix-huit	0 15 0	69	Soixante-neuf	2 17 6
19	Dix-neuf	0 15 10	70	Soixante-dix	2 18 4
20	Vingt	0 16 8	71	Soixante-onze	2 19 2
21	Vingt-et-un	0 17 6	72	Soixante-douze	3 0 0
22	Vingt-deux	0 18 4	73	Soixante-treize	3 0 10
23	Vingt-trois	0 19 2	74	Soixante-quatorze	3 1 8
24	Vingt-quatre	1 0 0	75	Soixante-quinze	3 2 6
25	Vingt-cinq	1 0 10	76	Soixante-seize	3 3 4
26	Vingt-six	1 1 8	77	Soixante-dix-sept	3 4 2
27	Vingt-sept	1 2 6	78	Soixante-dix-huit	3 5 0
28	Vingt-huit	1 3 4	79	Soixante-dix-neuf	3 5 10
29	Vingt-neuf	1 4 2	80	Quatre-vingt	3 6 8
30	Trente	1 5 0	81	Quatre-vingt-un	3 7 6
31	Trente-et-un	1 5 10	82	Quatre-vingt-deux	3 8 4
32	Trente-deux	1 6 8	83	Quatre-vingt-trois	3 9 2
33	Trente-trois	1 7 6	84	Quatre-vingt-quatre	3 10 0
34	Trente-quatre	1 8 4	85	Quatre-vingt-cinq	3 10 10
35	Trente-cinq	1 9 2	86	Quatre-vingt-six	3 11 8
36	Trente-six	1 10 0	87	Quatre-vingt-sept	3 12 6
37	Trente-sept	1 10 10	88	Quatre-vingt-huit	3 13 4
38	Trente-huit	1 11 8	89	Quatre-vingt-neuf	3 14 2
39	Trente-neuf	1 12 6	90	Quatre-vingt-dix	3 15 0
40	Quarante	1 13 4	91	Quatre-vingt-onze	3 15 10
41	Quarante-et-un	1 14 2	92	Quatre-vingt-douze	3 16 8
42	Quarante-deux	1 15 0	93	Quatre-vingt-treize	3 17 6
43	Quarante-trois	1 15 10	94	Quatre-vingt-quatorze	3 18 4
44	Quarante-quatre	1 16 8	95	Quatre-vingt-quinze	3 19 2
45	Quarante-cinq	1 17 6	96	Quatre-vingt-seize	4 0 0
46	Quarante-six	1 18 4	97	Quatre-vingt-dix-sept	4 0 10
47	Quarante-sept	1 19 2	98	Quatre-vingt-dix-huit	4 1 8
48	Quarante-huit	2 0 0	99	Quatre-vingt-dix-neuf	4 2 6
49	Quarante-neuf	2 0 10	100	Cent	4 3 4
50	Cinquante	2 1 8	101	Cent-un	4 4 2
51	Cinquante-et-un	2 2 6	102	Cent-deux	4 5 0
52	Cinquante-deux	2 3 4	103	Cent-trois	4 5 10
53	Cinquante-trois	2 4 2	104	Cent-quatre	4 6 8
54	Cinquante-quatre	2 5 0	105	Cent-cinq	4 7 6
55	Cinquante-cinq	2 5 10	106	Cent-six	4 8 4
56	Cinquante-six	2 6 8			
57	Cinquante-sept	2 7 6			
58	Cinquante-huit	2 8 4			
59	Cinquante-neuf	2 9 2			

Francs.	French.	L.	s.	d.	Francs.	French.	L.	s.	d.
107	Cent-sept	4	9	2	122	Cent-vingt-deux	5	1	8
108	Cent-huit	4	10	0	123	Cent-vingt-trois	5	2	6
109	Cent-neuf	4	10	10	124	Cent-vingt-quatre	5	3	4
110	Cent-dix	4	11	8	125	Cent-vingt-cinq	5	4	2
111	Cent-onze	4	12	6	126	Cent-vingt-six	5	5	0
112	Cent-douze	4	13	4	127	Cent-vingt-sept	5	5	10
113	Cent-treize	4	14	2	128	Cent-vingt-huit	5	6	8
114	Cent-quatorze	4	15	0	129	Cent-vingt-neuf	5	7	6
115	Cent-quinze	4	15	10	130	Cent-trente	5	8	4
116	Cent-seize	4	16	8	200	Deux-cent	8	6	8
117	Cent-dix-sept	4	17	6	300	Trois-cents	12	10	0
118	Cent-dix-huit	4	18	4	500	Cinq-cents	20	16	8
119	Cent-dix-neuf	4	19	2	1000	Mille	41	13	4
120	Six-Vingts	5	0	0	2000	Deux-Mille	83	6	4
121	Cent-vingt-et-un	5	0	10					

FRENCH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *livre* or *pound* is about $14\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois.

The *kilogram* is about 35 ounces avoirdupois.

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

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

The *boisseau* or *bushel*, contains 10 litres.

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

The *foot* is not quite 13 English inches.

The *metre* is about $39\frac{1}{3}$ English inches. It is divided into 10, 100, and 1000 parts, called *décimetre*, *centimetre*, and *millimetre*. There are also measures of 10, 100, 1000, and 10,000 metres, which are called *décametre*, *hectometre*, *kilometre*, and *myriametre*.

The *aune* or *ell*, is 3 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches English.

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

The *post league* is rather more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles English.

The *are* is a superficial measure, rather less than 4 English perches.

LUGGAGE.

The traveller must next think of his luggage. Few things are so connected with easy and comfortable travelling as light and portable luggage. Every kind of wearing apparel can be procured cheaper in Paris than in London, and at the shortest notice; but, should the Englishman feel desirous of appearing in the precise costume of his native country, he must not depend on the Parisian tailor. No entreaties will prevail on him to

make a single habiliment which does not at once proclaim itself of French manufacture.

Should the traveller have more luggage than he wishes to take under his own charge, the Managers of the Packet Offices, in the vicinity of the Custom House, and 357, Strand, will convey it to any part of the Continent on reasonable terms.

PASSPORTS.

Before our tourist proceeds on his route, it is absolutely necessary for him to procure a passport. To obtain this he must apply at the office of the French Ambassador, No. 50, Portland-place, between the hours of twelve and four. He will signify his wish, and leave his name. If he has fixed on the route which he means to pursue on his journey to Paris, it may somewhat facilitate the attainment of his object if he mention this; but, except under circumstances of much suspicion, this is of little consequence. If he call at the office on the following day, between one and three, he will obtain the passport without expense, signed by the ambassador. He need not make a *personal* application on the first day, but on the second it is absolutely necessary, as he must sign his name to the passport in the presence of the Secretary.

If the traveller should omit to obtain a passport till he reaches Dover, or Brighton, or Southampton, he may procure one from the French Consul at any of these places, on the first application, but it will then cost him ten shillings.

It is perfectly unnecessary to apply for a passport at the Foreign Office, as was formerly the case; the passport of the French ambassador will be quite sufficient.

Should the traveller wish to go through Belgium or Holland before he goes to Paris, he may procure a passport by addressing a letter to his Excellency the Ambassador of the Netherlands, No. 1, Bryanston-square, signed by two respectable housekeepers to whom he may be known; the passport will then be granted on the following day, free of expense. The office is open from eleven to three.

All foreigners wishing to visit the Netherlands, except the subjects of that kingdom, must produce at the office a passport from the ambassador, or minister, or consul of their respective countries, and which passports will be countersigned, and delivered on the following day.

The traveller's passport will be demanded at every fortified town, and examined by the officer on duty. If the traveller wish to stop for some days on his journey, the master of the hotel will put before him a ruled paper, with the following heads, which he must fill up, and sign his name at the bottom, viz., name, place of abode, profession, where going, age, &c. This paper is sent to the office of police.

It will be mentioned hereafter that the same rule is observed when the traveller arrives in Paris.

ROUTES.

Our tourist being now completely equipped for his journey, I shall proceed to give a comparative view of the various routes to Paris, together with the time *usually* occupied in performing them by the stage-coaches, steam-packets, and diligences. Those persons who travel post, may, of course, go at a more expeditious rate. I shall then give a list of the coaches, packets, &c., and afterwards describe the various routes, and point out the most convenient, pleasant, and economical methods of travelling to the French metropolis.

I.		<i>Miles.</i>
London to Calais, by steam-packet, from 11 to 14 hours, about		130
Calais to Paris, by Abbeville and Beauvais, 32 hours . . .		173
II.		<hr/> 303
London to Dover, 10 hours		71
Dover to Calais, from 3 to 6 hours		24
Calais to Paris, by Abbeville and Beauvais, 32 hours . . .		173
III.		<hr/> 268
London to Calais by steam-packet, from 11 to 14 hours . . .		130
Calais to Paris, by St. Omer and Arras, 36 hours		197
		<hr/> 327

ROUTES.

11

IV.

Miles.

London to Dover, 10 hours	71
Dover to Boulogne, from 4 to 6 hours	39
Boulogne to Paris, by Abbeville and Beauvais, 28 hours	152
	253

The road from Calais, or from Boulogne to Paris, by Amiens, is six miles longer than that by Beauvais, and the diligence is generally two or three hours more in performing the journey.

V.

London to Dover, 10 hours	71
Dover to Ostend, from 6 to 10 hours	72
Ostend to Paris, by Lille, Arras, and Peronne, 37 hours	202
	345

VI.

London to Margate, 10 hours	72
Margate to Ostend, from 7 to 11 hours	75
Ostend to Paris, by Lille, Arras, and Peronne, 37 hours	202
	349

VII.

London to Brighton, 6 hours	54
Brighton to Dieppe, by steam-packet, 8 to 12 hours	76
Dieppe to Paris, by Rouen and St. Germain, 19 hours	136
	266

VIII.

London to Brighton 6 hours	54
Brighton to Dieppe, by steam-packet, 8 to 12 hours	76
Dieppe to Paris, by Pontoise and Franconville, 17 hours	111
	241

IX.

London to Rye, 8 hours	63
Rye to Boulogne, 5 or 6 hours	45
Boulogne to Paris, by Abbeville and Beauvais, 28 hours	152
	260

X.

London to Portsmouth, 9 hours	72
Portsmouth to Havre, 11 to 14 hours	90
Havre to Paris, by Rouen, 28 hours	152
	314

XI.

London to Southampton, 9 hours	74
Southampton to Havre, 12 to 15 hours	102
Havre to Paris, by Rouen, 28 hours	152
	328

COACHES.

	Miles.
XII.	
London to Harwich, 10 hours	71
Harwich to Helvoetsluys, 13 to 18 hours	107
Helvoetsluys to Paris, by Antwerp and Brussels	333
<hr/>	
XIII.	
London to Rotterdam, by steam-packet, 26 hours	195
Rotterdam to Paris, by Antwerp and Brussels	312
<hr/>	
507	

COACHES.

From the Golden Cross, Charing-Cross, and Cross Keys, Wood-street, to the Messageries Royales, Rue Notre-Dame-des-Victoires, at Paris.

FARES.

<i>L. s. d.</i>	<i>Passage by Sea included.</i>
3 16 0	Inside all the way.
3 12 0	Inside (hind body in France).
3 9 0	Inside in England (outside in France).
3 2 0	Outside in England {cabriolet or inside} in France.
2 18 0	Outside in England (inside of the hind body in France).
2 14 0	Outside all the way.
Places in the Coupé, 4s. extra.	

The coaches leave London every morning at seven, half-past eight, and ten o'clock, and at six in the evening. The director in London is Mr. Mauduit; at Calais, Mr. Tarnier, at his Coach-office, No. 14, Rue de la Mer; and at Boulogne, M. Meurice, Rue de l'Ecu. Safety coaches set out twice a day to Paris, from Calais and from Boulogne.

The coach that leaves Calais at six o'clock in the evening arrives at Paris the next day but one at five o'clock in the morning, through

Andres, La Récoussé, St. Omer, Aire, Lillers, Pernes, St. Pol,	Frevant, <i>Breakfast.</i> Douzens, Talmas, Amiens, <i>Dinner.</i> Hebecourt,	Flers, Breteuil, Wavigniers, St. Just, Clermont, <i>Supper.</i>	Laigneville, Chantilly, Luzarches, Ecouen, St. Denis, Paris.
--	---	--	---

The coach that leaves Calais at nine o'clock in the

morning arrives also at Paris the next day at five o'clock in the evening, through

Haut-Buisson,	Namport,	Poix,	Puisseaux,
Marquise,	Nouvion,	Granvillié,	Beaumont,
Boulogne,	<i>Dinner.</i>	Marseilles, ¹	Moiselle,
Samer,	Abbeville,	Beauvais,	St. Denis,
Cormont,	<i>Supper.</i>	<i>Breakfast.</i>	Paris.
Montreuil,	Aczance,	Noailles,	

Considerable saving will be experienced by booking throughout, and the best places secured in the coach. *Steam or Sailing Packet-Boats* are always ready for the conveyance of passengers; but persons wishing to stop on the road, are allowed to do so, and resume their journey at pleasure, without any extra expense, provided it is mentioned when the place is taken.

Passengers, leaving London by the morning coaches, sleep at Dover, and cross the water in the middle of the next day; sleep also at Calais, whence coaches go the following morning.

Those who leave London by the evening coaches abridge their journey by not sleeping at Dover, and are equally in time for the packet-boats, the coaches arriving at Dover always three or four hours before the packet sails. These coaches put up at the Paris Hotel, Ship Hotel, Shakspeare Hotel, and Packet Boat Inn, Dover.

Persons sending parcels to the Continent must annex a written declaration of their contents and value; also the name and direction of the person who sent them.

From the Golden Cross, Charing-Cross, and from the Cross Keys, Wood-street, coaches set out, every morning and evening, for Dover, Deal, Margate, Ramsgate, and Brighton.

Coaches, likewise, from London to Paris, leave the White Bear, Piccadilly, every morning at half-past seven and eleven o'clock, and every evening at half-past six.

The fares are the same as those of the Golden Cross. The offices connected with these coaches are at Calais, No. 44, Grande Place; at Boulogne, No. 16, Rue de l'Ecu; and at Paris, Hotel de Lyon, Rue de la Jussienne, No. 18.

Passengers booked throughout, leaving London by the morning coaches, sleep at Dover, and cross the water in the middle of the next day; sleep also at Calais, whence coaches go the following morning, at eight and ten o'clock, and arrive at Paris the day after, at six o'clock in the afternoon.

The coach that leaves Calais at eight o'clock in the morning arrives at Paris the next day at six o'clock in the afternoon, through Boulogne, Abbeville, Amiens, Chantilly, to Paris.

The coach that leaves Calais at ten o'clock in the morning arrives also at Paris the next day at six o'clock in the afternoon, through Boulogne, Abbeville, Beauvais, to Paris.

A coach for Dover leaves the White Bear every morning at eight o'clock. There are coaches also from this office daily to Ramsgate, Margate, and Deal.

From the Spread Eagle office, Webb's Hotel, No. 220, Piccadilly, and the Spread Eagle, and Cross Keys, Gracechurch-street, coaches set out, every morning at eight, and ten o'clock, and evening at half-past seven; in direct correspondence with the improved light coach, the Hironnelle, running from Calais to Paris in 30 hours.

FARES.

	L. s.
Inside all the way	3 16
Outside all the way	2 14
Inside to Dover, and Rotonde in France	3 12
Inside to Dover, and Outside in France	3 8
Outside to Dover, and Inside in France	3 12
Outside to Dover, and Rotonde in France	2 18

In the Coupé 4s. extra.

The Sea Passage, by Government Steam Packets, is included.

Director of the Diligence in London, M. Leuliette; ditto, at Calais, M. Laine, Rue Neuve, No. 22; at Boulogne, M. Boutroy, Hotel de Londres; Coach-office at Paris, Hotel des Fermes, Rue du Bouloy, No. 24, near the Palais Royal.

Brighton, Southampton, and Ramsgate coaches leave the above Inns every morning.

Coaches likewise proceed from the same inns to Hastings every morning, and to Brighton every morning and evening. The fare to the former place has been as low as 18s. inside, and 10s. outside; and to the latter place only 16s. inside, and 8s. outside. No dependance, however, is to be placed on any statement of prices, as they are continually changing, according to circumstances, particularly during the summer.

A coach starts from the White Horse, Fetter-lane, every morning, at nine o'clock, and arrives at Brighton at five o'clock in the afternoon. Another Brighton coach goes from Blossoms' Inn, Lawrence-lane; and the Angel, St. Clements, every morning at half-past seven o'clock.

From the Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet-street, a coach starts for Rye every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at six o'clock.

From the Angel Inn, at the back of St. Clement's church, the Dover and Portsmouth mails start every evening; likewise the Paris mail every morning, at a quarter before seven o'clock. If a party engage the whole coach inside, and part of the outside, it will take them up at their own residence, and start at their own time. Passengers may stop at any town on the route, and proceed in the next coach (provided there is room) without additional charge.

COACHES TO THE NETHERLANDS.

At the Golden Cross, Charing-cross, and Cross Keys, Wood-street, the traveller may book a place to Ostend; the fare is 17. 15s.

Steam-vessels go twice a week from Dover to Ostend, whence coaches set out daily for Brussels, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Liege, Aix-la-Chapelle, &c.

PACKETS.

As the packets, like the coaches, are perpetually changing their arrangements as to charges, time of starting, &c., the traveller should obtain information either at the packet offices in the vicinity of the Custom-house,

or at Exeter-Change, immediately before he commences his journey.

FOR CALAIS.

London to Calais. Steam Packets go from the Tower Stairs three or four times a week during the summer months, and once or twice during the greater part of the winter. These vessels are neatly fitted up with beds; and in order to save the passengers much inconvenience and expense, the time of leaving London is so regulated as to ensure the vessels getting into Calais harbour. The passage is generally performed within twelve hours, and the company may obtain refreshment on board. Carriages and heavy baggage must be sent before two o'clock on the day previous to starting, but if the traveller has only a portmanteau, he may take it on board with him.

The fares are, chief cabin, 1*l.* 13*s.*; fore cabin, 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Children under ten years of age, half-price. Four-wheel carriages, 4*l.* 4*s.*; two-wheel carriages, 2*l.* 2*s.*; horses, 3*l.* 3*s.*; dogs, 5*s.* each.

Other particulars may be ascertained by applying at the offices, No. 24, Crutched Friars, and 56, Haymarket. The time of the vessels' starting is advertised on boards, which are placed in various parts of the metropolis.

Sailing vessels also go from London to Calais, but they have been almost entirely superseded, for the conveyance of passengers, by the steam-packets. Particulars respecting them may be obtained at the office, near the Custom-house, and at No. 357, Strand.

Dover to Calais. Steam-packets set off every day, so as to reach Calais harbour at high water. They perform the voyage in 3 or 3½ hours. The fare for each person is 10*s.* 6*d.*; for four-wheel carriages, 3*l.* 3*s.*; horses, 1*l.* 1*s.* each.

Sailing vessels also start every day for Calais, and if the wind be fair, perform the voyage in about the same time as the steam-packets.

FOR BOULOGNE.

Dover to Boulogne. A steam-packet every day, performs the voyage in about four hours. It is, however, some-

times done in less, and the return from Boulogne to Dover is generally performed in three or four hours. The fares are the same as from Dover to Calais.

Rye to Boulogne. A vessel sails every week. Fare, 1*l.* 1*s.* Inquire at the George Inn, Rye. The voyage generally occupies five hours.

Hastings to Boulogne. A vessel sails every week. Fare, 15*s.* The voyage is generally performed in five hours.

FOR OSTEND.

London to Ostend. Steam-packets go twice a week, during the summer, from the Custom-house, and perform the voyage in from fifteen to eighteen hours. Their days and hours of starting are advertised in various parts of the metropolis, and they reach Ostend at high-water, so as to enable the passengers to land at the quay. The fares are, chief cabin, 2*l.*; fore cabin, or fore deck, 1*l.* 10*s.* Four-wheel carriages, 4*l.* 4*s.*; two-wheeled carriages, 2*l.* 2*s.* Horses, 4*l.* 4*s.* Dogs, 5*s.* each. Children under ten years of age, half-price. Refreshments may be had on board.

Packets also sail from the Custom-house, every week.

The best cabin is 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Servants or children, 1*l.* 1*s.* each. Particulars may be known at the Custom-house, or Botolph Wharf, and at the packet-office, No. 857, Strand.

Dover to Ostend. Steam-vessels, two or three times a week, during the summer, perform the voyage in about six or seven hours. Sailing vessels are also employed in conveying passengers between these ports.

FOR DIEPPE.

Brighton to Dieppe. A steam packet goes two or three times a week, during the summer, and generally performs the voyage in ten hours. Fares, 2*l.* Servants, 1*l.* 10*s.* Children under ten years of age, half-price. Four-wheel carriages, 4*l.* 4*s.*; two-wheeled carriages,

2*l.* 2*s.* Horses, 3*l.* 3*s.* Dogs, 5*s.* each. Refreshments may be had on board. Further particulars may be known at the steam-packet office, Brighton; or No. 36, Regent Circus, Piccadilly.

Sailing vessels also go occasionally, particulars of which may be ascertained at the packet-offices, at Brighton.

FOR HAVRE.

Southampton to Havre. A steam packet-goes twice a week, during the summer months. It calls off Portsmouth, for passengers, and on its arrival at Havre meets the steam vessel which plies between that place and Rouen. The fares are in the best cabin, 2*l.* 2*s.*; in the servants' cabin, 1*l.* 1*s.* Children under twelve years of age, half-price. Dogs, 5*s.* each. Further particulars may be obtained at No. 355, Strand; or at Portsmouth and Southampton.

A sailing vessel also goes every week from Southampton to Havre.

FOR HELVOETSLUYS.

Harwich to Helvoetsluys. A sailing vessel twice a week, during the summer. The passage rarely exceeds twenty hours, and the fare is about 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

FOR ROTTERDAM.

London to Rotterdam. Steam-vessels twice a week, during the summer, from the Custom-house, perform the voyage in 26 hours. The fare, including provisions, is 2*l.* 16*s.* In the steerage, 2*l.* Coach, 6*l.* 6*s.* Chariot, 5*l.* 5*s.* Gig, 3*l.* 3*s.* Horses, 5*l.* 5*s.* Children under ten years of age, half-price. The vessel is very comfortably fitted up, and is under very good management. Each passenger is allowed 1 cwt. of luggage.

Sailing vessels also go every week to Rotterdam, but are not so much patronized by passengers as the steam-packets.

Every kind of information respecting packets may be procured at the commercial shipping agents, No. 357,

Strand; or at the packet-offices, near the Custom-house. At these offices insurances are safely effected, goods and baggage warehoused for all parts, both foreign and coastways, until the time of shipping, regularly entered and cleared at the Custom-house, and safely conveyed from any part of the town, on spring caravans or lighters, to the respective vessels.

The usual allowance for luggage by the coaches towards the coast, is 14 lbs. for each passenger; although a trunk weighing 20 or 30 lbs. will frequently be suffered to pass without notice, if it be not too bulky. The extra charge for overweight is $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.

Travellers who wish to proceed to Switzerland, will gain every necessary information from Mr. Emery, the agent, at Mr. Recordon's, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross; or at the White Bear, Piccadilly. The journey is performed in sixteen days, allowing two at Paris, and sleeping every night at some town. The proprietors furnish lodging, provision, passage by sea, &c. The carriage is roomy and convenient—the passengers are limited to six. One cwt. of luggage is allowed to each, and the charge is only 20*l.* English.

Dejean, of Geneva, also conveys passengers on similar terms. The time of his departure may be known at No. 33, Haymarket.

ROUTES TO PARIS.

I WILL now give a particular description of each of the principal routes from London to Paris; merely premising that the traveller from the English capital will find it a rapid and comfortable mode of conveyance to go by the steam-vessels, from the Tower-stairs, to Calais (*see* Packets, p. 16). If, however, he objects to so long a voyage, I should recommend him to proceed to Dover, either by coach or post-chaise, there hire the packet to

Calais, and make terms at Calais for the remainder of the journey, either by posting or diligence. By this method his time will be at his own disposal. He will not be hurried on board when the wind is tempestuous, or the weather unfavourable. He will not be compelled to sail by night, nor will any of the beauties of the voyage be lost.

In describing the first route, I shall include every direction which can contribute to the expedition or comfort of the traveller, whatever other route he may think proper to pursue.

It may be presumed, that the traveller is already acquainted with the beauties of his native land. Until he has familiarized himself with them, he has no admissible excuse for visiting foreign countries. I shall therefore content myself with merely giving the names and distances of the principal places through which he will pass in his way to the coast.

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Bricklayer's Arms	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rochester	29
Deptford Bridge	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chatham	30
Blackheath	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sittingbourn	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shooter's-hill	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Canterbury	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dartford	15	Bridge	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northfleet	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dover	71
Gravesend	21 $\frac{1}{2}$		

DIRECTIONS ON ARRIVING AT DOVER.

THE best inns at Dover are Wright's Hotel, and Ship Inn, near the Custom-house; the York Hotel*; Jell's Union Hotel and Coffee-house; and the London Hotel. Travellers, who are satisfied with plain, but comfortable accommodations, will find every thing that they can desire at the Shakspeare's head, or the Hotel de Paris. The Dover Castle, though a second-rate inn, affords very excellent accommodation, and the King's Head, kept by Mrs. Podevin, is well entitled to the patronage of travellers.

* This house was honoured with the presence of the Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, Blucher, &c., in 1814.

The traveller will generally find every necessary information respecting the packets at the hotel at which he lodges. The porter of the hotel will safely convey his luggage to the Custom-house, where it must be regularly inspected previous to its being carried on board. The traveller should accompany his luggage to the Custom-house, where, if he is not uncivil himself, he will meet with the greatest civility from the officers in attendance. Every portmanteau and box is opened, but the officers sometimes content themselves with merely lifting the lid; and it is seldom that they do more than gently slide their hands down the sides of the boxes or portmanteau, without disturbing the packages.

On returning, however, from France, the officers at Dover are much more strict, and will frequently take every article out of the trunks, and even unfold the linen to look for French lace, gloves, &c., particularly if they happen to meet with any contraband goods on first opening the boxes.

The traveller will find it of advantage to submit to these necessary forms with a good grace, and readily to produce his keys at the first requisition.

The traveller must enter his name in the book which contains the entry of his luggage, and as soon as this examination is ended, the trunks are again taken up by the porter, and carried on board the vessel in which the traveller has secured his passage. Should the traveller put his luggage on board one vessel, and, by accident or choice, sail by another packet, he may depend on finding his trunks safe at the Custom-house on the opposite shore.

The traveller may walk to the quay as soon as he arrives at Dover, and inquire what packets are ready to start; but it will be prudent not to engage with any of the captains or sailors, by whose importunity he may probably be annoyed. Except he has already been recommended to some particular captain, or has booked his place through from London to Paris, (in which case he must sail by the packet connected with the coach,) let him take all their cards to his landlord,

who will, generally, honestly inform him on whom he can place dependence for punctuality in starting, knowledge of the profession, and good accommodation. He should likewise endeavour to arrive at Dover early in the day; he will then generally find packets ready. Their usual hours for starting are between ten and two; and the passage is frequently completed in three hours, but it is sometimes prolonged to five or six. It will therefore be advisable to take some slight provisions on board. See PACKETS.

If the traveller go on board at the quay, the men who place the ladder for his descent to the vessel expect 6*d.* for their trouble; or if he embark at the beach, he must give 6*d.* to the men who place a plank for him to get into the boat, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for his conveyance to the vessel.

If, on returning from France, the packet should not be able to get into the harbour, he must pay 4*s.* for being conveyed to shore; or even if it should get into the harbour, but not reach the pier, he will have to pay 1*s.*

DESCRIPTION OF DOVER.

If the traveller has a few hours to dispose of at Dover, he can fully and pleasantly employ them in examining the natural and artificial curiosities of the place. Dover is situated in a pleasant valley, between two steep and lofty cliffs. A little river runs through the place, and empties itself into the harbour. The town consists of two parts, connected by a long narrow street, called Snaregate-street, from the romantic, and tremendous rocks which hang over it, and seem to threaten the passenger with immediate destruction. About the centre of Snaregate-street is the Shaft, consisting of a staircase, which is perforated through the rock, and ascends to the front of the barracks, which are situated on the summit of the heights.

On a lofty hill to the north stands the castle, a venerable and majestic building, well worthy of notice. It dates its origin from the Romans, whose labours are yet

evident in the octagonal building at the west end of the church, and the ditch which incloses it.

The antiquary will delight in the various and almost perfect remains of Roman, Saxon, and Norman architecture, which different parts of the castle present: the military man will admire its impregnable strength; and all will gaze with transport on the sublime prospect which unfolds itself to the view. To the south, about a mile from Dover, is the lofty cliff which Shakspeare so poetically describes in his tragedy of *King Lear*.

In the cliffs, or heights, are some artificial excavations, which are generally pointed out to the stranger. They are calculated to hold an immense number of soldiers, in case of an attack from an enemy. The new Pier is much crowded as a promenade, and commands a fine view of Dover, as well as of the shipping.

There are excellent reading-rooms and libraries, where the London papers may be seen daily.

ARRIVAL AT CALAIS.

On arriving at the opposite coast, it is usual to give a trifle to the sailors of the packet. They generally expect some gratuity for their attentions while you are on board, particularly if the passage is prolonged by contrary winds. The steward, as well as the mate, usually asks for a donation; a shilling, or a franc, from each person is sufficient. It is customary for the passengers to give the ladder-men at Calais half-a-franc, if the vessel go to the Pier; but if they are carried over the sands, the porters expect a franc or two. Should the traveller arrive at night, the porter at the gate will also expect half-a-franc.

As soon as the traveller sets foot on the Pier of Calais, he will find himself surrounded by a crowd of men and boys, eagerly importuning to be employed in the conveyance of his luggage, or offering cards of address to the different hotels. It may be prudent to keep the small parcels in his own possession, but the porters have the character of being strictly honest, and in general may be almost implicitly trusted.

The traveller is first taken to a house on the quay, where his person and his smaller parcels are slightly searched, and his passport demanded; this is sent to the office of police, and afterwards to Paris, and on paying three francs a provisional one is given him instead, which answers the same purpose. The original passport will be returned on application at the Prefecture of Police at Paris, or it may remain there till a few days previous to his return.

His trunks are sent to the Custom-house, where they are rather more rigorously examined than they were at Dover. A charge of 18 sous is made for the examination of each trunk. The luggage may be intrusted to the conductor of the diligence, or to the commissioner at the hotel.

In some cases it is necessary for travellers to make personal application at the office of police for their passports, but this is only required when they are in pursuit of suspicious characters; they then wish to see all persons who pass through the town.

At whatever port the traveller embarks on his return, he must obtain a permit for leaving France from the Commissioners of Police. This is procured without any expense, except out of office hours, when a franc is expected.

CALAIS INNS.

THE tourist should have previously determined on the inn at which he means to take up his quarters, or applied to the captain of the vessel to recommend him to a comfortable hotel; he will otherwise be sadly annoyed and distracted by the mob of boys and waiters, each of whom vociferously recommends and would almost drag him by force to his favourite inn.

The most superb inn is the hotel formerly the celebrated Dessin's, Rue Royale. The apartments are elegant and the accommodation every thing that can be wished; but the charge is proportionable, and will not suit every pocket.

At the Royal Hotel, late the *Hotel de Kingston, Rue de l'Etoile*, kept by an Englishman of the name of Ro-

berts, the traveller will meet with good accommodation, at very moderate charges. Mr. Roberts himself presides at the table d'hôte, which combines French and English cookery. Visitors however may have their meals quite in the English style if they prefer it.

At Meurice's Hotel, *Rue de la Prison*, also he will find much civility, but the charges are rather high. Several of the attendants, as well as Mr. Meurice himself, speak English, and many of the floors are furnished with carpets.

The Hotel de Bourbon kept by Rignolle, is a good inn, whence the mail starts every evening.

The diligence, connected with the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, puts up at No. 14, *Rue de la Mer*, which is only an office, and not an inn. At the British Hotel, next door to the coach office in the *Rue de la Mer*, the London papers are taken in.

The other Hotels at Calais are the White Hart, *Rue Royale*; the Silver Lion, *Rue Neuf*; Hotel de Brussels, *Rue St. Michael*; Diligence Hotel, *Rue de la Mer*; and the Crown Hotel, *Rue de la Mer*. The last, kept by Mr. Lawson, is a very comfortable inn, and is particularly convenient to travellers going to Paris, as it adjoins the sea-gate, and is within two or three doors of the diligence offices.

The following may be considered fair charges at most of the hotels in Calais; at Dessin's and Meurice's, however, they would be rather higher.

	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Table d'hôte - - - - -	3	0
Ordinary wine, that is, the usual wine of the country - - - - -	2	0
Champagne or Claret - - - - -	6	0
Lodging - - - - -	1	50
Breakfast - - - - -	1	20
Breakfast, with eggs - - - - -	1	50

The waiters at inns in France do not expect more than 1 franc per day, the chambermaid 1 franc, and the porter half-a-franc.

The inns of Calais will give the stranger a specimen of the inns in France. Every thing is showy and gaudy, but there is more splendour than comfort. Large mirrors

extend from the ceiling almost to the ground. The paper-hangings are beautiful; while the floor is not only destitute of carpets, but is frequently composed of cold and chilling bricks, or octagonal tiles; and the spacious dismal chimney presents not the vestige of a grate. The very acmé of luxury for which the tourist can hope is a narrow piece of carpeting surrounding the bed, and this only in houses of superior accommodation, and in the depth of winter; and even this he must not expect, should the floor unfortunately be polished.

MODE OF LIVING AT INNS.

ONE of the first concerns with the English traveller, when he arrives at his inn, is to order a substantial and comfortable meal. He will now find himself in a new world, to which he will not immediately be able to accommodate his taste. If he is particular in ordering his breakfast, he may obtain excellent coffee, or tolerable tea, and new-laid eggs; but Frenchmen usually breakfast on meat, to which they add a liberal potation of ordinary wine.

At dinner our tourist will be convinced that he is indeed in France. His roast meat, if he is fortunate enough to find a roast joint on the board, will be totally destitute of the true English flavour. The boiled meat had, many hours before, parted with all its nutritious juices to form the soup. The various diminutive dishes of meat which garnish the table will not a little exercise his ingenuity to divine whether they are composed of beef, mutton, or veal; and he will only be able to ascertain that they are sufficiently warmed with spices, and somewhat too much flavoured with sorrel and garlic. If misled by the name, he should order a "Bisteck naturel, or à l'Anglaise," he will find it perfectly destitute of fat, devoid of the natural flavour of the meat, and sadly inferior to the favourite and delicious viand, of which the Englishman is never tired. Whatever vegetables are served up, they are frequently accompanied with sorrel, or disguised by it. It is the favourite sauce of the French. It must, however, be acknowledged, that except our tourist be more fastidious than a traveller should be, he will soon become

reconciled to the French mode of cookery. If the French are skilful in disguising every dish, they likewise possess the art of rendering them palatable, and, out of the immense variety which every bill of fare contains, the stranger will select many articles on which he can dine.

With some of the accompaniments of the dinner-table, however, the traveller will not be so easily satisfied. He will frequently miss the cleanliness and attention to comfort, which have habitually endeared to him his own domestic board. In almost every inn he will be presented with a silver fork, but should his dinner consist of a dozen dishes, he will be expected to use the same knife unwiped. Ere he begins his meal, that knife will often appear as if many a week had passed since a solitary attempt had been made to restore its natural polish; it will likewise usually be of the rudest and meanest manufacture, and form a strange contrast with the silver fork which accompanies it. There is scarcely a good table-knife to be met with at any French inn, unless it be of English manufacture.

During his short abode at Calais, the traveller will acknowledge the accuracy of these remarks; and as he advances into the interior, and at his arrival in Paris, he will find them literally true. In Calais, however, and for some posts on the road to Paris, the concourse of Englishmen has been so great, that the innkeepers are gradually adopting our mode of cookery, and the habits of our best hotels.

The first question which a traveller is asked, even before he orders his dinner, except at a table d'hôte, is, "what wine he chooses?" I would recommend him, if he be on a frugal plan, to order Beaume or Burgogne, (see the bill of fare,) which are very pleasant wines, and in general use. Whatever wine he selects will not be decanted but brought to him in the black bottle. He will be supplied with a small tumbler and a decanter of water, to which the traveller is not at first easily reconciled. The Frenchman, however, finds it convenient, for the wine and water form his usual table beverage. The dessert is brought before the cloth is removed; and

in the true French style, the cheese, the salad, and the dessert, are eaten from the same plate.

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

The Devon or Herefordshire man, who remembers when cider formed the usual beverage of those counties, will not dislike the thin wine, which in France is the substitute for beer, and which is generally included in the regular charge for the *table d'hôte*. The traveller may have tolerable *French* beer; but English porter, which he may have excellent and unadulterated, will cost him nearly two francs per bottle.

DESCRIPTION OF CALAIS.

CALAIS is situated in the department of Pas de Calais, and protected by a strong citadel. After enduring a siege of eleven months, it surrendered to Edward III. in 1347. It was retaken in 1557 by the Duke of Guise, and again bombarded by the English in 1696, without sustaining much damage. The fortifications are good, but it is more indebted for its defence to its situation, being built in the middle of marshes, which may at all times be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. The town is among the few which, from the commencement of the Revolution, has not been subjected to any scenes of carnage. It contains about seven thousand inhabitants.

The town is principally built of stone, yet the houses have a mean and dirty appearance. Most of the streets terminate in the market-place, or *place d'armes*, which is not uninteresting when thronged on the Saturday by the neighbouring peasantry.

The town-hall, in the *place d'armes*, contains busts of Charles X. and Louis XVIII., as well as a portrait of the latter. Here also are preserved the balloon and car with

which M. Blanchard and Dr. Jeffreys crossed the channel ; and over the stairs is a portrait of Pierre de Belloy, who wrote the Siege of Calais. In front of the building are busts of Eustace de St. Pierre, Cardinal Richelieu, and the Duke of Guise.

The interior of the church is considered one of the prettiest in France, and contains numerous chapels adorned with paintings. The traveller, however, will lose his time if he be seduced by the rhetoric of his guide to ascend the tower of the church, to enjoy the superb prospect which will there be presented to his view. When he has painfully wound his way to the top, and given his franc to the specious orator, he will perceive nothing but a dreary expanse of country, relieved indeed by a sea-view, yet infinitely inferior to that which he has so lately admired at Dover.

An English clergyman resides at Calais, and performs the English protestant service every Sunday, in a room appropriated to that purpose.

The most interesting object at Calais is the Pier ; and this derives its interest from the continual bustle occasioned by the endless succession of travellers, eager to gaze on the wonders of the Continent, and from the pillar erected to commemorate the return of Louis XVIII. from England. Opposite to this pillar is shown the first impression of his foot on landing.

The traveller may likewise notice the ramparts, the barracks, the lighthouse, near the town-hall, the gate erected by order of Richelieu, and on the wall by the quay a monument in memory of some shipwrecked sailors.

At the end of the Rue de la Prison, opening on the Grande Place, is a gateway which formed part of the Cour de Guise, where Henry VIII. received Francis I.

Should the traveller be detained at Calais, during the night, he will remember that he is in a fortified town, and that the gates are regularly shut in the winter at five, and in the summer at nine o'clock in the evening. A small gratuity, however, to the keeper of the Porte Royale, which is on the land side of the town, will procure him admission at any hour of the night.

The tourist should likewise be informed, that at the greater number of the inns on the road, and even in Paris, the French are not very careful in airing their linen. They are accustomed to live so much in the open air, and are so careless with regard to a thousand little circumstances inseparably connected with the Englishman's domestic comfort, that the traveller's health will be frequently endangered, unless he is perpetually on the alert, particularly respecting the beds.

The tourist may while away a few of the hours of the evening at the theatre *Rue de la Comédie*. The house is neat, and some of the actors far above mediocrity. The performance commences at half-past five, and is usually over at nine. The prices of admission are, amphitheatre and boxes, 2 francs; pit, 13 sous.

In the *Faubourg St. Pierre* are public gardens, to which the middle and lower classes resort on Sunday evening, and amuse themselves with dancing. The stranger will be much amused by looking on the happy groups. He will not, indeed, behold the perfect original of that lovely picture which Goldsmith has drawn, nor will he find all that he expected from Sterne's beautiful account of the Grace after Supper; but he will see much more grace, and less rudeness, than he would ever find in an assembly of English mechanics and rustics.

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

In the *Rue Royale* is an excellent library, kept by M. Leleux, and in the *Place d'Armes* is a reading-room, where the English newspapers may be seen.

TRAVELLING IN FRANCE.

HAVING exhausted the little that is worth seeing in Calais, our traveller is anxious to continue his journey. There are three modes of travelling in France; in private carriages (*voitures*), a hired carriage (*chaise de poste*) and the public diligence.

They who have families, and possess good strong tra-

velling carriages, will find it infinitely more comfortable and considerably cheaper, to take them to Calais, or Dieppe, than to hire a *chaise de poste* at either of these places. The freight from Dover to Calais, or Brighton to Dieppe, is far from exorbitant.

On landing the carriage at either of these towns, the traveller will be required to deposit an impost of 35 per cent. on the estimated value. See DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

A carriage capable of containing four or six persons may be hired to go from Calais to Paris, for about 5*l.* 5*s.* The traveller should take care that the agreement renders the proprietor of the carriage answerable for any damage it may experience on the road.

It is, on many accounts, better for the traveller to leave his own horses at home, and to proceed through France with post-horses.

As all English carriages have poles, it will be advisable, if the company does not exceed three in number, to have their poles replaced by shafts, by which means one-third of the expense of posting is saved; for, instead of four horses and two postilions, they will only pay for three horses and one postilion. If more than three persons travel in the same cabriolet or limonière, the post-master charges the traveller 40 or 45 sous for each of the three horses, instead of charging for the fourth horse, which is never employed.

All the arrangements for posting are simple, and usually attended to with the most scrupulous exactness, (See the Table.) The whole of it is completely in the hands of government. There is no competition on the road, and they who arrive first are uniformly first accommodated.

A book is published, containing every route through France, &c., alphabetically arranged; the precise distance of every place; and the sum to be paid to the post-master and the postilion. The principal difficulty which the traveller would otherwise encounter is the demand of a whole, or half, or a quarter of a post, in addition to the regular distance, on entering or leaving some towns. These are all mentioned in the book referred

to, which the traveller may consult at any post-house, as the post-master is compelled to keep a copy. The Post-road Book, published during the reign of Napoleon, and containing the routes to all the cities of Europe, cannot now be purchased in France, but may be had of the publisher of this work. As a descriptive Itinerary of France, Reichard's work will also be found invaluable.

The distances are calculated by French posts, which are about five miles and a half each; but, within a few posts of Paris, or any large town, these are reduced to five miles.

The regular charge by authority is one franc and 50 cents. per post for each horse, and 15 sous to the postilion; but as the expedition of the traveller, and much of his convenience, depend on keeping the driver in good humour, it is usual to give him about 30 sous.

TABLE OF THE PRICE OF POST-HORSES.

CABRIOLETS, CARRIAGES WITH TWO WHEELS.

Number of Persons.	Number of Horses.	Price of each Horse per post.		Sum total.	
		fr.	cents.	fr.	cents.
1	2	1	50	3	
2	3	1	50	4	50
3	4	1	50	6	
4	5	1	50	7	50

LIMONIERES, CARRIAGES WITH FOUR WHEELS.

Number of Persons.	Number of Horses.	Price of each Horse per post.	Sum total.
		fr. cents.	fr. cents.
1 & 2	3	1 50	4 50
3	4	1 50	6
4	5	1 50	7 50
5	6	1 50	9
6	7	1 50	10 50

BERLINES.

Number of Persons.	Number of Horses.	Price of each Horse per post.	Sum total.
		fr. cents.	fr. cents.
1 & 2	4	1 50	6
3	5	1 50	7 50
4	6	1 50	9
5	7	1 50	10 50
6	8	1 50	12
7	9	1 50	13 50

A child of six years old, and less, shall not be considered as a passenger; two children of less than six years shall be considered equal to one passenger.

Every carriage may be charged with one portmanteau, whether it be entire, or in two parts, and one mail.

Small carriages, with four wheels, known by the name of Spanish chariots, are considered as *cabriolets*, when they contain but two persons. Chariots with more than two persons enter into the class of *limonières*, when they have a shaft, and into that of *berlines* when they have a pole.

LAWS RELATIVE TO POSTING.

None but post-masters commissioned by government are permitted to furnish horses.

The post-master shall constantly reside at or near the post-house.

No post-master can hire a postilion without a certificate of good behaviour.

Travellers are entreated to enter every complaint which they may have, against the postilion or master, in a book, which is kept at every post-house, and regularly inspected by the director-general.

The post-master is answerable for any accident which may occur from the carelessness of the postilion, or restiveness of the horses.

Travellers are accommodated in the exact order in which they or the avant-couriers may arrive.

Every traveller hiring a saddle-horse must be accompanied by a postilion, to serve him as a guide.

One postilion may conduct three travellers; but if there is a fourth, two postilions must be hired.

The charge is one franc and 50 centimes per post for every horse, and 75 centimes for each postilion.

Every traveller may oblige the postilion to carry his portmanteau, if it does not exceed 80lbs. in weight.

No postilion shall exact more than the sum fixed by law, or insult the passengers, under pain of such punishment as the director shall inflict.

No carriage shall be compelled to take more than 140lbs. of luggage.

The price of posting shall always be paid in advance.

No carriage shall pass another on the road, unless some accident happen to that which goes before.

Each post shall be run in the space of an hour.

No traveller shall force or mal-treat the horses, under the penalty of making full restitution for the injury which he may do.

All tumpikes, and dues on the road, shall be paid by the traveller.

No. 1.—A Proportionate Calculation of what the Travellers PAY to the Post-Masters.

DISTANCES.	NUMBER OF HORSES, and the PRICES.							
	1 horse.	2 horses.	3 horses.	4 horses.	5 horses.	6 horses.	7 horses.	8 horses.
1 post	0fr. 38c.	0fr. 75c.	1fr. 13c.	1fr. 50c.	1fr. 88c.	2fr. 25c.	2fr. 63c.	3fr.
1 post	0 75	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 75	4 50	5 25	6
2 post	1 13	2 25	3 38	4 50	5 63	6 25	7 88	9
3 post	1 50	3 00	4 50	6 00	7 50	9 00	10 50	12
1 1/2 post	1 88	3 75	5 63	7 50	9 38	11 25	13 13	15
1 1/2 post	2 25	4 50	6 75	9 00	11 25	13 50	15 75	18
1 1/2 post	2 63	5 25	7 88	10 50	13 13	15 75	18 38	21
2 posts	3 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	21 00	24
2 1/2 posts	3 38	6 75	10 13	13 50	16 88	20 25	23 63	27
2 1/2 posts	3 75	7 50	11 25	15 00	18 75	22 50	26 25	30
2 1/2 posts	4 13	8 25	12 38	16 50	20 63	24 75	28 88	33
3 posts	4 50	9 00	13 50	18 00	22 50	27 00	31 50	36
3 1/2 posts	4 88	9 75	14 63	19 50	24 38	29 25	34 3	39
3 1/2 posts	5 25	10 50	15 75	21 00	26 25	31 50	36 75	42
3 1/2 posts	5 63	11 25	16 63	22 50	28 13	33 75	39 38	45
4 posts	6 00	12 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	36 00	42 00	48

Explanation of this Table:—(First line)—for 1 post for 1 horse, 38 centimes;—For 2 horses, 75 centimes;—For 3 horses, 1 franc and 13 centimes;—For 4 horses, 1 franc and 50 centimes; and so on in proportion.

No. 2.—A Proportionate Calculation of what the Travellers PAY to the Post-Boys, as their Guides.

DISTANCES.	NUMBER OF POSTILIONS, and the PRICES.					
	1 postilion.	2 postilions.	3 postilions.	4 postilions.	5 postilions.	6 postilions.
$\frac{1}{4}$ post.....	0fr. 19c.	0fr. 38c.	0fr. 57c.	0fr. 76c.	0fr. 95c.	1fr. 14c.
$\frac{1}{2}$ post.....	0 38	0 76	1 14	1 52	1 90	2 28
$\frac{3}{4}$ post.....	0 56	1 12	1 68	2 24	2 80	3 36
1 post.....	0 75	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 75	4 50
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ post	0 94	1 88	2 82	3 76	4 70	5 64
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ post	1 13	2 26	3 39	4 52	5 65	6 78
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ post	1 31	2 62	3 93	5 24	6 55	7 86
2 posts	1 50	3 00	4 50	6 00	7 50	9 00
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ posts ..	1 69	3 38	5 7	6 76	8 45	10 14
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ posts.....	1 88	3 76	5 64	7 52	9 40	11 28
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ posts.....	2 7	4 14	6 21	8 28	10 35	12 42
3 posts	2 26	4 52	6 78	9 4	11 30	13 56
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ posts.....	2 45	4 90	7 35	9 80	12 25	14 70
3 $\frac{3}{4}$ posts.....	2 64	5 28	7 92	10 56	13 20	15 84
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ posts.....	2 83	5 66	8 49	11 32	14 15	16 98
4 posts	3 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00

CABRIOLET.

If the traveller is accompanied by his family, or wishes to pursue his journey perfectly at his ease, or with his own particular party, and has left his carriage on the other side of the water, he will hire a cabriolet, or larger carriage.

The cabriolet is an uncouth but very convenient vehicle, running on two wheels. It is surrounded on the inside with a great number of pockets, and on each side is a comfortable pillow. It will conveniently accommodate two persons. It opens in front, and has a small window on each side, but it will be necessary for the traveller carefully to examine if it be weather-tight before he hires it.

On the arrival of the traveller in Paris, the cabriolet is sent to the Remise, where it stands fifteen days at his command, and he may, within that time, return in it to Calais, without additional expense.

These vehicles may be hired at almost any price, according to their appearance and convenience: but the usual charge for a comfortable cabriolet, from Calais to Paris, is about four guineas. The traveller must not give precisely what is asked him. The English post-chaise is unknown in France.

The hiring of the carriage and the postage of the horses, are two different affairs, and in different hands. At any of the principal inns in Calais the traveller may be furnished with a commodious cabriolet, in which he will proceed the whole of his journey.

If the traveller is accompanied by a friend, and does not regard a little extraordinary expense, I would strongly recommend this mode of conveyance. He is fully master of his time; he may stop where he pleases; he is not compelled to travel by night, and he has a full view of the country through which he passes.

If a party of gentlemen are careful in making their bargain beforehand, and will see the drivers liberally, the strict laws of posting will be often relaxed in their favour, and four or five of them may occupy a handsome car-

riage, drawn by three horses; the expense of which will not very much exceed that of the common diligence.

DILIGENCE.

The French diligence is a most curious and unique machine; it is a strange compound of the English stage waggon and coach; and its singularity possesses all the conveniences of each, without their defects. The inside is divided into two bodies, each containing four or six passengers, according to its size; in front is what is called the *cabriolet* of the diligence, with leathern covers, like the body of our one-horse chaises, to defend both the head and legs from the weather. These seats, which hold three persons, are the most pleasant part of the vehicle, and being little elevated above the springs, there is scarcely a possibility of the carriage being overturned. The conductor forms one of the party in the *cabriolet*; but if the weather be fine, he will go on the top of the diligence. Some diligences have the *cabriolet* inclosed; it is then termed the *coupé*, and is by far the pleasantest part of the vehicle.

The inside passengers are seated completely at their ease, free from the torture to which the unfortunate inmates of many of our stage coaches are frequently doomed; but the smallness of the windows, and the manner in which the seats are arranged, prevent them from enjoying much view of the country.

The fare from Calais to Paris is forty francs for the inside, and thirty for the *cabriolet*. The diligence, however, which performs the journey in thirty hours, charges five francs more.

The regulations respecting the taking of places are admirable. The seats are all numbered, and are claimed by the travellers according to the order in which they have booked, so that the person who first took a place has the first choice.

A conductor is attached to each machine; his proper business is to take care of the luggage, and this duty he performs with the strictest integrity. When the traveller's portmanteau or parcels have once been consigned to him, every fear with regard to their safety may be dis-

missed. He usually presides at the dinner-table of the passengers, and does full justice to what is provided. He accompanies the diligence through the whole of the journey, and at the close of it expects a gratuity of four or five francs. The drivers likewise expect five sous at every post, but it is usual to leave this to the conductor, and pay him at the end of the journey, when it amounts to four francs, there being sixteen different postilions between Calais and Paris.

Fourteen pounds of luggage are allowed, and twenty-one francs per cwt. is charged for the overplus.

The diligence starts from Calais about eight or nine o'clock in the morning, and about the same hour in the evening; and, travelling night and day, reaches Paris in thirty-three or four hours. The usual charges for meals to the passengers in the diligence are, for dinner, 4 francs; for supper, $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; for breakfast, $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

The manner of yoking and driving the horses will appear singular to the tourist. In travelling post, one horse runs between two heavy shafts, attached to the carriage; on another horse, lashed to his side, with scarcely any harness, and only fastened to the vehicle by some paltry ropes, sits the driver. Five or six horses are generally yoked to the diligence, and it is very common to see the leaders placed three abreast. The postilion sits on the near shaft horse, and governs the leaders more by the sound of his voice, and the long whip which he bears, than by the simple cords which serve him as reins. The leaders seem scarcely to belong to the diligence, and show the passenger that they are under little restraint, by numerous playful but to him terrifying deviations and prancings. Sometimes they have no reins, and even where these appendages to the equipage (which the Englishman has been accustomed to imagine absolutely necessary, and on which he places his principal and sole dependence) are found, the French Jehu scarcely vouchsafes to use them. The tourist, however, may dismiss every apprehension; the horses understand every motion of the driver's whip, and every tone of his voice; they are under perfect command,

E

and an accident in the Paris diligence is a thing almost unknown.

At St. Denis, which is the last stage previous to entering Paris, the English traveller will no doubt be amused with the grotesque dress and tintinabular taste of the driver, who attaches small bells to the horses of the diligence, and appears not a little proud of their jingling noise.

ROUTE FROM CALAIS TO PARIS.

NEW ROAD, BY ABBEVILLE AND BEAUVAIS.

OUR traveller having decided on the mode of conveyance, we will describe his route from Calais to the French metropolis.

<i>From</i>	<i>Posts.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Fur.</i>
CALAIS to Haut Buisson . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6
Marquise . . .	1	13	0
Boulogne . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	2
Samer . . .	2	30	5
Cormont . . .	1	36	0
Montreuil . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	7
Nampont . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	6
Nonvion . . .	2	62	7
Abbeville . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	4
Airaines . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	83	0
Poix . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	6
Granvilliers . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	4
Marseille . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	4
Beauvais . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	126	0
Noailles . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	135	6
Puiseux . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	144	0
Beaumont . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	151	0
Moisselles . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	159	2
Saint Denis . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	167	4
Paris . . .	1	173	0

The traveller quits Calais by the Porte Royale, and passing on the left, the canals of St. Omer, Gravelines, and Dunkirk, enters the Faubourg St. Pierre, an extensive and populous suburb, and the resort of the middle and lower classes of the inhabitants of Calais, in the evening and on Sunday. Here may be seen the burial ground in which lady Hamilton was interred. He then

passes Fort Nieulay, a regular fortification, which defends the approach to Calais, on the land side, and is surrounded by numerous canals and sluices, intended to inundate the country, in case of invasion.—La Chaussée, a scattered village,—a hill, from which there is a noble sea-view, embracing the Downs, and the cliffs of Dover—crosses a Roman road—to the Post House of Haut Buisson, on a hill, commanding a good view.—Another hill, which forms part of the grand chain of mountains crossing France—cross the bridge of Blacourt—Rousberg mill—to

MARQUISE, a pretty village, with a church at some distance from the road. The post-house is on the right hand, and on the left are two tolerable inns: Le Cerf (the Stag), and Le Chapeau Rouge (the Cardinal's Hat).

Two leagues west of Marquise is Ambleteuse, a small harbour, where James II. landed in 1688; and at the same distance is Wisant, another small harbour choked up with sand, which is said to have been the place whence Cæsar embarked for England, though Vimereux in the vicinity also claims this honour.

The traveller then crosses the Selacque, Wacquinghem, crosses a rivulet to Wimille, prettily situated by the side of a considerable lake, formed by the river Vimereux. It is interesting, from containing the remains of the æro-nauts Pilatre de Rosier and Romain, who were interred here, near the spot on which they perished. A monument representing a balloon bursting, is erected close by the road.

A succession of hills is now seen, as far as Boulogne. These give various and interesting views of the sea, and the Port of Boulogne. One, on which are several wind-mills, commands the whole of the upper and lower town, the harbour and the monument. An avenue of trees now conducts to Boulogne, the approach to which is very pleasing. The diligence passes by the gate of the upper town, and enters the lower.

BOULOGNE is a town of very great antiquity, and is said to have been built by Julius Cæsar, who is supposed to have sailed from this port on his expedition against the Britons. The only vestige of Roman antiquity now remaining, is a tower, built in the reign of Caligula.

Boulogne is divided into two parts, the Haute Ville and the Basse Ville, connected together by a steep street, called the Rue Grande, the view down which is much admired. The former is surrounded by ramparts, commanding fine views, and is inhabited by the gentry, while the latter is occupied by the commercial part of the residents.

The Haute Ville contains the church of St. Joseph; an English Protestant chapel; where service is performed every Sunday; the town-hall and the Castle; and in the Basse Ville the traveller may notice the church of St. Nicholas, in front of which is the market-place; the Public Library in Rue Grande, open every day except Tuesdays and Sundays, from ten to two; and the Fish-market at the end of Rue de l'Ecu. Here also is the harbour which was enlarged and improved by Napoleon, and is bordered by a spacious quay. It is situated at the mouth of the little river L'lane, and is defended by a pier, to the right of which is the beach, where machines of English construction are placed for the accommodation of bathers. Near them is a singular representation of our Saviour on the cross. The sands here are of considerable extent, and form an excellent promenade at low water. The Bath-house is a handsome establishment, comprising an assembly, billiard, and reading-room.

Boulogne has an Agricultural Society, held in the same building as the public library; a theatre occupied alternately by French and English performers; commodious hot and cold baths; two public gardens, one called the Grand Tivoli, much frequented on Sunday evenings, and the other, the Capicure, on Monday and Thursday evenings; an hospital and a public school. The object, however, most worthy of the traveller's attention, is the Monument which is situated about a mile from the town, and 200 yards from the Calais road. It was commenced by Buonaparte to commemorate his intended victories over the English, but little more than the scaffolding was erected during his reign: it has been since continued by order of Louis XVIII., and was completed in 1822. It is a noble column of the Corinthian order, 155 Paris feet in height and $12\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter. The view from the sum-

mit, to which admission may be obtained for half-a-franc, is remarkably fine.

Le Sage, the author of *Gil Blas*, died at Boulogne in 1747. The house in which this event occurred is still standing, and the door bears an inscription respecting it.

A great number of English are resident at Boulogne, and there are numerous tradesmen from London who sell English articles of almost every description. There are two or three English libraries and reading-rooms. The post sets out every day for Calais, and takes the letters for England. There are two post-offices, one in the Rue de Lille, where foreign letters must be post-paid, and the other in the Rue de l'Hôpital.

At a short distance, on the Calais road, is a mineral spring.

The best inn is l'Hotel d'Angleterre, or the British Hotel, Rue de l'Ecu, formerly kept by Mrs. Parker. The charges are reasonable, and the accommodations are more in the English style, than those usually found in French hotels. The other inns are Hotel de l'Europe, Rue de l'Ecu, a good English house; Hotel du Nord, Rue de l'Ecu; Hotel de Londres, Rue de l'Ecu, where one of the Paris diligences stops; Hotel de France, Rue Royale, where another Paris diligence stops; the Mortier d'Or, in the Haute Ville; the Lark Hotel, which is a mercantile house; and the Hibernia, an English house. The charges at the hotels are much the same as at Calais.

Provisions at Boulogne are cheap, and the market is well supplied on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Meat averages about 4*d.* per pound; butter, 9*d.*; bread, 1½*d.*; pickled pork, 5*d.*; eggs about 9*d.* for 25; fowls, 1*s.*; partridges 1*s.* 6*d.* a brace. The water is good.

Boulogne contains 20,000 inhabitants, about 3000 of whom are English, and during peace carries on a considerable trade with England, but principally contraband, in brandy, wine, and lace.

Besides the Calais diligences which pass through Boulogne, there are others every day which leave Boulogne in the morning at nine o'clock, and arrive at Paris about noon the following day.

English coaches also run to and from Calais every day, and perform the journey in three hours.

Quitting Boulogne the road passes through Capelette—Ostrohove—across the bridge of Rintaudalle—crosses another rivulet—Pont de Brique, near which is a chateau where Buonaparte established his head-quarters during the encampment around Boulogne—passes through orchards—crosses the Thane—Vergeneau—park of Carly sur L'lane—crosses the L'lane, to

SAMER situated on the summit of a hill, the view from which, were the surrounding country more inclosed and better wooded, would be exceedingly picturesque. The Tête de Bœuf (Bull's Head) is a good inn.

The tourist will now begin to enter on the peculiar scenery of France. Hitherto he has travelled along the coast, and has not been able to form any correct view of the general features of the country.

The scenery of France is on a larger scale than that of England. The vales are not so abrupt; and the hills form more rounded and extensive swells. The country is rarely divided by hedges, as in England, but presents one unbroken and uninterrupted expanse. The trees, instead of being scattered over the fields, are either collected in clumps round the villages, or form large woods and forests. The roads are usually bordered with fruit-trees or elms, and often in double or triple rows. They are wide, straight, and usually paved in the middle, like the streets of an English town. The scientific agriculturist will perhaps find fault with the husbandry of the French, but he will see very little uncultivated and untilled land, except in the immediate vicinity of Paris.

The villages generally consist of a row of houses on each side of the road, which are whitewashed, although they bear evident marks of the poverty of the inhabitants. No garden is attached to them; no little piggery, or shed for poultry; and it may be mentioned, as the characteristic peculiarity of the French villages, except in the neighbourhood of Paris, that there are no houses adapted for the residence of the middle classes of society. One or two chateaux occupy the most conspicuous parts of the hamlet, and these are often seen in a melancholy state of

dilapidation. The remainder of the village is inhabited by a peculiar class of landholders, who occupy each a few roods, which they purchased at a tenth of their value during the Revolution; and by a disproportionate number of persons, who are too idle to work, and are destitute of every means of subsistence.

The poor laws are unknown in France. No public provision is made for age, sickness, or misfortune; it is not therefore surprising, that the number of mendicants should be great. The natural frivolity of the French character contributes to increase this evil. The common people live merely for the passing day; they lay up no provision for the future; and when age or misfortune overtakes them, they have no resource but the charity of individuals.

On leaving Samer, the traveller descends a steep hill, crosses a rivulet—Vernicourt—crosses a river—Panem—by the forest of Tingry, just before which there is a fine view—over a hill to the post-house of Cormont—forest of Longvilliers, beyond which is an extensive prospect—a hill from which the ocean is visible at nine miles distance—crosses the Etreilles—to Montreuil, romantically situated on the summit of a rock.

MONTREUIL contains 3,500 inhabitants, and is supposed to be nearly impregnable. It is accessible only by two gates; one on the Boulogne, and another on the Abbeville side. The name of Montreuil frequently occurs in the history of France; and the ruins of many a stately edifice are yet to be seen. The remains of the ancient church of Notre-Dame will particularly attract attention.

The town forms a miserable contrast with the beauty of its situation. The streets are narrow and dirty, and an appearance of poverty pervades the place. The post-house is in the Grande-Rue. The inns are the Hotel de France, in Grande-Rue, the Hotel de l'Europe, and La Tête de Bœuf.

The aspect of the country now changes and becomes barren and flat. Three miles from Montreuil, the traveller enters the forest of Wailly—village of Wailly—Nampont St. Firmin—crosses the Authie—Nampont St. Martin, in which is the post-house—Veron—forest of

Cressy, a name connected with one of the brightest pages of English history—crosses the Maye—Bernay, beyond which is a steep hill, commanding a fine view, and crowned by an hotel appropriately called Bellevue—Forest-Moutier—to Nouvion, a pretty place, bearing a strong resemblance to an English village.

The country now begins again to improve, and is pleasingly diversified with woods and vineyards. In the appearance of the latter, the traveller will possibly experience some disappointment. An English plantation of raspberries far exceeds the vines in height.

At a mile and a half from Nouvion, the road finally emerges from the forest of Cressy, and the traveller then passes Hautvilliers to Abbeville.

ABBEVILLE is seated on the river Somme, where it divides into several branches, and separates the town into two parts. Its manufactures consist of woollen cloths, carpets, coarse linens, sail-cloth, and soap. The front of the church of St. Wilfred, at Abbeville, with its two towers, numberless niches and statues, with all their accompaniments of fret-work and carving, affords a most beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture, in its richest style. The ramparts of the town form an agreeable promenade. Abbeville contains 18,000 inhabitants.

The theatre in the *Rue de Larque* is open on Sunday and Thursday—First boxes, 33 sous; second ditto, 20 sous; pit, 15 sous.

One of the diligences stops at the Tête de Bœuf (Bull's Head), *Rue St. Giles*. The post-house is in the same street. The Hotel de l'Europe, the Hotel d'Angleterre, and the Hotel de France, are also good inns.

There is a diligence from Abbeville to Dieppe. The distance is about 40 miles, and the fare about 9 francs.

On leaving Abbeville, the traveller proceeds to Pont Remy, where there are two bridges over the Somme; thence to Airaines, near the road to which is a remarkable height called Cæsar's Camp.

AIRAINES is a tolerably well-built town, situated on three small rivers: it trades in linseed oil, flax, beach-mast, camomile, hempseed, and nuts. It has several

manufactories of packing and sail-cloth, and numerous oil-mills. The post-house has a good inn.

From Airaines the road passes through a valley and over a hill to Arbre-à-Mouches—Warlus—a valley—small wood—hill—hamlet of Camp l'Ameinois—Lincheux—wood of Croisrault—to

POIX, a market-town, with a post-house and inn. The road from Rouen to Amiens, which communicates with Dieppe by Neufchâtel and joins the two Calais roads, crosses this place.

Beyond Poix the traveller passes over a barren mountain, enters the department of the Somme, crosses the valley and small river Tosac; and a league and a half from it, reaches

GRANDVILLIERS, a neat market-town, which has been rendered commercial by its markets and its manufactories of serges and hosiery. It has broad streets, which meet in a tolerably large and handsome square. The Hotel d'Angleterre is a tolerable inn.

Beyond Grandvilliers are seen fields of corn interspersed with groves, through which the road passes to Marseilles, which has two tolerable inns, l'Epée Royale, (the Royal Sword), and le Grand Cerf, (the Stag). To Beaupré—Achy—St. Omer-en-Chaussée—Froissereux, whence a road branches off to Dieppe, along the river Therain, although not in sight of it; near Notre Dame du Thil to Beauvais.

BEAUVAIS is the chief town of the Oise, and is situated on the Therain. It is celebrated for its dyes, bleaching yards, and springs of mineral water, and has numerous manufactories of cloth, serges, flannels, coperas, sulphate of iron, printed calicoes, and woollen cloths. There is likewise a manufactory for tapestry, established in 1664, which is nearly equal to that of the Gobelins. The streets are broad, and some of the houses handsome. The great square, the town-house, and the choir of the cathedral, are worthy of notice. In the interior of this church may be seen the beautiful tomb of Cardinal Forbin, by Coustou, and three tapestry hangings executed in this town: one of them, representing the healing of the paralytic, is considered a fine work. The

church of St. Stephen deserves attention on account of its painted windows, the beautiful picture of the carrying of the cross, and the tomb in relief, supposed to have been a Roman monument.

Beauvais has been denominated *La Pucelle*, because it has never been taken, although several times besieged. A solemn procession, in which the women take precedence, is held on the 10th of July, to commemorate the bravery of Jeane Hachette, who, assisted by the female part of the inhabitants, compelled the duke of Burgundy to raise the siege of the town in 1472. Beauvais has a library, a cabinet of natural history, a theatre, and a promenade on the new boulevard. A fair is held here the first Saturday in every month.

The principal inns are—Le Cigne, Les Trois Fleurs de Lis, Le Lion d'Or, La Couronne, Le Fer de Cheval, and the Hotel d'Angleterre, whence the diligences set out for Rouen.

From Beauvais, the traveller proceeds through the suburb of St. James, across the river Therain, through Lazare—Warluis—Roye—Noailles—St. Genevieve—La Croix—Ovillers—Puisseux—Chambly—to Beaumont.

BEAUMONT is situated on the left bank of the Oise, and trades in corn and flour. The principal objects worthy of notice are the street crossing the market, the clock-tower, and the beautiful promenade which overlooks the rich valley of the Oise. A quarter of a league N.E. of Beaumont is a spot generally called the Camp of Cæsar, although it exhibits no vestiges of antiquity. Le Paon is a tolerable inn.

From Beaumont the road passes through Presles, by several chateaux, and through La Maison Neuve—Moisselles Poncele—St. Brice—Pierre Fitte—to

ST. DENIS, for a description of which see the Environs. From St. Denis the traveller crosses the rivulet of Crose, and passing by Belleville—St. Chaumont—and Montmartre, enters PARIS.

ROUTE FROM CALAIS TO PARIS.

OLD ROAD; THROUGH ABBEVILLE, AMIENS, AND CHANTILLY.

<i>From</i>	<i>Posts.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>£.</i>
CALAIS to Abbeville, as at p. 38		70	4
Ailly le Haut Clocher	1½	78	3
Flixecourt	1¼	88	4
Picquigny	1	94	2
Amiens	1½	102	4
Hebecourt	1	108	1
Flers	1	114	3
Breteuil	1½	122	1
Wavigny	1½	128	5
Saint Just	1	133	5
Clermont (Oise)	2	142	7
Lingueville	1½	149	1
Chantilly	1½	157	0
Luzarches	1¼	160	5
Ecouen	1½	169	5
St. Denis	1½	175	5
Paris	1	179	1

For a description of the route as far as Abbeville, see the route from Calais to Paris, through Abbeville and Beauvais.

On quitting Abbeville, the road passes over a country nearly flat, to Ailly le Haut Clocher, where the traveller changes horses. This village is pleasantly situated amidst woods, but the country very soon becomes more open, and the road crosses several hills, and two branches of the Berteaucourt, to

FLIXECOURT, a small town pleasantly situated, but dirty and badly built. The post-house and the church are on the right hand.

The traveller then crosses a hill—wood of Prieure; beyond which is an interesting view of the Somme and its banks—Chaussée sous Picquigny—crosses two rivulets—to

PICQUIGNY, a post-town, and once an important and formidable place, but now little better than a hamlet. No traces of its chateau remain except the terraces to the S.W. This place is celebrated for the interview between Louis XI. of France and Edward King of England; and for

the death of William of Normandy, surnamed Long Sword, who was assassinated here.'

The road then passes through Breilly—Ailly sur Somme, a little before which, on the opposite side of the river, is an encampment attributed to the Romans—Dreuil—Montiers, beyond which the tourist enters the suburbs of Amiens, and in traversing them, crosses three branches of the river Celles; after which he passes by a favourite promenade of the inhabitants, called L'Autois, and enters the town.

AMIENS is the capital of the department of the Somme, formerly Picardy, and an episcopal see. It is a city of very great antiquity. Mention is made of it in the Commentaries of Cæsar, under the title of Samarobriva, and, conjointly with Lutetia, it was the residence of most of the Roman emperors during their occasional visits to Gaul.

It is better built than most of the French towns, and contains 40,000 inhabitants. The cathedral is the most perfect in France, and has been called the chef-d'œuvre of Gothic architecture. It was built by the English during the regency of the duke of Bedford. The portals at the entrance and the stalls of the choir have been universally admired. The pillars which separate the chapels from the choir are distinguished by a peculiar phenomenon: when struck they sound like a bell. In the tower is shown a small room from which Henry IV. viewed the forces besieging the town. The curious construction of the spire, and the great variety of the architectural ornaments are also pointed out to the visiter.

The Town House, built by Henry IV., the Corn Hall, the College, and the remains of the Palace once inhabited by Henry IV., but now occupied by several families, are also worthy of notice.

The river Somme runs through Amiens; and, being cut into almost innumerable canals, gives to one part of the place the appearance of a Dutch town. On its banks is a tower, for supplying the town with water, which commands a good view.

The ramparts, which formed a circumference of three miles, have been converted into promenades, and are a

favourite resort of the inhabitants ; the view from them is far more beautiful than can be expected from a town situated on a plain. . . . Another favourite promenade of the citizens is L'Autois, by which the traveller passed on his entrance into Amiens.

A pretty theatre, in *Rue des Trois Cailloux*, is open on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday. First boxes, 2 francs ; second boxes, 27 sous ; pit, 1 franc.

The post-house is in *Rue des Cordeliers* ; it is called the *Hotel de la Cointre*, and is a good inn, with a table d'hôte at three o'clock. The Paris diligences likewise stop here. The Hotel de l'Abreuvoir, Hotel de France, Hotel des Ambassadeurs, and Hotel du Roi de Prusse, are also good inns.

Amiens was taken by the Spaniards in 1597. The stratagem by which the Spanish general Telles gained possession of the place is curious and well known. He caused a cart-load of nuts to be overturned at one of the gates ; and, while the guard was scrambling for the fruit, he rushed into the town with a chosen body of men which he had placed in ambush. The fortress was soon afterwards re-taken by Henry IV.

The short and hollow peace of 1802 was signed here, in the town-house.

The principal manufactures of Amiens are linen and woollen cloth. The latter of these used to employ more than 8,000 mechanics. Provisions of every kind are remarkably cheap at Amiens ; and many English families, of small income, are settling in its neighbourhood.

Should business or pleasure detain the traveller at Amiens, he will find daily conveyance to Paris. The fare of the Amiens diligence is eighteen francs. A franc and a half is expected by the guard, and one franc by the driver.

If the traveller should pass through Amiens on the market-day, he will find the place thronged with the Picardian peasantry. The men wear *blue* jackets and trowsers, or *blue* frocks, with immense hats, resembling those of our Opera-beaux, and the hair tied in an enormous club, and frequently powdered. The women are seen with *blue* jackets, and very short *blue* worsted petti-

coats, of immense bulk; giving a ludicrous rotundity to the lower part of their frame.

Quitting Amiens by the Paris gate, and having cleared the suburbs, the traveller passes by the college of Amiens over a hill to Dury—Hébecourt—St. Saulieu, a large but uninteresting village—hill of Ouardieu—Esserteaux—post-house, and village of Flers, a pleasant chateau—Mauger—hill of Gallet, commanding an extensive but uninteresting view—Folie—Esquennoy, a small town containing nothing worthy of observation,—to

BRETEUIL, nobly situated at the brow of a hill, but the town itself is mean and dirty. It was formerly a place of more consequence, and contains some remains of antiquity. The Hotel St. Nicholas is an excellent inn. The country, which for a considerable distance has been dreary and unpleasant, does not yet improve. Leaving Breteuil, the traveller crosses the Noyez, and two little rivulets, between which are the remains, now modernized; of the once celebrated Abbey of Breteuil—hill from which there is an extensive prospect—Wavigny, an uninteresting village, with a post-house—St. Just, a long straggling town, where the traveller will probably change horses, and beyond which the road improves—crosses the Bresche—Valcourt—wood of Fitz-James, near which are several pleasing prospects—Petit St. James, opposite to which are the ruins of the once noble castle of the duke of Fitz-James—crosses the Bresche, to Clermont.

Nothing can exceed the romantic beauty of the situation of **CLERMONT**, with which the irregularity and meanness of the town form a singular contrast. The Romans selected it for one of their stations; and entitled it Claromontium, whence the modern name Clermont. The surrounding country is exceedingly fine; and the town is on the summit of a steep hill, almost surrounded with wood. Some gardens on the very top of the hill are unequalled for beauty of prospect. The castle of the Condé family, now a house of correction, surrounded by a beautiful terrace, and the little church, with its painted windows, deserve the attention of the curious.

The post-house is in *Rue des Fontaines*. The diligence stops at the Hotel de l'Épée, (the Sword Hotel).

Le Point du Jour is a tolerably good inn, and there are two or three besides. The town contains about 2,000 inhabitants.

As the traveller descends the steep hill on which Clermont is built, he passes by some gardens delightfully situated, and afterwards crosses several brooks—wood of Nointel—Rentigny—an avenue of trees now commences which is continued with no interruption but that of buildings to Paris—Cauffry—Liancourt, with an extensive park and elegant chateau—post-town of Lingueville—Nogent les Vierges—crosses the Oise, where an island divides its stream, to

CRIEL, remarkable for the remains of a chateau in which Charles VI. was confined during his derangement. It was formerly a fortified town, and not unfrequent mention of it occurs in the history of France. The fortifications are now dilapidated. The china manufactory here is falsely said to rival those of Colebrook Dale.

Beyond Criel the traveller enjoys a delightful prospect from the summit of a hill—wood of Hallate—to the town of Chantilly.

CHANTILLY was once famed for the beauty of its gardens, the splendour of its palace, and still more for the heroes who inhabited it. The hunting-seat of the Montmorencies and the Condés is now a heap of ruins. It was destroyed by a mob from Paris early in the Revolution. The stables only remain; and these, even in their dilapidated state, convey no mean idea of the former magnificence of the place. The building consists of one enormous stable, 600 feet in length, and 40 in height. In the centre is a lofty dome 90 feet high, and 60 in diameter. Under this is a fountain which supplies a noble reservoir formed of the most costly marbles, and enriched by numerous well-executed decorations. This unique apartment was formerly divided into 400 stalls, but they have been long ago demolished. When the splendid palace of the Montmorencies was levelled with the ground, a smaller chateau connected with it was spared, that it might afford a temporary shelter for the revolutionary plunder. This is now the habitation of the duke de Bourbon, to whom the patrimony of his ancestors has been restored.

It contains nothing to arrest the traveller's attention, unless the melancholy contrast which its hasty and coarse repairs form with the vestiges of former princely grandeur.

This town has manufactories of earthenware, china, cards, lace, and cottons. There is also an hospital founded by the duke of Bourbon, and at the entrance of the park may still be seen the theatre, where Molière, Racine, and Boileau, amused the great Condé.

The church, which is a modern building, contains the remains of Admiral Coligny, who perished in the massacre of St. Bartholomew. They were formerly deposited in the chapel of the chateau.

Chantilly affords excellent accommodation for the traveller at the Hotel de Bourbon.

Quitting this town, the road skirts the wood of Chantilly—hill commanding a fine view—Morlaye with a noble chateau and park—crosses the Morlaye and another stream—to

LUZARCHES, a small town containing a few oil mills and a cotton manufactory. It was built and inhabited by the kings of the second race, who had two chateaux here.

The traveller then enters the forest of Champlatreux, with its superb park and mansion—Menil Aubrey—wood—to

ECOUEN, a neat and well-built town, on the declivity of a wooded hill. A chateau was built near Ecouen by Anne of Montmorency, which, on the emigration of the noble family of the Condés, became national property. The late emperor devoted it to a noble and benevolent purpose. He established a seminary here for the education of the orphan daughters of the members of the Legion of Honour, which has since been united to that of St. Denis. The painted glass in one of the galleries of the chateau has been much admired. The subject is taken from a work of Raphael, and represents the history of Psyche. The chapel and the sacristy offer some well-executed copies of Raphael and Leonardo-da-Vinci.

Ecouen has a good inn, the Hotel de Lille, the pro-

priotor of which has permission to introduce visitors to the beautiful gardens of the chateau.

Beyond Ecoeuen is a hill, whence are seen most of the villages between Luzarches and Ecoeuen, and in front the abbey of St. Denis, and the windmills of Montmartre. The traveller then arrives at Sarcelles, through the middle of which flows the river Arnouville.

As the capital is approached, the country is more thickly studded with villages, which now begin to present themselves on either side in almost uninterrupted succession. A description of those which contain any thing peculiarly worthy attention will be found in the account of the environs of Paris. The road then lies through Pierrefitte—crosses the Rouillon and two brooks, to

ST. DENIS, which, with its venerable abbey, will be particularly noticed among the environs. Beyond St. Denis was a convent, now converted into spacious barracks.

Some little obelisks are passed on the left of the road. The common people affirm, that on the spot where each is erected, St. Denis halted in his strange and miraculous journey after his decapitation. They were, however, really intended to designate the places where Philip the Bold and his brothers rested, when they bore the corpse of their father from Paris to St. Denis.

The village of La Chapelle is now traversed; soon after which the traveller arrives at the Barrier of St. Denis, and enters the capital of France.

ROUTE FROM CALAIS TO PARIS.

THROUGH ST. OMER AND ARRAS.

	<i>Posts.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Fur.</i>
CALAIS to Ardres	2	11	0
La Recousse	1	16	4
St. Omer	2	27	4
Aire	2	38	4
Lillers	1½	46	6
Bethune	1½	55	0
Souchez	2	66	0
Arras	1½	74	2

Between Calais and Ardres, the traveller crosses over the two canals from St. Omer to Calais, and from Ardres to Gravelines, by means of a superb double-bridge, called the *Pont-sans-Pareil*.

ARDRES is a small but strong town, with about 600 inhabitants.

ST. OMER is an ancient, large, and well-built town on the Aa. The cathedral is a fine Gothic edifice, the interior of which is enriched with chapels, a beautiful organ, a splendid pulpit ornamented with finely-carved figures of Faith and Hope, several marble columns, the tomb of St. Omer, and a colossal grotesque figure, called the *Grand Dieu du Th rouanne*. The other objects at St. Omer, demanding attention, are the churches of St. Denis and St. Sepulchre, the church and library of the college, the theatre and the promenades in the suburb of Haut Pont. Fairs of nine days at Shrovetide and 30th September.

The principal inns are, the Hotel d'Angleterre, the Ancient Post-House, the Great St. Catherine, and the Hotel de Dunkerque.

AIRE is a strong and beautiful town at the confluence of the Lys and Laquette, with manufactories for oil, white soap, china, starch, blankets, and for spinning flax. The Hotel de Ville, in the square, the church St. Paul, the barracks, and the fountains, are worthy of notice.

LILLERS, on the Nave, has potteries, and oil and flour mills, and trades in linen. There is a good inn, a handsome square, and beautiful fountains.

BETHUNE is a town on the Lave, which runs through it. It is tolerably well fortified. The surrounding pasturages are covered with flocks. Its cheese is much admired; and great quantities of cambric and lawn are manufactured here. The principal church is remarkable for the elegance of its nave, supported by very slender columns. There is a navigable canal from Lagorgue to Bethune, where it forms a beautiful dock capable of admitting large barges.

The principal hotels are Hotel de France, Hotel d'Angleterre, and Le Lion d'Or.

[For a continuation of the Route, see Route from London to Paris by Margate and Ostend.]

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO PARIS,

BY BRIGHTON AND DIEPPE.

1. *London to Brighton, Mail Road through Croydon, Ryegate, and Crawley.*

	Miles.		Miles.
CROYDON (as at No. 5)	9½	Staplefield Common	36½
Ryegate	21½	To Piecombe (by new road)	47½
Crawley	30½	Brighton	52½

Or, through Cuckfield.

Staplefield Common (as above)	36½	Piecombe	48½
Cuckfield	40	Brighton	53

2. *London to Brighton, by Mitcham and Ryegate.*

Kennington	1½	Gatton Inn*	19½
Lower Tooting	6	Ryegate	21
Upper Mitcham	7½	Brighton (as at No. 1)	52½
Sutton	11½		

3 *London to Brighton, through Horsham.*

Lower Tooting	6	Burford Bridge	21½
Morden	9½	Dorking	23½
Ewell	12½	Horsham	36½
Epsom	15½	West Grinstead	43½
Ashstead	16½	Steving	51
Leatherhead	18½	Brighton	61½

OR,

Horsham (as above)	36½	Woodmancote	48½
Cowfold	43½	Brighton	57½

4. *London to Brighton, by Lindfield.*

New Chapel Green (as at No. 5)	24½	Ditchling	44½
Siddlesfield Common	30½	Piecombe	48½
Lindfield	36½	Brighton	54½

* A new road, which branches off from Gatton to Brighton, has been lately opened, but it is not frequented by the stages, and is very little shorter than the above road.

56

5. 1

T
F

[0

S
S

H
C

S
C

S
C

S
C

S
C

S
C

PARIS.

Boulevard des Capucines, rue Ste. Croix.-
rue Rivoli and r
on, or the Mag
H.* rue de Clic
mesnil, rue de la
du Roule.—Ho
Roule.—Park of
Etoile,* at the E
us I.—Pompe-à-fe
valides,* or de l'
of La Savonnerie,*

Royal*.—Theatre
ch of St. Roch,* 1
de Richelieu.—I.
rue Neuve des
s, rue St. Honoré.-
Thomas.—Comic O
.* Place des Itali
amas.—Theatre de
—Chinese Baths, l
era,* rue Lepelle
Menus Plaisirs du
nière.—Church o
it of Montmartre,

Post-Office, rue
s, with Statue of
tage-coaches for al
e Notre Dame de
de Montmartre.—C
.—Prison of St. I
de du Faubourg St.

f France,* rue
ermes, rue de G
Corn Market.)—
—Cloth Market.—(

5. *London to Brighton, by Croydon, East Grinstead, and Lewes.*

	Miles.		Miles.
TO KENNINGTON	1½	CROYDON	9½
Brixton Causeway	3½	Rose and Crown inn	14½
Streatham	5		

[Or, by keeping along Smetham Bottom to the right, about half a mile, and then bearing to the left, a new road is made to the Rose and Crown, which avoids Riddlesdown Hill, and is only a quarter of a mile farther. Route to Ryegate, nine miles.]

Godstone Green	19	Uckfield	41½
New Chapel Green	24½	LEWES Town-hall	50
EAST GRINSTEAD	28½	Brighton	58½
Wych Cross	33½		

OR,

To Wych Cross, as above	33½	Offam Street	47
Sheffield Bridge	38½	Brighton	56½
Chadley	42½		

The packets from Brighton to Dieppe, the times of sailing, and the usual fares, have already been described (page 17.) The length of the passage is extremely uncertain. With a favourable wind, it has been performed in seven hours, but many persons have been detained nearly forty-eight hours on shipboard; it will, therefore, be necessary to lay in a sufficient stock of provisions.

DESCRIPTION OF DIEPPE.

AN enormous crucifix on the quay is one of the first objects that presents itself, as the vessel approaches Dieppe. A little beyond it, is a house erected as a reward for the maritime services of one Bouzard, and on the opposite pier, in the wall towards the basin, is an inscription commemorative of the landing of the duchess of Angouleme.

The quay itself bears much resemblance to that of Calais, and exhibits equal bustle and confusion. The traveller will be instantly surrounded with the same host of porters, clamorously contending for the honour of conveying his baggage to the hotel, and the same ceremonials

await him with the police and custom-house officers. The best inns are

The Hotel de Londres, situated on the quay, facing the Exchange. It has an excellent table d'hôte at 4 o'clock, and here carriages may be hired to go to any part of France. Diligences set out from this hotel for Rouen every day at 10 o'clock in the morning, at 12 at noon, and at 10 in the evening.

The Grand Hotel du Roi d'Angleterre, No. 6 and No. 10, on the quay, conducted by Mrs. Delarue, who formerly kept the Hotel de Londres.

The Grand Hotel de Paris, Grande Rue, No. 75, furnishes a good table d'hôte at 4 o'clock, and here also families may be accommodated with private rooms.

The traveller will also find comfortable and reasonable accommodations at the Hotel de Rouen, or at the Hotel de l'Europe, No. 41, on the Quay. The Hotel d'Angleterre, or Taylor's British Hotel, under the Arcades, is also a good inn. It has good stabling, and there is a table d'hôte every day.

The post-office is in the Rue du Cours.

Dieppe is situated at the mouth of the river Arques, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. It is a town of great antiquity. The peculiar and grotesque appearance of its houses, overhanging its narrow and filthy streets, sufficiently indicates this. The harbour is secure and spacious; it is capable of containing 200 merchant-vessels, and an equal number of smaller fishing-craft. There is also a basin for the reception of frigates and lighter ships of war.

The principal trade is in fish. Some interesting and long-established manufactories of ivory toys are found here. The inhabitants of Dieppe affirm that they first discovered the coast of Guinea, and introduced the elephant's tooth into France; and from that period they have been ambitious to excel in the construction of every article composed of this material.

The church of St. Jacques is an ancient and pleasing structure. The tower affords an extensive view of Dieppe, the surrounding country, and the ocean. The white cliffs of the English coast are seen in the horizon.

The castle, that overhangs the town, offers a yet finer view, but it is difficult to obtain access to it. The avenues leading to the castle will, however, repay the traveller for the trouble of ascending them, by the varied and lively scenery which they present.

Dieppe is much frequented as a watering-place, and on the beach, near the castle, is an elegant modern building for the accommodation of bathers. It consists of a covered promenade, at one end of which is a reading and at the other a billiard-room. On the S. side of the town along the river-side is the Course, a promenade about half a mile in length.

About four miles from Dieppe are the picturesque ruins and church of the chateau d'Arques.

Few things will appear more singular to the stranger than the head-dress of the lower and middling classes of the female inhabitants of Dieppe. It has remained unchanged from time immemorial, and is peculiar to this part of Normandy. It consists of a pasteboard frame, frequently of more than half a yard in height. The lower part of it is covered with silk, which is sometimes edged with gold or silver lace. Above this is an immense muslin lappet, white as the driven snow, and often full one-fourth the height of the wearer. Ridiculous as the description may appear, and singular as the dress really is, it is very far from being displeasing; at least the taste with which it is ornamented, and the red gowns, cloaks, and petticoats, with which it is usually accompanied, render the peasant girls of Dieppe and Normandy no uninteresting objects to the stranger.

FROM DIEPPE TO PARIS.

From Dieppe to Paris are two routes: the first 111 miles, and the second, through Rouen, 136 miles. The tourist may travel post either way; but, except he be very much pressed for time, I would earnestly recommend him to choose the latter, which conducts him through a country little inferior to the most beautiful and luxuriant districts of England. There are diligences on both routes.

**ROUTE FROM DIEPPE TO PARIS,
BY FORGES AND PONTOISE.**

	<i>Posts.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Posts.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Dieppe	—	130½	Chars	2	206½
Bois-Robert	1¼	137½	Pontoise	2½	219
Pommereval	2	148½	Franconville	1½	227½
Forges	3	165½	Saint Denis	1½	235½
Gournay	2½	179	Paris	1	241
Gisors	3	195½			

FORGES is a market town, on an eminence, noted for its mineral waters. It has also good promenades.

GOURNAY is a small town at the confluence of the Epte and the St. Aubin. A large market for provisions is held here on Tuesday. It has manufactories of linen, china, and leather, and in the vicinity are springs of mineral water.

GISORS is situated on the Epte, in a fertile country. It has large corn-markets, and manufactures cotton and laces. The church is adorned with beautiful windows and several specimens of sculpture, amongst which is a striking skeleton.

PONTOISE was formerly celebrated for a strong castle, which the English took by stratagem in 1433, but which was re-taken by Charles VII. in 1442. In 1652, 1720, and 1753, the parliaments of Paris were transferred to this place. The town is divided into Upper and Lower, and is seated at the confluence of the Viorne and the Oise. The church of St. Martin is a good specimen of architecture, and in that of St. Maclou is a fine painting of our Saviour's entombment. Pontoise has an agricultural society and a cotton factory, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, flour, and calves, for which it is famous. Its environs are pretty.

The principal inns are Le Pot d'Étain, Hotel de France, and Le Grand Cerf.

FRANCONVILLE. If the traveller has a few hours to spare he will be much pleased with the gardens of a chateau in the vicinity, which are laid out with a simplicity rarely seen in France.

ST. DENIS. See Environs.

FROM DIEPPE TO PARIS,

BY ROUEN AND ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE.

	<i>Posts.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Posts.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Dieppe	2	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bonnières	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	214 $\frac{1}{2}$
Osmonville	2	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mantes	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	222 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tostes	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	150	Meulan	2	233 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cambres	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	Triel	1	239 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rouen	2	169 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Germain-en-		
Port St. Ouen	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	177 $\frac{1}{2}$	Laye	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	246 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vaudreuil	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nanterre	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	259
Gaillon	2	196 $\frac{1}{2}$	Paris	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	266 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vernon	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	206 $\frac{1}{2}$			

The first part of this route, and extending many miles beyond Rouen, forms a striking contrast to the description which we have given of the general scenery of France. The long, unbroken, undeviating line, that displeases and tires on other routes; the total want of inclosures and hedge-rows, which, notwithstanding the most admirable system of cultivation, conveys an idea of waste and neglect; the absence of those country-seats that decorate the English roads, and indicate the opulence of the inhabitants; and the more melancholy absence of the numerous flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, which animate the scenery of most of the British counties, and excite in the mind of the solitary traveller a pleasing feeling of society, and of comfort,—with these faults the route from Dieppe to Rouen is not chargeable. On the contrary, the inequalities of the face of the country; the sudden and abrupt declivities; the hills not naked and bare, but clothed with wood, or with verdure, to their very summits; the rapid succession of villages and chateaux; the numerous rivulets which rush through every valley; and the cattle, not as in other parts of France, inclosed in the home-shed, but grazing in the inclosures, that diversify this district, strongly bring to the traveller's recollection the beautiful scenery of Devon, Somerset, or Hereford.

If the traveller proceeds by the diligence he should take a place as far as Rouen only, whence he may continue his route as his business or pleasure permits. The inside fare from Dieppe to Rouen is eight francs, besides

one franc to the conductor, and the journey is accomplished in about six hours. The whole fare from Dieppe to Paris is about 27 francs inside, and 22 outside.

The tourist quits Dieppe by the suburb of Barre, and passes to Janval—fine prospect—hill of St. Aubin—village of St. Aubin-sur-Seye—Sanqueville—cross the Seye—Patteville—Calmon—Catteville—to the little post town of Osmonville.—Thence the road passes to Venise—and to the village of Tostes, which has a tolerable inn.—The traveller then proceeds to Valmartin—Boulay—Cambres—crosses the wood of Bourgut—crosses the Cailly—Malaunay—Haulme—Bondeville—to Deville. As the traveller passes through the valley between this and Bapaume, he sees many bleaching grounds, paper manufactories, and mills of various descriptions—hill of Triboudet—valley of Yonville—reaches the Seine. The road is here skirted with a double row of trees, and assumes that straight direction which displeases so much in the roads of France; but the neighbourhood of the river, and the view of the majestic capital of Normandy, more than compensate for this disadvantage.

The tourist is here treated with a specimen of the peculiar manner of lighting the roads in the greater part of France. Ropes are stretched across the road from tree to tree, and lamps are suspended in the centre. This is a vestige of the total disregard which used to be paid to the convenience and comfort of the middle and lower classes. The roads in France are infinitely wider than in England. The lord who travels in his carriage in the centre of the highway, where there is nothing to impede his progress, or endanger his safety, enjoys the full benefit of the light, while scarcely the dimmest ray reaches the pedestrian at the side, for whom neither pavement nor foot-path is prepared, and who splashes his way through the mire as well as he can.

The traveller passes through the suburb of Cauchoise, and enters Rouen by the gate of Hâvre.

ROUEN, formerly the capital of Normandy, is now styled first city of the department of Lower Seine, and is an archbishop's see. It stands north of the river, is seven miles in circumference, including its six suburbs.

and is computed to contain 90,000 inhabitants. As in most towns of great antiquity, its streets are narrow and crooked, and its houses built of wood: notwithstanding which, it is one of the most opulent cities in France.

The Boulevards, which almost surround the city, form a singular contrast to the darkness and filth of some of the streets. They are bordered by noble trees, and afford fine views.

The Cathedral, originally built by William the Conqueror, is still a noble specimen of Gothic architecture, although the beautiful spire which rose from its centre, and formed its most conspicuous ornament, was destroyed by lightning in Sept. 1822. The front is richly adorned with carved work, and is surmounted by two towers, one of which formerly contained the celebrated bell called George d'Amboise, destroyed during the Revolution. The interior presents several interesting objects, particularly the inscriptions in memory of Richard Cœur de Lion, of Henry his nephew, and of the Duke of Bedford who burnt Joan of Arc: Here is also a curiously-carved marble monument in honour of the Cardinals d'Amboise, uncle and nephew; and just below it, an inscription to the memory of Archbishop Cambacères who died in 1818. On the opposite side of the choir is the tomb of Brezé, governor of Rouen, who died in 1581: one of the figures is attributed to Jean Goujon. The altar-piece is a fine painting by Philip de Champagne. The cathedral likewise contains effigies of Raoul, Duke of Normandy, and of William Long Sword his son, the second duke who was killed at Pecquigny; as well as the monument erected by Diana of Poitiers in honour of her husband.

Adjoining the Cathedral is the Archbishop's Palace, in which are some pictures by Robert.

The Abbey of St. Ouen formerly belonged to the Benedictines. It is a light and elegant Gothic structure, adorned with beautiful painted windows, and distinguished by a fine spire. A curious optical illusion is perceptible in this church; the vessel of holy water against one of the pillars near the principal entrance reflects the whole building in perspective.

Contiguous to St. Ouen is the Hotel de Ville, a hand-

some building with an extensive *place* in front, and a small but pretty garden behind. A broad staircase, adorned with a statue of Louis XV., leads to the principal hall, at the entrance of which are busts of the two Corneilles, modelled from those by Caffieri. On the second floor is a Library, of 70,000 volumes, which is open every day from 10 to 2. It is disposed in three apartments, a gallery, a reading-room, and an ante-room. On the table in the former is a curious MS., adorned with beautiful drawings. The Picture Gallery on the same floor contains some fine paintings by Jouvenet, Le Tellier, Lemonnier, Salvator Rosa, Paul Veronese, Vernet, Wouvermanns, Rubens, Raphael, and others, as well as busts of eminent natives of Rouen. It is open on Thursdays and Saturdays to the public generally, but every day to strangers. A catalogue may be purchased at the door.

The Palace of Justice is a Gothic edifice, and was formerly the seat of the Norman parliament; but it is now occupied, as its name imports, by the Courts of Law. The principal hall is 170 feet long and 50 broad: its roof is of wood, and bears considerable resemblance to a ship reversed.

The Halles, allotted to the Mercers and Drapers, are immense rooms, in which cottons, cloths, &c. are exposed for sale to the retail dealers. They are situated in the Vieille Tour near the river-side, and are only open on Fridays from six till noon. Near the river-side also is the Exchange, a gravel walk separated from the quay by a palisade. In wet weather, however, the merchants assemble in a large building near it.

The traveller should likewise notice the church of La Madeleine, an elegant Corinthian building, adorned with some tolerable pictures; St. Maclou, richly sculptured with Gothic ornaments; the Hospitals; the Botanic Garden; the Barracks, in front of which is the Champ de Mars; the Barracks on the bank of the river; the Corn Hall near the Halles, and the Theatre.

Rouen also possesses a Custom House, on which is a figure of Mercury by Coustou; an Academy of Fine Arts, a Mint, Baths, Fountains, and a Board of Trade.

The suburb of St. Sever, on the other side of the

Seine, communicates with the city by a bridge of boats, which rises and falls with the tide. It is the invention of an Augustine friar, and is so contrived, that, by elevating a draw-bridge in the centre, the boat, or rather the immense barge underneath, slips out, and the largest vessel passes without difficulty. In five minutes the boat is replaced in its former position, and pedestrians traverse the bridge as before; or in two hours the whole fabric can be taken to pieces, and put together again.

Near the Bridge of Boats is the Pont Royal, commenced during the reign of Napoleon, but not yet completed. It is to consist of six arches, and will be 958 Paris feet in length.

Rouen is noted as the birth-place of several eminent persons, amongst whom may be mentioned the two Corneilles, Fontenelle, after whom one of the streets is named, Jouvenet the painter, Blondel the mathematician, and P. Daniel the historian. The house in which the Great Corneille was born is situated in the Rue de la Pie, and that in which Fontenelle first drew breath is in the Rue des Bons Enfants. Both the houses bear inscriptions.

In the Place de la Pucelle is a clumsy and ill-executed statue of the interesting and unfortunate Joan of Arc, who, to the eternal disgrace of the English general, was burnt here for sorcery in 1430. In the same *place* is an Old House, the interior court of which is adorned with sculptures, representing the interview between Francis I. and Henry VIII., the former of whom is said to have slept here previous to that event.

Along the bank of the river, in the suburb of St. Sever, is the Course, a charming promenade more than 2000 yards in length. The Boulevards and the Garden of the Hotel de Ville are also frequented as promenades.

A hill called St. Catherine, in the immediate vicinity of Rouen, presents a most beautiful view of this city and its environs: indeed no traveller should quit Rouen without visting this enchanting spot.

The principal inns are (*Hotel Vatel*), 85, Rue de Carmes, Mare's (*Hotel de France*), in the same street;

Hotel de Poitiers, on the Boulevards; *Deterville's (Hotel de la Ville de Paris)*, *Rue de la Savonnerie*; *Hotel de Normandie*, *Rue du Bec*, and *Hotel de l'Europe*, in the old Market-place. Those by whom a little additional expense is not regarded, will probably resort to *Trimolet's (Grand Hotel)*, *Rue de l'Ecureuil*.

Provisions are cheap, as may be inferred from the following prices. Flour is generally 2½d. per lb.; beef, mutton, veal, and lamb, 5d. to 5½d. per lb.; eggs 5 for 2d.; vegetables from ⅓ to ½ the London price; best fresh butter 11d. per pound.; best salad oil, 1s. 6d. per pint; milk 2d. per quart; bread, best quality, 2½d. per lb.; and Martinique coffee, 2s. 3d. per pound.

From Rouen the tourist may proceed to Paris by land or water. Should he have abundance of leisure, he may embark on the Seine, and continue his route by a packet, or *house-boat*. The romantic scenery of the river, although far inferior to that of the Herefordshire Wye, will compensate for the delay, if he can be content to travel at the slow rate of thirty miles per diem. The boat will stop in the evening at some pleasing village, where he will meet with comfortable, but not luxurious accommodation.

Diligences set out from *Le Bourgeoise*, *Rue Thouret*, as well as from other offices, two or three times a day, for Paris, Dieppe, and other places. The journey to Paris occupies 12 or 13 hours.

The road from Rouen to Paris lies through the suburb of Epaulet, and the traveller passes the promenade called *Cours de la Reine—Cours du Dauphin—hill of St. Michael—hill and village of Bon-Secours—Anfreville—Gravettes—St. Crespin*, beyond which the road lies underneath some lofty crags, and presents one of the most delightful prospects which France affords. The Seine is winding through the valley beneath in numerous beautiful meanderings, now contracting itself to the dimensions of an inferior river, and then suddenly expanded to an immense lake, studded with little islands.—The traveller then reaches *Port St. Ouen*, beyond which is another interesting prospect—*Antieux—Igoville—crosses the Seine—to Vaudrenil—crosses the forest of Pont de*

l'Arche—Incarville, near which is the little town of **Louviers.**

LOUVIERS is built on a small but fertile plain, watered by the river **Eure.** Its principal manufactory is of cloth. For this it is celebrated in every part of France, and great quantities are sent from Louviers to Spain. It has also cotton factories, and bleaching and tan yards, as well as a theatre, a singularly rich church, and promenades. The best inns are **le Mouton, le Grand Cerf,** and **la Ville de Rouen.**

The diligence goes through Louviers, but the traveller who is posting may go direct from **Port St. Ouen** to **Gaillon.** The distance is much the same.

On leaving Louviers, the traveller pauses to contemplate a prospect of no inconsiderable interest, especially as he will soon find that the face of the country is changing, and the usual scenery of France succeeds to the picturesque views of Normandy.—The road then passes by **Heubdoville—crosses a lofty bridge—Vieux Villers—Clef le Ville—to the post town of Gaillon.**

GAILLON is situated in the department of **Eure,** and is rendered conspicuous by containing the splendid chateau attached to the see of **Rouen.** It is 11 miles N. E. of **Evreux,** and 22 S. S. E. of **Rouen.**

Villages almost innumerable now succeed on the right and left, and more or less visible, with one or two, but not very interesting, views of the **Seine.** The road then passes through **Clos-Adam—Goulet—Maitreville—Clos-Arden—Macatre,** with a better prospect of the **Seine,** to which succeeds the town of

VERNON, containing 5,000 inhabitants, with a manufactory of velvet, and a celebrated mineral spring. It was the favourite resort of the English before the Revolution, and is delightfully situated.

Beyond **Vernon,** and having passed some rocks with a view of the **Seine,** is **Petit-Val,** between which and **Grand-Val** is a finer prospect. On the other side of **Grand-Val** is a yet superior landscape. The **Seine** is the principal object, with the island formed by its confluence with the **Epte.**

The road then passes through **Villez—Jeufoffe—Bon-**

nieres—eminence commanding a fine prospect—lofty rock, with caves curiously dug in its side—Rolleboise—Rosny, remarkable as the birth-place of Sully, and the residence of the duchess of Berry, who has erected a chapel in memory of her husband there—to Mantes.

MANTES was the burial-place of John, King of France, who founded a chapter there, and here Philip Augustus died in 1223. The bridge over the Seine, although elliptic, is 120 feet wide, and consists of 39 arches. The wines from the vineyard of the late Celestins, situated without the town, were accounted excellent. It is 31 miles N. W. of Paris. The principal church is a noble Gothic building, but has suffered much from time.

The best inns are *Le Grand Cerf*, and *Le Cheval Blanc*.

Beyond Mantes the traveller crosses the Seine—Limay—vineyards—Jsson—Juziers—following the course of the Seine as far as Mezy—to

MEULAN, a small town containing 2,300 inhabitants. It is noted for its quarries, tanneries, and stocking manufactories, and has a royal chateau.

Leaving Meulan, the road again winds along the banks of the Seine, and conducts to Vaux—Triel, to

POISSY, a town on the Seine, celebrated for the assembly held here in 1561. A large market for sheep, oxen, and calves, is held here every Saturday. At the end of the town is the bridge of Poissy, remarkable for its length and commanding prospect. The church is a curious edifice with two steeples.

The traveller then ascends a hill and crosses a forest to **ST. GERMAIN EN LAYE**. See **ENVIRONS**.

Thence the road to Paris is a broad paved way, with rows of noble elms on each side. The traveller first passes to Filancourt—Marly, see **ENVIRONS**—Nanterre, see **ENVIRONS**—L'Etoile—crosses the Seine over a magnificent bridge—Neuilly, see **ENVIRONS**—crosses the plain of Sablons—enters Paris by the *Champs Elysées*.

ANOTHER ROAD FROM ROUEN TO PARIS.

	<i>Posts.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Posts.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
London to Rouen	—	169½	Bordeau de Vigny	1½	222½
La Forge Feret	1½	177½	Pontoise	2	233½
Bourg-Baudouin	1	183	Franconville	1½	242
Ecouis	1½	192½	St. Denis	1½	250½
Les Thilliers	2	203	Paris	1	255½
Magny	2	214½			

This, it will be perceived, is a shorter but not so interesting a route as the preceding, as it avoids St. Germain en Laye, and much pleasing scenery.

FROM LONDON TO PARIS, BY MARGATE AND OSTEND.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Deptford	4½	Chatham	30
Blackheath	5½	Sittingbourn	39½
Shooter's Hill	8½	Canterbury	55½
Dartford	15	Upstreet	61½
Northfleet	20½	Sarr	64
Gravesend	21½	Margate	72
Rochester	29		

CROSS OVER TO OSTEND.

	<i>Posts.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Posts.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
To Ostend	—	143	Roye	1	272
Thourout	3½	160½	Conchy-les-Pots	1½	280½
Menin	3½	179½	Cuvilly	1	285½
Lille	2	190½	Gournay	1	291½
Carvin	2½	203½	Bois-de-Lihus	1½	298½
Lens	1½	211½	Pont-St.-Maxence	1½	307
Arras	2	222½	Senlis	1½	315½
Ervilliers	2	233½	La Chapelle	1	320½
Sailly	2	244½	Louvres	1½	329
Peronne	1½	252½	Bourget	1½	337½
Marché-le-Pot	1½	261	Paris	1½	345½
Fonches	1	266½			

The approach to OSTEND has nothing beautiful or grand to recommend it. The Flemish coast stretches along the horizon, in one low, scarcely unbroken flatness. The first object visible is the light-house; afterwards a few houses peep above the fortifications, and

the tourist shortly enters the harbour. As soon as he lands, he must go to an office on the quay, to have his passport signed, and afterwards to the Custom-house near it, where his luggage will be examined, but no charge is made for either of these forms.

Although the trade of Ostend is considerable, the harbour is not free from danger, and can only be entered by ships of considerable burden at nearly high water. The town has nothing grand in its appearance to recommend it; yet the general construction of the houses, and the dress of the inhabitants, are not displeasing to the English traveller, for they bear much resemblance to what he has been accustomed to see in his native country.

Ostend is situated among numerous canals, the sluices of which, and particularly one called the Slykens, are worth attention. It endured a remarkable siege of three years and three months, against the Spaniards, from 1601 to 1604. Fifty thousand of the garrison and inhabitants perished by disease or the sword; and eighty thousand of the besiegers. It at length capitulated on honourable terms. In 1798, the English landed, and destroyed the works of the Bruges canal, but the wind shifting before they could re-embark, they were compelled to surrender to the French.

The town-hall, though low, is very handsome. Most of the houses are likewise built very low, on account of the high winds that often blow from the sea: this gives to Ostend a somewhat mean appearance. The churches present nothing to arrest the traveller's attention, unless he pauses to view the grotesque yet horrible representation of purgatory on the outside of one of them. He should, however, notice the West Gate of the town, erected in 1819, and the fortifications, which have been rendered very strong. The post-office is at the Quai de l'Empereur.

The soil affords no fresh water, and the inhabitants are obliged to procure it from Bruges. Provisions are cheap, and vegetables plentiful.

The principal inns are the Great St. Michael, the Waterloo, the Albion, the Golden Lion, the Imperia

Court, the London, and the Bellevue. There is an English house, called the Rose, or Hotel d'Angleterre, where the traveller will meet with comfortable accommodation at a moderate rate. The Great and the Little are the most frequented coffee-houses.

The fare in the diligence to Paris is 88 fr. 50 cents.

MENIN, a town of the Netherlands, has been the scene of much military contention, and was last taken by the French in 1794. It is situated on the Lys; is 8 miles S. E. of Ypres, and 10 miles N. of Lille.

Menin contains about six thousand inhabitants, and is celebrated for its beer, cloth, and table linen. Near Menin, is the beautiful village of Isengheim. The principal inns are, the Chasseur Rouge, and Le Faucon.

LILLE, a very strong city of France, and famous for its commerce, is computed to contain 65,000 inhabitants, and is guarded by what is esteemed the finest citadel in Europe, with the exception only of that of Turin. The streets and squares are adorned with very noble buildings; among which are the Exchange, a Magazine of great extent, a Theatre, and a General Hospital. The traveller may likewise notice the Library and Museum, the Esplanade, which is a fashionable promenade, and the Botanic Garden. Lille was taken by the allies after a siege of three months in 1708, but was restored by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. In 1793 it was severely bombarded by the Austrians. It is seated on the Deule, and is 130 miles N. of Paris.

The Hotel de Gand is excellent and reasonable. Le Lion d'Or, l'Hotel de Bourbon, la Cloche, l'Hotel de Flandres, l'Hotel de Portugal, l'Hotel de l'Europe, are likewise good inns.

Lille is surrounded by more than two hundred wind-mills, which give it a singular appearance. The principal manufactures are expressed oils, soap, leather, thread, woollen and cotton cloths, and lace.

Diligences leave Lille every day for Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, Calais, Maestricht, Aix-la-Chapelle, and various other places, so that the traveller will have no difficulty in pursuing his journey, to whatever part of the Continent he may be going.

ARRAS, capital of the department of Pas de Calais, is a well-fortified town, and an episcopal see. It is divided into the ancient and modern town. The great square; which is surrounded by piazzas, boasts of some very splendid edifices. It is built on arches, in the Spanish style of architecture.

The citadel would be the most beautiful in the Netherlands, were it a little higher.

Arras possesses a superb library, containing an interesting collection of vases, inscriptions, and other vestiges of antiquity, found in the province of Artois, a cathedral, a theatre, and promenades.

The principal manufactures are lace, woollen cloth, stockings, leather, and refined sugar. The number of the inhabitants is 20,000. The walk on the glacis and rampart is very fine.

The principal inns are the Little St. Paul, the Hotel of Europe, the London Hotel, and the Griffin. The best coffee-houses are the Commercial, the European, and the Comedian.

Between Ervillers and Saily, and on the ridge of the chain of hills which runs through that part of the country, is the little town of Bapaume. It contains 3500 inhabitants, and is supported by the manufacture of cambric, linen, and gauzé.

This part of the road affords many extensive, and not unpleasing, views of the surrounding country. Between Saily and Peronne, near Mont-Saint-Quentin, is a prospect peculiarly fine.

PERONNE is a well-fortified town in the department of Somme, denominated also *La Pucelle*, in consequence of its never having been taken, though very frequently besieged. In the short campaign of 1814, however, it forfeited its claim to this honourable title. It was garrisoned, after the fatal battle of Waterloo, by some battalions of the national guard. When the British army advanced towards Paris, an officer of the Engineers was despatched to summon the garrison of Peronne. By strange and most culpable neglect, he was admitted into the fortress without being previously blindfolded; and making the best use of the unexpected

advantage which was afforded him, he discovered that one of the outworks presented some weak points; and on his return proposed to attempt it by escalade. The proposal was adopted. He headed the scaling party, and the virgin fortress was soon carried.

The castle was the prison of Charles the Simple, who there ended his days in a wretched manner. The Duke of Burgundy detained Louis XI. for three days within the walls of this fortress, until he consented to ratify a disadvantageous treaty. It stands on the Somme, and is 80 miles E. by N. of Paris. Its chief manufactures are cambrics, linen, and paper, and it contains 3800 inhabitants.

The principal inn is that of St. Martin.

Between Peronne and Marche, near Villiers-Carbonnel, is an extensive prospect.

ROYE contains 3000 inhabitants, and has some extensive manufactories of stockings and cotton.

About half-way between Gournay and Bois-de-Lihus, a noble view presents itself of the country through which the traveller has passed. Arsonval and the wood of Monchy are seen on the left, the hill of Ganelon and the forest of Compeigne further off, and the town of Gourlay behind.

A little before he arrives at Bois-de-Lihus, another landscape, not inferior to the former, arrests the traveller's attention.

Between Bois-de-Lihus and Pont-St.-Maxence, a little beyond Blincourt, is another pleasing view of the surrounding country, and near the thirtieth milestone, the road lies by a beautiful piece of water, with an island in the centre.

PONT-ST.-MAXENCE contains 3000 inhabitants, whose principal trade is in grain, combs, (of which there is a large manufactory,) and leather. The bridge over the Oise is very fine. Part of it was destroyed in the hasty retreat of the French before the allies, in 1815.

SENLIS has suffered yet more than Pont-St.-Maxence. A sanguinary engagement took place in the neighbourhood, between Marshal Blucher and Generals Grouchy

and Vandamme, who were hastening to cover the French capital.

Senlis is built on the banks of the Vouette, and is nearly surrounded by forests. It is a bishop's see, and contains 4000 inhabitants. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and the steeple one of the highest in France. It has considerable trade in grain, wine, wood, and beautiful porcelain; and has manufactories of cotton, coarse cloth, paper, lace, and buttons. Its bleaching grounds are extensive, and its quarries afford excellent stone.

At the twenty-first milestone, before the traveller enters on the forest of Pontaine, he has a noble view of Senlis behind him.

LOUVRES is a neat town, principally supported by the manufacture of lace. A little beyond the eleventh milestone is a beautiful prospect. The ninth stone being passed, Thillay is on the right, and Gonesse a little beyond it.

GONNESSE carries on considerable trade in grain and flour, and has some large manufactories of soap. The bread which is made here is most excellent, and supplies great part of Paris. Gonesse was the birth-place of Philip Augustus, of the third dynasty of the kings of France.

A little further on, and before the traveller arrives at the eighth milestone, he passes Arnouville. *See Environs.*

Beyond Bourget the road lies near Rincy. *See Environs.*

The forest of Bondy is likewise skirted, of which the most tragical tales are eagerly related by every peasant.

The villages which now occur will be described in another part of our work. Having passed Noisy, Romainville, and Pantin, on the left, the traveller reaches the village of La Villette. The numerous windmills of Montmartre are seen on the right, and the hamlet of La Chapelle. Prés-Saint-Gervais is on the left, with its little hills prettily covered with vineyards and orchards. Montfaucon is on the right, and the rising grounds and

quarries of Belleville; leaving which, the traveller enters Paris by the suburb and gate of St. Martin.

FROM LONDON TO PARIS BY DOVER, CALAIS,
AND OSTEND.

	Posts.	Miles.		Posts.	Miles.
London to Dover,			Furnes	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$
as at p. 20,	—	71	Ghistel	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$
Calais	—	97	Ostend	1	164 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gravelines	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	Paris, as at p. 68	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	366 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dunkirk	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$			

FROM LONDON TO PARIS BY RYE AND
BOULOGNE.

	Miles.		Miles.
Lewisham	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lamberhurst	40
Farnborough	14	Flinwell	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Madam's Court Hill	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Beckley	57
Seven Oaks	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rye	63
Tanbridge	30		

From Boulogne to Paris, *see* the routes by Calais to Paris.

FROM LONDON TO PARIS BY PORTSMOUTH AND
HAVRE.

	Miles.		Miles.
Vauxhall	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Liphook	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kingston	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Petersfield	54
Esher	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Horndean	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ripley	23	Portsdown	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Guildford	29	Portsmouth	72
Godalming	33 $\frac{1}{2}$		

CROSS FROM PORTSMOUTH TO HAVRE.

	Posts.	Miles.		Posts.	Miles.
Havre	—	185	Yvetot	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	217 $\frac{1}{2}$
La Botte	2	196	Barentin	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	229 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bolbec	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rouen	2	240 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aliquerville	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$			

From Rouen to Paris, *see* the route from Dieppe to that city.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE is situated at the mouth of the Seine, and owes its origin to Louis XII., who laid the

foundations of the town in 1509. Francis I. fortified it, and Cardinal Richelieu built a citadel at his own expense. The safety of the harbour, its proximity to the capital, and the ease with which it communicates with so many departments by means of the Seine and numerous canals, render it one of the most flourishing sea-ports in the kingdom. Few harbours are so easily accessible. Vessels can enter it with almost every wind, and the tide does not begin to ebb until nearly three hours after high water. The harbour is capable of containing more than 100 men-of-war of the largest size. The late emperor contemplated the most gigantic improvements. He purposed to have constructed a basin, which should have held 960 ships of war, and of which 560 could float at one time.

The citadel and arsenal are noble buildings, and on a high perpendicular cliff to the east are two lofty light-houses. The walk to them is very pleasing. The tourist may likewise visit the library, Ingouville, and the theatre. The town has nothing prepossessing in its appearance; on the contrary, the wood-work in front of most of the houses is both uncouth and mean; but the views from the ramparts and the citadel will be much admired. Havre was bombarded in 1694, and again in 1759. It has manufactories of tobacco, vitriol, starch, rope, paper, and lace; and contains 16,000 inhabitants.

The principal inns are the Bien-Venu, l'Hotel d'Angleterre (a very good house), the Hotel de S. François, l'Aigle d'Or, La Ville d'Havre, and l'Hotel de la Paix.

Diligences start every morning for Rouen, for which place, and no farther, the traveller should engage a seat, unless he is anxious to arrive at Paris, and cannot spare one day for the antiquities and beauties of Rouen. Those who prefer it may go to Paris by the passage-boats which navigate the Seine. A steam-packet plies constantly between Havre and Rouen.

As he quits Havre on his road to La Botte, he will not fail to admire the noble avenue through which he passes, and the beauties that every step presents, until he reaches the village of Jagonville. To this succeeds Gravelle, a village most singularly built, for it is said

that the principal street is, with some intervals, more than 5 miles in length. Beyond this is Harfleur, now an inconsiderable place, but not uncelebrated in the history of France. At a little distance from Harfleur is another prospect which rivals those in the immediate vicinity of Havre.

BOLBEC is a small town on the right bank of the river of the same name. Its serges, of the most beautiful colours and patterns, are in request in every part of France. It contains 5000 inhabitants, and has a tolerable inn. The traveller is presented with another interesting prospect on quitting Bolbec.

YVETOT, with 10,000 inhabitants, has many manufactories of cloths, tickings, velvets, cottons, and hats.

A little before the traveller reaches the village of Barentin, which has a manufactory of velvet, linen, and paper, he will take notice of a lovely landscape near St. André. Between Barentin and Rouen the road is thickly set with villages and chateaux, and the approach to the capital of Normandy is peculiarly fine.

FROM LONDON TO PARIS, THROUGH HELVOETSLUYS, ANTWERP, AND BRUSSELS.

	Miles.		Miles.
Stratford le Bow	21½	Witham	37½
Ilford	7	Kelvedon	41
Romford	12	Colchester	51
Brentwood	18	Mistley Thorn	61
Ingatstone	23	Harwich	71½
Chelmsford	29		

CROSS OVER TO HELVOETSLUYS.

	Posts.	Miles.		Posts.	Miles.
Helvoetsluys	—	178½	Hal	2	316½
Brill	1½	185½	La Genette	1½	324½
Rotterdam	2½	199½	Soignies	1½	333
Stryensaas	3½	218½	Mons	2	344
Moerdyk	1½	226½	Boussu	1½	352½
Cruysfaerte	2	337½	Quievrain	1½	359½
Coin d'Argent	3½	257	Valenciennes	1½	367½
Anvers, or Antwerp	3½	275	Bouchain	2½	380
Malines, or Mechlin	2½	290½	Cambray	2	391
Vilvorde	1½	298½	Bonavy	1½	399½
Bruxelles, or Brussels	1½	305½	Fins	1½	407½
			Peronne	2	418½

For a continuation of the route to Paris, see page 68.

If the traveller does not wish to visit Helvoetsluys, he may very advantageously abridge this route by going in the steam-packet from London direct to Rotterdam. By this mode he will save considerable time and trouble.

For a very minute description of this route, I beg leave to refer the reader to Mr. Boyce's "Belgian Traveller," a *compagnon de voyage*, without which no person should visit the Netherlands, and in which he will possess a complete guide to every thing that can interest the merchant, the naturalist, or the tourist of pleasure.

HELVOETSLUYS is a neat town on the banks of the Sluice, from which it derives its name. The harbour will contain the whole navy of Holland. A crowd of porters will surround the traveller the moment he sets foot on the quay, as at Calais and Dieppe, eagerly contending which shall carry his luggage; but he will recollect that they differ much from the French porters, and cannot be trusted one moment out of his sight. It is rarely that the French porter will either make an extravagant charge, or purloin the smallest article; but the Dutchman, except a bargain be made beforehand, will insist on the most exorbitant recompense for his trouble, and will possibly find some opportunity of farther repaying himself at the stranger's expense.

The best inn at Helvoetsluys, for an Englishman, is Hobson's. The usual conveyance to Brill is by the coach.

BRILL is the capital of the island of Voorn, and is situated at the mouth of the Meuse. The traveller should here take a boat for Rotterdam. They sail every tide, and reach Rotterdam in three hours.

As he proceeds up the river he passes the little town of Flaarding on his left, celebrated for the grotesque habiliments of the inhabitants. Next is Schiedam, famous for its distilleries of geneva; and to this succeeds Delft-haven, employed solely in the herring fishery. Nothing can be more delightful than this excursion.

ROTTERDAM is the second city in Holland, and contains 58,000 inhabitants. The peculiar style of Dutch building is more than usually prevalent here. The houses are very lofty, and, projecting forward as they ascend, are

frequently two or three yards out of the perpendicular. The gable-end is towards the street, and most ludicrously painted with different colours. The canals running through every street constitute another peculiarity of the Dutch towns. The canals of Rotterdam will permit ships of the greatest burden to penetrate into the heart of the city, and unload at the very doors of the warehouses.

The Town-house; the Bank; the Arsenal; the Cathedral, containing the monuments of De Witt, Brakel, and Cortenmaar; the statue of Erasmus, and the house in which he was born; the Gemeeland House, the residence of Buonaparte in 1811, and afterwards of the Emperor Alexander; and the Exchange, will be the principal objects of the traveller's curiosity. The suburbs are pleasant, and filled with the country-houses of the merchants.

The principal inns are the Boar's Head, the Marshal Turenne, and the Court of Berlin.

The traveller may proceed to Brussels by post-chaise, diligence, or *trekschuit* (passage-boat). Mr. Boyce gives a very curious description of the last two.

A diligence starts for Antwerp every day, and *trekschuits* almost every hour. The latter afford the cheapest and the most pleasing mode of conveyance; the former is more expeditious.

ANTWERP is a large and ancient city, bearing evident traces of former magnificence. It was once the chief mart of Flemish commerce, and contained 200,000 inhabitants. It now scarcely numbers 50,000; it has, however, rapidly increased in population and wealth since the free navigation of the Scheldt has been established.

The Cathedral is an exquisite specimen of light Gothic architecture; and is enriched with several of Rubens' finest productions, as well as other curiosities. The spire is 460 feet high, and the beautiful carving of its pinnacles has sustained without injury the ravages of nearly eight centuries.

The traveller should also visit the Museum, containing a splendid collection of paintings, and Rubens' chair; the citadel, supposed to be one of the strongest fortresses in Holland; the church of St. James, in which is the

tomb of Rubens; the church of St. Paul, or the Dominicans, adorned with numerous paintings, and a singular representation of Mount Calvary; the church of St. Charles Borromeo, or of the Jesuits, distinguished by a splendid front; the churches of St. Augustine, St. Andrew, and St. Anthony, likewise enriched with paintings; the Docks, which were much improved by Napoleon; the house in which Rubens lived, in the street which bears his name; and the Town-house, containing the public library. Many of the streets are spacious, particularly the Place de Mer, in which is the Royal Palace, and the Exchange, from which the old Exchange of London was modelled.

Antwerp likewise possesses a Theatre, a Botanical Garden, an Atheneum, and an Academy of Fine Arts. The collection of paintings of M. Van Lancker is also well entitled to notice.

The best inns are the Grand Laboureur, Hotel d'Angleterre, Hotel St. Antoine, L'Ours, La Cour de Brabant, La Couronne, and Le Petit Paris. Diligences leave Antwerp two or three times a day for Brussels, Amsterdam, and other parts of the Netherlands.

From Antwerp to Mechlin, the villages present themselves in almost uninterrupted succession. There is no point of the road from which some village spire may not be seen. The scenery, likewise, although flat, is not unpleasing; and the country is in the highest state of cultivation.

MECHLIN, or MALINES, is a large town on the Dyle, containing 17,000 inhabitants. It has long been celebrated for its lace; but the greater part of what is called the Mechlin lace is manufactured elsewhere. The cathedral of Mechlin is an enormous pile, and impressive principally from its extraordinary dimensions. The tower is an unwieldy structure of vast diameter, and, although unfinished, 350 feet high. It is visible to an immense distance in every direction. The churches of St. John and Notre Dame, contain pictures of Rubens, and near the Antwerp Gate is a convent of Beguins.

The principal inns are La Cour Imperiale, La Grue, La Coupe, La Cour de France, Le Lion d'Or, and St. Jacques.

The road from Mechlin to Brussels is almost flat, and intersected by innumerable canals.

VILVORDE contains many handsome convents and monasteries. Here Tindal, who first translated the New Testament into English, suffered martyrdom.

Should the traveller not have engaged his place in the diligence to Brussels, he will find it more pleasant to proceed thither in a *trekschuit* on the canal. The banks of the canal, during the whole distance, are almost completely covered by gardens and pleasure-grounds, interspersed with hotels, manufactories, and mills. Near Brussels, the river and canal flow through a gentle valley, the numerous chateaux on the sides of which have an uncommonly pleasing appearance.

The magnificent palace of Schonenberg is here seen to much advantage. Approaching yet nearer to the city, the traveller passes the Allée Verte, the favourite promenade of the inhabitants of Brussels. It is an avenue of two miles in length, shaded by lofty trees, and commanding many pleasing views of the city, the canal, the river, and the innumerable chateaux on their banks. He then enters Brussels by the Porte de Laeken, a very handsome triumphal arch, recently erected.

BRUSSELS may now be termed the capital of the kingdom of the United Netherlands. It is built on the side of a hill, the lower part of which is called the Old Town, while the upper part is occupied by the more fashionable inhabitants. The streets are spacious and airy, and the houses are lofty and well-built.

The Town-hall is a beautiful Gothic edifice, and has been much admired. The tower, which is strangely placed at a considerable distance from the centre, is 364 feet high, and is surmounted by a gigantic statue of St. Michael, which serves as a weathercock. The town-hall occupies one side of a square, composed of antiquated buildings of a most singular appearance. They are dissimilar in their structure, and dissimilar in their style of architecture, yet they form a pleasing whole. The principal market is held here.

The park is an immense square of splendid buildings, and is certainly equal to any thing of the kind in Europe.

The centre is occupied by a beautiful garden, ornamented by lawns, fountains, and statues. In one part of it is a basin, on the brink of which Peter the Great sat down to drink a bottle of wine.

The other objects in Brussels calculated to attract the visiter's attention are, the Cathedral, containing a very curious pulpit, and some fine specimens of painted glass; Notre Dame de la Chapelle, enriched with fine pictures, and exquisitely carved pulpit; the Vieille Cour, or Orange Palace, comprising a Library, a Museum of Natural History, a choice Gallery of Pictures, and a Botanic Garden; the Palace of the States-General, a handsome modern building, in which are the Chambers of Peers and Deputies; the Palace of Justice, adorned with a noble portico; the Place Royale, a spacious square, on one side of which is the church of Kaudenberg; the Theatre in the Place de la Monnaie, erected in 1821; the church of the Sablon, containing some early specimens of painting by Van Eyck; the Fountains of the Sablon, and the Mannekin; the Royal Palace on one side of the Park; the little Theatre in the Park; the Allée Verte, already noticed; and the Promenades round the town, which occupy the site of the ramparts.

Brussels is the residence of numerous English families, and in the Rue Royale is an excellent English Library and Reading Room, kept by Mr. Ewhank. The principal post-office is in Rue du Bord du Verre, but there are four minor offices.

The principal Hotels are the Hotel de Belle Vue, and Hotel de Flandres, in the Place Royale; the Hotel d'Angleterre, Rue de la Madelaine; Hotel de Brabant, Marché aux Charbons; Hotel de l'Europe, Place Royale; Hotel de Suede, Rue de l'Evêque; Hotel Wellington in the Park; the London Hotel, near the Sablon; and Hotel de New York, Longue Rue Neuve. The most frequented coffee-houses are the Grand Café, Place de la Monnaie; l'Amitié, in the Place Royale; Domino, Psyche, Suisse, and Orange, in the Place de la Monnaie, Grand Café, in Rue des Eperonniers, and Velloni, Rue Royale.

Diligences leave Brussels two or three times a day for Paris, Antwerp, and other parts of the Continent,

A very particular and pleasing account of this city will be found in Romberg's "New Picture of Brussels and its Environs."

No Englishman will pursue his route to the French metropolis until he has devoted one day to the field of WATERLOO. The village of Waterloo is nine miles from Brussels. The road to it is through the forest of Soignies. The view of Brussels, a little before the entrance of the forest, is deservedly admired; but, after this, nothing but a tangled impervious forest presents itself for eight miles, occasionally relieved by a few scattered hamlets. The traveller emerges from the forest at the village of Waterloo; where, perhaps, he will pause a moment to read the simple tablets in the little church, the affectionate tribute of their surviving companions, to the memory of a few of those who "gloriously fell in the battles of Quatre-Bras and Waterloo."

More than a mile from Waterloo is the hamlet of Mount-St.-John, where a road branches off to the right towards Nivelles. The forest has here quite disappeared. The road suddenly rises, and the traveller, by an easy ascent, gains a kind of ridge. This ridge, and the ground behind it, was occupied by the British army.

When the traveller ascends the ridge he will observe an immense earthen mound, constructed in 1825, in commemoration of this celebrated victory. It is 200 feet in height and is surmounted by the Belgian lion. From this ridge, also, he will perceive two monuments, one to the memory of Sir A. Gordon, and the other to some officers of the German Legion, who fell in the battle. On the bank on which the former is situated stood a solitary tree, which formed the centre of the British position; and, as the Duke of Wellington was posted on this spot during the greater part of the day, it was known by the name of the Wellington Tree. Its destruction, however, was commenced by the numerous visitors of the field, who wished to make memorials of its branches, and finally completed in 1821, when the whole tree was cut down.

The British lines extended along this ridge to the right and left, defended on the left by a hedge, which reaches from Mount-St.-John towards Ohain. On the extreme right, following the natural direction of the ridge, they

turned back towards Brussels, and were protected by a ravine.

In front is a little valley, not regularly formed, but with numerous gentle windings and hollows. It varies in breadth from a quarter to half a mile. This was the scene of the murderous conflict. The opposite ridges, and running almost parallel to those of Mount-St.-John, were occupied by the French.

A little in front of the monuments, and close by the road, is *La Haye Sainte*, the object of the second desperate attack in the middle of the battle; and near which the conflict took place between the Imperial guards and the British, that decided the fate of the day.

To the right, and nearly in the centre of the valley, is the *Chateau de Gourmont* (called *Hougomont* in the despatches), the reconstruction of which was not commenced till 1823. On the left is the farm of *Ter-La-Haye*, where the ground becoming woody and irregular, presented a strong position for the termination of the British lines.

Pursuing the road to Charleroy, and on the ridge exactly opposed to the British centre, is *La Belle Alliance*. It was the position of Buonaparte during the greater part of the engagement, until he advanced to a kind of sand-bank, when he headed the last charge; and it was the spot on which Wellington and Blucher met after the battle was decided.

With these hints the traveller will immediately recognise the most interesting situations of the field. A detailed account of the sanguinary conflict would be foreign to the object of this work.

The most accurate and intelligible accounts of the battle will be found in "Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk," and in the second volume of "Boyce's Second Usurpation of Buonaparte." To the accuracy of this last writer in his computation of the numbers of the opposing armies, so different from what are usually assigned, Buonaparte himself gave his voluntary testimony to Dr. Warden.

The road from Brussels to Hal, and indeed from Brussels to the French frontier, is extremely beautiful. It is

varied by a succession of hills and valleys, which form a pleasing contrast with the marshy flats of Holland, and the open country of France. The cottages which present themselves at every turning of the road are clean and substantial, and whitewashed every year. The soil is in the highest state of cultivation, and not an inch is lost. The valleys and slopes are covered with flocks, and the summits of the hills are uniformly clothed with woods.

MONS is situated in a low swampy plain, yet it forms a pleasing object as the traveller descends the hill through the wood, to approach it.

The castle, the arsenal, the town-hall, and the church, merit the traveller's attention. The latter is said to occupy the site of a castle built by Julius Cæsar.

The chief manufactures are woollen stuffs, linen, lace, and earthenware; and it contains 25,000 inhabitants. The best inns are L'Hotel d'Autriche, Le Grand Cerf, and Le Cheval.

Three miles from Mons, on the road to Boussa, is Jemappe, celebrated for the victory of Dumourier over the Austrians. The remains of some of the Austrian redoubts are yet visible.

The features of the country are now essentially changed. Scarcely a rising ground occurs for many miles. Yet the landscape is not displeasing. The cottages and villages succeed each other almost without interruption; and the habitations of the peasantry are clean and comfortable. Now and then extensive meadows are seen, which might better deserve the name of marshes; yet the land usually appears most highly cultivated, and is plentifully covered with wood.

At a small distance from VALENCIENNES, the spires are seen rising above the houses, and not one appearance of fortification can be discerned; but, on a nearer approach, the high walls, the deep ditches, and the massive gates, convey an idea of almost impregnable strength. The siege which it underwent at the commencement of the revolutionary war will not soon be forgotten. The place at which the English forced their entrance is shown to the traveller, and the impressions of the balls are not yet effaced. The citadel was con-

tracted by the celebrated Vauban. The town is large and populous. It contains 18,000 inhabitants, but the streets are narrow and crooked. The great square, however, is very handsome; and the Hospital, Hotel de Ville, and Theatre, are worthy of notice.

It was the birth-place of the historian Froissard, and the painter Wateau; and is said to be indebted for its origin to the Emperor Valentinian I., in the year 867. To people it, he resorted to the measures which Romulus had employed, and offered an asylum to all who fled from their creditors, or the vengeance of the law.

The Christian is the best inn, and Madame Gonion's the most frequented coffee-house. The other inns are Le Grand Canard, la Biche, le Cigne, and la Cour de France.

BOUCHAIN is a pretty and well-fortified town, and was built by Pepin the Short, in commemoration of a victory which he gained in the neighbourhood over Thierry, king of the Goths.

CAMBRAY is a handsome town, containing 15,000 inhabitants. The streets are well-built; and the great square is much admired. It was formerly celebrated for its magnificent cathedral, which was supposed to be the finest in France. A few ruins alone have escaped the ravages of the early period of the Revolution: these, however, indicate that the edifice was constructed in the most perfect style of architecture. The new cathedral is very inferior. The town-hall is of modern architecture, and well-built. The sun-dial is remarkable. The citadel, placed on an eminence, is very magnificent. Cambray was the residence of the immortal Fenelon, to whose memory a monument was erected here in 1824.

Soon after passing Cambray, the appearance of the country is again changed. To a thickly-wooded soil, most highly cultivated, with many a village-spire rising above the tufts of trees in every direction, succeed the straight roads, the clipped elms, and the boundless plains of France, often presenting but few human habitations for many miles. The traveller is frequently surprised at the appearance of depopulation which prevails in many parts of France; and perhaps hastily concludes that her

peasantry have been almost destroyed by the wars of the Revolution. Had he, however, traversed her provinces in her happier days, he would have witnessed the same character of desolation.

It is to be accounted for in the following manner:—In France, the farmers and the peasants do not, as in England and in the Netherlands, live in detached cottages or houses on the grounds which they occupy, but are congregated in villages and towns, sometimes three or four miles from the place of their labour. The farmer has not even the slightest shed on his farm, but leaves his village with his ploughs and his waggons every morning, and journeys many miles to his daily task. In Picardy, Artois, and Normandy, the cottages are sprinkled over the country, but in almost every other part of France the eye wanders over a boundless plain, cultivated with the utmost care, but no trace of human habitation can be discerned.

DUTY ON CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c.

EVERY English carriage with four wheels, on being landed in France, pays a duty of 10s. in the 100l. value; but it is not necessary to give in the *intrinsic value*; they are generally entered at from 50l. to 150l. Besides this, the owner will be required to deposit one-third of whatever value he may think proper to put upon it, unless it be too much under the real value, and in that case it would be seized. A memorandum of the deposit will be given him at the Custom-house, and if the carriage leaves France within two years, about three-fourths of the money will be returned to him. At the close, however, of the first year, he must send a notice to the Custom-house, where the deposit was made, that his carriage is still in France, or he will perhaps have some difficulty in obtaining his deposit. If the carriage remain more than two years, the whole sum is forfeited. If the traveller leaves France by a different route, he must get the memorandum signed at the last Custom-house on the frontier, and then send it to the Custom-house where the deposit was made, and order the money to be remitted

through his banker. He may, however, recover the deposit at any other port in France where he re-embarks the carriage.

A gig, or any other two-wheeled carriage, pays the same duties.

On leaving England, the duty on a horse is 2*l.* 2*s.*, besides the 10*s.* in the 100*l.* according to its value. On arriving in France, the duty is 15 francs for a horse, and 5 francs for a pony.

Books, plate, linen, and household furniture, pay 10*s.* in the 100*l.* according to the value. When landed in France, they pay 15*s.* in the 100*l.*, according to the value.

Each horse exported from France pays a duty of 15 francs. Formerly the exportation of stallions and mares from France was forbidden, but, in 1821, a new regulation was made, authorizing the traveller to take back his own horse, of whatever description it may be.

New harness and carpets are prohibited in France, but not in Belgium.

All cutlery wares are prohibited in France, but not in Belgium.

In Belgium the duty on carriages is one-tenth of their value.

In Belgium the duty on horses is 8 francs.

ARRIVAL AT PARIS.

HOTELS.

If the traveller arrive by the Calais or the Dieppe diligence, he will probably be taken to the Messagerie, Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, or Rue Coquillière.

On arriving in a foreign country it is of importance that the traveller should be recommended to a comfortable hotel; and I have great pleasure in

mentioning Meurice's City of London Hotel, Rue St. Honoré, which is the most extensive and commodious in Paris, and particularly adapted for Englishmen. Some idea may be formed of the establishment from the following regulations:—

**REGULATIONS OF MEURICE'S CITY OF LONDON
HOTEL, RUE ST. HONORÉ,**

Placed in the office, where the travellers are requested to leave their passport with the clerk.

To avoid gentlemen the great trouble and inconvenience attending passports, 3 francs are requested for the person who undertakes this business.

The price of the apartments is regulated by the day, week, or month. The daily charge is diminished one-eighth when taken by the week, and one-sixth when taken by the month. Single rooms are charged from 2 to 3 francs per day.

A person attends every morning to take orders for dinners, and to hear any observations which the visitors may find it necessary to make.

Mr. Meurice also gives notice that from the month of November until that of May, he makes arrangements which will, he is sure, be preferred, not only for the expense, but also to avoid the trouble of housekeeping; he will also, at the same period, take whole families to board, by the month, at a fixed price. In winter, persons may be boarded by the month—a single person for 240 francs for one room, breakfast, and dinner, without wine; and 250 francs, with half a bottle of ordinary wine, and fire in the coffee-room, light, &c.

Breakfasts, in the Coffee-room, or in apartments.

	francs.	sous.
Tea or Coffee, with eggs	2	0
Without Eggs	1	15
With Meat	2	10

Children under seven years of age pay half-price.

Dinners, in apartments,

According to the bill of fare, or from 4 francs 10 sous to 12 francs per head.

Table d'Hôte,

At 4 francs 10 sous, without wine, at five o'clock, after the bell has rung twice. This table is attended by ladies and gentlemen, and the dinner consists of

- 1 Soup
- 2 Fish, when it can be had fresh
- 3 Entrée, by 2 persons
- 4 Roast Meat, by 4, including the large pieces
- 5 Salad
- 6 Cheese
- 7 Pudding or Pie
- 8 Dessert, 1 plate, by 3 persons.

The wines are furnished by the carte. The children pay half-price. Those who do not know this table can have no idea of the manner in which it is served, but it cannot be expected that a private dinner at the same price can be served in proportion.

Evening.

	francs.	sous.
Coffee	0	15
Tea	1	5
Tea or Coffee, with Bread and Butter	1	10

Tea for evening parties, according to agreement made, as well as for biscuits, cakes, or any other refreshments which may be wished, also for the lights, &c.

Lights.

To have all the staircases in the hotel lighted, saloon of the table d'hôte, the breakfast room, where the newspapers are read; good fires in all these places, in the winter; and to pay the watchman at night; Mr. Meurice charges the small tax of 5 sous a day each person for the article of lights. The wax-candles are apart and are paid separately; but in the agreements for the winter,

the persons are at liberty to furnish this article ; but in the contrary case,

Each lamp pays	20 sous.
A wax-candle	20 sous.
Wood from 4 to 8 francs a bundle.	

But persons may furnish themselves, on allowing to the hotel three francs for each load of 30 grammes of wood, for the cellars which are furnished. The porters are paid apart.

Servants' Hall,

Where there is a good fire all the day in winter; breakfast, with tea or coffee, with eggs, bread, and butter. Dinner at 3 o'clock precisely. Tea after dinner with bread and butter, with half a bottle of wine, 4 francs; without wine, 3 francs 10 sous. If they like it better, they may feed themselves in town.

The lodgings are 1 franc extra when they are not attached to the apartment of their masters.

Servants of the Hotel.

It is from the advice of English gentlemen that they have established 1 franc a day each person, but it is not obligatory. Families pay less, particularly when they pass the winter; this charge is then according to agreement. The cleaning of boots and shoes is paid separately, and the whole, on the most moderate terms, are charged in the bill, that in parting there is not one sol to pay, even the washing of carriages, the cords, and the men who fasten the luggage.

Valets de Place.

These are attached to the hotel, and are particularly selected for the safety of the hotel, and the travellers who are visiting Paris are prevented from being imposed upon. They may be hired from 4 to 6 francs per day.

Washing, by a woman attached to the hotel, at all hours, night and day.

The linen is washed one league from Paris, and is not beaten, as is the custom at Paris; it is brought home at

the hour fixed, ironed with the greatest care. The prices are the same as at the first laundresses at Paris, and if families are invited to give the preference to the one attached to the hotel, it is to avoid the confusion and danger of having too many people employed in the house. This invitation is not, however, obligatory.

Bills.

The bill of the hotel to be paid weekly, agreeably to the general request.

Information concerning letters, lists of the different roads, or any other subject, may be obtained in the office.

Post carriages, of every description, to be sold and let for Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, and all parts of France and Italy. Mr. Meurice also buys carriages which are wished to be disposed of, on the return from travelling. He recommends confidential couriers, to accompany families, and to give every possible information on their travels.

It is particularly recommended to be careful of fire, and not to injure the furniture; as also, not to leave the key in the door in the day time, and at night to lock the door inside. When any thing is sent to the hotel, to give the number of the apartment, with the name of the person, for fear of strangers introducing themselves into the apartments.

I recommend this hotel to Englishmen who know but little of French, for the following reasons: the master speaks the English language fluently, the waiters speak English, the accommodation is completely in the English style, and the visitors are usually from the British islands. All the rooms have carpets, a comfort which will be appreciated by English visitors. The traveller will not here feel himself alone in a foreign land; but, amidst the constant and rapid influx of new guests, will recognise some

one whom he can claim as an acquaintance, or with whom he can associate as a friend: and when the emotions of novelty and surprise have subsided in his own bosom, it will afford him an inexhaustible fund of amusement to witness the various and often ludicrous ways in which every new comer reveals the impression which the first sight of Paris has made on his mind.

To whatever hotel the traveller goes, he will feel himself perfectly at his ease. He will study his convenience and health; nor will he be compelled to order a single meal, or drink a single glass more than he wishes, for *the sake of the house*. He is not even obliged to eat or drink at all in the hotel at which he lodges. He pays for his apartments, and the master is satisfied with that payment. He may order his breakfast in his own room from the *café*, and his dinner from the *restaurateur*; or he may breakfast in the coffee-room, and dine at the *table d'hôte*; or he has the whole of Paris before him, and may choose his own *café*, and his own *traiteur*. Whether he eats and drinks at his hotel, or elsewhere, he has this advantage, that he knows by the bill of fare precisely what every article will cost, and may regulate his expenses according to his means or his pleasure.

At the following hotels the traveller will find good accommodation.

Hotel de l'Amirauté, Rue Neuve St. Augustin.

Hotel de l'Angleterre, Rue des Filles St. Thomas. This is much frequented by English families, though the accommodation is in the French style. The greater part of the rooms have tiles instead of boards, and not even the vestige of a carpet.

Hotel d'Artois, Rue d'Artois.

Hotel de la Belgique, Rue St. Thomas du Louvre, No. 15.

Hotel de Bellevue, Rue de Rivoli.

Hotel Bergère, Rue Bergère.

Hotel de Boston, Rue Vivienne. This is adapted to the higher classes of travellers, who can afford to pay for magnificent furniture and splendid decoration.

Grand Hotel de Bourbon, Rue de la Paix.

Hotel de la Grande Bretagne, Rue St. Honoré.

Hotel de Breteuil, Rue de Rivoli.

Hotel de Bristol, Place Vendome.

Hotel Britannique, Rue Duphot, Faubourg de la Madeleine. This is an excellent house, the master and mistress of which both speak English.

Grand Hotel Britannique, Rue Louis le Grand.

Hotel de Bruxelles, Rue Richelieu, is a good house, where families may be supplied with excellent dinners at 4 francs per head, in their own rooms.

Hotel de Castiglione, Rue de Castiglione.

Grand Hotel de Castille, Rue Richelieu, and Boulevard des Italiens.

Hotel de Congrès, Rue de Rivoli.

Hotel de Conti, Rue de Bouloi.

Crown Tavern, or *Hotel de la Couronne*, Rue du Marché St. Honoré, No. 10, is kept by an Englishman, and though a second-rate hotel, possesses many comforts wanting in French houses of a superior character. The charges are moderate, and the accommodation excellent. Table d'hôte 3 francs.

Hotel de Danube et Duphot, Rue Richepanse.

Hotel de Douvres, Rue de la Paix. This house commands a good view of the Boulevards.

Hotel Dovillier, Rue de Rivoli.

Hotel de l'Echiquier, or *de Londres*, Rue de l'Echiquier. This was formerly kept by Mr. Meurice. It is a good hotel for English travellers, and the charges are moderate.

Hotel d'Espagne, Rue Colombier, is a respectable

house near the Luxembourg, or tranquil part of Paris.

Hotel des Etrangers, Rue Vivienne, a very good house, where there is a table d'hôte.

Hotel de l'Europe, Rue de Richelieu.

Hotel de France, Rue St. Thomas du Louvre. This hotel has a table d'hôte every day, at four francs.

Hotel Grange Batelière, Rue Grange Batelière.

Hotel de Grammont, Rue de Grammont, is a clean, comfortable, and moderate house.

Hotel de Helder, in the street of the same name. A very good hotel, where English is spoken.

Hotel de Hollande, Rue de la Paix. This is an excellent house, and is certainly one of the best conducted in Paris.

Hotel de Hungerford, Rue Cammartin. The master of this house speaks English. A single room may be had here from 1 franc 50 cents to 4 francs per day.

Hotel des Iles Britanniques, Rue de la Paix.

Hotel des Lillois, Rue de Richelieu, No. 63, is situated near the Palais Royal and the principal theatres. The attendants speak English, as well as several other foreign languages.

Grand Hotel de Londres, Place Vendome. This is an elegant house, and is generally filled with good company.

Hotel de Londres, Rue Monthabor.

Hotel du Mail, Rue du Mail.

Hotel de Mars, Rue du Mail.

Hotel de la Meuse, Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, unites the Café, Hotel, and Restaurateur. A single room may be had here from 1½ to 2 francs per day.

Hotel de Mirabeau, Rue de la Paix.

Hotel de Montauban, Rue Git-le-Cœur. This is

a good house for families, who may be supplied with an excellent dinner at 4 francs per head.

Hotel du Mont Blanc, Rue de la Paix.

Hotel Montmorency, Rue St. Marc.

Hotel de Nantes, Rue Richelieu, is much frequented.

Hotel de Nelson, Rue Neuve St. Augustin.

Hotel d'Oxford, Rue Godot de Mauroy.

Hotel de la Paix, Rue de la Paix.

Hotel de Paris, Rue de Rivoli.

Hotel du Prince Poniatowski, Rue Cléry.

Hotel du Prince Régent, Rue St. Hyacinthe, Faubourg St. Honoré. This hotel is kept by Mr. Pearcey, who also keeps the *Crown*, but the apartments here are splendid, the accommodations fashionable, and the charges, of course, proportionably higher. They are not, however, so high as at many other hotels of similar rank. English is spoken, and there is good accommodation for carriages. Table d'hôte 3½ francs.

Hotel des Princes, Rue Richelieu.

Hotel de Rastadt, Rue Neuve St. Augustin.

Hotel du Rhin et Moselle, Place Vendôme.

Hotel de Richelieu, Rue Neuve St. Augustin.

Grand Hotel de Rivoli, Rue de Rivoli.

Hotel Sinet, Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré.

Hotel Suède, Rue de Bouloy.

Hotel Terrasse, Rue de Rivoli.

Grand Hotel de Tours, Rue Notre Dame des Victoires. English spoken.

Hotel de Valois, Rue de Richelieu, is an excellent house.

Hotel Vendôme, Rue Neuve des Petits Champs.

Hotel Vivienne, Rue Vivienne. This house furnishes a good table d'hôte.

Hotel Wagram, Rue de la Paix; a large and well-conducted house.

New Hotel Windsor, Rue de Rivoli, is an excellent house for English travellers. It is most delightfully situated near the Tuileries and Champs Elysées, and the apartments are elegantly and comfortably furnished in the English style. This hotel is remarkable for its cleanliness and for the attention paid to travellers by the proprietors, Messrs. Van Hee and Sister. The cooking and wines are excellent. Carriages of every description to all parts of the Continent.

Hotel d'York, Boulevard Montmartre.

In these hotels the traveller pays for his apartment by the night or the week, including bed-linen; nor is he expected to do more than inhabit the apartment. His fire, candles, &c., are paid for separately. In consequence of the scarcity of fuel in Paris, the traveller will find it very expensive to be there in winter, for the firing for one day will cost him more than a good dinner.

Should a *café* be attached to the hotel, the traveller ought seldom to wander from it for his breakfast; for there he will be most comfortably and expeditiously served. If he does not dine at the *table d'hôte*, he should resort to some neighbouring *traiteur* (eating-house.) The dinner of a single person in his own apartment is seldom well attended to by the *restaurateur* of the hotel. It either is not served punctually to the time, or it is cold, or ill-dressed. A party, however, may at all times depend on the strictest attention; and may be furnished with an excellent dinner at 4 or 5 francs per head.

It will surprise the traveller to be informed that many of the hotels furnish a breakfast only, and some of them not even this; and that the whole provision of the guest must often be procured from a neighbouring *café*, or *traiteur*. Most of them, however,

will supply him with genuine wine, at no exorbitant price.

If the tourist remains in Paris only a few weeks, he cannot do better than establish himself at one of these hotels, and breakfast and dine at the *café* and *table d'hôte* of the hotel, or wherever his inclination or convenience may lead him. The price of apartments varies, according to the accommodation, from 2 to 50 francs per day.

Should he remain in Paris some months, it will be more economical to hire furnished lodgings in a private house. These are easily procured in every part of the metropolis. In the centre of the city they are expensive; on the Boulevards they are more moderate, and exceedingly pleasant; and in the Faubourgs they are extremely reasonable. A single well-furnished room, in a handsome house, may be hired for 10 or 12 francs per week; but inferior rooms may be had from 4 to 9 francs per week. A small house, well-furnished, may be obtained from 90 to 120 francs per month.

The *Journal des Petites Affiches* generally contains numerous advertisements of apartments to let; but I should recommend the visiter, whether on business or pleasure, to choose the centre of the city, as he will soon save in time and coach-hire the little extra expense of this arrangement.

I would, nevertheless, warn the single traveller, that the manners of the French, and their domestic arrangements, are so different from those to which he has been accustomed, and the inattention, neglect, and want of cleanliness of the French servants are so great, that he will probably experience much inconvenience by adopting this plan. He will likewise find it almost impossible to have a single meal procured for him by the people of the house; and he will be compelled, as in the hotels, to bargain with

K

a *traiteur* to send his breakfast and his dinner, which will be frequently cold, and generally irregular; or he must go to the *traiteur's* for every meal, however unpleasant may be the weather, or however it may break in on his arrangements or concerns.

A party, or a family, who have their English or French domestics with them, will find it economical, and not very inconvenient, to hire furnished apartments. They will not, indeed, be supplied with many articles of furniture, and many culinary utensils, which, in their native country, are deemed indispensably necessary; but they will easily obtain a few of them from the landlord, if he be seriously expostulated with; and they can hire or purchase others. The Paris markets are well supplied, and provisions of every kind are very cheap.

At a few houses, the stranger may board as well as lodge. The terms are generally reasonable, from 100 to 200 francs per month; but the comfort of the inmate must depend altogether on the character and habits of those with whom he takes up his residence.

Ladies travelling without gentlemen will find it a convenient plan to board at some ladies' school.

At the following houses, also, persons may board as well as lodge:—

M. Croix, Rue Faubourg St. Denis.

Madame Durand, 10, Rue Louis le Grand.

Madame Guien, 363, Rue St. Honoré.

Madame Sobry, Rue Rousselet, No. 21, Faubourg St. Germain, takes a limited number of boarders.

Mrs. Target, 26, Rue Mont Blanc, an English lady, widow of a general officer, only takes six boarders.

Madame Tomassini, No. 6, Rue St. George.

No. 10, Rue d'Artois; No. 10, Rue du Sentier; and No. 13, Rue de la Paix, are likewise boarding-houses.

Cafés. Coffee-Houses.

ACCORDING to a recent official calculation there are 787 coffee-houses in Paris. Many of them display a degree of splendour and elegance of which the stranger could previously form no conception; and even in the very meanest, vases, statues, and mirrors reaching nearly to the ground, form a strange contrast with the filthiness of the walls, and the meanness of the furniture. They are most of them splendidly illuminated every evening. The tout ensemble of those on the Boulevards forms a brilliant spectacle.

A considerable proportion of the Parisian's life is spent in the *café*. Although he has an establishment at home, he frequently breakfasts at the *café*; he resorts thither at noon for his *déjeuner froid à la fourchette* (his luncheon), composed of sandwiches, chops, sausages, eggs, *patés*, with Burgundy, or some other excellent wine. He peruses the journals, plays at draughts, chess, tric-trac, dominos, or billiards (cards are not allowed); he converses on the news of the day, criticises the performance of various actors, or descants on the merits of the last new play. After dinner he returns for his coffee and his liqueurs; and when he comes from the theatre, he whiles away another hour over his lemonade, his biscuit, or his ice.

From nine o'clock in the morning until midnight, the *cafés* are incessantly crowded. Gentlemen and ladies promiscuously occupy the boxes. The frequent appearance of women of character and virtue at every place of public resort; the perfect ease with which they converse with their male companions, and even with strangers; the subjects to which they listen with complacency, and which they appear to understand perfectly well,—are circumstances that astonish the

traveller, and which he cannot reconcile with his *English* ideas of modesty and female delicacy.

In the more respectable *cafés*, the most perfect order and decorum prevail. The conversation is carried on in a low tone of voice: the waiters appear to divine the wants and to understand the motions of every guest; and as the ladies form a part of the company, the Frenchman deems it as unpolite to sit with his hat on his head in the *café* as he would in the drawing-room.

In an alcove tastefully adorned, or on an elevated seat, sits what the Englishman newly-arrived would call the bar-maid, but whom the Frenchman regards as the presiding goddess of the place. She usually boasts no small portion of native beauty, and that beauty is heightened by all the embellishment which the most costly and becoming dress can possibly afford. She greets every guest with a smile as he enters, and replies to his parting *congé* by a gracious inclination of the head.

The Frenchman would consider it the height of profanation to seat himself at his table, without first taking off his hat and paying his respects to her; and he never quits the *café* without making her a profound bow. She listens with complacency to the nothings which every *petit-maitre* in his turn whispers in her ear; and her sole occupation is to offer herself unblushingly to the gaze of every eye, and to receive from the guests, or from the waiters, the money which each has to pay.

The price of every article that the *café* affords is inscribed on a kind of bill of fare. The stranger is therefore liable to no imposition; and he may enter any respectable coffee-room, and engage in the conversations and amusements of the place, without fear or suspicion. It will be prudent, however, for him to avoid political subjects, at least he should not express

himself too strongly on state matters, for the Buonapartean system of *espionage* is far from being abolished, and one hasty or indiscreet expression may subject him to much inconvenience.

Into many of the *cafés* of the Palais Royal, and especially into the subterranean grottoes, the tourist must enter with caution. They are too often the haunts of the needy and the designing. They are the harbour of gamblers and prostitutes; and, if he is not perfectly aware of the company by which he is surrounded, he may be decoyed into hazardous play, and pillaged without mercy.

The following are a few of the principal *cafés* :—

Café des Mille Colonnes, in the Palais Royal, so called because its beautiful gilt columns are reflected by enormous mirrors skilfully disposed, until they appear to be at least a thousand. The glare of decoration that presents itself is very imposing. This café was long celebrated for the beauty of the female who presided here, and was universally known as the *belle limonadière*. The elevated seat which she occupied, was once the throne of the Viceroy of Italy, and was purchased by the proprietor of the coffee-house for the exorbitant sum of 12,000 livres. The throne still remains, though the lady has abdicated after a reign of 20 years. Fashion for a time deserted this celebrated coffee-house, but it was opened with renewed splendour in 1824, and is now very much frequented.

Café de Paris, corner of Rue Taitbout, Boulevard des Italiens, is a magnificent establishment opened in 1822. Its situation is delightful, and the dinners are served up here in the first style.

Café de Foi. This was the first coffee-house established in the Palais Royal, and it is inferior to few which that region of luxury and pleasure presents.

Café de la Régence and *Café Valois*, Palais Royal. These are the favourite resort of chess-players. The admirers of that complicated, yet fascinating game, will always find amusement here. The latter is also much frequented by the *ultras*.

Café Hardi, *Boulevard des Italiens*, No. 12. This coffee-room is principally frequented by merchants and men of business. It is celebrated for its elegant and not exorbitant *dîjeunés froids*.

Café de la Bourse et du Commerce, Rue Vivienne, is much resorted to by the English.

Café Gravet, at the corner of the Rue and Boulevard Montmartre.

Café Byron, *Boulevard des Capucines*.

Café Charpentier, at the corner of the Boulevard Montmartre, and of the street of the same name, is a very splendid establishment.

Café de la Rotonde, in the Palais Royal, a good house much frequented by foreigners.

Café Tortoni, *Boulevard des Italiens*. This is a place of fashionable resort, particularly during the summer, being celebrated for its ices.

Café Manoury, *Place de l'Ecole*, is the resort of the players at draughts and dominos.

Café Millet, Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, opposite the Exchange, is also a very splendid modern establishment.

Café des Galeries de l'Opera. This coffee-house is frequented by excellent company, and is fitted up in a style which reminds the visiter of the descriptions given of the grotto of Anti Paros.

Café de Malte, Rue de l'Arbre-Sec, No. 47, presents a curious scene during the fortnight before Easter, when it is often crowded with performers from the country, who are come to Paris in the hope of forming engagements.

Café Parfait, Palais Royal, was decorated by Landon, one of the first architects in Paris.

Café Militaire, Rue St. Honoré, is noted for the excellence of its coffee.

Café Lemblin, Palais Royal, is much frequented by the liberals.

Café Vincent, Boulevard du Temple, splendidly decorated with looking-glasses and columns in imitation of green marble.

Café Zoppi, Rue des Fossés St. Germain des Prés. This was the rendezvous of every literary character. Voltaire, Rousseau, Fontenelle, and all the wits at the close of the last century, used to assemble here. The Café Zoppi has not yet lost its literary character.

Café Turc, Boulevard du Temple. In addition to one of the most elegant coffee-rooms in Paris, this place boasts of gardens, beautifully laid out, where the visitors are entertained with occasional concerts and billiards.

Café des Aveugles, at the upper end of the east stone gallery, Palais Royal, is a subterranean coffee-house, chiefly for the lower orders.

Café de la Paix, Palais Royal. This place is built in the form of a theatre, and was formerly the Théâtre Montansier. Rope-dancing and music are performed here every evening for the amusement of the visitors, who only pay for their refreshments, indeed they are not obliged to take any unless they please. The doors are always open.

The two coffee-houses which we have last described are frequented by the worst company, with the exception of a few curious persons who go there to witness the manners of the lowest class of society.

The cafés and saloons of the restaurateurs are not partitioned into boxes, but the whole of the room is usually laid open and small tables arranged round it.

When *Café Estaminet* is written over the entrance of coffee-houses, it implies that smoking is allowed. The *Cafés Estaminets* are not of course frequented by the best society.

Restaurateurs. Eating-Houses.

THE superior class of eating-houses in the English metropolis bear the nearest resemblance to the *restaurateurs* of Paris, yet convey an extremely imperfect idea of their convenience, splendour, and luxury. In London, the stranger lives, or may live entirely at his hotel. In Paris, he breakfasts at a *café*, dines at a *restaurateur's*, returns to the *café* for his liqueurs or his tea, again resorts to the *restaurateur's* for his supper, and adjourns to his hotel to sleep.

The *traiteur* has likewise accommodations for those who dine at his house, but he is more employed in serving the neighbouring hotels and private houses with dinners ready-dressed.

The *restaurateurs* are even more numerous than the *café*s, as there are, according to a recent official calculation, 927 of these establishments. The French have little idea of domestic comfort. They appear to live every where rather than at home; and very many families, who occupy respectable houses, and who have a retinue of servants, scarcely ever dine at their own habitation. Ladies may, without any impropriety, visit the *restaurateurs* in the same way as they do the *café*s.

Many of the *restaurateurs* vie with the *café*s in profusion of ornament. The bill of fare (*la carte*), to the astonishment and frequent embarrassment of the visiter, consists of nearly 250 articles.

I have inserted one for the instruction and amusement of my reader. I am afraid that he will find many of the articles unintelligible, unless

he is an adept in French cookery. He will instantly perceive that it was impossible for me to give a translation which would be much more intelligible than the original. The *hors d'œuvres* are small dishes to garnish or fill up the corners of the table. The French are fond of a profusion of little dishes. The *entremets* are different preparations of vegetables, salads, and eggs.

 VERY, RESTAURATEUR, PALAIS ROYAL.

POTAGES.

	<i>fr. s.</i>		<i>fr. s.</i>
Au riz, à la purée - - -	0 12	Consommé - - - - -	0 15
Au Vermicelle clair ou à la purée - - - - -	0 12	Potage printanier - - -	0 12
Riz à la Turque - - - -	0 15	Potage aux laitues ou aux choux - - - - -	0 12
À la Conty - - - - -	0 15	Potage au macaroni - - -	0 15

HORS-D'ŒUVRES.

Artichauts à la poivrade -	1 0	Boudin noir - - - - -	0 12
Olives - - - - -	0 15	Saucisson - - - - -	0 12
Huitres d'Etratet - - -	0 15	2 Saucisses - - - - -	0 12
Salade d'anchois - - - -	1 0	Jambon de Bayonne à la gelée ou aux épinards	1 10
Beurre et Radis - - - -	0 12	Jambon de Bayonne au naturel - - - - -	1 10
Cornichons - - - - -	0 10	Côtelette de porc frais, sauce Robert, ou au naturel	1 0
Thon à l'huile vierge - -	1 0	2 Œufs frais - - - - -	0 12
Citron - - - - -	0 8		
Pied de cochon à la Sainte-Ménéould - - - - -	0 12		

BŒUF.

Bœuf, sauce aux cornichons, ou au naturel - - -	0 15	Filet de bœuf sauté aux truffes - - - - -	2 10
Bœuf, sauce tomate - - -	0 15	Filet de bœuf sauté au vin de Madère - - - - -	2 0
Bœuf, garni de racines et de laitues - - - - -	0 15	Filet de bœuf sauté aux cornichons - - - - -	1 5
Roast-Beef aux pommes de terre - - - - -	1 5	Entre-côte, sauce aux cornichons - - - - -	1 5
Beef-Steak aux haricots ou aux laitues - - - - -	1 5	Entre-côte à la maître d'hôtel - - - - -	1 5
Id. au beurre d'anchois	1 5	Palais de Bœuf à la poulette ou à l'Italienne -	1 0
Filet de bœuf sauté dans sa glace - - - - -	1 5	Choux nouveau au petitsalé	1 5
Palais de bœuf au gratin -	1 0		

MOUTON.

	<i>fr. s.</i>		<i>fr. s.</i>
Filet mignon en chevreuil	1 10	Gigot braisé à la chicorée	
2 Côtelettes à la financière	2 0	ou aux navets - - -	1 5
2 Côtelettes aux haricots ou		Gigot braisé aux haricots	
aux laitues - - - -	1 10	ou aux laitues - - -	1 5
2 Côtelettes au naturel ou		Poitrine aux laitues - - -	1 0
panées - - - - -	1 0	Poitrine à la Sainte-Méné-	
2 Côtelettes d'agneau aux		hould - - - - -	1 0
laitues - - - - -	1 10	Carbonnade aux épinards	
3 Rognons à la brochette -	1 4	ou à la chicorée - - -	1 5
Rognons au vin de Cham-		Carbonnade aux haricots -	1 5
pagne - - - - -	1 5		

ENTREES DE VOLAILLE.

Coquille de volaille aux		Fritot de poulet garni, 6 fr. ;	
truffes - - - - -	2 10	moitié - - - - -	3 0
Coquille aux champignons	1 10	Marinade de poulet, 6 fr. ;	
Suprême de poulet aux truffes		moitié - - - - -	3 0
ou au concombre -	3 10	Ragoût mêlé à la financière	3 10
Filet de poularde aux truffes		Salade de volaille garnie	
ou au concombre -	3 10	aux anchois ; le quart	3 0
Blanquette de poularde aux		Cuisse de poularde à la tartare	3 0
truffes - - - - -	3 10	Capilotade de volaille - -	3 0
Chapon au consommé, 12		Cuisse de poulet en papillotte	2 0
fr. ; le quart - - -	3 0	Perdrix à la purée, 3 fr.	
Chapon au riz, 14 fr. ; le		10 s. ; moitié - - -	1 15
quart - - - - -	3 10	Perdreau froid en gelée, 3	
Kariz ou Pilau à l'Egyptienne	3 0	fr. 10 s. ; moitié - -	1 15
Fricassée de poulet, 6 fr. ;		Pigeon de volière à la crapaudine	2 0
moitié - - - - -	3 0	Pigeon de volière aux	
Poulet à la tartare, 6 fr. ;		pointes d'asperges - -	2 10
moitié - - - - -	3 0	Poulet nouveau en fricassée,	6 fr. ; moitié - -
Poulet à l'estragon, 6 fr. ;			3 0
moitié - - - - -	3 0		

VEAU DE PONTOISE.

Ris de veau aux haricots ou		Côtelette en papillotte - -	1 5
aux pointes d'asperges	3 0	Côtelette de veau aux haricots	1 5
Ris de veau à la chicorée ou		Côtelette de veau grillée	
à l'oseille - - - - -	3 0	aux épinards - - - - -	1 5
Ris de veau à la financière		Côtelette et poitrine d'agneau	
aux truffes - - - - -	3 10	aux pointes d'asperges - - - - -	1 15
Ris de veau à la poulette	2 10	Epigramme d'agneau - -	1 15
Blanquette de veau aux		Blanquette d'agneau - -	1 5
champignons - - - -	1 5	Tête de veau en tortue -	2 10
Fricandeau à la chicorée ou		Tête de veau au naturel ou	
à l'oseille - - - - -	1 5	sauce tomate - - - - -	1 0
Fricandeau aux haricots -	1 5	Langue de veau, sauce piquante,	
Cervelle frite ou au beurre		ou aux épinards	1 0
noir - - - - -	1 0		
Oreille de veau mariné frite	1 0		
Oreille de veau farcie frite	1 0		

PÂTISSERIE.

	fr. s.		fr. s.
2 Petits Pâtés au jus - - -	0 16	Tourte d'anguille, ou de morue - - - - -	2 0
2 Petits Pâtés à la Béchamel aux truffes - - -	1 0	Tourte à la financière aux truffes - - - - -	2 0
Tourte de filet de poularde à la Béchamel aux truffes - - - - -	2 10	Vol-au-vent de cervelle de veau à l'allemande - - -	1 15
Tourte de saumon aux truffes - - - - -	2 0	Tourte de Godiveau - - -	1 10
		Tourte de Morilles - - -	1 10

POISSONS.

Maquereau frais au beurre noir - - - - -	2 10	Morue à la maître d'hôtel ou à la provençale - - -	1 15
Maquereau frais à la maître d'hôtel - - - - -	2 10	Anguille à la tartare, ou à la poulette - - - - -	2 0
Turbot, sauce aux huîtres	2 10	Ecrevisses - - - - -	2 0
Turbot, sauce tomate ou au beurre fondu - - -	1 5	Carpe frite, 3 fr.; moitié -	1 10
Turbot, sauce aux câpres ou à l'huile - - - - -	1 5	Sole frite ou aux fines herbes - - - - -	2 10
Saumon, sauce tomate ou à la genévoise - - -	1 10	Laitance de carpe frite -	1 10
Saumon, sauce aux câpres ou à l'huile - - - - -	1 10	Eperlans-frit - - - - -	1 10
Escaloppe de saumon aux truffes - - - - -	2 10	Alose à l'oseille ou sauce aux câpres - - - - -	1 10
Raye, sauce aux câpres ou au beurre noir - - -	1 10	Alose à la Hollandaise - -	1 10
		Filet de sole au gratin ou frits - - - - -	2 0
		Moules aux fines herbes -	1 5
		Goujons frits - - - - -	1 5

ROTS.

Poulet nouveau, 7 fr.; le quart - - - - -	1 10	Veau de Pontoise ou agneau	1 5
Pigeon de volière - - - -	2 0	Filet de bœuf piqué - - -	1 5
Perdreau gris - - - - -	3 0	Salade de laitue aux œufs durs - - - - -	1 4
Poularde, 12 fr.; moitié, 6 fr.; le quart - - - - -	3 0	Salade de laitue - - - - -	1 0
Poulet normand, 7 fr.; moitié 3 fr. 10 s.; le quart	1 15	Salade de romaine - - - -	1 0
		Salade de chicorée verte -	1 0
		Salade de concombres - - -	1 0

ENTREMETS.

Concombre à la Béchamel ou au jus - - - - -	1 10	Pommes de terre à la lyonnaise - - - - -	1 0
Asperges à la sauce ou à l'huile - - - - -	1 10	Pommes de terre à l'eau de sel - - - - -	0 15
Asperges en petit pois - -	1 10	Epinards au jus à la crème	1 0
Laitues au jus - - - - -	1 5	Chicorée à la crème ou au jus - - - - -	1 0
Haricots blancs à la maître-d'hôtel - - - - -	1 0	Crôte aux champignons -	1 5
Haricots blancs au jus - -	1 0	Champignon à la provençale	1 5
Pommes de terre à la maître-d'hôtel - - - - -	1 0	Œufs brouillés aux pointes d'asperges - - - - -	1 10

	fr. s.		fr. s.
Oufs pochés au jus ou à l'oseille - - - -	1 0	Choux-fleurs à la sauce blanche ou au jus - -	1 0
Omelette aux fines herbes - - -	0 18	Haricots nouveaux à la maître-d'hotel ou à l'anglaise	2 0
Macaroni d'Italie - - - -	1 10		

ENTREMETS DE SUCRE.

Petit pot de gelée d'orange ou de rhum - - - -	1 5	Beignets de pommes - - - -	1 0
Petit pot de crème - - - -	0 10	Beignets soufflés - - - -	1 5
2 Meringues garnies à la crème - - - - -	1 4	Tourte de pommes - - - -	1 10
ou aux confitures - - - -	1 5	Ris soufflé - - - - -	2 0
Omelette aux confitures - - -	1 5	Omelette soufflée - - - -	1 10
Omelette au sucre - - - -	1 0	Soufflé aux pommes de terre	1 10
		Plum-pudding - - - - -	2 0
		Charlotte de pommes - - -	2 0

DESSERT.

Fraise et sucre - - - -	1 10	Macarons - - - - -	0 18
Orange et sucre - - - -	0 18	Marmelade d'abricots - - -	1 5
Salade d'oranges - - - -	1 5	Confiture de cerises - - -	1 5
Quatre Mendiants - - - -	0 15	Gelée de Groseille - - - -	1 5
Poire - - - - -	0 18	Fromage de Neufchâtel ou de Gruyère - - - -	0 6
Pomme de Calvi - - - -	0 10	Fromage de Brie - - - -	0 8
Pomme de Reinette - - - -	0 10	Fromage de Roquefort - - -	0 10
Compote de poires ou de pruneaux - - - - -	1 5	Fromage de Chester ou de Parmesan - - - - -	0 10
Compote de pommes - - - -	1 5	Café, la tasse, 1 fr.; la demi-tasse - - - - -	0 10
Pêche à l'eau-de-vie - - - -	0 18	Punch au Rhum - - - - -	6 0
Abricot à l'eau-de-vie - - - -	0 12	Punch à l'eau-de-vie - - - -	5 0
Deux prunes à l'eau-de-vie - - -	0 15	Glace - - - - -	1 4
Cerises à l'eau-de-vie - - - -	0 15		
Biscuits en moule - - - -	0 10		

VINS ROUGES.

Beaune ordinaire - - - -	2 0	Bordeaux-Aubriou - - - -	5 0
Beaune 1 ^{re} qualité - - - -	3 0	Bordeaux-St.-Estève - - - -	5 0
Pomard - - - - -	4 0	Bordeaux-St.-Julien - - - -	5 0
Volnay - - - - -	4 0	Bordeaux-Château-Mar-geaux - - - - -	6 0
Nuits - - - - -	4 0	Bordeaux-vieux, claret - - -	7 0
Cambertin - - - - -	6 0	Bordeaux-Lafite - - - - -	7 0
Cambertin 1802 - - - - -	8 0	Bordeaux-Mouton - - - - -	7 0
Clos-St. Georges - - - - -	6 0	Vin de Porto vieux - - - -	7 0
Clos-Vougeot de Tourton - - -	8 0	Vin de l'Hermitage - - - -	7 0
Romanée - - - - -	8 0	Vin de la Côte Rôtie - - -	7 0
Bordeaux-St.-Emilian - - - -	5 0		

VINS BLANCS.

De Chably - - - - -	2 0	Mont-Raché - - - - -	6 0
Meursaut - - - - -	4 0	Mont-Raché de 1802 - - - -	9 0

	fr. s.		fr. s.
Grave	5 0	Champagne Sillery	8 0
Sauterne	6 0	De l'Hermitage	7 0
Champagne non mousseux	7 0	Du Rhin	10 0
Champagne rosay	7 0	Saint-Perray	6 0
Champagne mousseux	7 0	Bierre anglaise	2 0
Tisane de Champagne	5 0	Bierre blanche	1 0
Champagne AI	7 0		

VINS DE LIQUEURS,

LA DEMI-BOUITEILLE.

Madère sec	5 0	De Lunel	4 0
Malaga	5 0	Alicante	5 0
Fontignan	4 0	Rota	6 0

VINS DE LIQUEURS,

LE VERRE.

Vermouette	1 0	Alicante	0 15
Malvoisie	1 10	Malaga ou Rota	0 15
Madère sec	0 15	Muscadet de Lunel	0 15

LIQUEURS FINES,

LE VERRE.

Extrait d'Absinthe	0 10	Curaçao d'Hollande	1 0
Eau-de-vie de Cognac	0 6	Curaçao d'Hernu	0 10
Eau-de-vie d'Andaye	0 10	Crème de Cachon	0 15
Eau-de-vie de Dantzick	0 15	Nectar du Pérou	0 15
Kirschenwasser, 12; huile		Vanille	0 10
de kirschenwasser	0 15	Scubac	0 10
Rhum vieux	0 10	Huile de Rose	0 10
Fleur d'Orange	0 10	Huile de Vénus	0 15
Noyeau de Phalsbourg	0 15	Crème des Barbades	0 15
Noyeau ordinaire	0 10	Mirobalanty	0 15
Anisette de Bordeaux	0 10	Cédrat	0 15
Anisette d'Hollande	1 0	Marasquin très-fin	1 0
Anisette d'Hollande rouge	1 0	Eau de la côte	0 15
Crème de Menthe	0 10	Genièvre d'Hollande	0 10
Crème d'Absinthe	0 15	Goutte de Malte	0 15

The account which I have already given of French cookery, in the description of the Calais inns, will in some measure direct the choice of the traveller amidst the profusion of luxuries. They who are fond of made dishes will here enjoy them in the highest perfection. The *gourmand* will find himself in the favourite region of epicurism. The *rogons de mouton au vin de Champagne, la carbonnade à la*

chicorée, le filet de bœuf sauté au vin de Madère, la fricassée de poulet, le ragout mêlé, le fricandeau de veau à la chicorée, ou à l'oseille ou aux haricots, &c., will afford him an inexhaustible variety.

The traveller who prefers the English style of cookery, will not object to many of the preparations of fish, although he must not expect to find them so deliciously fresh as in London. The mackarel and the soles will rarely displease, but he must expect them dressed with sorrel sauce. The soup is decidedly equal to that which the best English taverns afford. The stranger will probably object to the attempts to conceal the natural poverty and want of juice in the French shambles' meat, by a medley of poignant sauces, but he will not be much disgusted with either the fillet of beef or the beef-steak, although he will probably think the former sadly overdone, and the latter too dry and tasteless; but the *côtelette de veau en papillote* he will eat with considerable appetite.

There are two modes of ordering dinner, either at a certain price from 30 or 40 sous to 15 or 20 francs, per head, or by choosing different dishes from the *carte*. the latter is the most usual method, the former being almost entirely confined to the inferior class of restaurateurs.

The price of the different articles varies much at different restaurateurs. The Café de Paris is probably as dear as any in Paris, but it is elegant and fashionable, and the dinners are most exquisitely cooked. I would recommend every tourist to dine there once at least, that he may witness the very acmé of French epicurism.

The first question which the visiter is asked, is what wine he will take with his dinner. It is not expected, nor is it usual, to order champagne, claret, or any high-priced wine. The Parisian generally orders

the second wine on the list, viz., the usual table-wine of a superior quality. To this he confines himself, unless, as a *bonne-bouche*, and to keep pace among the discordant elements of a French dinner, he finishes with a glass of *Eau-de-vie de Dantzick, Noyau, Curaçoa d'Hollande, &c.* Half a bottle of most of the best wines may be had at any of the restaurateurs.

The following may be considered the average price of a comfortable dinner:—

	francs.	sous.	s.	d.
Potage au Vermicelle	0	12	or	0 6
Pain	0	5	..	0 2½
Sole-frite	2	10	..	2 1
Côtelette de veau en papillote	1	5	..	1 0½
Haricots verts	1	0	..	0 10
Fromage	0	6	..	0 3
Beauve, 1 re. qualité	3	0	..	2 6
	8	18		7 5

At Vefour's, the bill for the same articles, and well dressed, would scarcely amount to seven francs.

The principal restaurateurs are, the *Café de Paris, Boulevard des Italiens*, already mentioned.

Very's in the *Palais Royal*. Although M. Very is dead, this house is still continued, but is not so much frequented as formerly.

Les Trois Frères Provenceaux, in the north gallery of the *Palais Royal*, No. 98. This house is very much frequented, and the dinners are well dressed.

Henneveu, au *Cadran Bleu, Boulevard du Temple*, No. 27; an elegant house, pleasantly situated, with moderate charges, and much frequented by Englishmen.

Vefour, *Palais Royal, Galerie Vitree*, No. 212. The saloon, although handsome, is not so magnificent as those above mentioned; but the attendance is good, the cookery excellent, and the charges very

reasonable. It is a neat house, on a small scale, and well frequented.

Chauchard, No. 6, *Rue du Hazard Richelieu*.

Bombarda, *Rue Rivoli*, No. 10.

Champeaux, *Rue des Filles St. Thomas*, No. 13.

Richard, *Palais Royal*, three dishes, 2 fr.

Follet's, No. 40, *Palais Royal*, four dishes, 2 fr.

Rosset, *Rue de Mondovi*, No. 1, at the corner of the *Rue de Rivoli*.

Gonnet, late Goupy, *Boulevard du Temple*, No. 36.

Nicolle, *Boulevard des Italiens*, No. 11.

Biffi, *Rue de Richelieu*, No. 98, an Italian house.

Boissier, *Galerie de Pierre, Palais Royal*, No. 82.

Lavenne, *Rue St. Honoré*, No. 336.

Lemelle, *Passage Montesquieu*, No. 5.

Lemardelay, *Rue Richelieu*, No. 100.

Lointier, *Rue Grange Batelière*, No. 6.

Borrel, *Rocher de Concale*, 61, *Rue Montorgueil*. This place is celebrated for its fish and game, dressed in a superior style. It is the favourite resort of the *gourmands* of Paris. The charges are as reasonable as the cookery is good.

Grignon, 4, *Rue Neuve des Petits Champs*. The diners here are well dressed, and the wines excellent.

Lambert, 21, *Rue de Richelieu*, near the *Palais Royal*, is a good and cheap house.

In *Rue Fromenteau*, near the *Palais Royal*, is another cheap house, where a good dinner may be had for 26 sous.

La Rapée, on the banks of the Seine, is frequented for its delicious fresh-water fish, and for its kidneys stewed in champagne.

La Burette du Palais, and *Le Veau qui Tette*, both on *La Place du Chatelet*, are celebrated for a peculiar way of dressing sheep's trotters.

If the traveller prefer the English mode of cookery, he may go either to

Tilbrook, 17, Rue Lepelletier, or to *Little Garraway's*, No. 1, Rue Colbert, where breakfasts, dinners, and suppers, are served up at all hours.

Déjeuners à la fourchette commence at the restaurateurs about noon ; and dinners are served up from 3 till night. Suppers are seldom eaten.

Some restaurateurs profess to furnish four dishes, half-a-bottle of wine, a dessert, and as much bread as the guest chooses to eat, for 30 sous (1s. 3d.) They likewise add, as an inducement to the Parisian, that their saloons are gilded and decorated with mirrors. I would not, however, advise the Englishman to venture into those abodes of splendid filthiness. The almost ochre-coloured table-cloth ; the rusty fork, the prongs of which are half filled up with dirt ; the rough-handled, worn-out, and black knife ; the greasy plate, the yet greasier waiter, and a complication of villanous odours, will render it impossible for him to eat one morsel. At a reputable restaurateur's he will meet with little to disgust ; but he may be assured that there is nothing in the vilest eating-house, in the worst part of London, half so filthy as the cheap restaurateurs or *traiteurs* in Paris.

The English have felt a prejudice against the French and other foreigners for eating frogs, and many have supposed it to be the poor Frenchman's principal support. The traveller, however, would be undeceived by calling for a dish of fricasseed frogs ; and, much as he would relish that peculiar and exquisite dish, he would no doubt be astonished to find that a small plate, at a first-rate hotel, would cost him a guinea. A friend of mine paid that price a short time since. The frogs are of a particular kind, fattened for the purpose, and only the thighs are made use of, so that a great number are required to make a tolerable dish.

Interpreter, Glass Coaches, &c.

CONNECTED with all the principal hotels are *valets de place*, who may be hired at so much per day. One who speaks English expects from 4 to 6 francs, finding his own meals.

A glass coach may be hired from 20 to 25 francs per day, including the coachman, but if it is required to go into the environs, the coachman expects 4 or 5 francs extra. A cabriolet costs from 15 to 18 francs per day.

Price of Provisions, Clothing, &c.

THE following list will enable the traveller to form a tolerable idea of the price of provisions.

A 4lb. loaf of the best bread costs from 20 to 24 sous, but that of an inferior quality may be bought for 12 sous. Salt butter is about 16 sous per lb., and fresh 22 sous.

Mutton varies from 10 to 16 sous. Beef from 13 to 16 sous, and veal from 14 to 18 sous. Pork costs from 14 to 18 sous per lb., and cheese from 10 to 16 sous.

Fowls cost from 1 to 3 francs each, and geese 3 francs each. Game is reasonable; partridges may be had at from 14 to 30 sous a brace, and a hare from 4 to 5 francs.

Fish and vegetables are much the same price as in London; but fruit (except oranges) is remarkably cheap.

Ordinary wine costs from 15 to 35 sous per bottle; brandy and gin about 3 francs; and rum about 5 francs. Beer costs about 8 sous per pot, or 10 sous per bottle, but it is not so good as in London.

The water of the Seine is used as a beverage by

the inhabitants of Paris, without inconvenience, but as it is slightly purgative, strangers should mix it with wine, brandy, or a little vinegar.

Clothing in Paris is reasonable. A coat costs from 50 to 100 francs, according to its quality; a waistcoat from 20 to 26 francs; a silk waistcoat, 16 to 24 francs; trowsers from 25 to 40 francs; a hat, 26 francs; Wellington boots, 16 francs; shoes, 8 francs; silk stockings, from 7 to 12 francs; cotton stockings, from 4 to 10 francs.

Ladies' wearing apparel may be considered dear. Silks are rather cheaper than in England, but cottons are much dearer. Ladies' shoes of the very best quality, whether silk or leather, may be had for 6 francs per pair; and boots from 12 to 20 francs. Both shoes and boots, however, may be procured cheaper if bought ready money. Leghorn bonnets may be obtained at various prices from 10 to 100 francs. Making a gown costs from 6 to 20 francs.

Necessary Forms on the Stranger's arrival at, or departure from, Paris.

Soon after the traveller has arrived at his hotel, a paper, ruled in different columns, will be presented to him by the master of the house, in which he will be required to insert his name, country, usual abode, age, profession, &c. The master of every hotel and lodging-house, is compelled, under very severe penalties, daily to transmit to the police this account of every stranger who takes up his temporary abode with him.

In whatever fortified town the traveller may stop, even for one night, he will be required to fill up a similar paper.

The passport must likewise be presented at the office of police, where it will be exchanged for

another. Much trouble will be saved by commissioning the master of the hotel to arrange this business.

It will be advisable for the tourist usually to carry his passport with him in his excursions through Paris and its environs; it will not only procure him admission to the museums, but entitle him to many privileges which he could not otherwise obtain without much trouble and delay. It will likewise be convenient to be enabled instantly to produce it, should it be unexpectedly demanded by any of the agents of the police.

Previous to his leaving Paris, the passport must be sent to the British ambassador, to be countersigned. It should be sent one or two days before the traveller intends to commence his journey, lest any accidental delay should disarrange his plans.

After the passport is returned from the British ambassador, it must be transmitted to the office of police, *Quai des Orfèvres*, where it is likewise countersigned.

The traveller will then be directed to the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, *Rue Neuve des Capucines*, where he will be charged 10 francs. Persons, however, have frequently dispensed with this form, and have experienced no inconvenience.

The British ambassador signs passports between the hours of 11 and 1.

If the traveller wish to avoid the examinations to which his luggage will be subjected at the frontier, he may, for a very trifling expense, have it sealed up at the Custom House at Paris. This will save him all further trouble or delay. This office is at *Rue d'Enghien*, No. 32, and is open every day from 9 to 3.

HISTORY

AND

PRESENT STATE OF PARIS.

PARIS derives its name from being the capital of the Parisii, but when it first assumed that appellation is unknown. Numerous are the conjectures respecting the derivation of the word Parisii. Some have imagined that this tribe descended from the Parrhasians, a people of Arcadia, whom Hercules conducted to Gaul. Others have pretended that some Trojans, escaping from the destruction of their country, fled to Gaul, and building a new city called it Paris, in honour of the son of Priam. Others have derived the name from Paris, the eighteenth king of Celtic Gaul. Many respectable authors have adopted an opinion not destitute of ingenuity. A noble temple, dedicated to the worship of Isis, once stood in the neighbourhood of Paris. Its ruins were lately to be seen near St. Germain-de-Prés. Hence the surrounding inhabitants were called Parisii, or those who lived near the temple of Isis. The most probable conjecture is, that this tribe of Gauls was denominated Parisii from their inhabiting the banks of the Oise, whose ancient name was Isia.

The origin of Paris is enveloped in total obscurity. The first mention which occurs of it is in the Commentaries of Cæsar.

A universal revolt of the Gauls had taken place on the return of their conqueror to Italy; yet, jealous of each other, as well as indignant at the yoke of the invader, they had neglected to concentrate their

forces, and each tribe had sworn singly to defend its native soil from the usurpation of the Romans. Labienus, one of the lieutenants of Cæsar, attacked them separately, and found them an easy conquest.

Having subdued twenty-five of the Gaulish tribes, he presented himself before the capital of the Parisii, which was then called Lutetia. Twice the valour of the inhabitants repelled his furious assault, and the Roman was compelled to retreat to Melun. There he constructed numerous boats, filled them with his soldiers, and sent them down the Seine to attack the city at every practicable point, while he renewed the assault by land. The Parisii, fearful of being surrounded, burned their metropolis to the ground, abandoned the smoking ruins, and posted themselves on the heights of Meudon, there awaiting the approach of the invader, and resolved to conquer or die.

An obstinate conflict ensued. The Parisians fought with the fury of despair; nor did they yield until the greater part of their comrades, their leader, Camulogenus, and all his chiefs, had fallen on the bloody field.

Cæsar soon perceived how important was the situation of Lutetia for the maintenance of his conquests. He speedily rebuilt the city, embellished it with numerous public edifices, fortified it with walls, and defended the approach to it by two forts, placed at the head of the wooden bridges, where now stand *Le Petit Pont*, and *Le Pont au Change*.

By prudent and conciliatory measures, the remnant of the original inhabitants, who had escaped the fury of the sword, were allured from the woods in which they had taken refuge, and Lutetia was soon re-peopled. The barbarous manners of the Gauls were gradually changed, and, instead of an unquiet and insecure liberty, they were placed under the salutary protection of a regular government.

A company of merchants was established at Lutetia, with the privilege of the exclusive navigation of the Seine. The riches which they speedily acquired were employed in further embellishing the city. It rapidly increased on the north and on the south, and became the residence of the prefect of Gaul. A palace was built on the west of the city, another (*Le Palais des Thermes*) on the south, an arena under the hill of St. Victor, and an aqueduct, which conveyed the waters of Arcueil to the *Palais des Thermes*.

Some of the emperors occasionally resided here. Constantine and Constans visited it, and Julian passed two or three winters in Lutetia. Valentinian issued many of his celebrated decrees here; and Gratian, his son, lost under its walls a battle against Maximus, which cost him his empire and his life.

In 250, Dionysius, or St. Denis, brought hither the first tidings of the Gospel, and suffered a cruel death on the hill of Montmartre.

In 486, Lutetia was conquered by the Franks, who changed its Roman name, and called it Paris, from its aboriginal inhabitants. Clovis fixed the seat of his empire here.

Under the princes of this dynasty, who reigned 266 years, the Latin tongue ceased to be commonly spoken, and was succeeded by, or mingled with, the Celtic. The Roman laws yielded to the Salic customs, and the people were enslaved by the nobles, and became their absolute property. Paris, however, preserved its liberty, its commerce on the Seine, and its municipal laws; but literature and the arts had fled, and the night of ignorance overspread the whole of the continent.

Few of the princes of the *second* dynasty resided at Paris. Charlemagne, occupied by his conquests, never inhabited it, although he occasionally held his

court at St. Denis. Nevertheless, the Parisians were much indebted to him ; for his love of science and the arts suggested the establishment of numerous schools, by the influence of which the character and manners of the people were materially and happily changed.

Under his feeble successors, Paris became the patrimony of some of the hereditary counts.

Allured by its riches, the Normans pillaged it in 845. They reduced it to ashes, and desolated even its suburbs in 856 ; and in 872, they once more attacked and ravaged it. These disasters have left few vestiges of the monuments built by the Romans, or by the kings of the first dynasty.

In 885, the Normans again attempted the siege of Paris. In vain the inhabitants entreated succour from Charles the Bald. Their own valour, directed by the genius of their noble count Eudes, compelled the Normans to raise the siege at the end of two years. Charles, justly covered with ignominy, was deposed, and the crown placed on the head of Eudes. It became hereditary in his family, when his grandson, Hugh Capet, was elected in 987.

The first princes of this dynasty, anxious for the prosperity of a city that had been their peculiar patrimony, and the defence of which had elevated them to the throne, continued to reside here, in the edifice now called the Palace of Justice. They confirmed the ancient privileges of the citizens, and granted them many new immunities. The schools of instruction were increased, and the university established. A new city was added to the ancient capital towards the north, and fortified with walls.

Paris owes its chief ornaments to Philip Augustus, who erected many of the public buildings, paved the streets, and completely surrounded the city and suburbs with a wall.

Henry IV. planned and executed most of the

squares, and erected the Pont-Neuf. Louis XIV. contributed much to its embellishment. He converted its gates into triumphal arches; filled up the ditches, from the stagnant water of which putrid and noxious effluvia constantly arose; and planted the Boulevards.

Before the Revolution, Paris contained 46 parish churches, 20 subsidiary churches, 11 abbeys, 133 monasteries and convents, 13 colleges, 15 public schools, and 26 hospitals.

It may not be uninteresting to take a cursory view of the new appropriations of the numberless convents, and other religious establishments, that were suppressed at the beginning of the Revolution. Three of them have been converted into commodious healthy prisons, and a penitentiary house for women, viz., *St. Pelagie*, *St. Lazare*, and the *Madelonnettes*. Four other convents have become extensive hospitals; the lying-in hospital, the hospital for venereal diseases (*aux ci-devant Capucins*), and the military hospital of the *Val de Grace*. Six commodious, and most of them elegant and extensive, markets, have replaced a like number of convents and churches, viz., the market of the Jacobins (so called from the Dominican friars). The poultry and game market has replaced the Augustine monks. The market of St. Martin, built on part of the garden of the Benedictine abbey of St. Martin. The market of the *Blancs Manteaux*, old Rue du Temple. The market of the *Carmes*, where the Carmelite monks were established. The market of *St. Joseph*, Rue Montmartre, has replaced the church dedicated to that saint. The convents of the *Petits-Pères*, that of the nuns of *Pantheon*, that of the *Minimes*, and some others, have been converted into useful and commodious barracks. The *Seminary of St. Sulpice* has been pulled down to

M

make room for a fine square, ornamented with a fountain; and to display a full view of the church of St. Sulpice, undoubtedly one of the finest monuments of architecture in Paris. The eminently useful quays which border the island *Notre-Dame*, or *la Cité*, have replaced filthy, unhealthy buildings of every description. The magnificent New Exchange is erected on the garden which belonged to the nuns that were called *Filles St. Thomas*. The famous Polytechnic school occupies the mansion, considerably enlarged, of the *College of Navarre*, a celebrated school of divinity. The National Institute is installed under the dome of the church of the college Mazarine. The college of Charlemagne was formerly the college of the Jesuits; a part of the buildings has been appropriated for the city library. The institution for the deaf and dumb replaces the ancient ecclesiastical seminary of *St. Magloire*. The healthy, spacious hospital for incurables, in the Faubourg St. Martin, was formerly a convent of mendicant friars; and the *Abbaie of St. Martin* is now the useful and splendid *Conservatoire des Arts*.

It would be endless to enumerate the streets that have so much contributed to the embellishment and salubrity of Paris, at the expense of religious establishments that have been destroyed; it will be sufficient to instance the *Rue de la Paix*, the *Rue du Rivoli*, that of *Castiglione*, those of *Mont-Thabor*, *Duphot*, *Richepanse*, the continuation of the *Rue Neuve du Luxembourg* to the Tuileries, the *Rue de Pont de Lodi*, &c. The beautiful and immense Wine Mart (*la Halle aux Vins*) could not have been erected, if several religious establishments had not been suppressed. A great number of useful manufactories are seated in the former mansions of monks and nuns;

for instance, those of *M. Lenoir*, of *M. Peltier*, &c. ; those of the *Female Cordeliers*, the *English Benedictines*, *les Bons Hommes*, &c. &c., are likewise become seats of useful industry.

To leave the church :—the ground on which the odious Bastille stood, has been transformed into a beautiful Boulevard (the *Boulevard Bourdon*). The famous canal De l'Ourcq will end here ; and, probably few, very few, will regret this metamorphosis of the Bastille.

Since the Bourbons have re-assumed the throne of France, orders have been given for the continuation of various improvements. The abattoirs constructed during the reign of Napoleon have been opened ; the statue of Henry IV. has resumed its station on the Pont Neuf ; a statue of Louis XIV. has been erected in the Place des Victoires ; the New Exchange has been completed ; various churches have been repaired ; and several convents re-established.

The erection of a new quartier, intended to be called Modern Athens, was commenced at Paris in 1823, between the Champs Elysées and Chaillot. It is neatly built, and is adorned with a fountain. Another quartier also called Petit Londres, or Quartier Poissonnière, has also been constructed on the Enclos de St. Lazare ; in short, Paris is rapidly improving in the number as well as the style of its buildings.

Paris is intersected by the river Seine. This river is not to be compared with the Thames for expanse, and, where it is not confined by the quays, it frequently presents, on either side, a wide embankment of mud. It here forms two small islands, denominated *Isle St. Louis* (the Island of St. Louis), and *Isle Notre Dame* (Island of our Lady). The former is the ancient city, and derives its name from a building wherein the kings of the first dynasty resided.

and which was afterwards appropriated to the reception of the parliament.

The quarter denominated the *Ville* is situated on the north, the university is on the south, and the city stands in the centre. The extent of Paris along the river is about four miles and a half; its breadth from the Barrier St. Denis to the Barrier St. Jacques, about three miles and a half. The new walls enclose a very considerable space of ground, which is uninhabited, and even under tillage; hence the real extent of the city is very different from its apparent magnitude.

Throughout the ancient part, and in the centre, of Paris, the streets are narrow, dark, and dirty. Few of them have pavements for the accommodation of foot-passengers; and the pitching of the streets is composed of uneven stones, on which it is extremely unpleasant to walk, particularly in wet weather.

The coachmen have no established rule by which they drive on the right or left of the road, but they cross and jostle one another without ceremony. They drive close to the very doors of the houses, and either cover the foot-passenger with mud, or endanger his limbs or his life. The Paris Jehu has not the slightest regard for the comfort or safety of the pedestrian; he gives him little notice, although his horses are close upon him, and ready to trample him down; yet the accidents which occur from this infamous practice are not so numerous as might be expected. Were it not for a few large stones which project from some of the houses, and the receding doorways of others, the disasters of the streets would form a more conspicuous item than they now do in the bills of mortality.

On account of the irregular and confused manner of driving through the streets of Paris, it is inconvenient, and even dangerous, to appear in them on horseback. The traveller will, therefore, have no

temptation to take his Bucephalus to the Continent ; or should he be determined to sport his charger in Paris, his rides will be confined to the Boulevards, the Champs Elysées, the wood of Boulogne, and the banks of the Seine. For the same reason, the gig and curricule should be left in England.

The inconvenience and danger of traversing the streets of Paris, together with the comparative poverty of the higher classes in France, will account for the small number of gentlemen's carriages that are seen in the French metropolis. Fiacres and cabriolets roll along in abundance ; but the splendid equipages which crowd the British capital are thinly scattered in the streets of Paris.

The pedestrian is not only exposed to continual danger from the carriages, but the air and sun being almost completely excluded by the height of the houses, and there being few subterranean drains, a stream of black mire constantly runs through many of the streets ; and they are as wet and dirty in the middle of summer as the streets of the British metropolis are in the depth of winter.

This stream in the centre of the road often becomes a rapid torrent. It requires no inconsiderable agility to leap across it, and the driver of the cabriolet delights in plentifully spattering its black and disgusting contents on the unfortunate pedestrian. In dirty weather it is absolutely necessary for the stranger, and even for the native, to avail himself of a fiacre or cabriolet to traverse the more crowded and unpleasant streets.

The houses, which are generally constructed of stone, are six or seven stories high. Many of them, particularly the larger ones, which are usually called hotels, are built in a peculiar form. They do not present a simple front to the street, but the side of one immense wing, the lower windows of which, being

strongly barricaded with iron, give more the appearance of a prison than a private dwelling.

The entrance is frequently by a massive gate, or porte-cochere; and although this is in the wall of the house, it admits not to the interior of the dwelling, but to a spacious court-yard, surrounded with buildings.

By the side of the gateway is frequently a heap of dirt and filth, which has been thrown in the morning from the different apartments of the hotel, and which the scavenger has not yet removed. It is piled against the columns that support the arch of the gateway; or sometimes threatens to impede the entrance to the court.

Attached to this gate is a porter, who demands to which of the numerous inhabitants of the court the visit is intended; for, not unfrequently, seven or eight families occupy the different apartments and subdivisions of the enormous edifice.

The motley collection of inmates is a peculiar feature of the French metropolis. The first floor is probably occupied by one of the ancient noblesse, or by a chevalier who can trace his descent from the first dynasty of the monarchs of France. He perhaps pays 300*l.* per annum for the rent of his share of the edifice. Above him are tenants possessed of different gradations of fashion or opulence, to the sixth or seventh floor; which are inhabited by the milkman, the cobbler, or the scavenger, and who only pay a rent of ten pounds. The whole of this ill-assorted community use the same magnificent staircase, decorated by marble columns, enriched with beautiful bas-reliefs, and embrowned by the collected filth of a hundred dirty feet. Occasionally the common staircase is swept by the porter, but in some hotels it is suffered to remain in a horribly disgusting state. The cleansing of it being the duty of no particular

floor, it is neglected by all; and many months pass without its being profaned by mop or broom. In no other city but Paris would the access to the most elegant and splendid apartments lie through an avenue, which the gentlemen are sometimes compelled to traverse on tip-toe, and in which the ladies are constrained to elevate their petticoats quite as high as decency will allow.

One proof of a total want of taste, or rather of a sense of propriety, in the French, should not be forgotten. When an hotel (a large house) is inhabited by one opulent or noble family only, it is not unusual to make the upper story the receptacle for the hay and provender of the horses. A crane, which can be protruded at pleasure, is usually placed within one of the upper windows; and I have frequently seen the trusses of hay, and the sacks of corn, slowly drawn up to the top of the superb residence of a duke or a prince.

The enormous height to which many of the houses tower; the massive thickness of the walls, the embattled and turretted appearance of the chimneys at the extremity of each building, and the singular narrowness of the streets, give to many parts of Paris a wild and gloomy air, which makes a strong impression on the mind of the stranger.

The lamps are suspended by cords across the middle of the street, and afford infinitely better illumination than the dim and quivering lights, which, previous to the introduction of gas, disfigured the British metropolis, and only served to render the darkness visible. A great number of cafés and shops are now lighted with gas, the use of which is becoming general.

The traveller will be much disappointed by the appearance of the shops in Paris. In the Palais Royal, the diminutive *boutiques*, under the piazzas, present a brilliant and seducing spectacle; but in most

of the streets nothing can be more unpromising than the outside show of the largest and best-frequented shops. No projecting windows admit of a tasteful display of goods. Frequently the only indication of a shop is a sign, painted with considerable elegance, while the light can scarcely penetrate through the windows, thickly incrustated with mud, plentifully spattered from the *fiacres*, which, driving close to the walls, threaten the smallest projection with inevitable destruction.

The leading street in Paris, on a par with the Strand and Fleet-street in London, is the *Rue St. Honoré*, which is joined to the *Rue St. Antoine*, forming a complete line from east to west; while from north to south is *Rue St. Martin*, which conducts to the Seine at the *Pont Notre Dame*, and on the opposite bank is continued by the *Rue St. Jacques*; forming one uninterrupted course through the whole city. On a parallel with these two last-mentioned streets is the *Rue St. Denis*, which leads to the *Pont au Change*, and on the other side of which is a continuation by *Rue de la Harpe* and *Rue d'Enfer*.

The names of the streets are written in large characters at the beginning and end of each, with this peculiarity, which will often be a useful guide to the stranger:—the names of the streets which are parallel with the course of the Seine are painted in red letters; those which are perpendicular to the Seine are black.

The numbering of the houses is likewise peculiar: The numbers begin with that part of the street which is nearest to the Seine; or from the east, when the street is parallel with the river. The even numbers are on the right side, and the odd numbers on the left side of the street. In the parallel streets, the numbers of the houses are painted red; in those which are perpendicular, the colour is black. So that when

the passenger in a parallel street perceives the red numbers increase, he may be sure that he is walking from east to west ; and when in a perpendicular street he sees the black numbers increase, he will know that he is going from the Seine.

The most airy and healthful situations are near the walls of the city, the streets being wider, and the houses not huddled together as in the centre of Paris. The Faubourgs (by which the traveller is not to understand the suburbs, or the streets without the walls, but the space enclosed between the Boulevards and the new wall) are in general very thinly inhabited, and some of them are almost deserted.

The number of streets is about 1,100 : there are 26,801 houses.—The population in a recent year amounted to 713,966.—There were 22,137 deaths, and 23,263 births, in Paris. Of the latter 11,871 were males, and 11,392 females. In the same year there were 376 suicides—250 men and 126 women.

As all the public structures will be described in this Guide, it would be superfluous to enumerate them under the present head. I shall therefore close this brief account by acquainting the traveller, that a complete prospect of this extensive capital may be obtained from various points. That which is nearest the city is the hill of Montmartre, where the battle took place, previous to the triumphal entry of the allied troops into Paris in 1814, and from which the whole expanse of the metropolis presents itself to the view. The peculiar transparency of the atmosphere is perfectly new to the Englishman, and gives to the distant and minute objects a distinctness which surprises him. The other situations, affording similar prospects, are Mount Calvary—Père la Chaise—the towers of Notre Dame—the Pavilion in the Garden of Plants—the Column in the Place Vendome—the Observatory—and the pleasure-house, Bellevue.

One of the best views in Paris, perhaps the noblest, is that from the *Pont Royal*, whence the traveller sees on his left the magnificent colonnade of the Tuileries and the Louvre stretching its immense length along the banks of the Seine. On his right is a noble quay, bordered by elegant houses, with the *Palais des Arts* and the *Hotel des Monnaies* at an inconsiderable distance. Behind these, the ground rises steeply, and the houses of the *Faubourg St. Germain* present a variety of curious and picturesque groups. The dome of the Pantheon nobly towers above them. In front is the *Pont-des-Arts*, the *Pont-Neuf*, the river diverging into two branches, lined with noble quays, and the venerable towers of *Notre Dame* rising from the bosom of the Seine.

Persons who wish to see a more detailed history of Paris, may consult the works of St. Foix and Delaure.

Statistical Account of the City of Paris and the department of the Seine; from tables, drawn up and collected by order of Count Chabrol, the Prefect of the Department.

TEMPERATURE.

THE temperature of Paris may be best inferred from the observations made at the Observatory at Paris during nineteen years; namely, from 1803 to 1821, with the thermometer, several times every day. According to these, it appears that the maximum of that temperature agrees invariably with the hours of two or three o'clock in the afternoon; the minimum with sunrise. Considered with reference to the year, the maximum takes place between the 10th and the 29th of July, and rises to 19° 84 centigrades; the minimum takes place between the 3d and 22d of January, and falls to 1° 77 centigrades below 0. The prevailing wind at Paris is S.W. It is not surprising, therefore, that the rainy and cloudy days are

so numerous every year. They amount to 164, to 183, and sometimes even to 222,

WATER—FOUNTAINS.

The Bièvre feeds 102 factories or other establishments, and in Paris alone, 90; the most celebrated is that to which the brothers Gobelins gave their name. A great number of the inhabitants of Paris are far from suspecting the existence of this multitude of factories, paper-mills, forges, corn-mills, silk-mills, breweries, distilleries, &c., maintained in Paris by this current, which is little known except by those who live on its banks.

The greater part of the inhabitants of the country communes are obliged to drink well-water, in general not very wholesome; or spring water of very middling quality.

Every day the height of the Seine is carefully measured at the Pont de la Tournelle. Whenever it has arrived at 5 metres above zero, the Port-aubled and the Champs-Elysées have been inundated.

Paris contains 65 fountains, and 124 inclosed fountains. When the canal of l'Ourcq is finished, there will be six times the quantity of water necessary for the consumption of the city. It is to be regretted that the very useful establishment of the Quai des Célestins, for purified water, does not yet furnish more than a hundredth part of the actual consumption. Chemical experiments show that the water of l'Ourcq holds the middle station, in respect to purity, between the water of the Seine and that of Arcueil. The springs of Belleville, of Saint Gervais, and of Ménil-Montant, are much more impregnated with earths and salts.

The benefit which navigation has conferred within a few years on the commerce of this great city is very important. It would be superfluous to enumerate the boats of all kinds employed in the navigation of the higher and the lower Seine, the quantity of goods they contain, &c. The number which arrived in Paris in 1821, by the Aube and the Yonne, were 1433, without reckoning the rafts. Next to the higher Seine, the canals furnish the greatest number of trading boats; and

after them the Yonne and the Marne. When the grand project of forming canals throughout France shall be completed, the navigation of the Seine will have the advantage of 528 additional leagues of that mode of water conveyance; and that river will be united to the Oise, the Ourcq, the Aine, and the lower Loire.

LEVELS.

The highest point in the department of the Seine is Mont-Valérien. The most elevated streets in Paris are the Rue d'Enfer, and the Rue de l'Estrapade. Paris is, on the average, 59 metres above the level of the sea. The lowest ground in it is the Champs-Élysées, which is subject to be covered by the inundation of the Seine.

POPULATION.

According to the experience of a century and a half, the months in which the greatest mortality prevails in Paris are March and April; and the least, August and July. The difference between the two extremes is about five-twelfths of the whole. The first of January is the mean term; and the months of December and June are equal in mortality.

The greatest number of children are born in March and January; the smallest in June, November, and December. The greatest number of marriages take place in May; the smallest in March and January.

The number of boys born has always been greater than that of girls. The proportion for the last seventy-seven years (before which the distinction of sex was not marked in the registers of birth) has been 795,350 to 763,936; nearly 26 to 25; or more accurately, 1041 to 1000. These numbers, it is true, include the foundlings, among whom, no doubt, are reckoned fewer male children than are born in reality. With reference to this circumstance, the proportion may be considered as 22 to 21. Similar observations have been made at London and at Naples. In the former, the proportion has been found to be 19 to 18; in the latter 22 to 21. This phenomenon, observable in Europe, does not exist in the East, at least not generally. It even appears that in

Egypt, in Nubia, and in the island of Ceylon, the number of girls born exceeds that of boys.

It appears that since the great political commotion of 1789 the population of Paris has increased in the proportion of about 212 to 200, that there have been constantly arriving (especially since the Revolution) a number of foreigners in that capital, who have died there; that within thirty years the number of marriages has increased about a sixteenth; and that the number of foundlings has diminished more than a fourth. On the other hand, it appears that the number of natural children has been increasing since 1806; before which time there are no certain accounts, as natural children and legitimate children were confounded in the registers. The number of natural children acknowledged by their parents, was in 1819 and 1820, about 21 in 54; in 1821, 21 in 71, being almost two-fifths less.

CHARITIES.

The number of aids afforded by the charitable institutions were, in 1819, 85,150; in 1820, 86,870; that of admission into hospitals and asylums (reckoning the foundlings) in 1819, 77,513; in 1820, 80,031. The average deaths in the hospitals and asylums were about 1 in 7; the average expense for every individual received into them, from 110 to 123 francs in a year. The number of indigent females is more than half as large again as that of indigent males.

PLEDGES.

With respect to the loans granted on security by the Mont-de-Piété, it is remarkable, that in the six years from 1816 to 1821, pledges were invariably deposited for nearly the same sum, of 18 millions of francs; the greatest difference between any of those years not exceeding 600,000 francs; while the sum paid for the redemption of pledges averaged only 13,811,277 francs. The average of the renewals of these loans is about four millions annually. The average value of each deposit is in plate and jewels, from 32 to 43 francs; in linen and clothes from 6 francs 20 centimes to 9 francs 37 centimes.

N

PERSONS DROWNED.

The number of persons drowned in Paris in 1819 was 271; in 1820, 270; in 1821, 310. About a fourth of these various numbers were taken out of the water alive. Nearly half the drowned persons drowned themselves.

BURIALS.

As compared with London, one circumstance would lead us to suppose the population of Paris miserably poor. In Paris, burials are allotted to privileged undertakers, who are bound to pay certain taxes; and the rites of inhumation being considered expensive*, a vast proportion of persons are buried by certificates of indigence! In an averaged statement of the burials from 1821 to 1823, it appears, that of persons who died in their own houses, scarcely one-fourth were buried at the expense of their family.

FIRES.

In the 27 years which preceded 1821 there were 15,321 fires in Paris, or on the average 585 in every year. It is difficult to conceive how so many of these fatal accidents can occur. As there are 26,801 houses in Paris, and 224,922 families; it follows that in every 10,000 houses there have been 217 fires annually, and 26 in every 10,000 families. In this number the fires of chimneys are included.

CONSUMPTION.

In 1821 there were consumed in Paris 813,066 hectolitres of wine, and 42,784 of brandy;—571,565 head of oxen, cows, calves, hogs, and sheep; 867,984 francs-worth of oysters, and 12 millions francs-worth of beer and eggs; 64,018,996 kilogrammes of salt; 758,299 of tobacco; more than 20 millions trusses of hay and straw; above a million of stères of wood; and two millions of hectolitres of charcoal. It appears that the consumption

* The charge of the lowest class does not seem expensive to an Englishman—41 francs, or 1*l.* 18*s.*, every thing included.

of coals increases yearly. In 1821, it amounted to 563,863 hectolitres. Its employment in the preparation of gas, and in a great many machines and factories, will increase the consumption still more; and it is to be feared that the consumption, becoming more rapid than the importation of this article, so valuable to industry and the arts, its price will become so much enhanced as at least to retard the execution of the various projects relating to inland navigation.

Each person in Paris, including all ages, consumes on the average a hectolitre and a quarter of wine, *i. e.* about 125 bottles yearly, and, besides this, a great quantity is consumed outside the barriers, where tipplers escape the local tax (*octroi*).

The consumption of wine is much augmented since 1821, which is chiefly to be ascribed to the abundant vintages of late years. The consumption of beer seems to have declined, but in a smaller degree than the other has increased.

The consumption of brandy has increased even more rapidly than the consumption of wine, and almost in the ratio of one quarter. Comparing the two years of 1821 and 1824, in the former it was 42,784 hectolitres, in the latter 53,313—about 14 bottles a year for each individual.

In regard to animal food, Paris consumed in 1824, 70,027 oxen, 76,811 calves, 363,807 sheep, and 89,110 pigs, without reckoning the pork brought in the shape of sausages, &c. which amounted in 1824 to 1,397,452 kilogrammes.

The increase is most considerable in the consumption of mutton. In 1822, the number of sheep killed was only 319,242. In 1824, also, 13,274 more heads of cattle fell than in 1820. To this consumption of eatables are to be added 4,013,608 francs-worth of sea-fish, 1,013,510 francs of oysters, 683,082 francs of fresh-water fish, 8,701,510 francs of fowl and game; and lastly, butter to the value of upwards of nine millions of francs, and eggs to more than a quarter of a million. A very large increase is to be remarked in the consumption of wax and wax-candles; in 1820 it was only 72,287 kilogrammes, in 1824 it rose to 262,983 kilogrammes. This substitution of wax for

tallow candles is the sure indication of a certain degree of opulence.

The consumption of lime and plaster, and of bricks and tiles, has almost doubled in the last five or six years. This will not surprise those who consider that about a thousand houses are built annually; so that the aspect of Paris is changing with astonishing rapidity.

The average annual expense for bread for every inhabitant of Paris, is about 58 francs 64 centimes; of every family, 171 francs 21 centimes. The average annual value of cattle sold, during the last ten years, in the markets of Sceaux, Paris, and Poissy, has been above 30 millions of francs in oxen; above 12 millions in cows; five millions and a quarter in calves; and near nine millions in sheep. The average price of the first of the above classes of animals has been 301 francs 90 centimes; of the second, 179 francs 9 centimes; of the third, 67 francs 11 centimes; and of the last, 21 francs 21 centimes.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

In 1820, the total amount of the value of the exports at the Custom House in Paris, was 47,714,284 francs; being above a million less than in the preceding year. In this account, silk and woollen stuffs and shawls are estimated at eight millions of francs; the fashions, cloths, merceries, silk ribands, and other silk articles, and feathers, at 10 millions; skins at two millions and a half; clocks and watches at one million and a quarter; gold ware, jewellery, false pearls and diamonds, at near five millions; furniture and toys at one million; glass at nearly one million; cambrics and lawns at one million; books at two millions and a half, &c. In 1821, the value of the exports diminished nearly two millions.

Paris exports above half the merceries, furniture, fashions, prints, &c. which are sent out of France; and three-fourths of the clocks and watches, instruments, medicines, wrought metals, gold ware, objects of art, maps, prints, music, pottery, chemical productions, and silk fabrics. This will give an idea of the extent of its trade, and the importance of its industry. In these re-

spects, the face of Paris is completely changed within the last thirty years. The spirit of commerce is so prevalent in Paris, that while the duties on goods exported from the whole kingdom have increased only tenfold from the year 1819 to the year 1821, the same duties on goods exported from Paris alone, have increased a hundred-fold in the same space of time. These duties are principally on refined sugar, and on cotton and woollen goods. Paris and its suburbs contain 25 sugar-houses, the net profits of which are estimated at 1,281,052 francs. The charcoal and coals employed in these establishments cost annually near a million of francs, which sufficiently explains the scarcity of those articles.

SHOPS.

Paris contains 9,761 shops for the sale of provisions, not including 5,000 traders in the halls and in the streets. The venders of wine alone are 2,333 in number; while there are but 560 bakers, 355 butchers, 927 eating-houses, and 787 coffee-houses. Thus it appears that the number of taverns is above four times that of bake-houses, and above six times that of butchers' shops. It ought to be observed, however, that the last must not exceed a certain number.

MANUFACTURES.

From the year 1810 to the year 1821, the number of silk manufactories increased from 52 to 67. In 1813, 2,270,000 pair of stockings were manufactured, the current price of which, at that time, was 2 francs a pair; and 6,818,000 yards of silk, the price of which was 2 francs a yard. At present, the employment of machinery has diminished those prices a third. It is calculated that 1,500 work-people, of both sexes and of all ages, are employed in these manufactories. From 7 to 8,000 are employed in the manufacture of gold and silver articles. In the year 1819, there were stamped in France, 6 millions of gold and silver articles, representing a value of 64 millions of francs. It is calculated that the gold manufactured in France, in 1819, amounted to thirty-

eight hundredths of the gold annually brought into Europe.

One year with another, 120,000 watches and 15,000 clocks are sold in Paris, for about 20 millions of francs; the net profit on which is about 3 millions and a half.

HORSES.

Every year, from 35,000 to 40,000 horses or mules are brought to market. The average price of a horse is 165 francs 62 centimes. There are in Paris 12,800 horses belonging to individuals, and 3,500 to military bodies.

PRINTING—BOOKS.

680 presses are actively employed in Paris, and from 3 to 4000 printers. It is estimated that of every hundred works published, 68 relate to the belles-lettres, history, or politics; 20 to the sciences and the arts; and 12 to theology and jurisprudence. The average price of a thousand copies of a printed sheet, paper included, is 62 francs. The annual consumption of paper is 356,000 reams.

SALES.

According to calculations of the sales of personal effects which took place in Paris, for the ten years preceding 1822, it appears, 1st, That the average annual amount of sales was 8,821,158 francs. 2ndly, That four-tenths of those sales were voluntary; being nearly the same number as that of sales after decease. The rest have taken place at Mont-de-Piété; by the authority of law, or from want of lawful heirs. 3rdly, That books, and objects of art, (pictures, prints, bronzes, &c.) constituted two-fifteenths of the things sold; without speaking of Mont-de-Piété where many of them were disposed of. The rest consisted, seven-tenths of furniture, three hundredths of stock in trade, &c. 4thly, That the loss incurred in re-selling such articles not impaired, comes to a third of the purchase-money. 5thly, That the amount of a moderate set of furniture is generally equivalent to one year's income of its possessor; exclusively

of large collections of books, and of matters of science and art.

DUTIES—STAMPS.

The political economists have long required the remission of the duty on transfers, and all kinds of deeds, in order to multiply transactions and the circulation of things of value; but it may be easily believed that as long as the existing duties produce in six years the sum of 72,185,637 francs, as they did from 1815 to 1820, that is to say, above 12 millions a year, the Treasury will abate nothing. Will it be credited, that during those six years, the number of deeds registered and of duties collected, amounted nearly to 4 millions; that is, to above 2,100 a day! What motion, what activity, does not this immense quantity of business indicate!

The amount of the debts inscribed in the office for Mortgages, and the produce of the sales, are, one year with another, above 133 millions.

On the average, the Stamps on articles of trade produce annually about 1,200,000 francs; on white paper, 1,800,000 francs; on journals, music, bills, advertisements, passports, &c. a million and a half. From 1815 to 1820 the number of passports fell off from 40,000 to 30,000. The journals, on the contrary, produced half as much again; and the advertisements nearly double.

TAXES.

Indirect Taxes produce on the average above 19 millions a-year. In 1821 the produce was half as much again as in 1816 and in 1817. Of that sum the taxes on liquors amount to 8 millions and a half, on oil to 1 million, on tobacco to 5 millions and a quarter, on public carriages to 1,400,000 francs. Cards alone produce 127,000 francs.

Among the games of chance, the Lottery ought to be mentioned; that gulf which is continually devouring the substance of the people. In the 5 years which elapsed from 1816 to 1820, the players at this game lost 32,194,000 francs; in other words, the fortunes of 4 or 5,000 families.

The Post-office collects annually, in Paris alone, about

4 millions and a quarter. The maximum of the receipts is always in January, and the minimum in September. Every day produces, one with another, 1,300 francs. 38,000 letters (of which 10,000 are for the little post), and 35,000 periodical sheets and prospectuses, are thrown into the box daily.

The direct Taxes, according to a calculation made of the 14 years anterior to 1822, amounted in 1815 to about 22 millions a-year. At present they amount to 28 millions. Patents have risen from 4 millions to 5; doors and windows from 1,300,000 francs to 2 millions (a circumstance which has resulted from the numerous houses built within the last seven years); the land-tax from 11 millions and a half, to nearly 14 (resulting from the same cause, but capable of being traced further back).

HOUSES.

It is also ascertained, first, that there are reckoned in Paris 26,801 houses, and 920,238 doors and windows, or 34 and $\frac{1}{4}$ to each house; secondly, that in 15 years the number of buildings had increased by a fortieth; thirdly, that the average duration of a house in Paris, a duration of course affected by circumstances, is 310 years and a half.

If Paris attracts to itself the greater portion of the commerce of France, it also furnishes very considerable sums to the state. A tenth of the sum paid by the whole of France to the Treasury is contributed by Paris; viz. one year with another, 81,423,366 francs. Of this sum the crown lands furnish 20 hundredths; the customs 6; the indirect taxes 24; the post 5; the lottery 8; the direct taxes 34; and games 7. Every inhabitant of Paris, one with another, pays 114 francs 2 centimes; while a Frenchman in general pays only 27 francs 61 centimes. A resident in Paris, therefore, pays four times as much to the state as a resident elsewhere.

DILIGENCES, JOURNEYS, &c.

There go out of Paris, every week, 178 of the large Royal diligences; most of them make several journeys, and offer, altogether, accommodation for 14,757 pass-

engers. Add to these, 306 common diligences, which make a distant journey, viz. beyond the departments of the Seine and Seine-et-Oise, and 249 petty diligences, or vehicles which go only short stages.

The number of journeys made beyond the departments just named is 1,514,292 per annum, or 89-100ths of the population of the department. To these must be added, 8,395 places in the malle-poste, about 10,000 post-chaises, and nearly 50,000 persons conveyed by the coaches from the department of the Haute-Seine. The result gives nearly two journeys a-year for every inhabitant of the department, of whatever age, and both sexes.

The number of English travellers was, in 1816, 15,512; in 1820, 20,184; on an average it is, 17,676. In 1824, 52,400 passports were delivered at Paris; 53,661 were *visés* to leave it.

CHARACTER AND MANNERS

OF THE

PARISIANS.

It will now be requisite to give the traveller some insight into the character and manners of a people, whose internal economy, during an usurpation of so many years, was sedulously kept from the observation of strangers.

The inhabitants of every great city may be divided into three classes, of whom the character and manners are altogether dissimilar; the noblesse, the middle ranks, and the common people.

The manners and habits of the first, every where artificial, have been materially affected by the various scenes of the Revolution, although they cannot at

present be said to have adopted any marked feature. It may, however, be affirmed, that the character of the noblesse has materially improved. The strange vicissitudes of the last thirty years have sobered down much of their peculiar and disgusting levity. The character and habits of the present reigning family have given a serious, but not an unpleasing, cast to the natural cheerfulness and buoyancy of spirits of the noblesse. The necessity of the times has likewise taught them affability, condescension, and an apparent interest in the welfare of the middle and lower classes. It cannot, however, be denied, that disappointment at not regaining the patrimony and feudal rights of their ancestors, has given to some of them a severe and morose air, curiously contrasted with the *politesse* and grimace which are indigenous to the French character.

The morals of the noblesse are likewise evidently improved; and the shameless exhibition of profligacy which disgraced the reigns of Louis XIV., Louis XV., the latter years of Louis XVI., and the whole of the imperial usurpation, are now seldom witnessed.

The peculiarities of the middle ranks of society, who will principally offer themselves to the attention of the traveller, with whom he will have most to do, and to whom he must look for the true character of a people, are easily described. The most prominent feature in the character of the Parisian is a peculiar *politesse*, which rarely fails to please, though it is not always exempt from hypocrisy. It must be acknowledged, however, that the strange and horrible events of revolutionary times have effected no inconsiderable change in the manners of the Frenchman. The traveller still recognises the frivolous, good-humoured, conceited people, which former tourists had described; but mingled with the politeness of the old regime, he observes much gloom and dissatisfaction.

This was the necessary consequence of the policy of the late government. While the education of youth was neglected, and public worship almost abolished; while the young man, as soon as he was capable of bearing arms, was hurried from every scene of domestic life, and immersed in the licentiousness and brutality of a camp, the effect on his character and his manners was easy to be foreseen, and deeply to be lamented. Most of the subaltern and many of the superior officers have risen from the ranks. They had not the education of *gentlemen*, they have been accustomed only to scenes of rapine and violence; in this short breathing-time of peace, they have scarcely associated with the virtuous part of the softer sex; they have not yet formed those connexions which polish the manners and ameliorate the heart.

It is said that they look with some degree of suspicion on the English, and sometimes treat them with incivility. It was the policy of Buonaparte to foster in the bosom of Frenchmen an implacable hostility towards England. Her gold, it was said, purchased the hireling armies which threatened to deluge France with blood; her avarice crippled and destroyed the continental commerce; and though the French were indebted to her perseverance and to her generosity for their deliverance from intolerable thralldom, yet, while their freedom was effected, their national vanity was deeply wounded.

Every year, however, gradually softens the asperities of this too faithful picture.

The tradesmen and merchants of Paris, who have not been exposed to the baneful influence which I have described, retain much of the ancient character. They are still lively, good-humoured, and versatile; proud of themselves, and indulgent to others; content with the amusement of the day, with little fore-

sight or retrospect ; polite and attentive, 'desirous' to please, and generally pleasing.

The Parisian, though he has little idea of what we term the comforts of the domestic fireside, does not, at the close of the business of the day, quit his family and resort to the coffee-house, or the club, but with his wife and children, dressed in all their little finery, he parades the Boulevards ; he visits some of the numerous gardens, with which the metropolis abounds ; he treats himself and them with the cheap pleasures which these places afford ; and usually closes the evening with either joining in the dance, or gazing with delight on the graceful movements of others. The cheapness of provisions in France, and an economy in dress and living scarcely known in England, enable him to make almost every evening a season of festivity. It may be truly said drunkenness is nearly unknown. A tumbler of lemonade or orgeat is frequently the whole of the Frenchman's debauch.

A passion for gaming lamentably pervades the middle classes, and those especially of an intermediate rank between the *bourgeois* and the *noblesse*. It commenced its destructive ravages when religious belief was weakened, and the public morals contaminated by the baneful writings of the French illuminati a short time before the Revolution. It spread with recruited energy when the unprincipled and contemptible Duke of Orleans converted his palace into the sanctuary of every abomination ; and its empire was fully established, when, under the government of Buonaparte, the licentiousness of a military life usurped the place of domestic habits, honest industry, and public and private virtue.

The spacious apartments of the Palais Royal are daily crowded. Men and women promiscuously assemble, and enter into the dangerous business of the

gaming-table with all the energy of their national character. Different rooms are suited to the finances of every speculator. The mechanic who can only stake a single franc, the hardly-earned produce of a laborious day, is not excluded. The Palais Royal may be termed the spot where the demon of gambling holds his principal court; but in every district of Paris, and almost in every street, the unhallowed, but legalized assemblies of his votaries abound.

It is said that the government of Buonaparte derived the enormous sum of 600,000*l.* per annum from the licenses of the gaming-houses; and the present government does not disdain to avail itself of this disgraceful and pernicious revenue.

Most of the public tables are devoted to games of chance, but at those of skill the French are adepts. To render themselves completely masters of every point of finesse, every nicety of calculation, every effect of manual dexterity, they employ an energy and an industry, which, devoted to more honourable purposes, would be highly creditable. The traveller should be aware of this, or he will soon find, to his cost, that he is no match for the Parisian, even at those games at which he deems himself most adroit. He should likewise be aware of the seductions of that most unnatural and dangerous character, the female gambler. The beauty and fascination of woman are too often in league with the proprietor of the gaming-table; and many a lovely face is clothed with smiles to lure the heedless stranger to his destruction.

A fondness for public amusements is a principal feature in the French character. It is not less strange than true, that even the anarchy and bloodshed, which disgraced the early stages of the Revolution, were not sufficiently revolting to restrain this love of diversion. At the close of every day that had witnessed the guillotine performing its mur-

derous office, no less than thirty theatres, independent of other places of amusement, were as uniformly crowded as if the most perfect tranquillity had reigned in the capital.

The principal day of amusement is Sunday. After he has heard mass in the morning, the best Catholic gives himself up to enjoyment. Music and dancing are heard in every street, and the theatres are literally crowded. The commercial man too frequently disregards the sanctity of the day: his shop and his counting-house are open as usual, and he is as eager to buy, and sell, and get gain, as on any common day.

Soon after the late king was first re-seated on the throne of his ancestors, he published a decree, in which he ordered the shops to be shut on Sunday. Reasonable and proper as was this injunction, it gave great offence, and materially contributed to alienate the affections of the Parisians. The decree has been revived, but it is far from being universally obeyed.

A truly unique passion for dress and personal decoration likewise distinguishes the Parisian. This, indeed, from the natural versatility of the French character, appeared for a while suspended, during the worst period of the Revolution. There was a time when the remembrance of ancient manners, forms, and decorations, appeared to be banished from the mind of the Parisian. As much care was taken to assume the true costume of a sans-culotte as had formerly been bestowed on the nonsensical eccentricities of puppyism and foppery. This barbarous taste was of short duration. With the domination of Buonaparte returned much of the ancient frivolity of garb and appearance. The sprucely-decorated *petit-maitre* of former days is not now perhaps so often seen; but the English traveller will sometimes gaze with astonishment at the gaudy and fantastic finery of the inhabitants of Paris.

The very finery of the Parisians has generally, however, much of the strange inconsistency of their character. The smartest beau seldom has the appearance of a gentleman. A loose shabby surtout, a worn-out hat, or a tattered shirt, often accompany the most splendid habiliments.

Let not my reader hence imagine that I impute to the French character that emptiness and frivolity which some writers have attributed to it, and which so many of my countrymen imagine must necessarily belong to it. In works of erudition and genius, France will not yield to any surrounding country. Her improvements in chemistry have not been surpassed. Some of her dramatic writers have been excelled only by our immortal bard. Her painters and sculptors occupy no inferior rank in the scale of merit. But there is a sprightliness of disposition, a buoyancy of spirits, and a happy adaptation of the mind to circumstances, perfectly peculiar and characteristic.

The French have been accused of dishonesty in their commercial transactions, and especially with foreigners. If this be meant to apply to the principal merchants and bankers of Paris, the charge is utterly false. In the strictest integrity, in all their dealings, and the nicest sense of honour, these gentlemen are not inferior even to the merchants of Britain.

If it be applied to the *boutiques* of the Palais Royal, the charge is partly true and partly unfounded. The tradesman of the Palais Royal will unblushingly demand considerably more than the value of his commodities. He will omit no finesse, he will spare no misrepresentation, to obtain his price. Yet with this is mingled an honest principle, which the tradesmen of all other countries would do well to imitate. Should the traveller inadvertently

leave his gloves, or even his purse, on the counter, a messenger is immediately despatched after him, or the articles are preserved with religious care until his return. To the honesty and civility of the lower classes, every traveller has borne ample and willing testimony.

In our sketch of Parisian manners, the fair sex must not be omitted. In France, more than in any other country, the empire of woman is apparently established. The records of the nation demonstrate that her fascinations, her virtues, or her foibles, have influenced and governed almost every political event. In private life she bears a prominent part in every transaction, and universal homage is paid to her charms. At every place of public entertainment she presides. She sits enthroned in the café, and more particularly occupies the attention of the visitors than the most interesting or important news of the day. Even in the baths, it is woman who must administer refreshment to the swimmers, although their scanty covering is scarcely an apology for decency. In the shop of the tradesman, the female presents herself to every customer, and superintends the whole concern, while the husband lounges over the counter, or amuses himself at the café. In the name of the wife every guest is invited, and to her discretion every domestic arrangement is implicitly submitted.

It may, however, be doubted whether this apparent supremacy is not gained at the expense of real power. It is a compliment yielded by the overstrained *politesse* of the Frenchman, but probably not the faithful and undeviating homage of the heart.

When we penetrate into the recesses of private life, we perceive that the female rules every where but in her native empire, the heart of her husband. She governs every thing with absolute sway except his affections. In these it is said she often yields to

a happier and more powerful rival; and, to retain the semblance of dominion, which she can no longer exercise over her liege lord, she listens to the protestations and vows of another suitor.

It is notorious that conjugal infidelity is too prevalent in every class of society. The husband does not attempt to conceal his attentions to another female; and the wife, even in the presence of her husband, listens with complacence to the adulations of her *cicisbeo*. If these arrangements are not invariably criminal, they cannot fail of being dangerous; and they infallibly prove that the Frenchwoman, in grasping at unnatural dominion, has lost that more honourable, that far happier and more despotic sway, which she would otherwise have held over the heart of man.

The influence of this unfortunate state of society is too apparent. It gives to the character of the most virtuous and accomplished woman a confidence not suited to the English taste, and not favourable to domestic felicity; and, to females of inferior minds and laxer principles, it imparts a total want of delicacy, at which the stranger will often wonder. The young unmarried ladies in France are completely exempted from the charges just mentioned. The strictness of the general system of education there prevents the possibility of such indecorum.

When women of respectable stations, and apparently respectable characters, crowd round the *public* gaming-tables; when they occupy the benches of the *cafés*; when they attempt not to conceal their full understanding of every *double-entendre*; when the *bourgeoise* will unblushingly offer to the customer the most licentious composition, or the most abominable print, the Englishman will turn away surprised and disgusted.

In France, however, as in every other country of

the world, that noblest of the works of Deity, the heart of woman, often triumphantly resists the influence of the most pernicious customs. The traveller will undoubtedly be surprised at the profusion of tawdry ornaments with which the Parisian women decorate themselves, and the unreserved manner in which they address him, and their evident anxiety to attract his attention; but if he universally or even generally attributes this to depravity of heart or licentiousness of conduct, he will do them much injustice.

The Frenchwoman has a peculiar sprightliness of look, and vivacity of manner. Prompted by the excusable vanity of her sex, and sanctioned by the custom of her country, she expects, and seems even to court the attention of the men: but an intimate acquaintance with her will convince the most prejudiced, that this may often be perfectly consistent with sensibility, with modesty, and with virtue. The tourist will indeed seldom find in Paris the retired and unassuming delicacy which was once said to constitute the character of the English fair; "his heart, untravelled," will still return with delight to those to whom he has been endeared from early years, and in whose private and domestic virtues he contemplates the perfection of female excellence.

In one article of personal decoration an evident reform has taken place among the females of Paris. Rouge is no longer applied with an unsparing hand. The French women are generally brunettes, and many of them possess that peculiar and sparkling complexion, which is often more captivating even than the delicate and transparent skin of the northern fair. These nymphs have at length apparently learned to rely on the superior power of their native, unassisted charms; and others, to whom nature has not been equally kind, now apply the roseate hue of art much

more lightly than some of the fashionable belles of other countries. Time will show whether this is a mere freak of fashion, or may be hailed as the harbinger of better taste and simpler manners.

The French character is not less evident in the lower classes of society. A peculiar politeness of behaviour, approaching often to the ridiculous, pervades the meanest ranks. The dustman and the milkmaid salute each other in the street with all the scrupulous ceremonious punctilios which would be practised in the English drawing-room. To strangers the inferior classes are peculiarly civil, and always ready to give them information, or afford them assistance. From this claim to civility I must, however, except the servants, whose negligence and rudeness are often insufferable.

The lower classes have an appearance of peculiar intelligence and quick apprehension; yet, probably, the French peasants are not superior in these qualities to the mechanics or the cottagers of other countries; but they are accustomed to bring their little acquirements into the most prominent point of view, and they have the happy knack of saying something even on those subjects on which they are most ignorant. They are likewise distinguished by an improvidence and disregard of futurity scarcely conceivable. Very few ever make, or think of making, the least provision against the accidents of life, or the infirmities of old age; nor, after they have earned sufficient to supply the wants of the present day, will they do the slightest work. If the poor Frenchman, early in the morning, has procured enough to provide for himself and his family the most moderate fare during the remainder of the day, he uniformly gives himself up to amusement. It should, however, be added, and much to their credit, that the scenes of drunkenness and debauchery which sometimes disgrace the British metropolis, are rarely

seen in Paris; nor do brutal quarrels often disturb the hours of business or of rest.

The love of dancing seems almost innate. The porter and the shoe-black will frequently exhibit a gracefulness of attitude perfectly unknown in the lower ranks of society on this side the water. The theatre, the promenade, and the dance, are the Frenchman's chief pleasures.

“Alike all ages. Dames of ancient days
Have led their children thro' the mirthful maze;
And the gay grandsire, skill'd in gestic lore,
Has frisk'd beneath the burden of threescore.”

THE STRANGER'S METHODICAL GUIDE,

OR PLAN FOR VIEWING PARIS IN A WEEK.

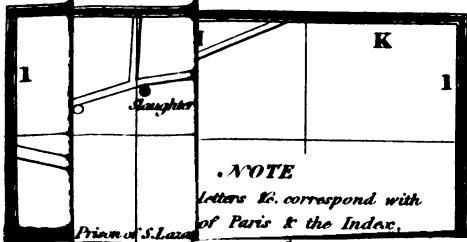
Strangers may obtain admission to most of the public buildings by exhibiting their passports; but in some instances tickets will be required, and may be procured by applying at the Direction des Travaux des Monuments Publics, No. 7, Rue Poultier, Ile St. Louis. Letters must be post-paid.

THE most convenient mode of visiting the curiosities of Paris, is by the following divisions.

If the traveller is pressed for time, and cannot see *all* the objects of interest, he will find those marked with a * most worthy of his attention.

FIRST DIVISION.—Theatre Vaudeville,* Rue de Chartres.—Louvre,* with the gallery which unites it to the Tuileries.—Triumphal Arch of the Place du Carrousel.*—Palace and Garden of the Tuileries.*—Pont Royal,* with Vigier's baths on the river.—Place Louis XV.* and the Garde Meuble,* now the Admiralty.—Pont Louis XVI.*—Champs Elysées.*—Palace d'Elysée Bourbon,* rue du Faubourg St. Honoré.—Place Beauveau.—Colonnade of the new church of the Magdalen,* intended by Buonaparte to be the Temple of Glory, opposite the Place Louis XV.—Place Vendôme,* with the

TS OS



Prison of S. Lazare

.NOTE

*Letters K. correspond with
of Paris & the Index,*

column in the centre.—Panorama, Boulevard des Capucines.—Royal College of Bourbon, rue Ste. Croix.—Gallery or Passage de l'Orme, between rue Rivoli and rue St. Honoré.—Church of the Assumption, or the Magdalen, rue St. Honoré.—Garden of Tivoli,* rue de Clichy.—Abattoir (Slaughter-house) Miromesnil, rue de la Pepinière.—Church of St. Philippe du Roule.—Hospital Beaujon, rue du Faubourg du Roule.—Park of Mousseaux.—Triumphal Arch of the Etoile,* at the Barrier of Neuilly.—Quartier de François I.—Pompe-à-feu and Basin, at Chaillot.—Pont des Invalides,* or de l'Ecole Militaire.—Carpet Manufactory of La Savonnerie,* Quai de Billy.—Cours la Reine.

SECOND DIVISION.—Palais Royal*.—Theatre Français,* rue de Richelieu.—Church of St. Roch,* rue St. Honoré.—King's Library,* rue de Richelieu.—Loterie Royale, and Public Treasury, rue Neuve des Petits Champs.—Marché des Jacobins, rue St. Honoré.—New Exchange,* rue des Filles St. Thomas.—Comic Opera,* rue Feydeau.—Italian Theatre,* Place des Italiens.—Panorama, Passage des Panoramas.—Theatre des Variétés,* Boulevard Montmartre.—Chinese Baths, Boulevard des Capucines.—The Opera,* rue Lepelletier.—Royal School of Music, and Menus Plaisirs du Roi, rue Bergère, Faubourg Poissonnière.—Church of St. Vincent de Paule.—The Abattoir of Montmartre,* near Montmartre.

THIRD DIVISION.—General Post-Office, rue J. J. Rousseau.—Place des Victoires, with Statue of Louis XIV.*—Grandes Messageries, (stage-coaches for all parts of France, and for London,) rue Notre Dame des Victoires.—Market of St. Joseph, rue Montmartre.—Church of St. Eustache, rue Montmartre.—Prison of St. Lazare, for women.—Maison de Santé, rue du Faubourg St. Denis.—New Quartier Poissonnière.

FOURTH DIVISION.—Bank of France,* rue de la Vrillière.—Ancient Hotel des Fermes, rue de Grenelle St. Honoré.—Halle au Blé* (the Corn Market.)—Market and Fountain of the Innocents.*—Cloth Market.—Church

of St. Germain l'Auxerrois,* opposite the colonnade of the Louvre.—Baths Montesquieu, rue Montesquieu.—Pont des Arts.—Baths Vigier, on the river, near the Pont-Neuf.—Pont au Change.—Place du Chatelet.—Protestant Church, at the Oratoire, rue St. Honoré.

FIFTH DIVISION.—Gate of St. Denis.*—Gate of St. Martin.*—Château d'Eau, Boulevard Bondi.—Diorama,* Boulevard St. Martin.—Hospital for Incurables, rue du Faubourg St. Martin.—Hospital of St. Louis,* rue de l'Hopital St. Louis, Faubourg du Temple.—Church of St. Laurence, rue du Faubourg St. Martin.—Barrier of St. Martin.—Basin of the Canal de l'Ourcq,* at the barrier of la Villette.—Theatre of the Porte St. Martin*.—Summer Vauxhall*.—Franconi's Circus and Riding-house,* behind the Château d'Eau.—Leather Market (halle aux cuirs), rue Mauconseil.—Perpetual Fair of Cairo, rue St. Denis.—Church de Bonne Nouvelle, rue Notre Dame des Bonnes Nouvelles.

SIXTH DIVISION.—Tower of St. Jacques de la Boucherie.—St. Martin's Market.—Conservatory of Arts,* ancient Abbey of St. Martin, rue St. Martin.—Madelonnettes, rue des Fontaines, prison for female debtors, and for female delinquents before trial.—Temple Market, (for old clothes,) rue du Temple.—Palace of the Temple,* now a convent, rue du Temple.—Theatres Ambigu-Comique* and Gaiété,* on the Boulevard du Temple.—Jardin Turc,* Boulevard du Temple.—Jardin des Princes, on the same Boulevard.—Baths (Bains Turcs), rue du Temple.—Cour Batave, rue St. Denis.—Church of St. Nicholas des Champs, rue St. Martin.—Church of St. Leu, rue St. Denis.

SEVENTH DIVISION.—Royal Printing Office,* Vieille rue du Temple.—Archives of France, at the Hôtel Soubise.*—Mont-de-Piété, rue des Blancs Manteaux.—Waterworks of the Pont Notre Dame.—Church of St. Merry, rue St. Martin.—Lutheran Protestant Church, rue des Billettes.—Synagogue of the Jews, rue St. Avoie, opposite the Fountain.—Prison de la Force,* rue St. Antoine.—Market St. Jean, rue de la Verrierie.

EIGHTH DIVISION.—Place Royale.*—School of Engineers, for making roads and bridges, rue Culture Ste. Catherine.—Abattoir Popincourt.—Hospital de la Roquette.—Cemetery of Père la Chaise.*—Place du Trone.—Plate-glass manufactory,* rue de Reuilly.—Hospital of St. Antoine, rue du Faubourg St. Antoine.—Church of St. Margaret, Faubourg St. Antoine.—Market of Beauveau and of St. Paul.—Hospital of the Blind,* called Quinze Vingts, rue de Charenton.—French Protestant church of St. Marie, rue St. Antoine.—Place de la Bastille.—Grand reservoir of the Canal de l'Ourcq and the pedestal of the projected Fountain of the Elephant.*—The Boulevard de Bourdon, occupying the site of the famous Bastille.

NINTH DIVISION.—Church of Notre Dame.*—Archbishop's palace.*—Hospital of Hôtel Dieu,* rue du Marché Palu.—Hôtel de Ville,* place de Greve.—Church of St. Gervais, rue de l'Orme St. Gervais.—Church of St. Paul and St. Louis,* rue St. Antoine.—College Charlemagne, rue St. Antoine.—Library of the Arsenal,* at the Arsenal.—Archives of the Palace of Justice (Law Records), near the Palace of Justice.—City Library,* rue St. Antoine.—Floating-baths, near the Pont Marie.—Granaries of Reserve,* about half finished, near the Boulevard Bourdon.—Market for garden-trees, shrubs, and flowers, on the quai Dessaix.

TENTH DIVISION.—Hôtel des Monnaies* (the Mint), quai de la Monnaie.—Palais des Beaux Arts,* ou de l'Institut.—Old Church of the Abbey St. Germain,* place de l'Abbaye.—Hospital of la Charité, rue des Saints Pères.—Fountain of Grenelle,* rue de Grenelle.—Church of St. Thomas d'Aquin, rue St. Dominique.—Palace of the Legion of Honour,* rue de Bourbon.—Swimming School, on the river, near the Pont Louis XVI.—Palace Bourbon,* and Chamber of Deputies,* rue de l'Université.—Museum of Artillery,* rue de l'Université.—Hotel of the King's Life-Guards, quai d'Orsay.—Hotel of the Invalids.*—Military School.*—Champs de Mars.*—Gymnastic School.—Abattoir Vaugirard, behind the Invalids.—New Fountain of the rue Vaugirard.—Hospital of Incurables, for women, rue de Sèvres.—Hospital for

Families (Hospice des Ménages,) rue de Sèvres.—Market of Aguesseau, rue du Bac, and that of rue de Sèvres.—Church of Foreign Missions, rue du Bac.

ELEVENTH DIVISION.—Palais de Justice,* in the Cité.—Morgue,* au Marché Neuf.—Pont St. Michel.—Prefecture of Pólice, quai des Orfèvres.—Place Dauphine, with the Fountain Dessaix.—Pont Neuf* and Statue of Henry IV.*—Poultry and game market, quai des Augustins.—Remains of Julian's palace, called des Thermes, No. 63, rue de la Harpe.—Sorbonne,* place Sorbonne.—School of Medicine,* rue de l'Ecole de Médecine.—Theatre Odeon,* rue de l'Odeon.—Palace of the Luxembourg,* and the Chamber of Peers.*—Church of St. Sulpice.*—Church of the Carmelites, rue de Vaugirard.

TWELFTH DIVISION.—New Wine-mart.*—Bridge of the Garden of Plants.*—Garden of Plants and Museum of Natural History.*—Hospital of Salpêtrière.*—Horse-Market.—Abattoir (slaughter-house), near the barrier of the Gobelins or Fontainebleau.—Manufactory of Tapestry or Gobelins,* rue Mouffetard. New Fountain, rue Censier.—Observatory,* behind the Luxembourg.—Entrance to the Catacombs,* at the barrière d'Enfer.—La Maternité, (a lying-inn hospital), rue d'Enfer.—Val de Grace,* rue du Faubourg St. Jacques.—Deaf and Dumb Institution,* rue du Faubourg St. Jacques.—Church of St. Jacques du Haut Pas, rue St. Jacques.—Church of St. Genevieve, or Pantheon,* rue St. Jacques.—College of Henry IV., behind the Pantheon.—Church of St. Etienne du Mont.—Polytechnic School, rue de la Montagne, St. Genevieve.—Law School* (Ecole de Droit), place du Pantheon.—College of France, place Cambrai.—College of St. Barbe, rue de Rheims.—College of Louis le Grand, rue St. Jacques.—Apothecaries' Hall (Ecole de Pharmacie,) rue de l'Arbalète.—Irish College, rue du Cheval Vert, near the Pantheon.—College of Rheims, rue de Rheims.—College of Lisieux.—College of Laon, rue des Carmes.—Scotch College, rue des fossés St. Victor.—English Seminary, No. 22, rue des Postes.—Church of St. Jean de Latran, place de Cambrai.—Church of St. Nicholas du Chardonnet, rue St. Victor.—Calf-market, near the quai St. Bernard.

SUNDAY.

	Hours of	
	Open- ing.	Shut- ting.
Musée Royal—Louvre	10	4
Musée du Luxembourg—Luxembourg	10	4
Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers—Rue St. Martin, 208	10	4
Ménagerie—Jardin des Plantes	11	3
Grand Opéra—Rue Lepelletier 10	7	0
Théâtre Français—Rue Richelieu, 6	7	0
Opéra Comique—Rue Feydeau, 29	7	0
Second Théâtre Français—Place de l'Odéon	7	0
Théâtre du Vaudeville—Rue de Chartres, 14	6	0
Théâtre de Madame—Boulevard Bonne-Nouvelle, 8	6½	0
Théâtre des Variétés—Boulevard Montmartre, 5	6½	0
Théâtre de la Porte-St.-Martin—Boulevard St. Martin, 18	6	0
Théâtre de la Gaîté—Boulevard du Temple, 68	5	0
Théâtre de l'Ambigu-Comique—Boulevard du Temple, 74	5	0
Cirque Olympique—Rue du Faubourg du Temple, 14	6	0
Théâtre de Comte—Passage des Panoramas	6	0
Théâtre des Aerobates—Boulevard du Temple, 62	6	0
Théâtre des Funambules—Boulevard du Temple, 64	6	0
Théâtre de Séraphin—Palais-Royal, 121	6	0
Panoramas—Passage des Panoramas	10	4
Diorama—Rue Bondy, 8	10	4
Cosmorama—Palais-Royal, 231	5	10
Georama—Boulevard des Capucines	10	5
Europorama—Passage de l'Opera	10	10

FESTIVALS.

Jan. 21. Commemoration of the death of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. Funeral service is performed in all the churches, but with particular splendour at Notre Dame and at St. Denis.

The Carnival is celebrated on the last three days before the beginning of Lent, but the third is the principal gala day. Processions of various kinds take place in the streets; and in the evening all the theatres are open for masquerades.

In the Holy Week, the procession of Long Champ takes place. *See* Bois de Boulogne.

April 12. The return of Charles X to Paris in 1814, is celebrated by a gala at court, a review, &c. If the weather be fine, the King visits different parts of the city.

June. Fête Dieu. On this day the Royal Family go in procession from the Tuileries to St. Germain l'Auxerrois. Mass is performed at eleven, and in about two hours and a half, the procession returns. The streets are lined with tapestry.

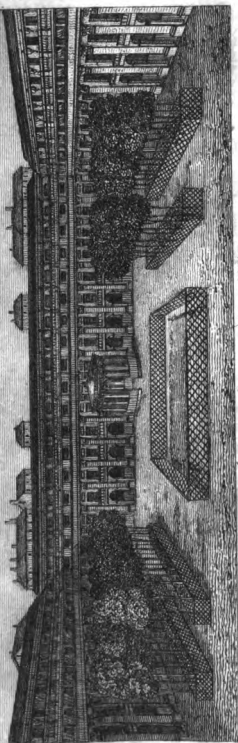
Aug. 15. A procession in pursuance of the vow of Louis XIII. takes place in the streets of the city at four o'clock. The King and Royal Family attend at Notre Dame.

Sept. 8. Fête de la Ste. Vierge. On this occasion, grand mass is performed on Mont Calvaire. Several members of the Royal Family are generally present.

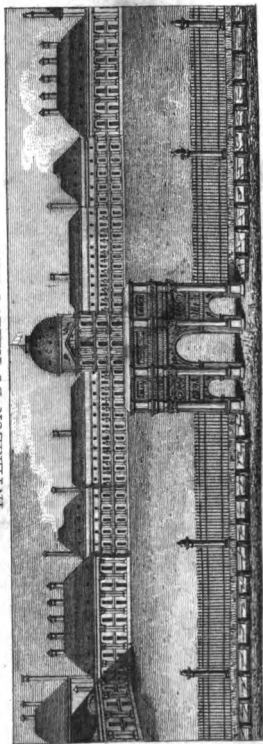
Sept. Horse-races take place this month on the Champ de Mars.

Nov. 4. The King's Birth day is celebrated by various amusements, bearing considerable resemblance to those of an English fair. Wine, sausages, and other eatables, are distributed in the Champs Elysées, to the lower orders, whose scrambling and contentions afford no small amusement to a stranger.

On the opening of the Chamber of Deputies, the King and Princes go there in grand procession. The previous evening the King goes in state to celebrate mass at Notre Dame.



INTERIEUR DU PALAIS ROYAL.



PALAIS DES TUILERIES. CÔTÉ DU CAROUSEL.

PALACES.

PARIS abounds with palaces more worthy of royal residence than some of the mean and uncouth buildings which almost disgrace the metropolis of England. The following are the most remarkable for beauty or grandeur.

Les Tuileries. Palace of the Tuileries.
E 4*.

THIS edifice derives its name from having been erected on a piece of ground appropriated to the manufacture of tiles. It was founded by Catherine de Medicis, when Charles IX. destroyed her former residence, the Palace Tournelles. The land and neighbouring houses were purchased by her at a considerable expense, and the building rapidly proceeded, when, superstitiously addicted to the study of astrology, she formed the ridiculous idea that the name of St. Germain would be fatal to her, and the completion of the sumptuous fabric was suddenly relinquished, because the ground on which it stood was in the parish of St. Germain l'Auxerrois. She built the great pavilion, which now forms the centre of the palace, with the ranges of building immediately adjoining, and the pavilions that terminate them. The palace was much enlarged by Henry IV., and afterwards by Louis XIII. The front now consists of five pavilions, comprising that in the centre; with four ranges of buildings connecting them together, and forming one grand façade. Every order of architecture is rendered subservient to the embellishment of this magnificent edifice; but the Ionic pillars on the right of the terrace particularly captivate the eye

* The letter and figure placed under the head of each building refer to its situation on the plan of Paris at the end of the book.

by their beautiful proportion and exquisite workmanship.

In 1664, Louis XIV. completed the embellishment of this palace. Previous to this, the large pavilion in the centre consisted only of the Ionic and Corinthian orders. To these he added the Composite, and crowned the building with an additional story. This pavilion, whether viewed from the court or the garden, presents a beautiful specimen of architecture. The whole façade is adorned with Ionic pillars, placed on pedestals. Above these, on the three centre pavilions, and the piles of building which connect them, appears the Corinthian order, over which is the attic story of the palace, surmounted by a balustrade. The balustrade of the pavilions at the extremities is surmounted by elegant stone vases. The two other ranges of building, with the pavilions which terminate them, are adorned with fluted columns of the Composite order. The pillars are all formed of superb brown and red marble.

The portico of the centre pavilion towards the court is peculiarly beautiful, the ground-floor is decorated by columns of the Ionic order, and on either side of the gate are exquisite antique statues of Apollo and a Faun. Above are superb columns of brown and red marble, of the Composite order, supporting a triangular pediment. In the centre is the clock of the palace, and above are two recumbent statues of Justice and Prudence.

The portico towards the garden is similarly ornamented, but the columns are not constructed of marble. The niches on each side of the vestibule are decorated by antique marble statues of Mars and Minerva; and on either side of the gate is a lion of white marble with its foot on a globe. On the galleries are eighteen marble statues of Roman senators clad in the toga, and in other parts of the façade are twenty-two busts of Roman emperors and generals.

Though each part, taken separately, is beautiful and perfect, it is much to be regretted that so little unity of design prevails. We plainly reckon five different orders of architecture, and five distinct species of ornament succeeding each other without connexion and without harmony. The transition from the second pavilion to the range of buildings beyond it, is likewise extremely harsh and abrupt.

The extraordinary height of the roof in the front towards the garden has likewise been censured by some architects. It gives an air of heaviness to the whole façade, which the relief of the beautiful colonnade, enriched with numerous vases and statues, cannot altogether remove.

An iron palisade, erected on a wall two feet in height, incloses the coach-yard of the palace, and divides it from the Carousel.

The beautiful triumphal arch, erected by Napoleon, which forms the principal entrance, will be described in another part of this work.

The gardens of the Tuileries are the work of Le-nostre, and are much admired for the simple yet imposing style in which they are laid out.

The principal walk, extending through the whole length of the garden, and bordered by fine orange-trees in every progressive stage of vegetation, forms a delightful promenade in summer. In the morning these gardens are the resort of the politician, who, for four sous, is accommodated with a chair and a newspaper. In the afternoon and evening they are crowded by a gayer assembly.

The fashionable hours of promenade are from noon until four or five o'clock in the winter, and from eight to ten o'clock in the evening during the summer. Chairs are let out for two sous for the evening.

The view of the garden from the portico of the

palace is much admired. After wandering through an immense parterre, bordered with orange-trees, enriched with statues, and diversified by fountains and basins of water, the eye glances over the square of Louis XV.; and the view is continued across the beautiful walks of the Elysian-fields, and through the avenue of Neuilly, to the triumphal arch which crowns the summit of the hill, and pleasingly closes the prospect.

The terrace of the garden towards the Seine affords an interesting view of the river, the magnificent edifices of the quay d'Orsai, and the Champs Elysées. On the opposite terrace, the avenue through the noble street of Rivoli discovers the *place Vendome*, the triumphal column, and the Boulevards beyond.

Some fine specimens of ancient sculpture, and many excellent copies from the antique, are placed in various parts of the gardens. The traveller will particularly notice the statue of Æneas carrying his father Anchises, near the circular basin; Atalanta and Hippomenes, in the shrubbery; and Meleager, at the extremity of the orange-walk.

On the terrace, in front of the palace, are eight statues, and two richly-sculptured marble vases: the statue before the portico, on the left (towards the river), is a Venus seated on a turtle, as she is supposed to be coming out of the water. This statue is in bronze, and copied from the antique; the three others, on that side, are two nymphs, and a hunter in marble, by Coustou, placed at the extremity of the terrace that borders the Seine; on the right side (towards the rue de Rivoli), the Grinder (*Remouleur*) in bronze, copied from the antique; the three other statues are a faun, a wood nymph, and a Flora, by Coysevox, all in marble.

Round the circular basin, on the left, in the grand parterre, the metamorphosis of Atlas, a colossal

figure by Coustou the elder; then **Barcas** carrying off **Orithea**, by Marsy and Flamen; and next to this, **Æneas** carrying his father **Anchises** on his shoulders, and leading his son **Ascanius** by the hand, the chef-d'œuvre of the celebrated statuary, **Lepautre**. Round the circular basin, to the right, the metamorphosis of **Daphne**; then **Saturn** carrying off **Cybele**; and lastly, the death of **Lucretia**, begun at Rome by **Theodon**, and finished at Paris by **Lepautre**.

In the transversal alley of lime-trees which separates the parterre from the two groves of horse-chestnut trees;—to the right, a **Diana** and two vases; to the left, **Julius Cæsar** and two vases; a muse, commonly called the muse of **Farnese**, and a bad copy of the **Hercules of Farnese**.

On entering the groves is discovered in each an inclosed green recess, surrounded by an iron railing, bordered on the inside with beds of flowers. The extremities towards the groves of these charming little inclosures, are paved with white marble, which is in part surrounded by elevated semi-circular benches, likewise of marble. Before one of these benches, in the grove to the left, is a statue in marble representing a faun carrying a kid, and looking at **Apollo** and **Daphne** running before him. In the inclosure at the entrance of the grove to the right, **Apollo** seems to be judging the race between **Hippomenes** and **Atalanta**, charmingly executed by **Lepautre**.

In the other part of the grove, to the right, is a group representing **Castor** and **Pollux**, by **Coustou** and **Lepautre**; together with a **Centaur** and an **Empress**.

In the grove to the left, a group representing **Bacchus** and a young **Hercules**; and farther on, two **Wrestlers** by **Mangin**, and a **Wild Boar**, finely executed.

The two groves are separated by a very wide avenue, facing the centre of the palace. At the extremity of this magnificent avenue is a very large octagon basin, round which are placed ten statues; to the left, Scipio Africanus, by Coustou the elder; two others, one representing Spring, and the other Summer; then Agrippina, and lastly, Silenus; to the right, towards the palace, Hannibal counting the rings of the Roman knights slain at the battle of Cannæ, by Sebastian Slodtz; Winter, Autumn, and a Vestal, copied from the antique by Legros, and a Bacchus.

Round the same octagon basin, towards the Place Louis XV., are placed four groups: the first to the right, representing the Tiber, by Vanclève; the second, the Seine and the Marne, by Coustou the elder. To the left the Nile, copied from the antique, by Bourdieu; the Loire and the Loiret, by the same artist.

In the left niche of the walls of the terrace is a Venus, and in that to the right a copy of the Mercury of Farnese.

At the grand entrance of the garden, Mercury and Fame, seated on winged horses, publishing the exploits of Louis XIV. These two groups, by Coysevox, are finely executed, particularly the horses. Opposite to them are two others, at the entrance of the Champs Elysées, representing horses tamed, and held by slaves; they were the last production of William Coustou, and are master-pieces of art.

Upon what is called the Fer à Cheval (horse-shoe) of the terrace, are the Nine Muses and Apollo.

On the terrace towards the river, by the side of the parterre, are placed four beautiful marble vases, and six bronze statues; namely, an Antinous; a Venus coming out of a bath; the Pythian, or Belvidere Apollo; the group of the Laocoon; Hercules hold-

ing his infant son Telephus on his left arm; and a very fine statue in marble of Diana the huntress, opposite the entrance of the grove. The four vases are placed in the intervals between the statues.

Four vases brought from Marly, richly and exquisitely wrought, are placed at the top of the double flight of stone steps which lead from the garden to the middle of the terrace. In a niche between the two flights of steps is a beautiful bronze statue, representing Ariadne asleep in the island of Naxos, commonly called the Cleopatra.

At the commencement of the walk of orange-trees, is placed a group between four beautiful marble vases. This group is commonly called Papirius and his Mother, although by some supposed to represent the first interview between Electra and Orestes.

At the other extremity of this walk is the Meleager, an admirable statue. Behind the Meleager, to the right, is a statue fixed to the wall, representing Hygeia.

The apartments of the palace, for extent, height, and magnificence, are well worthy of observation.

The noble vestibule is adorned with Ionic columns, and communicates with two galleries leading on one side to the lower part of the chapel, and on the other, to the King's private staircase. To the right is the grand staircase, the balustrade of which is ornamented with lyres and snakes under suns, the crests of Colbert and Louis XIV., and on the first landing is the *Salle des Cents Suisses*, decorated with four Ionic columns. In front are two erect statues of Silence, and two seated, representing the chancellors Daguesseau and L'Hôpital. Hence a staircase ascends to the chapel, and to a small room formerly occupied by the council of state, the ceiling of which is painted by Gerard, and represents the entry of Henry IV. The *Chapel* is remarkably neat, and

is adorned with two rows of columns of stone and stucco: at the end is the altar, and opposite to it, the orchestra, beneath which is the king's pew.

The Pavilion Marsan, at the extremity of this part of the palace, contains the apartments of the Princes. The new wing beyond it is occupied by the Treasury, the Governor of the palace, and other branches of the household.

In the space formerly occupied by the *Salle des Machines*, and afterwards by the Convention, is the *Salle des Spectacles*. The king's box fronts the stage, and on each side of it are galleries. The pit, the gallery, and the first story, are reserved for the court, and the company invited are accommodated in boxes on the ground-floor, and in two rows above the gallery.

Returning to the grand staircase are seen the state-apartments. The first is the *Salle des Maréchaux*, occupying the whole of the central pavilion, and having a balcony on each side. It contains portraits of the Marshals of France, and busts of several French Generals who have died on the field of battle, as well as a fine picture by Gerard, representing the entry of Henry IV. into Paris.

The next room is the *Salon des Nobles*, on the ceiling of which are painted marches, battles, and ancient triumphs; and beyond this, is the *Salon de la Paix*, containing a beautiful silver statue from a model by Chaudet; the ceiling, painted by Loir, represents the Rising Sun; Time is showing him the space over which he has to run, while Spring is seen, followed by Abundance, and Fame is proclaiming the benefits of the star of day; the four quarters of the globe are also introduced rejoicing in his gifts.

The *Salle du Trone* is lighted by three windows, opposite to which is the throne, surmounted by a canopy of crimson velvet, sprinkled with fleurs-de-lys,

and bordered with gold fringe, the whole suspended to a crown of laurel and oak branches, above which is a helmet and plume of white feathers. The seat, raised on three steps, is also of crimson velvet, and is richly decorated with sculptured ornaments and gold fleurs-de-lys. The walls are adorned with rich gobelin tapestry, and on the ceiling is a painting by Flémael, representing Religion protecting France. Behind this room is the *King's Cabinet*, or *Salle de Conseil*, adorned with gilding, sculpture, and painting, in the style of the age of Louis XIV. ; over the chimney-piece are figures of History and Fame, executed by Taunay ; and there are also two fine specimens of gobelin tapestry.

At the end of the state-apartments is the *Gallery of Diana*, the splendour of which is much increased by numerous mirrors. The subjects painted on the ceiling are copies of those in the Farnese Palace, and have been executed by the pupils of the French Academy at Rome. Behind the gallery of Diana are the *King's Private Apartments*, looking towards the garden. They are entered by the grand staircase of the pavilion of Flora, and consist of an ante-chamber, two saloons, the king's private cabinet, a second cabinet, a bed-room, and a dressing-room. These apartments are by no means so splendid as those on the other side of the building, but they are all furnished with painted ceilings, chiefly relating to the education of Louis XIV. The ceiling of the ante-chamber, painted in 1810, represents Mars marking each month of the year by a victory.

On the ground-floor are the *Queen's Apartments*, occupied by the Duchess d'Angoulême, and furnished in a lighter and more modern style than the other rooms. The dining-room, though it has only one window, is, by a happy disposition of glasses, made to appear particularly light. In the concert-room is a

moveable theatre for the performance of private parties, and in the *Salle des Trois Graces* is a charming picture by M. Blondell.

Tickets to view the interior may be obtained on application, by letter, to Monsieur le Gouverneur du Château des Tuileries. The apartments, however, are not shown except when the king is out. A single person is generally expected to give two francs to the attendants; but if a party go, one franc from each person is considered sufficient.

Should the traveller wish to see the royal family at chapel, he must attend at the review which takes place every Sunday morning in the court of the Tuileries, and generally terminates about eleven o'clock. At the close of the review, the gates are opened for the admission of those who have furnished themselves with tickets, which may be procured in the same way as those for the interior of the palace. If our tourist is properly dressed, he may possibly obtain a seat in the same gallery with the royal family; but if he is clothed either in boots or pantaloons, he will in vain apply for admittance. In any dress, however, he may enter the body of the chapel free of expense, and he will be amply gratified by the touching and sublime performance of the service of the mass, although he will not get one glimpse of the royal family. Professional singers assist in the service.

Le Palais Royal. The Royal Palace.

[*Rue St. Honoré.*] F 3.

THE Palais Royal was begun by cardinal Richelieu, in 1629, on the site which had been occupied by the hotels Mercœur and Rambouillet. The celebrated Le Mercier was employed as the architect. As the fortunes of the cardinal augmented, he enlarged on the original plan. It was completed in 1636, and its *tout-*

ensemble, formed of successive additions, was a curious yet accurate representation of the growing wealth and power of its owner. It was then called Le Palais Cardinal. At his death he bequeathed it to Louis XIII. He died in the following year, when his widow, Ann of Austria, quitted the Louvre, and established herself in this edifice with her young son, Louis XIV., and his brother the duke of Anjou. From this circumstance it was called Le Palais Royal, although the queen, from gratitude to the donor, caused the inscription "Le Palais Cardinal" to be placed over the principal portal.

The *place*, in front of the palace towards the street St. Honoré, was now completed.

In 1692, Louis XIV. gave it to his nephew Philip of Orleans, on his marriage with Maria-Frances of Bourbon. That part of the building that reaches to the rue Richelieu, and which the cardinal had destined as his library, was then finished.

In the right wing of the palace, at this period, was an immense hall, capable of containing 3000 persons. The Italian comedians, and the company Molière, performed here. It was burnt down in 1763, and on the same spot was built the opera-house which was also burnt in 1781.

The left wing was occupied by a vast gallery, the roof of which had been painted by Philip de Champagne, and represented the principal events of the life of the cardinal. This was destroyed to build a residence for Philip of France, the only brother of the king.

In process of time it descended to the revolutionary duke of Orleans, to whom it is indebted for its present magnificence, and for its present disgrace. The front towards the street of St. Honoré was built by him after the destruction of the opera-house in 1763. It presents two pavilions, adorned with Doric and Ionic columns,

and crowned with pediments, in which are sculptured figures of Prudence, Liberality, Strength, and Justice, by Pajou. The buildings of the first court have Doric and Ionic pilasters, and Doric columns ornament the vestibule which conducts to the second court, where is another magnificent façade composed of two pavilions, with Ionic columns surmounted by a pediment.

On the left of the vestibule is the Gallery of Virginia, formerly occupied as the Exchange, and on the right, is the grand staircase, which, although it is said to be deficient in some of its proportions, will excite the admiration of the spectator. It was constructed by Desorgues, and is adorned with two genii in bronze. The polished iron railing, executed by Corbin, is considered a chef-d'œuvre. The state-apartments are on the first floor, and may be seen on application in writing, when the prince is out.

The present building is in the form of a parallelogram, and of the most elegant modern architecture. The parapet that surrounds it, decorated with immense stone vases of exquisite beauty, will not fail to attract attention.

The whole of the circuitous extent of the galleries on the ground-floor, without any interruption, is nearly half a mile. There are 180 arcades, which at night are lighted by an equal number of lamps.

Passing under the porticoes, an immense square unexpectedly opens on the traveller. In the centre is a garden interspersed by many young and flourishing trees, and encircled by lattice-work. It measures about 700 feet in length, 300 in breadth, and contains about six acres. On one part of the grass-plot is a small cannon, which is discharged about noon when the rays of the sun fall on a magnifying glass suspended over it. In the centre of this garden is a large circular basin, with a fountain in the middle,

which throws out water to a considerable height in various directions. Around it is a building worthy of the name which it bears. It is indeed a royal palace, and worthy to become the residence of the sovereign of a great country. But the crimes of its former owner have rendered it a strange, unique, and disgraceful scene, which defies all description.

Having exhausted his noble revenues by a course of luxury and profligacy of which history scarcely affords a parallel, he was driven to some desperate expedient to save himself from utter ruin. He determined to convert the residence of a prince into an immense bazaar. The beautiful arcades of the lower galleries were divided by diminutive and ill-executed pilasters, and the garden was surrounded by a row of little shops, which were speedily let to the highest bidder. Had he stopped here he might have been forgiven; but, urged by avarice, or by the desire of obtaining exhaustless resources to support his unhallowed pursuits, or to enable him to accomplish the murder of his sovereign, he consigned other apartments of the palace to the most infamous purposes. A few of the upper galleries were appropriated to the lectures of the various professors, others were let to restaurateurs, but more were devoted to the accommodation of the gambler and the sensualist, and became the favourite haunt of every species of vice and debauchery.

The shops in the arcades of the ground story are tastefully and elegantly fitted up. Every article of luxury, every thing which can contribute to the ornament of the person, to the gratification of the appetite, to the improvement of the intellect, or the contamination of the heart, is found here.

Should the traveller be in want of habiliments, an artist, at the end of the wooden gallery, boasts that he will furnish him a complete suit of clothes before he can peruse the *Moniteur*, with which he is pre-

sented, to pass the time. Have his inferior garments suffered by the mud, which is eternally running through the streets of Paris, and with which every pedestrian is plentifully bespattered, he enters the neat little shop of a dealer in jet-like blacking; he is seated on a form covered with velvet, the journals of the day are put into his hand, and in a few moments not only do his boots rival the lustre of the mirror, but every office of the valet is performed with expertness and elegance. Should the wants of nature imperiously urge their claims, he will find, near the shops, several little retreats, that will offend neither the visual nor the olfactory nerves of the most fastidious, and into which he may gain admittance for the trifling sum of three sous; and he will be gratuitously supplied with a sufficient portion of the works of those authors whose lucubrations have been doomed by the public to assist in the mysteries of Cloacina. The establishment of these little cabinets was formerly peculiar to the Palais Royal; and is not the least ingenious, or the least laudable of the inventions of the eccentric founder.

The booksellers' shops, or rather stalls, will attract attention in the day, and the jewellers' at night. In the former, every work of literature may be procured; but the shops of the Palais Royal are peculiarly celebrated as the emporium of every licentious production, whether in the form of book, caricature, or print. Although these are not often obtruded on the view of the passenger, yet they are readily produced at the slightest requisition; and their merits are descanted on with the greatest volubility and the most perfect nonchalance by the *females*, who frequently officiate in these boutiques.

The traveller should be informed, that the merchants of the Palais Royal can by no means be recommended for the moderation of their charges.

They pay an enormous rent for their diminutive shops*, and they are compelled to reimburse themselves by the exorbitance of their prices. It likewise not unfrequently happens, that the trader of the Palais Royal will take half, or even less than half, of what he first demands of the stranger. One part of the gallery is known by the expressive title, "The camp of the Tartars;" and the glazed gallery on the side of the Rue de Richelieu is denominated, "Camp of the Barbarians."

Beneath are subterranean apartments, in one of which a motley assemblage is dancing to the music of some wretched performer; in a second, an equally ill-assorted group are regaling themselves with their favourite liqueurs, from the vin de Bourgogne to simple small beer; in a third, a number of miserable objects are crowding around the hazard or the billiard-table; and, if you dare to enter into the fourth, you witness the most disgusting scenes of debauchery and vice. Ascending once more to the arcades, the stranger admires the cleanly and elegant appearance of the restaurateurs or taverns. The English epicure can form no conception of the rich and almost innumerable dishes which there invite his taste. (See article, *Restaurateurs*.) The coffee-houses, some of which are subterranean, others on the ground-floor, and some up stairs, are convenient and elegant, and constantly filled. The prices are the same throughout the Palais Royal. Half a cup of coffee costs 8 sous; a glass of Cogniac brandy 5 sous; a glass of liqueur 8 sous, and some dearer; a carafe of lemonade, orgeat, and bava-roises, 15 sous; and an ice 1 franc. A tea breakfast 36 sous.—See article *Cafés*. There are also several

* A shop composed of one arcade only, in the stone galleries, lets for 3,000 francs; an arcade from top to bottom is worth about 5,000 francs; so that a house composed of five arcades, (five windows in front) lets for the enormous sum of 25,000 francs per annum.

estaminets, or smoking rooms, of a superior description.

If the traveller now ascend to some of the apartments on the first floor, a different and unexpected scene breaks upon him. He is admitted into the very abode of gaming and ruin. Innumerable rooms open in succession, and all of them crowded, in which every game of hazard or of skill is played. These are authorized by law; they are under the immediate sanction of government, and contribute largely to its support. In order to facilitate the circulation of the money staked, each table is provided with short wooden instruments, called *rateaux*, which collect the money scattered over the table.

Other ranges of apartments are occupied by restaurateurs; and some are appropriated to scientific pursuits. Lectures on the Belles Lettres, and on every branch of philosophy, are daily, and almost hourly, delivered. Literary societies here hold their meetings; while the neighbouring apartments are occupied by the fashionable impure. The Palais Royal is the favourite haunt and chosen residence of this miserable and degraded class of society.

The regulations of the police, with respect to these unhappy beings, are peculiar. Every prostitute is compelled to take out a license at the proper bureau, for which she pays a stipulated sum. Her name, her age, and her abode, are entered in the books of the police: once in every month she is visited by a medical man, appointed for the purpose, who gives her, or withholds, according to circumstances, a *carte de santé*, or bill of health. Should she dare to pursue her calling without this license and this medical insurance, she is liable to fine, imprisonment, and corporal punishment. How far these regulations are compatible with morality or good policy—how far they may be pernicious in destroying the salutary, and,

too frequently, the principal, restraint on the criminal indulgence of the passions,—I will not now inquire; but this is undeniable, that, while in few countries, licentiousness is so little obtrusive as in France, in no country is her reign so firmly established, and her baneful influence so extended through every rank of society.

If the traveller climbs still higher, he witnesses more deplorable scenes of depravity. Here he finds the lower and more disgusting prostitutes; he is surrounded by sharpers of every description; and it is well if he escapes without paying dearly for his curiosity.

Such is the Palais Royal. It is a little world. It comprises in it every character, and almost every scene that can be imagined,—every thing to inform the understanding, and every thing to corrupt the heart.

Palais du Luxembourg, ou Palais de la Chambre des Pairs.

Palais of the Luxembourg, or Palace of the Chamber of Peers.

[*Rue de Vaugirard.*] F 5.

OF all the royal palaces in the metropolis, and even in France, none surpasses the Luxembourg in magnificence, and few have so often changed masters. It was built in imitation of the Pitti palace at Florence, and completed in six years by Jacques Desbrosses, for Mary de Medicis, widow of Henry IV., on the site of the hotel of the Duc d'Epinaux-Luxembourg, and was successively inhabited by Mademoiselle de Montpensier and the Duchess of Guise; the latter sold it to Louis XIV. in 1694, and it was afterwards the residence of the Duchess of Brunswick and Mademoiselle d'Orleans. Having been restored to the crown, Louis XVI. gave it to Monsieur, and during

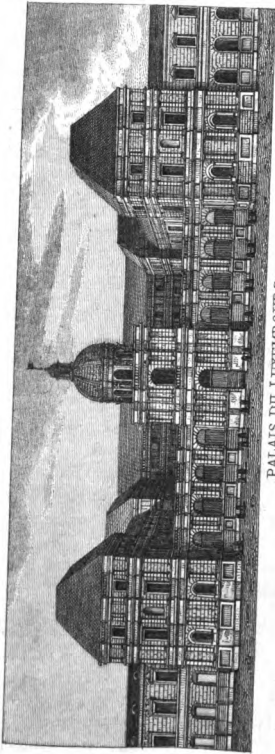
R

the Revolution it was converted into a prison. It was afterwards occupied by the Senate, and is now the Chamber of Peers.

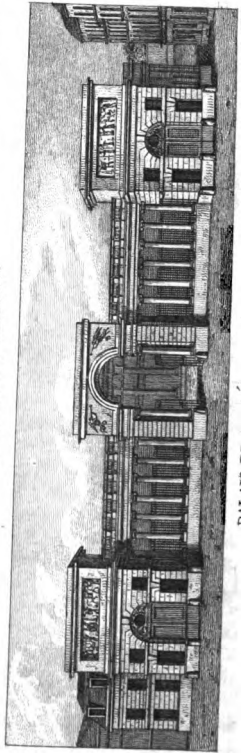
It forms nearly a square; the front, towards the Rue Tournon and the garden, being 360 feet long, and the other fronts about 300 feet. It consists of one vast court, surrounded by porticoes, and flanked by four square buildings, called pavilions.

The grand front of this fine structure is composed of one principal building, terminated by large square pavilions; while a noble pavilion likewise elevates itself from the centre, crowned by a light and elegant dome. This dome is composed of the Doric and Ionic orders; and ornamented by numerous gigantic figures, holding wreaths of flowers. The architecture throughout is distinguished by its bold and masculine character, and by the regularity and beauty of its proportions. The pediment contains allegorical figures relating to commerce, sculptured by Duret. Towards the garden is a sun-dial supported by figures in alto-relievo, representing Victory and Peace, by Espercieux; and Strength and Secrecy, by Beauvallet; those in the back part are Vigilance and War, by Cartellier. The pavilions, at the extremities, are connected with the body of the building by low galleries, each supported by nine arcades, which give light to large corridors, beautifully arched. In the centre is an elegant portico; beneath which is the great gate conducting to a spacious court; at the extremity of which is a terrace, ornamented by a balustrade of white marble, and universally admired.

In the right wing of the court is a magnificent staircase, consisting of 48 steps, each formed by a single stone, 20 feet in length. The roof is supported by 22 Ionic columns, and the whole is ornamented by statues, trophies, &c., tastefully disposed. At the extremities are two bas-reliefs, by Duret,



PALAIS DU LUXEMBOURG.



PALAIS DE LA LÉGION D'HONNEUR.

representing Minerva and Genii offering crowns, and at the bottom of the staircase is a group of Psyche and Love, by Delaistre. The statues are, Dessaix, by Goix, jun.; Caffarelli, by Corbet; Marceau, by Dumont; Joubert, by Stouff; and Kleber, by Rameau. The trophies were sculptured by Hersent.

The room for the *garçons de salle* contains statues of Hercules by Pujet, Epaminondas by Duret, and Miltiades by Boizot; and in the *Messengers' Rooms* are marble statues of Silence and Prudence by Mouchi and Deseine. The principal apartments, however, are the *Salle de Réunion*, the *Salle des Séances*, or Chamber of Peers, and the *Throne Room*.

The *Salle de Réunion* is ornamented with a painted ceiling by Lesueur, a portrait of Louis XVIII. by Lefebvre, an allegorical picture representing the return of that monarch, by Regnault, and St. Lewis fighting against the Infidels by Callet.

The *Chamber of Peers* is a handsome semicircular room, about 80 feet in diameter, adorned with Corinthian columns in imitation of marble, and with the following statues: Solon, by Roland; Aristides, by Cartellier; Scipio Africanus, by Ramey; Demosthenes, by Pajou; Cicero, by Houdon; Lycurgus, by Foucon; Camillus, by Bridan; Cincinnatus, by Chaudet; Cato of Utica, by Clodion; Pericles, by Masson; Phocion, by Delaistre; and Leonidas, by Lemot. The seats are arranged in the form of an amphitheatre, at the bottom of which is the station for the person speaking. The president's seat is in a recess facing the assembly, and before it is a bust of Louis XVIII., by Dupaty. A rich hanging of blue velvet, and a painted ceiling by Lesueur, add to the decorations of this room, which is illuminated at night by a splendid chandelier.

Admission during the sittings may be obtained by

R 3

writing to M. le Questeur de la chambre des Pairs, au Luxembourg.

The Throne Room is particularly rich, and the ceiling is painted. The central part, by Barthelemy, represents Henry IV. guided by Victory; and at the extremities are Peace and War, by Callet. The other pictorial decorations are by Lesueur.

Several of the other apartments, though divested of many of the fine specimens of art which once enriched them, retain much of their primitive splendour. In a room in the pavilion to the left, towards the gardens, are some exquisite specimens of painted velvet, consisting of views of Rome; and in the rotunda, over the entrance, from the Rue de Tournon, is a bathing nymph, by Julien. On the ground-floor, is the chapel, and a room splendidly decorated with arabesques, and other paintings by Philip de Champagne and Poussin. This room was intended for the reception of the golden book of the French peerage.

The gallery, or museum, is adorned with a painted ceiling, representing the twelve signs of the Zodiac, by Jordaens, and the rising sun, by Callet, and contains a collection of paintings, by modern French masters. The celebrated pictures forming the gallery of Rubens; the History of St. Bruno, by Lesueur; the Sea views of Vernet, &c., have been removed to the Louvre some years.

The Gallery of the Luxembourg is open to the public on Sunday and Monday, from 10 to 4, but strangers are admitted every day, except Saturday, on showing their passports. The gallery is not however open when the Chamber of Peers is sitting. A catalogue of the pictures may be bought at the door.

The enormous pavilions that project towards the gardens, are the only objectionable parts in this noble

building. They give too heavy and massive an appearance to that front of the palace. The pavilions in all the edifices of this period were copied from the enormous towers with which the Gothic chateaux and castles were flanked. Desbrosses here too closely followed his original. The peculiar indented style of the columns, and of all the ornaments, gives the building much too castellated an appearance for a palace. Notwithstanding these trifling defects, the Luxembourg cannot fail to please; even from the solidity of its construction, and likewise from the symmetry and beautiful arrangement of all its parts, and that perfect regularity and finished appearance which is so rarely met with in large edifices.

The front of the palace on the garden side is not less pleasing than the grand front; and the garden itself begins to lose much of the sombre appearance that it once possessed, and to correspond in beauty with the edifice to which it belongs. The principal walks are luxuriantly ornamented with orange-trees, tastefully arranged, and presenting picturesque groups, interspersed with vases and statues from the antique. A large sheet of water, surrounded by a terrace, spreads itself in front of the building, and beyond it is a long avenue, leading to the Observatory, but rising so gradually that the difference of level (54 feet) between this building and the palace is scarcely perceptible. Its entrance is adorned by two lions of white marble, and its extremity is formed by an iron railing. On the right of the palace is an ancient wood, and on the left are some new plantations. In this part is a fountain constructed by Desbrosses, consisting of four Tuscan columns supporting an entablature, above which is a pediment adorned with two rivers, sculptured by Duret and Rameau, when this building was restored by Chalgrin.

It would be useless to give an account of the statues which adorn this garden, as their situation is frequently changed.

If the garden of the Luxembourg is not so magnificent as that of the Tuileries, it is, nevertheless, very agreeable, and, from its elevated situation, commands many delightful views of the most distant parts of the city. The successive additions that have been made to the garden, have caused it to become one of the most extensive, as well as one of the most beautiful, promenades in Paris.

The noble monastery of the Chartreux, with its vast dependencies, once occupied the right side of the garden. The manner in which this territory came into the possession of the monks is singular and ridiculous. The chateau of Vauvert, built by Robert II., the son of Hugh Capet, having been abandoned, a report was propagated, that innumerable demons had made it their abode. The most frightful forms were seen, and the most terrific noises were heard every night. No one dared to approach the fatal walls after sunset, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring houses fled in terror from their dwellings.

The monks of the Carthusian monastery of Gentilly, whose desire of aggrandizement overcame their fears of the mysterious inhabitants of the chateau, or who, possibly, were already well qualified to give a good account of the nocturnal revels, petitioned St. Louis to grant them the deserted edifice and its domains, pledging themselves to exorcise the fiends, and to deliver the neighbourhood from the disturbers of its repose. They took possession of the chateau with much imposing solemnity, and the demons were required to quit for ever the domains which were now consecrated to the service of God. They heard, trembled, and obeyed. Neither the vigils of the

ghostly fathers, nor the slumbers of the superstitious peasants, were again disturbed.

The monastery remained about 600 years; but it appeared at its dissolution that the exorcism of the friars had been effectual. Although the property again fell into secular hands, and is now devoted to purposes of pleasure, the fiends that once haunted it have not dared to re-appear, nor are they heard of except in the jests of the citizens of Paris, to whom the tradition is familiar, and by whom it is often recounted.

The fountain resembling a grotto, at the entrance of the garden, should not escape the traveller's attention.

On the vacant spot between the railing of the Luxembourg garden and that of the Observatory, the unfortunate Marshal Ney was shot, in 1815.

Palais de Justice. The Palace of Justice.

[*Rue de la Barillerie, Isle du Palais.*] F 4

THE term Palace is applied to this edifice, because it was formerly the residence of the kings of France. It is supposed to have been built by Eudes in the 9th century, and it was considerably augmented by St. Louis, who added to it the chamber which yet bears his name, the hall called the "Great Chamber," and the Holy Chapel. Philip the Fair almost re-constructed it, and it became the usual abode of the French monarchs. It merely consisted, however, of several enormous towers, which communicated with each other by means of long galleries. Some of the buildings yet remaining on the Quai de l'Horloge will give a sufficient idea of it.

The grand hall is frequently spoken of by the French historians. The kings there received the ambassadors of foreign nations, and it was the scene

of their most splendid entertainments. It was adorned by the statues of the successive monarchs from the time of Pharamond. At the upper end was a marble table of enormous and almost incredible dimensions. The princes of the blood were alone admitted to the honours of this table.

In 1618, the palace was destroyed by fire, and the statues of the kings and the magnificent marble table disappeared for ever.

Desbrosses, the architect of the Luxembourg, was employed to rebuild the edifice.

An iron palisade, 120 feet in length, incloses an immense court, surrounded on three sides by buildings, called La Cour du Mai. The centre gate of the palisade is a curious proof how easily beauty and effect may be destroyed by multiplicity of ornament. On the entrance to the court of the Sainte Chapelle is a bas-relief called Le Serment Civique.

At the bottom of the court is a grand flight of steps, which gives an air of magnificence to a building otherwise not remarkable. At the summit of the steps are four noble Doric pillars, surmounted by a balustrade; and on the entablature are four gigantic upright statues, representing Justice, Prudence, Fortitude, and Plenty; the first two were executed by Lecomte, and the others by Berruer. This mass of buildings is crowned by a quadrangular dome, at the lower part of which are two angels supporting the arms of France, executed by Pajou.

At the bottom of the steps, on each side, are two arcades, one of which leads to the Conciergerie, and the other to the Tribunal of Police.

The rest of the palace is constructed of arcades, supporting two floors of the Doric order, surmounted by an attic.

A staircase on the right conducts to the grand hall, which is appropriately called the *Hall des Pas*

Perdus. It is composed of two immense parallel naves, arched with stone, and separated by a range of arcades. The light is received from enormous windows at the extremities. Although the centre is thus rendered somewhat obscure, yet this disposition of the light gives to the hall an air of religious and awful grandeur.

The Doric order prevails in the decorations of the hall, and the architecture does honour to the period in which it was executed. Some puny critics have spoken of irregularities and omissions, and have made the notable discovery, that one side contains a demi-pilaster less than the other; but the traveller of taste will feel the imposing effect of the whole, and do full justice to the talents of the architect. In 1825, a fine statue of Malesherbes, the minister of Louis XVI., was erected here by Dumont.

One of the apartments of this hall is now devoted to the sittings of the Court of Cassation. The decorations were executed by Peyre in 1810. At the end of the court are the king's throne, and the seats for the presidents, and on the sides are benches for the judges. The ground-floor is appropriated to the counsel and the public, who are separated from each other by an ornamental railing. In front of the presidents are the arms of France, and statues of d'Aguesseau and l'Hôpital. There is also a portrait of the king. The bas-relief at the entrance of the court represents Justice.

Over the Galerie Mercière ou Marchande, the Cour Royale is held. On the staircase which conducts to it is a statue of Law, with this inscription, *In legibus salus.*

The Court of Assizes has its sittings at the extremity of the gallery called Dauphine.

The first sections of the Civil Tribunal are held on the side of the Court Lamoignon; and the four last around the hall des Pas Perdus.

The Cour des Comptes or Exchequer, is held in a separate edifice, in the court of La Sainte Chapelle. It was erected in 1740, from designs by Gabriel, but presents nothing particularly worthy of notice. Near it is a richly ornamented arcade, said to have been constructed by J. Goujon, and behind it is the *Préfecture de Police*.

Some of the galleries are surrounded by shops of confectioners, shoemakers, booksellers, &c. The oak ceiling deserves attention.

On the side towards the river is the prison of the Conciergerie, the scene of the most horrible atrocities in the second year of the Revolution.

The Sainte Chapelle, or Holy Chapel, will be described under the head of Religious Edifices.

All the Courts of Justice are open to the public.

Palais de Bourbon et Chambre des Députés.

Palace of Bourbon and Chamber of Deputies.

[*Rue de l'Université.*] D 4.

THIS palace was built by the Duchess of Bourbon, in 1722, after the designs of Girardini, an Italian architect. It was afterwards considerably improved and enlarged by the Prince of Condé. It is delightfully situated on the banks of the Seine, at the foot of the bridge of Louis XVI., and opposite to the square of Louis XV.; and commands a pleasing view of the Tuileries and the Champs Elysées.

It was intended to be a country-house more than a palace, and the character of the edifice on the river-side accords with this destination.

The entrance to the Prince's apartments is formed by a single flight of steps. Formerly nothing could exceed them in splendour; mirrors, gilding, painting, embellished every part, but they are now remarkable only for their convenience and beautiful proportions.

In the bed-room are two pictures representing the Battle of Rocroy, where the great Condé commanded, by Casa Nuova, and that of Nordlingen, by Lepaon ; on the mantel-piece are bronze busts of Condé and Turenne : here also may be seen a portrait of Condé at the age of 22, when he gained the battle of Rocroy, and another of the same great general at a more advanced age. This room also contains a superb piece of furniture, comprising a mineralogical collection given to the Prince de Condé in 1772 by the king of Sweden.

In the Billiard Room are two pictures, the Battle of Friburg, by Casa Nuova, and that of Lens, by Lepaon, together with a beautiful piece of Gobelin tapestry representing the Anger of Achilles. One of the mantel-pieces is adorned with a small statue of Turenne, and another of Condé throwing his baton into the lines of Friburg. On the second mantel-piece are Bayard and Du Guesclin.

On the mantel-piece of one of the other rooms are white marble busts of Condé and Turenne, by Coysevox, and between them is a cast of the face of Henry IV. formerly in the Conservatoire des Arts : in the corners of the room are busts of the late Prince de Condé, and of the Duke of Bourbon, by Deseine.

The garden, composed of parterres, groves, bowling-green, &c., is terminated by a terrace, more than 300 feet in length. It overlooks the Quai d'Orsai, and the view from it is one of the most beautiful and varied that Paris affords. A considerable part of the city, a long reach of the Seine, the garden and palace of the Tuileries, the Pont Louis XVI. and Place Louis XV., the Champs Elysées, the road to Versailles, and the villages of Chaillot, Passy, and Auteuil, are distinctly seen. The stables are capable of containing 250 horses.

When Louis XVI. erected the bridge that bear

his name, immediately before one of the pavilions of this palace, the necessity of raising the neighbouring ground destroyed much of the beauty of this edifice, and causing it to appear as if it were sunk in a valley, gave to the too diminutive proportions of the building an air of insignificance. The prince, to whom the palace belonged, perceived and lamented this, and determined to enlarge and almost rebuild the edifice. But the Revolution ordered it otherwise. The palace of Bourbon was among the first that was ravaged and mutilated, and it remained unoccupied and unappropriated until the Council of Five Hundred was established in it.

The Chamber of Deputies, formerly the Palais du Corps Législatif, adjoins and originally formed part of this palace. Its principal entrance towards the Rue de Bourbon combines simplicity and grandeur. It consists of one noble portico, with a colonnade of the Corinthian order on each side. The first court, 280 feet long and 162 broad, is surrounded by buildings of no distinct character, but the second, or court of honour, 140 feet by 96, presents several edifices of pleasing proportions. At the extremity is a portico with eight Corinthian columns, erected by M. Gisors, which was formerly the principal entrance to the Chamber of Deputies. The figures on the pedestals before the interior portico are Minerva, by Bridan, jun., and Strength by Espercieux. Those supporting the dial were executed by Fragonard.

On the opposite sides of the square are two halls, dedicated to Peace and Victory. These communicate on one side with the apartments of the palace, and on the other with two stone staircases of exquisite workmanship, leading to the upper part of the Chamber of Deputies.

The front towards the bridge of Louis XVI. is a magnificent peristyle, erected by Poyet. It consists

of twelve Corinthian columns, surmounted by a well-proportioned pediment. It would have been considerably improved, had its pillars been fluted and more massive, and had the stone of which it is constructed been of a softer white. In the pediment is a bas-relief sculptured by Fragonard, representing Law seated on the Charter, and resting on Strength and Justice; on her left Peace is bringing back Commerce under the figure of Mercury. Behind the group are the two rivers Seine and Marne mingling their waters, and on the other side Abundance is advancing under the auspices of Law, followed by the Arts and Sciences. The corner is occupied by a figure of the Rhone. The ascent to this peristyle is formed by a noble flight of steps, at the foot of which are two colossal statues, Minerva, by Rolland, and Themis, by Houdon. On the exterior are seated statues of Sully, by Beauvallet, Colbert, by Dumont, L'Hôpital, by Deseine, and D'Aguesseau, by Foucou.

The Hall or Chamber of Representatives was built in the third year of the Revolution, on the site of some of the apartments of the old palace.

At the foot of the bridge of Louis XVI. is an avenue for the use of the deputies; and nearly facing the Rue de Bourbon, is the way to the public gallery.

The hall is a very handsome room, in the form of a half-oval, lighted from the roof, and disposed like an amphitheatre. It is ornamented with six statues, representing Lycurgus, Solon, Demosthenes, Brutus, Cato, and Cicero. Under the president's chair are two figures in bas-relief, of History and Fame, by Lemot, and over it are placed busts of Louis XVI., XVII., XVIII., and Charles X., by Deseine. Immediately below the president are stools for the *huissiers*, and one or two benches, covered with blue leather, are appropriated to such of the king's ministers as may have occasion to attend the assem-

bly. Above is a gallery for the public, capable of containing 300 persons. The walls are ornamented with plates of copper gilt, and the ceiling is decorated with sculpture. The great doors are of mahogany, covered with gold stars, and the door posts are marble, richly sculptured. The pavement is also worthy of notice, being laid out in marble compartments, and adorned with allegorical figures.

The members do not rise and speak from their places, but the person who wishes to address the assembly is obliged to cross the floor, and ascend a kind of rostrum or tribune, a ceremony which must tend much to damp the speaker's fire. The doors open at half-past eleven, and the president takes the chair at one o'clock.

Adjoining the hall is the robing-chamber, constructed in what was formerly called the Pavilion Valois. It communicates with the hall by a gallery. To the left of the president is the Saloon of Liberty, formerly appropriated to those who had petitions to present; and to the right is the Chamber of Conferences, in which is a portrait of Louis XVIII., by P. Guérin. Here also is a bust, by Raggi, of the Duke de Berry, whose last words to the Marshals of France are inscribed beneath, *J'avais espéré verser mon sang pour la France*. Opposite to it is a statue of Henry IV., on the pedestal of which is the termination of his address to the authorities at Rouen, *Le violent amour que je porte à mes sujets me fait tout trouver aisé et honorable*. The pictures in this room represent Eustache de St. Pierre and the citizens of Calais; the president Molet resisting the factious; the Death of Du Guesclin, and that of Bayard.

The Guard-room and the King's Saloon have been recently constructed. The former is richly decorated

with paintings and sculpture, amongst which are two bas-reliefs, representing Henry IV. distributing rewards to warriors and agriculturists, and Francis I. giving encouragement to the arts and sciences; and the latter is adorned with various warlike emblems, and the names of all the battles in which the French armies have been victorious since the revolution. On the mantel-piece is a very curious clock, by Lepaute; and in this room also may be seen portraits of Louis XVIII. and the Duchess of Angoulême by Gros, as well as the chair in which the king sits at the opening of the sessions, and which was formerly occupied by Buonaparte. Fleurs-de-lis have now taken place of the eagles which formerly adorned it.

On the staircase between the Guard-room and the Hall are two groups in bronze executed by Keller, in the time of Louis XIV. One of the Laocoon, and the other of Arria and Petus.

The Chamber of Deputies and the adjoining apartments may be seen every day by inquiring for a garçon de salle; and during the sessions, tickets for hearing the debates may be procured, by writing to M. le Questeur de la Chambre des Députés, au Palais Bourbon.

Musée Royal, ou Palais du Louvre.

Royal Museum, or Palace of the Louvre.

[*Adjoining the Tuileries on the East.*]

F 4,

MUCH uncertainty exists respecting the derivation of the name of this magnificent palace. Some have derived it from Lupara, a wolf, because it was formerly surrounded by a thick forest, much infested by wolves. Others have derived it from the Saxon word Lower, a chateau; and others, with more probability, from the ancient Gaulic word Ouvre,

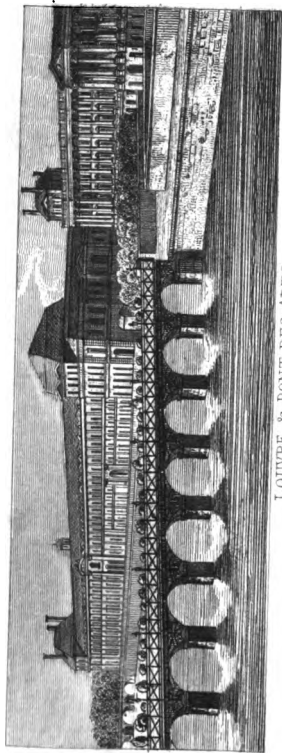
S 2

now written *œuvre*, signifying the beauty of its architecture, and equivalent to the modern expression *chef-d'œuvre*.

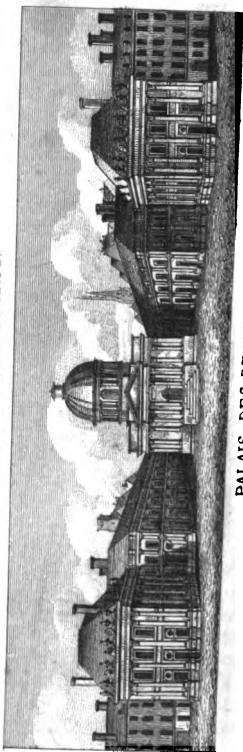
It is the most ancient of the royal palaces. It existed in the time of Dagobert, when it was without the walls, and used as a country-house by the kings of France. Having been destroyed by the Normans, it was rebuilt by Louis the Young, and afterwards repaired by Philip Augustus, who surrounded it with towers and a moat.

It formerly contained an immense isolated tower in the centre of one of its courts, much celebrated in French history. In this tower all the feudatories of the crown were compelled to assemble at stated times, to pay homage to their liege lord, and to renew their oaths of fidelity; and the dungeons of this tower were their prison, in case of disobedience or rebellion. This strange building gave to the whole of the palace so sombre an appearance, and so many sad and frightful histories were attached to it, and related of it, that many of the kings refused to make the Louvre their residence. The tower was completely destroyed in 1528.

The court of the Louvre presents a perfect square, 1600 feet in circumference. Three of the façades were constructed by Perrault. They are of the Corinthian order, and each has three projecting masses, with a triangular pediment surmounting that in the centre. The sculptures in the pediments are by different artists. The bas-relief on the N. side, by Le Sueur, represents Minerva encouraging the sciences. That on the S. side, by M. Ramey, depicts the genius of France replacing the mischiefs of war by the arts of Legislation, Marine, and Commerce; and that on the E. side exhibits a sculpture by M. Coustou, representing the arms of France supported by two allegorical figures. The W. pedi-



LOUVRE & PONT DES ARTS.



PALAIS DES BEAUX ARTS.

ment contains a warlike trophy, executed by M. Montpellier.

The fourth façade, executed by Lescot, is of the Composite order, crowned by an attic. It is much admired for its pure and elegant architecture, and for the fine execution of its windows, friezes, door-posts, &c. The ornaments and figures are exquisitely sculptured; the bas-reliefs over the doors are by Goujon; and those over the pediments of the small projections, by Ponce, a Florentine sculptor; they represent Piety, Justice, Victory, Fame, and Power.

The pavilion over the gate is decorated with eight gigantic statues, by Sarrazin, and surmounted by a dome. The sides present three projecting buildings, adorned with beautiful sculptures. That in the first pediment, by M. Chaudet, represents Legislation as a female holding the tables of the law; and below, in the attic, are figures of Moses, Numa, Isis, and Manco Capac, the Peruvian legislator.

In the second pediment M. Rolland has represented Victory and Abundance crowning a shield, on which is the emblem of Eternity; and in the attic below, are Strength and Wisdom, and allegorical figures of the Nile and the Danube. The third pediment, near the corner of the court, also contains a bas-relief, by M. Chaudet, exhibiting Heroic Poetry as a female holding a trumpet and a lyre, and has in the attic beneath, Homer, Virgil, and two Genii.

The front which the Louvre presents to the river is plain and noble, and has a pediment, containing a bas-relief, by M. Frontin, representing two Muses bearing the attributes of Art and Science, resting on the arms of France.

The eastern front is the famous colonnade, the noblest monument of the era of Louis XIV. An

Italian artist named Bernini, and supposed to be the most skilful architect of the age, was sent for at a considerable expense to erect it. He soon pretended that the climate of France disagreed with him. It was whispered that he found himself unequal to the task, and a physician of the name of Perrault undertook and completed it.

It is 525 feet in length, and is composed of two peristyles, and three projecting buildings on a ground-floor, which form one continued basement. The lateral projecting buildings are adorned by six pilasters, and two columns of the Corinthian order, while that in the centre is composed of eight columns, and crowned with a pediment, on which is a bas-relief, by M. Cartellier, representing Victory in a car, distributing crowns. Above, in a triangular pediment, is a beautiful bas-relief, executed by Lemot, in 1811. The bust of Louis XIV. occupies the highest part: Minerva is placing it on a pedestal, and History is writing the following words underneath: "Ludovico Magno." Well-executed figures of the Muses fill the remainder of the composition.

The general appearance of the whole is indisputably grand and majestic. It is, however, open to much criticism; the substruction on which it stands is too high in proportion to the elevation of the colonnade. The pillars are coupled, which destroys the proportion between them and the intercolumniations. The shafts are too thin for their length; and the heavy masses at the ends and in the centre, throw an air of gloominess over the whole fabric. The folding-gates in the centre, constructed by Buonaparte, are of bronze, and are splendidly ornamented.

The architecture of the celebrated gallery which connects the Louvre with the Tuileries is the same

as that of the pavilions of the Tuileries, without the attic, but disfigured by numberless pediments, alternately triangular and curvilinear. Towards the middle the style changes, and, instead of the single Corinthian, three different and whimsical Composite forms are introduced, to the great detriment of the architectural appearance. This gallery was begun by order of Henry IV., and its execution afterwards entrusted to Dupérac, the king's architect. It was continued by Louis XIII. and finished by Louis XIV. Buonaparte, wishing to complete the square, began, in 1808, the communication on the opposite side, and had erected more than a third of it at the period of his dethronement. The work is still carried on.

The interior of the Louvre comprises several apartments for residence, as well as those for the King's museum of painting and sculpture, which will be described in its proper place. See Royal Museum.

The vestibule under the grand gallery contains two bas-reliefs, which were executed in the time of Charles IX., and formerly adorned two pediments of the Louvre. To the left is a gallery called Hall of the French, on account of the marble statues of illustrious men which it contains. These statues are, the great Condé, by Rolland; Turenne, by Pajou; Tourville, by Houdon; Duquesne, by Monnot; Luxembourg, by Mouchy; Vauban, by Bridan; Dugommier, by Chaudet; Custine, by Moitte; Catinat, by Dejoux; and Caffarelli, by Masson. Over the doors are bas-reliefs, by Petitot; and a statue of Victory. To the right of the vestibule are, an inner vestibule, a guard-room, and a waiting-room.

At the ends of these two wings are stairs, those on the right leading to the private, and those on the left to the state, apartments. They are adorned

with eight Corinthian columns, and with bas-reliefs. In front of the window, on the left staircase, are placed Justice and Strength, by Gérard, and on the left, two warriors, by Callamart: on the right, Agriculture and Commerce, by Taunay; and opposite, Genii of the Arts and Sciences, by Fortin. At the top of this staircase, is Ajax, by Dupaty; and of the other, Aristeus, by Bosio. On the right staircase are, Vulcan and Fame, by Dumont; Neptune and Ceres, by Bridan; Jupiter and Juno, by Chardin; Fortune, and a female surrounded by the gifts of the blind goddess, by Montony.

The apartments on the first floor of the Louvre towards the Seine, form, as far as the king's rooms, an uninterrupted suite, connected together by the grand gallery of the museum. This splendid range is more than a quarter of a mile in length, and is certainly unique, as to extent and disposition.

On the ground-floor of the Old Louvre is a Museum of French Sculpture, and the Museum of Antiquities, the entrance to which is in the Place du Muséum. In the Marshals' Gallery is a plaster cast of the statue of Henry IV., which adorns the Pont Neuf.

Palais Archiépiscopal. The Archbishop's Palace.

[*Rue de l'Evêché, near Notre Dame.*] G 5.

A MODERN pavilion on each side, with an iron railing, forms the entrance to the first court of this palace, situated on the south of the cathedral. The gate is ornamented with two Ionic columns, surmounted by a semicircular pediment. In the second court stands the old palace, which presents a beautiful façade, built by Louis XV., and contains an elegant chapel, ornamented with stucco. On the east it is augmented by a new, but neither magnificent nor elegant, building. The staircase con-

ducting to the principal apartments, which are very splendid, is much celebrated. It was constructed by Desmaisons, in 1772.

The situation on the banks of the river, and the view which it commands towards the east, are peculiarly fine.

It is a curious circumstance, that, in the hall of this very palace, the National Assembly held that sitting at which all the possessions of the clergy were declared to be national property.

The interior of this palace is splendidly fitted up, and contains state apartments for the king, when he visits it, a suite for the Archbishop, and rooms for his coadjutor. In one of the rooms is a beautiful ivory crucifix, brought from the Brazils by Dugay Trouin, and in another is a portrait of Cardinal Talleyrand, Archbishop of Paris, who died in 1821.

It is difficult to obtain permission to see this palace. The Archbishop requires application to be made to him by letter, and no person is admitted when he is from home.

Palais de la Légion d'Honneur. Palace of the Legion of Honour.

[Formerly Hotel de Salm. Rue de Bourbon.] E 4.

THE Hotel de Salm, built a little before the Revolution, by Rousseau, was one of the most elegant edifices which Paris contained. Its only defect was, that it resembled some public building rather than the house of an individual. The purpose to which it is now devoted has completely removed this trivial objection.

Toward the Rue de Bourbon it presents a triumphal arch, flanked by a colonnade of the Ionic order, terminated by two handsome lodges, the attic of which is adorned with bas-reliefs, by Rolland.

This incloses a spacious court, at the bottom of which is the grand front of the palace. It consists of a noble portico, of the Corinthian order, on each side of which is a colonnade of the Ionic order. The front towards the quai d'Orsai is by no means so imposing, consisting only of a semi-circular centre and two plain wings. The principal saloon elevates itself in the form of a rotunda, the cupola of which is enriched with some exquisite paintings, descriptive of the establishment of the legion; and round the saloon will be placed the statues of those deceased members, who may be deemed worthy of that distinction. The apartments are adorned with elegant simplicity.

The palace may be viewed, by application to the porter, early in the morning.

Palais des Beaux Arts, ou de l'Institut. Palace of the Fine Arts, or, of the Institute.

[*Quai Conti, opposite the Pont des Arts.*] F 4.

THIS edifice, erected by order of the Cardinal Mazarine, was long known by the name of "College of the Four Nations," because it was designed by its noble founder to receive sixty pupils of the four nations conquered by Louis XIV. The ashes of the cardinal repose in the church, near the sanctuary. It is now appropriated to the use of the Institute, or the Royal Academy.

The palace was erected in 1662, by Dorbay, from designs by Leveau. It is of a semi-circular form, composed of two pavilions, two ranges of buildings flanking them, and a portico of the Corinthian order in the centre surmounted by a much-admired dome. Some exquisite groups by Desjardins ornament the portico.

In the first court on the left is the Mazarine Li-

brary and that of the Academy, and in the next court is the School of the Fine Arts, and the Cabinet of Architecture.

The ancient church, or chapel, having been converted into a hall, is now appropriated to the sittings of the Academy. The seats for the members are placed in a semi-circular form on each side of the hall, and that for the president is adorned with rich green velvet, sprinkled with silver lilies, and surmounted by a marble bust of the king, by Bosio.

The hall and the adjacent rooms contain the following statues: Bossuet and Descartes, by Pajou; Fenelon, by Lecomte; Sully, by Mouchi; Pascal, by Pajou; Dalember and Rollin, by Lecomte; Corneille and Molière, by Caffieri; La Fontaine and Le Poussin, by Julien; Montansier, by Mouchi; Molé, by Gois the elder; Montaigne, by Stouf; Montesquieu, by Clodion; Racine, by Boizot; and Casini, by Moitte.

In one of the ante-chambers is a fine Mosaic, by Lecomte, who was occupied on it ten years.

See Royal Academy.

Palais d'Elysée Bourbon.

[*Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré.*] D 3.

THIS palace, remarkable for its luxurious elegance, was built by the Comte d'Evreux, in 1718. The voluptuous Madame de Pompadour afterwards possessed it. It next became the appointed residence of the foreign ambassadors extraordinary. In 1773 it was purchased by the financier Beaujon, who considerably embellished it, and shortly after it came into the possession of the Duchess of Bourbon.

During the early years of the Revolution, the government printing-office was established in this palace. It afterwards belonged to Murat, who yielded it to the solicitations of Buonaparte, to whom

it owes all the decorations of the interior. During the first visit of the allied monarchs, it was the residence of the emperor of Russia. On the return of Buonaparte from Elba, it became his favourite abode, and it received him after his escape from the fatal field of Waterloo. At his final departure, it became the habitation of his conqueror; and the duke of Wellington established himself there. It was afterwards the residence of the late duc de Berry, and has, since his death, been appropriated to the duc de Bordeaux.

The gardens are large and well laid out, and the view from them, extending over the Champs Elysées, is very interesting. Persons are admitted to walk in them, by tickets.

The rooms are splendidly furnished, and are ornamented with numerous pictures, principally of the Flemish school.

Strangers are allowed to view them on Thursdays from 11 to 3, and may gain admission by writing to the Marquis de Sassenay, at the palace; or to M. Cucheté, at the Petit Hotel, Palais d'Elysée Bourbon, who in a few days will return a ticket for four persons.

Visitors are shown into the Apartments of the late Duke, the Summer Apartments of the Duchess, and the Winter Apartments of her Royal Highness. The *Apartments of the late Duke* are on the ground-floor. The *Salon feuille morte* is so called from the colour of the tapestry; it contains, amongst other pictures, a very fine Tavern Scene by Teniers, two candelabras of porphyry and bronze, and a superb time-piece by Lepaute. The *Crimson Saloon* also contains some good pictures, particularly the Village Fair by Wouvermans. The *Duke's Bed-room* is adorned with an exquisite painting by Jan Steen, two pictures by Mieris, representing Children at

Play, a bust of the late Duke, &c. The most remarkable pictures in the *Toilet-room* are, a portrait of a Lady holding a palette, by Mieris, and the Peace of Munster; there are also several Etruscan vases, and antiquities found at Herculaneum and Pompeii. The *Library* is also ornamented with pictures, the principal of which are two by Schalk and G. Dow, showing the effect of light; a Naval Combat, by Backhuysen; Cattle, by P. Potter; and a Hunting Piece, by Wouvermans. The *Silver Saloon* is so called from being richly ornamented with that metal: the visiter may also notice here several landscapes by Ruysdael and Van Berghem; interiors of churches, by Neefs; dead animals, by Weenix; and some fine specimens by Steen, Mieris, and Vernet. In the centre of the room is a table, on which is a curious mosaic.

The *Summer Apartments of the Duchess*, or *Apartments of Honour*, are separated from those of the Duke by an ante-chamber. The *Work-room* is richly adorned with tapestry, and contains a beautiful musical time-piece representing the Fall of Phaëton. The *Bed-room* is remarkably elegant, and in the *Grand Saloon* are four candelabras of porphyry and bronze, two large vases of Swedish granite, and a beautiful statue of Marius. The *Dining-room* contains four views of the Seine, the Tiber, the Nile, and the Rhine.

The *Winter Apartments of the Duchess* are not so sumptuous as the preceding, though comfortable and elegant. In the *Bed-room* is a splendid cabinet. Under the peristyle between the Summer and Winter Apartments, is a good statue of the Apollo Belvidere.

Palais du Temple. Palace of the Temple.[*Rue du Temple, No. 80.*] G 3.

OF this edifice, which was built by the Templars about the middle of the twelfth century, there remains only the palace of the Grand Prior. It was celebrated in the last century for the suppers of the Grand Prior of Vendome, at which Voltaire, Lamothe, Fontenelle, and all the literati of the age used to assemble. It is now a convent of Benedictines, and has a neat chapel.

Five hundred thousand francs have lately been expended in repairing and enlarging it.

Its entrance is decorated by isolated columns of the Ionic order, and a spacious court conducts to the principal building, in which elegance and convenience are united. The front is adorned with eight Ionic coupled columns, over which are four stone figures, representing Justice, by Dumont; Hope, by Lesueur; Abundance, by Foucou; and Prudence, by Boichot.

The garden behind this palace formerly contained the tower in which the unfortunate Lewis XVI. was confined. Here also he made his will, and took leave of his family.

Palais de la Duchesse de Bourbon. Palace of the Duchess of Bourbon.[*Rue de Varennes.*]

THIS is a tasteful edifice, erected by Brongniard, and delightfully situated.

Hotel des Gardes du Corps du Roi. Hotel of the King's Body-Guard.[*Quai d'Orsai.*] E 4.

THIS beautiful hotel stands on the quay, opposite to the Tuileries. It is the effect of the whole which

pleases, rather than the beauty of any particular part; for its long front presents no other remarkable ornament than the arms of France, executed in relief, above the principal gate. The escutcheon is supported by two fine female figures, executed by Taunay. One represents Fame blowing a trumpet, and holding a crown; the other, France with her left hand on a sceptre, while her right incloses a branch of laurel.

There is another Hotel des Gardes, No. 128, Rue de Grenelle, St. Germain.

Palais des Thermes. Palace of the Warm Baths.

[*Rue de la Harpe.*] F 5.

LET not our readers be surprised that we rank this little, but precious, relique of antiquity, among the palaces of the metropolis. Inconsiderable as it now appears, it was once the residence of the Roman emperors, and in later times the chosen habitation of the kings of France. It is supposed to have been built and inhabited by Julian the Apostate about the year 357. There remains only a noble hall roofed by a lofty arch, much admired by the antiquary.

The hall is 58 feet long, 56 wide, and 40 in height. A large window in the form of an arcade enlightens it. The arch, like those of all the Roman buildings, is composed of bricks and stone, cemented by a mortar which modern ingenuity has not yet equalled. For many revolving ages it supported a garden, the mould of which was at least four feet thick; and although this was constantly moistened by the rain, and by artificial means, not the least damp penetrated the vault. Beneath is a double row of caves or vaults, nine feet in diameter, the intention of which is not known. These ruins were lately occupied by a cooper, but have been purchased by the French government for the reception of the monuments of

antiquity, from the Petits Augustins. The garden has been removed from the roof, and a covering erected, so as to afford a view of the arches beneath.

These ruins may be visited on application to the Gardien, upon the spot.

L'Amirauté, the Admiralty, formerly the *Garde Meuble*.

[*Place de Louis XV.*] D 3.

THIS edifice adorns the north side of the square, and was built by Gabrielle in 1768. On sub-basements, pierced by arcades, two peristyles elevate themselves, formed of isolated columns of the Corinthian order. Above the colonnade is a balustrade, and the whole front is richly embellished with the greatest variety of sculpture. Next to the Louvre, it presents the most magnificent façade of any of the public edifices of Paris.

This building was formerly the *Garde Meuble*, but is now occupied by the Minister of the Marine and Colonies, and a telegraph is erected on its summit.

The *Garde Meuble*, or *Royal Wardrobe*, is now situated No. 6, Rue des Champs Elysées, where the antiquary, as well as the general tourist, will be gratified by seeing a splendid collection of jewellery, two curious tables of inlaid work, several beautiful vases, rich cut-glass, an orrery, &c. &c.

Tickets of admission may be obtained by addressing a letter to Monsieur le Baron de Ville d'Avray, au Garde Meuble.

L'Observatoire. The Observatory.

[*Rue du Faubourg Saint Jacques, near the Barrière d'Enfer.*] E F 6.

THIS building is situated at the extremity of a broad avenue leading from the gardens of the Luxembourg. It was erected by Perrault, under the great Colbert,

in 1667. Its exterior is grand, and its aspect imposing. The simplicity of its design, and the harmony of its parts, announce a public edifice of the first order, though erected on a superficies too contracted.

The principal mass is a square with octagonal towers at two of the angles, and a projecting building on the opposite side. It stands exactly north and south, and a meridional line runs through the great hall. It is completely vaulted throughout, and has neither wood nor iron in its whole construction. The north hall is adorned with paintings, representing the seasons and the signs of the zodiac, together with portraits of celebrated astronomers. Here is also a marble statue of Cassini, executed by Moitte, in 1810. In this edifice is preserved a circular universal chart, designed upon the pavement of one of the large chambers by Chazelle and Sédillan.

On the ground-floor is a geometrical staircase, which leaves a vacuity or well 170 feet deep, and was formerly used for viewing the heavenly bodies in the day time, a corresponding opening having been left in the various floors and roof of the edifice. It was constructed to measure the acceleration of falling bodies. Connected with this well are a series of caverns for experiments on congelation, &c. They communicate with the subterranean galleries formed by the ancient quarries, and extending under all that part of Paris in the vicinity of the Rue St. Jacques, Rue de la Harpe, and Rue Tournon. The only other entrance to these extraordinary excavations is at Val de Grace. Many of the stalactites, formed by the water filtering through the rocks, are of an enormous size, and very beautiful. Many parts of the roof are obliged to be supported by pillars to bear the immense weight of buildings above, and in one spot, immediately under the church of St. Jacques, are

curious representations in clay of several forts in India. It is dangerous to enter these caverns without a guide, and extremely difficult to procure admission, as none but the inspectors appointed by the government can grant this privilege.

In the *Salle des Secrets* is a singular phenomenon in acoustics : if a person whisper against one of the pillars, he may be distinctly heard by another at the opposite pillar, though not by any one in the centre of the room.

Three astronomers are always resident on the spot, who have access to a complete astronomical library, and who are furnished with a superb astronomical apparatus. Here, likewise, is an anemometer indicating the direction of the wind ; a pluviometer for measuring the quantity of rain that falls annually at Paris, and a mural circle constructed by order of the Duc d'Angoulême. It is at this building that the Bureau des Longitudes holds its sittings, and makes its observations.

In addition to this grand observatory, there are five others of considerable consequence, namely, in the Royal College ; at the Hotel Cluny ; at the Pantheon ; at the Military School ; and at the former monastery of the Capuchin Friars, in the Rue St. Honoré.

This place commands a fine view of Paris and its environs.

The observatory is open to strangers every day from 9 to 4.

Hotel de Ville. The Town-Hall.

[*Place de Grève.*] G 4.

THIS edifice was commenced in 1533, after the designs of an Italian architect, named Boccaridora, sometimes called Cortona ; but has been several times repaired, particularly in 1801,

The building is regular in its architecture, convenient for the purpose for which it was designed, and rich in beauty and ornament. A statue of Henry IV. in bas-relief is placed over the principal entrance, but that entrance is far too small for the great extent of the hotel. At the end of the court is a bronze statue of Louis XIV. by Coysevox.

The apartments are extensive, handsome, and commodious. The principal hall is a vast parallelogram, ornamented with Corinthian columns, and very richly furnished. It contains fine portraits of Louis XVI. and XVIII. and a small equestrian statue of Henry IV. The clock, by Lepaute, is a very celebrated piece of mechanism, and is illuminated at night, so that the hour may constantly be seen.

The Hotel de Ville is worthy the traveller's attention, on account of its antiquity, and the extraordinary scenes which it has witnessed. When Louis XVI. was brought from Versailles, he was exhibited to the populace from one of the windows of this mansion. Hither Robespierre retreated after he had been outlawed. In front of the Hotel de Ville, on the Place de Grève, where public executions still take place, is the famous lamp-iron, and within the building is preserved the yet more celebrated guilotine.

The Hotel de Ville may be seen every day before three o'clock, except on Sundays.

La Bourse. The Exchange.

[*Rue des Filles St. Thomas.*] F 3.

THIS noble building comprises the Tribunal of Commerce and the Exchange. It was commenced in 1808, and is certainly one of the largest and most beautiful edifices of the kind in Europe.

It is a long square, of a noble yet simple architecture, raised on a sub-basement so as to overlook

the adjacent buildings. Sixty-four columns of the Corinthian order, which reach the second story, surround the building, and form a piazza, ornamented with bas-reliefs relating to commerce. The principal front is adorned with a peristyle of fourteen columns, the ascent to which is formed by a flight of sixteen steps. Behind the peristyle is a large vestibule leading to the hall, a spacious room about 116 feet long and 75 broad, capable of containing 2000 persons.

The Tribunal of Commerce occupies the upper story, and the whole is disposed with great taste. The architects were M. Brongniard and M. Labarre.

The hours of business are from two till five o'clock daily.

L'Office des Postes. The Post-Office.

[*Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau.*] F 3.

THIS is the General Post-Office, from which all letters are sent to the departments and to foreign countries. At this office also the mails arrive, and hence the letters are distributed.

The office for the reception of paid letters is open from 8 in the morning till 7 in the evening, and letters put in before 2 o'clock go off the same day.

Unpaid letters for the departments put in before 5 o'clock go off the same evening, except on Sundays and fête-days, when the latest hour is 2 o'clock.

The mails set out every day at half-past 6.

The office for the conveyance of periodical works is open from 8 o'clock till noon.

The Dead Letter Office is open from 8 o'clock till 8 in the evening. Refused letters are deposited here at the end of three months.

The office of *poste restante* is open from 8 in the morning till 8 in the evening, but persons must bring their passports or *permis de séjour*, in order to obtain their letters.

The post days for England are Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. All letters must be paid to the coast, and put in before two o'clock. Single letters to England, 14 sous, from England 21 sous, but as the postage is charged according to weight, a letter on thick paper will sometimes cost 36 and even 48 sous.

Letters arrive from England on Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays, and sometimes Tuesdays.

There are nine receiving-houses, where letters for foreign parts can be put in, namely:—

- No. 12, Rue Lenoir St. Honoré,
- No. 52, Rue des Tournelles,
- No. 7, Rue du Grand Chantier,
- No. 13, Rue Bergère,
- No. 24, Rue Duphot,
- No. 20, Rue Verneuil,
- No. 8, Rue Condé, Faubourg St. Germain,
- No. 35, Rue des Fossés St. Victor, and
- No. 10, Rue Coq Heron.

These offices are open from 8 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon, from Oct. 1st to March 31st, and till 5 o'clock at other times in the year.

Receiving-houses for letters in Paris and its environs are very numerous; and as the letters are taken out of the boxes every two hours, they are delivered to all places within the barriers in three or four hours after they are put in. The postage is three sous for Paris, and four sous for the environs.

For Russia and Sweden the post goes off daily, but such letters can be paid only to Hamburgh.

Letters for Italy and Germany leave Paris every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

Letters for Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, go off on Tuesday and Saturday.

All foreign letters must be paid to the frontier.

Letters are sent from London to Paris every Mon-

day, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, and received in London from Paris on the same days.

NECESSARY OBSERVATIONS.

It is not permitted to inclose coin in letters. There is an apartment in the Post-Office, where coin and other valuable effects are received, on paying at the rate of five per cent. It is open from 8 till 3.

There is also another office where letters and packages of particular consequence are taken in, on the payment of double postage.

Letters for the East Indies and the French colonies in America must be paid for as far as the seaport at which they are to be shipped, otherwise they will be thrown among the dead letters.

Hotel des Monnaies. The Mint.

[*Quai Conti, opposite the Louvre.*] F 4.

IN 1771, Paris was destitute of a Mint worthy of the capital of a great nation. The ancient edifice which was appropriated to that purpose, and which was situated in the street that now bears its name, opposite to the Pont Neuf, was in ruins. The architect Antoine was appointed to construct a new building on the site of the ancient Hotel Conti. The Hotel des Monnaies was erected, and it forms one of the noblest ornaments of the banks of the Seine.

The principal front towards the quay is 360 feet long, and 84 in height. It is ornamented by a projecting building, formed by six Ionic columns, placed on a sub-basement of five arcades. A grand entablature crowns the whole length of the edifice. The projecting building is surmounted by an attic, on which are six detached figures, representing Law, Prudence, Fortitude, Commerce, Abundance, and Peace, by Pigale, Mouchi, and Lecomte.

The front towards the Rue Guénégaud offers an

attic on a sub-basement, of the same height as the preceding. On a projecting building in the centre are figures representing the four Elements, by Caffieri and Dupré. This side contains the workshops, founderies, &c.

The chief entrance to the Mint is formed of a superb vestibule, ornamented by twenty-four Doric columns. On the right is a magnificent staircase, decorated by sixteen Ionic columns, and conducting to the principal halls.

The principal court is 110 feet long and 92 broad, and is surrounded by a gallery. The *salle des balanciers*, where the coin is stamped, is a handsome room, adorned with four Tuscan columns, and a statue of Fortune, by Mouchi.

The entrance to the chapel is under one of the arcades on the right of the court. It is a pleasing building, of the Ionic order.

The Mint contains a superb collection of medals and casts, the entrance to which is at No. 8, Rue Guénégaud.

These may be seen every day from ten to four o'clock, and specimens at various prices may be obtained.

The Mint formerly contained a collection of minerals, but this has been removed to the Cabinet of Natural History, at the Jardin des Plantes.

In the Mint are performed all the operations of coining, and here also all gold and silver articles manufactured in Paris are stamped.

In order to view the process of coining, application must be made by letter to his Excellency the Minister of Finance.

La Banque. The Bank.

[*Rue de la Vrillière.*] F 3.

FRANCIS MANSARD built this Hotel for the Duc de

la Vrillière in 1620. It was afterwards the property of the Comte de Toulouse, and then of the Duc de Penthièvre. When it was determined to fix the Bank of France here, the architect Delauny was employed to prepare it for its new destination. He has neglected nothing for the security or convenience of this important establishment. The principal entrance faces the Place des Victoires.

The Bank of France has, by the laws of the 14th of April, 1803, and of the 22d of April, 1806, the privilege of circulating notes, payable to the bearer, or at sight. This privilege was granted for forty years, to commence on the 23d September, 1803. There are no notes for less than 500 francs.

According to these statutes, and the imperial decree of the 16th January, 1808, it has established houses for discounting in every town of the departments where the nature of the commerce requires them.

The transactions of the Bank consist in discounting bills of exchange and other bills, payable to order, which do not exceed three months; in advancing money on government bills, on bullion, or on foreign coin; in undertaking to recover payment of bills for public establishments or private individuals; and in keeping an account of voluntary deposits of every kind.

The discounting days are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in each week. The discount is four per cent. per annum. To be admitted to discount, and to have a running account, it is necessary that you write to the governor, accompanied with a certificate signed by three well-known persons.

The transactions of the Bank can be annulled by the simple protestation of a proprietor.

The bank is open every day except Sundays and fête days, from 10 to 3.

Mont de Piété.[*Rue des Blancs Manteaux*, No. 18.] G 4.

THE purpose to which this edifice is devoted is of a most laudable nature. Small sums are advanced to the poorer classes at little interest, on the deposit of some security or property. It is open from nine until two, and from four to seven.

Its architecture is simple and severe. The gate towards the street is surmounted by a large pediment, supported by two keys adorned with garlands. The hall on the side of the *Rue de Paradis* is sustained by Tuscan columns, which have a noble effect.

There is a similar establishment at No. 20, *Rue des Petits Augustins*.

L'Arsenal. The Arsenal.[*Rue de Sully.*] H 5.

THE buildings which still bear the name of Arsenal, are no longer used as such. They are situated on the borders of the Seine, at the extremity of the Quay of the Celestins.

The objects that will principally interest the traveller are, a magnificent ceiling, painted by Mignard, and the cabinet in which Henry IV. used to unbosom his most secret thoughts to his incomparable friend and counsellor, Sully. The chimney, near which he usually sat, is shown to the visiter. The Marquis de Paulmy, who afterwards inhabited this hotel, would not permit the slightest alteration to be made in the arrangement or decoration of any of the apartments, but placed his chief happiness in living surrounded by those objects, on which that good king had gazed, or which he had touched.

The Library of the Arsenal will be described under its proper head.

L'Hotel Soubise, or Record-Office, and *L'Imprimerie Royale*, the Royal Printing-Office.

[*Rue de Paradis, au Marais, No. 18.*] G 4.

THIS ancient hotel was the residence of the Constable Oliver Clisson. It was then called the Hotel of Mercy, because, after a popular tumult, Charles VI. assembled the citizens, and converted the punishment of death, to which many of them were exposed, into a trifling pecuniary fine. It afterwards became the property of the Dukes of Guise, whose name it bore until 1697. Francis de Rohan, Prince de Soubise, then purchased it.

The front of the Hotel de Soubise is composed of sixteen columns of the Composite order, eight of which form a projecting building, surmounted by Corinthian pillars, and crowned by a pediment. The other eight columns support four statues of the Seasons, and some groups of infants by Lorraine. Above the pediment are two statues, representing Fortitude and Wisdom.

The new court, of an elliptical form, is surrounded by a gallery of fifty-six composite columns; over which are a terrace and a balustrade. The effect of the whole is unusually grand.

The entrance is decorated, within and without, by double columns. The vestibule and staircase are large and beautiful, and ornamented with paintings by Brunetty.

The Hotel de Soubise is now appropriated to the reception of the archives of the kingdom. The library contains 10,000 volumes.

It may be viewed every day, except Sundays, from nine to three.

In 1712, Cardinal de Rohan erected a new palace close to the Hotel de Soubise, which he called Le Palais Cardinal. Its principal entrance is from the

old Rue du Temple. The front towards the court is very simple. On the garden side it is ornamented by Doric and Ionic columns, surmounted by an attic, and terminated by a pediment.

The Hotel Cardinal is converted into the Royal Printing Office, which has a very extensive collection of type, and between two and three hundred presses. - *This office may be seen on application, by letter, to Monsieur le Directeur.*

The attendant in the office is not allowed to accept of money from visitors. The collection of types, of every age and character, is immense. It is well worthy the attention of strangers.

During the reign of Buonaparte, the Pope visited this wonderful establishment, and the directors presented him with the Lord's Prayer, printed in one hundred and fifty different languages, and all of them struck off during his visit.

Hotel du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Hotel of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

[*Rue Neuve des Capucines.* No. 14.] E 3.

THE office of the Minister for Foreign Affairs was for many years at the Hotel Galifet, No. 84, Rue de Bac; but in 1821, the government purchased the Hotel Wagram, No. 14, Rue Neuve des Capucines, which is now occupied by the Foreign Minister. The Passport Office is open from 11 till 5.

A magnificent building for this office was commenced by Buonaparte, on the Quai d'Orsai, but the works have been discontinued since 1813.

The principal front is intended to consist of a centre and wings, ornamented with two orders of architecture, which are carried round the other sides of the building, in imitation of the Farnese palace at Rome. The ground floor will be occupied by the

offices, and the first floor by the private apartments of the minister and his family.

Hotel du Timbre. Stamp-Office.

[*Rue de la Paix, No. 12.*] E 3.

THIS is an insignificant building erected on the site of the convent of Capuchins. The front is a plain wall with a Doric entablature, having the entrance in the centre. The offices here are open every day from 9 to 4.

Rotonde du Temple. Temple Rotunda.

[*Behind the Marché du Vieux Linge.*] G 3.

THIS building is situated on a part of the ancient enclosure of the Temple, and is adorned with porticoes erected in 1781, by P. de Montreuil, in a severe but not inelegant style. It consists of an isolated edifice 222 feet in length, terminated by two semi-circles, and enclosing a court of considerable size. In front of the ground-floor is a gallery of forty-four arcades, supported by an equal number of Tuscan columns, and behind it are numerous shops.

Passages.

THE resort of so many strangers to the galleries of the Palais Royal, induced the proprietors of several streets in Paris to cover them over, and fit up the shops in an elegant style. This speculation has been very successful; and the Passages des Panoramas, de Montesquieu, de l'Orme, de Feydeau, du Caire, de l'Opera, &c., are now seen thronged with visitors.

Casernes. Barracks.

THERE are no less than twenty-four barracks in Paris and its immediate environs, which were erected by desire of Marshal Biron. Some of them are spa-

clous and elegant. The principal are, Rue de Babylone, No. 23; Rue de Clichy, Nos. 6 and 23; Rue de la Pépinière, No. 22; Grande Rue Verte, No. 32; Rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, No. 76; Rue du Faubourg du Temple, No. 72; Rue Popincourt, No. 51; Rue de l'Oursine, No. 62; and Rue de Rivoli, facing the Tuileries.

Ateliers de Sculpture. Statuary's Work-Rooms,

[*Quai des Invalides.*]

In this establishment there are always some fine specimens of sculpture, which have been ordered by the government, and are in various states of forwardness.

Tickets of admission may be obtained on application at the Direction des Travaux des Monumens Publics, No. 7, Rue Poulitier, Ile St. Louis, or by letter, post-paid, to Monsieur le Directeur.

PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

MANY of the private hotels and houses in Paris deserve the notice of the traveller. He will often be surprised at the massive appearance and laboured ornaments which the residence of almost all above the middle classes present. The following are particularly worthy of observation.

Hotel ou Palais du Petit Luxembourg. [Rue de Vaugirard.] E 5. This hotel, which adjoins the garden of the Luxembourg palace, was built by Cardinal Richelieu, for his mother, but afterwards belonged to the Prince de Condé, from whom it passed, in 1814, into the hands of the crown. Buonaparte resided here when First Consul, and it is now occupied by the Chancellor.

Hotel de Carnavalet. [No. 27, Rue Culture Ste. Catherine.] G 4. This was once the abode of Madame de Sevigné, and of her daughter, the Countess of Grignan. It is principally deserving of notice for the statues that adorn its front, representing Fortitude and Vigilance, by Goujon; and said to be the chefs d'œuvre of that artist. Round the court are twelve other figures. Four of them are by the same sculptor, and represent the Seasons. The author of the others is unknown. Strangers are not admitted to the apartments, but the porter will allow them to see the sculpture in the court.

Hotel Lambert. [No. 2, Rue et Ile St. Louis.] G 5. It is remarkable for the grandeur of its architecture, and the beauty of its paintings. The entrance has a noble character; and although modern architects would censure the staircase as too heavy, it has been much admired. This hotel formerly contained some of the master-pieces of the best painters of the French school. Many of them are removed, and enrich the Museums of the Louvre and Versailles; but sufficient remain amply to repay the traveller for the visit which he makes to the hotel. It may be seen by giving a small fee to the porter.

Hotel St. Aignan. [Rue St. Avoye.] G 4. This ancient hotel was built by Muet, and has successively borne the names of Montmorency, Devaux, and de Mêmes. The architecture is pure, and the proportions are beautifully correct; but it is much disfigured by modern additions, without uniformity and without taste.

Maison ou Cour Batave. The Dutch House. [Rue St. Denis, No. 24.] F 4. This edifice, which is inhabited by merchants of every description, stands on the site of the ancient church of St. Sepulchre. It was built in 1795, from designs by Sobre and Happe. The front is 164 feet in length, and consists

of seven arcades in the basement, separated by Ionic pillars, and crowned with a balcony. Above are three stories with a Doric cornice. The figure of Mercury is placed in the centre on the summit of a little tower; other allegorical figures are sculptured in bas-relief in the arcades. The principal defect of this large building is, that the entrances are not sufficiently numerous or large to admit of a free circulation of air through the inner courts.

Maison St. Germain. [Rue St. Lazare.] E 2. This house was built by Le Doux, in 1772, and pleases from its simple style and well-executed embellishments.

Trois Maisons Réunies. The Three United Houses. [Rue St. George.] F 2. The fronts of these houses, built by M. Bellanger, are much admired, although they contain some licenses which cannot be reconciled with any rules of architecture.

Maison St. Foix, or Hotel d'Osmond. [Rue Basse du Rempart.] E. 3. The skill of the architect has here triumphed over every disadvantage of situation. The staircase is much admired, and the view of this house from the Boulevard is very pleasing.

Hotel de Biron. [Rue de Varennes.] This hotel is occupied as a convent, and in the garden is a Calvary, 30 feet in height.

Maison Lathuile. [Rue Poissonnière.] F 3. This building is distinguished by its elegant simplicity. The front towards the court has only two stories, and is decorated by four Doric columns. The garden is considerably lower, and towards it the edifice has three stories. The portico of the ground-floor has four rustic columns, and the entablature of the first story is supported by four gigantic figures. The garden is tastefully laid out. Visitors may see the court and garden on application to the porter, but the rooms are not shown.

Hotel de Brunoy. [No. 51, Rue Faubourg St. Honoré.] D 3. This edifice resembles more a temple than the house of a private individual. It is, indeed, difficult to reconcile its appearance with the idea that it can be simply devoted to domestic enjoyment. Its front consists of seven arcades, surmounted by a long frieze, with bas-reliefs. A peristyle projects, composed of six Ionic columns, covered by a kind of pyramid, on the summit of which is a statue of Flora. So much taste and simplicity are combined in the whole building, that the traveller cannot withhold his approbation. The distribution of the interior is equally simple, and admirably convenient. The saloon is supported by reeded pilasters of the Ionic order, and the ceiling is painted by M. Vincent. Two wings project into the garden. That on the right is occupied by a boudoir and the library. The left contains some elegant baths and a cabinet. The view from the apartments extends over the Champs Elysées, from which the garden is separated by a deep fossé.

Hotel de Mademoiselle Guimard. [Rue du Mont Blanc ou Chaussée D'Antin.] E 2. The architecture of this building is unique and pleasing. It was erected by Le Doux, for the celebrated opera-dancer, whose name it bears. It is intended to represent the temple of Terpsichore, and is decorated with a porch of four columns, over which is a sculptured figure of that muse crowned by Apollo. In the recess behind the columns is a bas-relief exhibiting the triumph of Terpsichore.

Hotel de Matignon. [Rue de Varennes.] D 4. This appears like a magnificent palace on a small scale, in the middle of an extensive garden.

Maison Colbert. [No. 14, Rue des Rats.] F 5. This was the residence of the great Colbert. The interior fronts of the court are adorned with basso-

relievs, some of which are said to have been executed by Goujon.

Hotel de Sully. [No. 143, Rue St. Antoine.] H 5. This house was erected by Ducerceau, but has been much disfigured by modern alterations. It was built for Sully, the prime-minister of Henry IV.

Hotel Runski. [Rue St. Dominique.] This hotel presents little that is imposing on its exterior, but nothing can be more magnificent or tasteful than its interior decorations.

Hotel de Croy. [Rue de Bourgogne.] D. 4. This edifice is principally remarkable for its noble entrance, resembling a triumphal arch, adorned with the richest trophies.

Maison Dorian. [Rue du Mont Parnasse.] E 6. The architecture of this building is pure and correct. The front is embellished by four columns of the Ionic order, which support a grand bas-relief.

Maison Callet. [Rue du Mont Parnasse.] E 6. On each side of the door is a gigantic figure on a pedestal supporting an entablature. A neat cornice is above the windows of the ground floor, and above the windows of the second story is a grand bas-relief.

Hotel de Longueville. [Place du Carousel, No. 6.] E 4. This hotel, once the abode of the dukes of Longueville and Elbœuf, was transformed into a manufactory of tobacco, and is now used as the king's stables.

Hotel de Mirabeau. [Rue de Seine St. Germain, No. 6.] G 6. In this palace died Queen Marguerite, the first wife of Henry IV. It derives its name from the father of the celebrated Mirabeau, who resided here.

Hotel Cluny. [Rue des Mathurins.] F 5. This is one of the most ancient, as well as the most elegant, Gothic structures in Paris. It is now the pro-

perty of a bookseller. It was built on part of the ground on which Julian's palace stood.

Hotel de la Rochefoucault. [Rue de Seine St. Germain.] G 6. Was the scene of Turenne's early days. It is now occupied by baths.

Hotel de Marigny. [Near the Louvre.] F 4. Here Buonaparte once resided, in a small room, for which he paid 8 francs a week.

Maison du Chanoine Fulbert. [Cour des Chantres, près Nôtre Dame.] G 5. Two ancient medallions in the wall, representing Eloisa and Abelard, formerly distinguished the house of the Canon Fulbert, so often mentioned in the history of those unfortunate lovers; but they were destroyed during the Revolution. Over the door, however, of the house is the following inscription: "Ce fut ici la demeure d'Héloïse et Abaillard en l'année MCVIII."

ANTIQUITIES, &c.

THE palace of the Warm-Baths, and the Hotel de Cluny, have been already described.

The Hotel de Sens, Rue du Figuier, No. 1, formerly occupied by Cardinal Duprat, and which, in the reign of Francis I., was worthy of a chancellor of France, is now appropriated to the meeting of waggoners and their train.

A bust of Henry IV. indicates the spot where he was assassinated, in the Rue de la Ferronnerie, a continuation of the Rue St. Honoré, and then much narrower than it is at present.

The part of the Vieille Rue du Temple, which nearly faces the Rue des Blancs-Manteaux, recalls to memory that the Duke d'Orleans, brother of Charles VI. fell by the numerous daggers directed by the Duke of Burgundy.

The house at the corner of Rue du Foin St. Jacques and Rue Boutebrie, is said to have been the residence of Queen Blanche.

No. 18, Rue d'Argenteuil, is the house in which Corneille died in 1684. It bears a black slab with an inscription, and in the court-yard is a bust of the poet, on which is inscribed "Le Cid, 1636."

The Hotel de Mêmes, or St. Aignan, Rue St. Avoye, is remarkable as the place where the great Montmorency died in 1567. Henry II. also resided in this house.

In the Rue de la Tonnellerie, Rue St. Honoré, is the house in which Molière was born. On the front is a badly-executed bust.

An old house in Rue du Four St. Germain was once the residence of Gabrielle, the mistress of Henry IV.

The hotel at the corner of the Rue Bethisy and the Rue du Roule, sorrowfully reminds us of the murder of Admiral de Coligni on the horrible day of St. Barthélemy.

On the Quai Voltaire is the house in which Voltaire died.

Francis I. possessed a small palace on the Quai des Augustins, called le Palais d'Amour, on which the poultry-market has been erected: from this palace there existed a private communication with the Hotel of the Salamander, occupied by his mistress the celebrated Duchess d'Étampes, situated in the now dirty and wretched Rue de l'Hirondelle, No. 22. For this grand hotel of days of yore has been substituted a very ordinary house. The salamander, in stone, which decorated the Dulcinea's palace, has been carefully preserved over the portecochère, as well as another in the court-yard.

The house of Canon Fulbert, of Nôtre Dame,

the atrocious uncle of Eloisa, has been already mentioned.

La Tour de St. Jean de Latran, place Cambrai, near St. Geneviève, is a curious morsel of antiquity, which should not be overlooked by the traveller. It is supposed to have been part of the palace built by Clovis, and afterwards used as a place of rendezvous by the pilgrims to Jerusalem.

La Tour de St. Jacques-la-Boucherie, in the market of the same name, is a most elegant and curious relic of the noble Gothic church which once occupied the site of this market. It will afford the antiquary a high treat. It is now occupied as a shot manufactory.

RELIGIOUS EDIFICES.

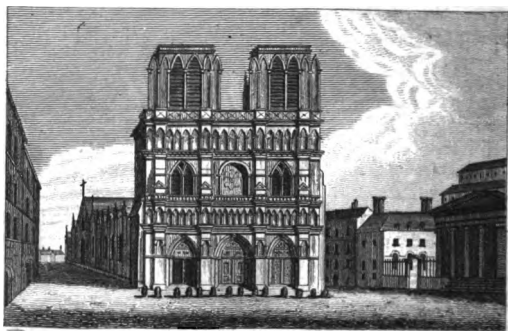
THE clergy of Paris are now composed of an archbishop, four vicars general, a metropolitan chapter, consisting of sixteen canons, (two only of whom have the title of first dignitaries of the churches of Nôtre Dame and St. Geneviève,) twelve curates, and twenty-five assisting curates, besides many other ecclesiastics. Three seminaries are situated at St. Sulpice, St. Nicholas du Chardonnet, and at the establishment for Foreign Missions; and the first of these has upwards of 200 pupils.

There are also thirty-five religious communities for women.

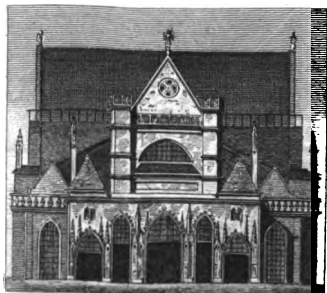
Paris formerly contained more than two hundred churches and chapels, but the number now devoted to the Catholic worship, exclusive of those connected with re-established convents, hospitals, &c., is not more than forty, the most remarkable of which we shall notice.



HOTEL DE LA MONNAIE



NOTRE DAME



S^T GERMAIN L'AUXERROIS



S^T ETIENNE DU MONT

Notre Dame. The Cathedral of our Lady.

[*Isle du Palais.*] F 5.

THE cathedral of *Nôtre Dame* is the mother church of France. It is the most ancient religious edifice in Paris. The episcopal see is also of the greatest antiquity, deriving its foundation from Denis, the tutelar saint of France. It was erected on the ruins of a temple consecrated to Jupiter, Castor and Pollux, by the merchants of Paris, in the reign of Tiberius. Some ancient inscriptions to this effect were found in the beginning of the last century. This church was named after St. Denis till 522, when it was rebuilt under Childebert I., and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The building of the present day derives its origin from the time of King Robert the Devout, about the year 1010; but some antiquaries date its foundation under Louis le Jeune, about the year 1177. Its architecture, although Gothic, possesses something so singular, so bold, and at the same time so delicate, that it has ever been esteemed one of the handsomest structures in the kingdom. It is 414 feet long, 144 wide, and 102 in height, without comprehending the space allotted to forty-five chapels, and the astonishing thickness of the wall. One hundred and twenty enormous columns, which support this edifice, form a double colonnade extending the whole length of the fabric; and two hundred and ninety-seven columns, each cut from a single block, are distributed in various parts of the building.

The eastern front presents a venerable portico, to which was formerly a descent of thirteen steps. It contains three portals. The centre portal is of modern architecture, the other two are antique, and are remarkable for a multiplicity of ornaments, in the style of the Lower Empire. On the arch of the N. portal are represented eleven signs of the Zodiac,

and the twelfth, Virgo, instead of being placed with the others, is sculptured on the pillar between the two doors. The centre portal is likewise surrounded by innumerable decorations, but they are evidently of later date. Above them is a gallery, supported by columns, in the intervals of which were formerly placed twenty-eight statues of the Kings of France, from Childebert to Philip-Augustus, but these were destroyed during the Revolution.

Over the side portals rise two immense towers, 40 feet square, and 204 in height. They command an extensive view of Paris and its environs, and are ascended by 389 steps. Their heavy appearance ill accords with the building to which they belong. Visitors may ascend them by giving a few sous to the person who keeps the keys. Between these towers, and over the window that enlightens the nave, is a second gallery, supported by Gothic columns of exquisite delicacy. The whole of the exterior is surrounded by three galleries; the first over the chapel, the second above the internal galleries, and the third around the dome. These render almost every part of the structure easily accessible.

The choir is truly superb. The modern ornaments of it were commenced by De Cotte, principal architect to the king, in 1669, and finished by his son in 1714. In the centre is a brazen eagle, seven feet high, and three feet from wing to wing. Two pilasters of wood at the entrance of the choir, adorned with grotesque sculpture, support two angels in bronze. The elegant stalls which line the two sides of the choir, are terminated by two of superb workmanship, appropriated to the archbishop. The wainscot is covered with numerous curious and well-executed bas-reliefs, representing the life of the Holy Virgin, and various scriptural subjects. The stalls are surmounted by a cornice of rich design, the upper

part of which contains eight fine paintings, by the most celebrated masters of the French school. The "Annunciation of the Virgin," by Hallé, is the first on the right at the top of the choir. Next to it is the "Visitation of the Virgin," the *chef-d'œuvre* of Jouvenet, who painted it with his left hand after his right had become paralytic. The third is the "Birth of our Saviour," by Philippe de Champagne; and the fourth, the "Adoration of the Magi," by Lafosse. On the left are the "Presentation of our Saviour in the Temple," by Louis Boulogne; the "Flight into Egypt," by the same artist; the "Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple," by Philippe de Champagne; and the "Assumption of the Virgin," by Antoine Coyvel.

The choir was formerly adorned by stone sculptures, representing the history of Genesis. On the outside, the history of the New Testament was described. A few grotesque figures yet remain, and show the extraordinary style in which these performances were executed. The grand altar was erected by order of Louis XIV., and since the restoration of Louis XVIII., has been adorned with two marble statues of Louis XIII. and XIV., which had been removed to the French Museum; as well as with the angels cast in 1715, by Roger Chabert.

Some steps of Languedoc marble conduct to the sanctuary, the altar of which has been justly admired. It is three feet and eight inches long, three feet high, and stands on eight circular supporters, of white Languedoc marble. In front are three bas-reliefs. That in the centre, by Van-Cleve, represents Jesus Christ in the tomb; on each side are angels in the attitudes of grief, by Deseine.

The steps of the altar, which are of white marble, sprinkled with golden stars, support six gilt candlesticks, nearly five feet in height.

In the middle of the recess is a grating of gilt brass, on which is sculptured the Paschal lamb. Above this is a gilded cross, more than seven feet high. The pavement is a rich mosaic, in which the arms of France are conspicuous, and the arches above are inlaid with white marble.

The bottom of the sanctuary is occupied by a group representing the descent from the cross, in Carrara marble. It is the best work of the elder Coustou, and well merits the closest attention.

The devotee will not fail to inquire for the relics which this sanctuary contains. Among other inestimable treasures, a veritable portion of our Saviour's crown of thorns, and a piece of the true cross, are shown. The regalia of Charlemagne, and many gold and silver vases, are likewise exhibited. Here also may be seen the splendid robes made for the priests at the coronation of Buonaparte, and presented by him to this church. They are still worn on fête-days, and other great occasions; but the bees with which they were adorned have been exchanged for lilies. Amongst the ornaments preserved here, is a sun of gold presented by Louis XVIII., in commemoration of the successful campaign in Spain, in 1823.

Thirty out of the forty-eight chapels which formerly decorated this church still remain. They are all adorned with pictures of more or less merit.

The chapel of St. Geneviève, on the right, has been lately repaired. The wainscot that now adorns it was taken from the ancient hall of the chapter of Notre Dame, and was constructed about the beginning of the sixteenth century. It represents the apostles and some of the saints, separated by little pilasters tastefully ornamented. Under the tower, on the side of the cloister, is a tablet of stone sculptured in the sixteenth century, which describes, in a

bold and striking manner, the universal judgment. It is usually pointed out to the attention of the curious.

In another chapel is the celebrated mausoleum of Lord Harcourt, executed in 1776, by Pigalle, and replaced here in 1820.

The new chapel of the Virgin is adorned with a fine statue by Raggi of Rome; and in a chapel near it is the splendid monument of Cardinal du Belloy, archbishop of Paris, who died in 1806: it was executed by Deseine, and erected in 1818.

This noble edifice, prior to the Revolution, possessed much rich tapestry, stained-glass windows, tessellated pavements, magnificent monuments, and the most richly-variegated shrines. Too many of those were, during the reign of anarchy, removed or destroyed. Every exertion has since been made to restore or replace them; and the church of Nôtre Dame is once more an object of curiosity to the traveller and the antiquary.

Adjoining to it is the Archiepiscopal Palace, a heavy building, which forms a strange contrast with the elegant structure of the Cathedral.

The principal religious festivals, such as Easter Sunday, Whit-Sunday, the Fête Dieu, &c., are celebrated at Nôtre Dame with great splendour, and on these occasions the archbishop of Paris officiates. On the 21st of January, a solemn service is performed here and in the other churches of Paris, for the repose of the soul of Louis XVI. At Nôtre Dame the choir is augmented by the choristers of the King's Chapel, and singers from the theatres. Midnight mass is also performed here on Christmas Eve, as well as at the other churches.

The festivals peculiar to Nôtre Dame are a solemn mass on the day before the opening of the legislative session, which is attended by the Royal Family and

the members of both chambers; and a procession on the 15th of August, in fulfilment of a vow made by Louis XIII. The Royal Family attend in this procession.

Abbaye Royale de St. Germain des Prés.

Abbey Royal of St. Germain in the Fields.

[*Place St. Germain des Prés.*] E 5.

THIS church was founded by Childebert, in 558, on the ruins of an ancient temple of Isis, and rebuilt by the Abbé Morard in 1014, having been three times burnt by the Normans.

Nothing could be more magnificent than the interior decoration of this temple, built in the form of a Roman cross, 200 feet in length, 65 in breadth, and 59 high. It takes its name from St. Germain, bishop of Paris, who was interred in one of its chapels.

It once contained some exquisite specimens of ancient sculpture, and a noble library of more than 100,000 volumes; but, during the Revolution, it was shamefully pillaged and defaced. It is yet worthy of the traveller's attention, from the traces of true antiquity which it affords. It contains the remains of most of the ancient kings, and of several eminent men, amongst whom are Montfaucon, Mabillon, Descartes, Boileau, and St. Pierre. The portal to the west has a majestic appearance; though, perhaps, it more resembles the entrance to a magnificent castle than a church.

The principal altars are now re-established. Pope Pius VII. laid the first stone of the altar of the chapel of the Virgin, behind the choir. The chapel of St. Marguerite is tastefully decorated, and the tones of one of the finest organs in Paris again resound along the fretted roof.

Saint Severin.[*Rue de St. Severin.*] F 5.

THE principal curiosity in this ancient church is its altar, decorated with eight marble columns of the Composite order, after the design of Le Brun. The sculpture with which they are enriched is the work of the statuary, Tuby; there is also a bas-relief representing a tomb, by Girardon. In this building, the first operation for the stone was performed on a condemned criminal.

Pasquier, a celebrated poet, historian, and lawyer, the learned Moreri, and the brothers St. Marthe, were buried in this church.

Chapelle Beaujon. The Chapel of Beaujon.[*Rue du Faubourg du Roule, No. 59.*] C 2.

THIS chapel was built by Girardin, at the expense of the financier, M. Beaujon, who designed it as a chapel of ease to the parish of St. Philippe du Roule, and a place of sepulture for himself and his family.

The simple, yet noble plan of the building, the richness of its decorations, the happy distribution of its light, and the good taste which it every where discovers, have caused it to be ranked among the best productions of modern French architecture.

Saint Louis.[*Rue Sainte Croix, Chaussée d'Antin.*] E 2.

THIS little church was originally built by the Capuchins. It is mentioned on account of the peculiar simplicity of the architecture. It has but one base-ment; and the only ornament of the interior is a cornice of the Doric order. This simplicity, however, being united to the justest proportions, has a very pleasing effect.

An urn, containing the heart of M. le Comte Choiseul Gouffier, celebrated for his travels, is placed in this church; and there is a picture, by Gassier, representing St. Louis visiting his sick soldiers.

Saint Leu.

[*Rue Saint Denis.*] F 4.

THIS chapel, built in 1235, is purely Gothic; but the architect who repaired the sanctuary in 1780, has, with strange want of taste, given it an almost theatrical appearance. A subterranean chapel, containing a good picture by Delaval, and a fine figure of Christ, is shown to the curious.

St. Germain l'Auxerrois.

[*Near the Louvre.*] F 4.

THIS was likewise built by Childebert. The statues of himself and of his queen are yet to be seen at the entrance. The portal is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, by Perrault and Le Brun. The bell of this church gave the signal for the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew, and it was here that Massillon and Bourdaloue preached before Louis XIV.

Amongst the eminent persons buried here were Malherbe the poet, Madame Dacier, Caylus, Coypel, and Coysevox.

Before the Revolution, this church contained a collection of paintings and statues which almost rivalled the noblest museum in France. Most of the French artists lived in or near the Louvre. This was their parish church; and a pleasing contention arose among them, who should contribute most to its embellishment. Jouvenet, Coypel, Le Brun, Louis Boullogne, Philippe de Champagne, Coysevox, and Warin, were eager to place the most valuable of their works in the choir, and around the altar of this church.

During the sacrilegious period of the Revolution, these treasures were scattered or destroyed.

This church is adorned with several pictures, and contains a splendid canopy given by Louis XVIII. It is occasionally visited by the Royal Family, the Tuileries being situated in this parish.

The principal festivals at this church are the parochial fête on the last Sunday of July; the Eve of St. Louis's Day (August 24), when the members of the French academy attend a mass in music, and the President delivers an address; the Fête Dieu, when the Royal Family walk in the procession; Tuesday or Wednesday of the Holy Week, when the Royal Family receive the Sacrament; Easter Sunday, and Whit Sunday.

St. Medard.

[*Rue Mouffetard.*] G 6.

THIS was originally the parish church of the village of St. Medard. Patru, called the French Quintilian, Nicole the moralist, and Paris, whose tomb is said to have performed so many miracles in the reign of Louis XV., were buried here.

St. Etienne du Mont.

[*Rue de la Montagne Sainte Geneviève.*] G 5.

SAINTE GENEVIEVE, so celebrated in the French calendar, and whose name is intimately connected with the conversion of the first Parisian monarch, died in 512, and was buried in a chapel near this spot. The sanctuary which contained her remains was enriched by every succeeding monarch; and the Royal Abbey of St. Geneviève was founded in honour of the tutelary saint of Paris.

The church of St. Etienne du Mont was afterwards erected as a chapel of ease for the vassals of the

Royal Abbey. To preserve it from the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Paris, it was built without any external door; and the only access to it was by a covered passage from the Abbey of St. Geneviève. When it was rebuilt in 1491, by Francis I., it yet retained this whimsical peculiarity; and it was not until 1610 that Queen Marguerite, wife of Henry IV., constructed the present portico.

Of the Abbey of St. Geneviève, and its celebrated church, few vestiges remain; but this appendage to the grandeur of the ancient monastery has defied the ravages of time. Its architecture has been much admired. The front is peculiarly grand. It is composed of four banded Ionic pillars, supporting a triangular pediment; the ornaments of which, though a little confused, remind the spectator of the peculiar style of Roman architecture.

The interior of the church is remarkable for its boldness and singularity. It is a strange, yet not unpleasing, mixture of the Greek, the Gothic, and the Arabic. Most persons will admire the extraordinary height of the arches, sustained by slender pillars, without immediately perceiving the defect of their construction. Indeed, that defect is skilfully hidden; and the extreme meagreness of the columns is concealed by a gallery, which is placed at about three-fourths of their height. The stairs leading to this gallery seem to be magically suspended in the air.

The pulpit, sculptured by Lestocard, is much admired. A colossal statue of Samson seems to support the enormous weight. The painted glass window of the chancel should not be overlooked. The marble altar is richly and elegantly decorated, and over it is the "Martyrdom of St. Stephen," by Le Brun.

Behind the choir, on a platform supported by four

pillars of the Tuscan order, is a new shrine, in the form of a Gothic church, containing the relics of St. Geneviève. In one of the side chapels is the ancient tomb of this saint. Two beautiful paintings of Largilière are here seen. They express the veneration of the Parisians for their patron saint.

In this church were buried the venerable Pascal, the poet Racine, the painter Le Sueur, the botanist Tournefort, the Abbé de Sacy, and the eloquent Lemaitre. The inscriptions to the memory of Pascal and Racine were destroyed during the Revolution, but have lately been replaced in the chapel dedicated to the Virgin, behind the choir.

St. Louis en l'Isle.

[*Isle St. Louis.*] G 5.

THIS church is not destitute of elegance; but it is chiefly remarkable for the singular appearance of the pyramidal tower that supports the clock, and which is visible in most parts of the city. The remains of Quinault, the poet, are deposited here.

St. Louis—St. Paul, formerly Church of the Jesuits.

[*Rue St. Antoine.*] G 4.

LOUIS XIII. laid the first stone of this church in 1627, and it was finished in 1641. It is built in the form of a Roman cross, with a dome in the centre. Its portal is lofty, and composed of three rows of columns above each other. Two are Corinthian, and one Composite. A profusion of ornament, employed without regularity of taste, offends the eye of the connoisseur, and does little credit to the skill of the architect, Father Derrand. Marble, silver, and gold, are employed with boundless prodigality in the decoration of the grand altar and the chapels.

On the right of the sanctuary was the heart of Louis XIII., enclosed in a heart of gold, supported by two angels of silver, modelled by Sarrazin. On the left was that of Louis XIV., supported likewise by two angels, the workmanship of Coustou. This last monument cost 600,000 francs. Near the place where these stood, was a mausoleum, less rich, but remarkable for the propriety of its design and the delicacy of its execution. It was designed to receive the hearts of the heroes of the house of Condé. Sarrazin modelled the ornaments, and Persan cast the figures. Not far distant were the tombs of the princes of the house of Bouillon. The inscriptions in honour of Louis XIII. and XIV. are still visible, but not a vestige remains of the tomb of the great Condé.

Numerous paintings of the French and Italian schools once enriched this temple, and caused it (like St. Germain L'Auxerrois) to resemble a superb museum, constantly thronged by strangers and artists. Few of these have survived the ravages of the Revolution. There are, however, several striking statues.

St. Merry ou Médéric.

[*Rue St. Martin.*] G 4.

A CHAPEL existed here in the sixth century, dedicated to St. Peter. It afterwards took the name of St. Merry, or of St. Mederic, who was here interred. The present building was erected in 1520. Its architecture is Gothic; and although it does not often excite attention by its exterior, its interior is most splendidly ornamented. The choir was decorated with much taste by the brothers Slodtz, in the last century. It is covered with stucco resembling marble, and enriched with much gilding. At the bottom of the sanctuary is a Glory, which has a pleasing and even sublime effect.

In the chapel of the Communion is a noble painting of "the Pilgrims at Emmaus," by Coypel. The chapels in the transept contain some interesting paintings; particularly "St. Merry," by Vouet: "the Virgin and Infant Jesus," and "St. Charles," by Carlo Vanloo; and "St. Peter," by Restout. There is also a Dead Christ in the arms of the Virgin, sculptured by Slodtz.

On the left is a descent, which conducts to a subterranean chapel.

La Sainte Chapelle.

[At the *Palais de Justice.*] F 4.

THIS is one of the most beautiful Gothic edifices in Europe. It was built by Montreuil in 1248, during the reign of St. Louis, as a depository for the relics which this king had brought from Palestine and Venice, and which are now preserved at Nôtre Dame. It is now filled with the archives or records of the courts of justice, which are kept with great order, and occupy an extensive range of cases. This chapel is remarkable for having two stories; the upper one contains some curious relics, and in the vaults of the lower were deposited the remains of the poet Boileau; they have, however, been removed to St. Germain des Prés. The windows are adorned with painted glass, the colours of which are much admired for their beauty and variety. To the right of the Upper Chapel is shown a small oratory, to which St. Louis repaired daily to say mass.

Strangers may view the Saintè Chapelle on'application to the archiveste, or keeper of the records, whose office, in the court of the palace, is open every day from 10 to 4.

St. Gervais.

[Near the *Place de Grève.*] G 4.

THE portal to this church, which is the object that

principally deserves the traveller's attention, was rebuilt by Louis XIII., in 1616. Debrösses was the architect. Some critics have censured the distribution of minuter parts: but the happy union of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, the immense span of the arches, and the character of boldness, yet severity, which prevails, must produce a pleasing impression on the mind. The interior of the building is in harmony with the purpose for which the edifice was erected. The little chapel of the Virgin, apparently suspended from the roof of the church, is an object of much curiosity.

The mausoleum of the chancellor Michel le Tellier, executed by Mazeline and S. Hurtrelle, has been restored to this church.

Eglise de l'Assomption, ou de la Madeleine.

[Rue St. Honoré.] E 3.

Is an inelegant edifice, with a massive dome. The portal, however, consisting of eight Corinthian columns, is neat, and would have a pretty effect, were it not for the heavy appearance of the dome. The interior is adorned with a picture of the Assumption, by Blondel, and a ceiling of the choir is painted by Lafosse.

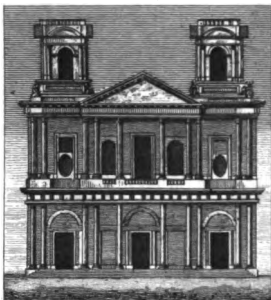
Eglise de la Madeleine.

[Rue Royale.] E 3.

THIS church, which was to have been named "The Temple of Glory," and dedicated to those who died while fighting their country's battles, was begun before the Revolution, then taken down, and afterwards partially restored. In 1816, a royal order was issued for the completion of this building, in order to place in it expiatory monuments to Louis XVI. and his queen, Louis XVII., and the princess Elizabeth.



L'ASSOMPTION



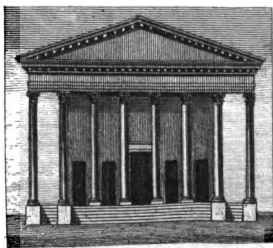
S^t EUSTACHE



ABBAYE DU VAL DE GRACE



S^t ROCH



LA MADELEINE

St. Eustache.[*Rue Montmartre.*] F 3.

THIS vast edifice was commenced in 1532, but was not entirely finished till 1642. It offers a strange mixture of the Arabian and Greek architecture. The columns which support the interior are altogether without proportion. When the traveller compares their lightness with their burden, he trembles lest they should yield to the superincumbent weight. The front is of modern architecture. It consists of the Ionic and Doric orders above each other, crowned in the centre by a small triangular pediment, with (formerly) two square towers at the extremities. One of these towers is now demolished.

This church suffered much from revolutionary anarchy; but most of its valuable paintings and sculptures have been restored, and the visiter may now see a fine statue of the Virgin and Child, by Pigalle, as well as some good pictures, by Vanloo.

The pulpit was constructed from designs by the celebrated Lebrun.

The portal that faces La Rue des Prouvaires is part of the ancient church. Colbert, Vaugelas, La Fosse the painter, and several other illustrious men were buried at St. Eustache. The tomb of Colbert was executed by Coysevox and Tuby.

Ste. Marguerite.[*Rue St. Bernard.*] I 5.

THE principal thing worthy of notice in this church is a sepulchral chapel to the left of the choir, the whole of which was painted by Brunetti. On the pavement are thirty tombs, with inscriptions on each, taken from the sacred volume, and descriptive of the shortness of life, and the certainty of death.

There was formerly a medallion at the entrance, indicating the tomb of the celebrated Vaucanson. Behind the grand altar of the church, are the remains of the monument erected by Girardon the sculptor, in memory of his wife. They were presented to this church by Louis XVIII. Some persons have said that the dauphin, the son of Louis XVI., was interred in the cemetery belonging to this church.

St. Laurent.

[*Rue du Faubourg St. Martin.*] G 2.

THIS Gothic building formerly belonged to a monastery that was destroyed by the Normans. It was repaired and enlarged in the seventeenth century. The grand altar is the work of Lepautre; and the taste of Blondel is conspicuous in the decorations of the choir, and the chapel of the Virgin.

Chapelle Expiatoire de Louis XVI.

[*Rue d'Anjou, St. Honoré.*] D 2.

THIS expiatory chapel is situated on the spot where Louis XVI. and his queen were buried in 1793. Their remains, however, were removed at the Restoration to the abbey of St. Denis. It was erected from designs by Fontaine, and is a neat parallelogram, surmounted by a dome. In the interior are fifteen niches, intended to receive statues of the principal victims of the Revolution. A double staircase leads to a subterranean chapel, in which will be placed a monument in memory of Louis XVI. and Maria Antoinette.

St. Nicolas des Champs.

[*Rue St. Martin.*] G 3.

THE external construction of this vast edifice is purely Gothic, while the interior is strangely deco-

rated in the modern style. The pulpit is worthy of notice, and the grand altar is well designed. The painting over it, representing the "Assumption of the Virgin," is by Vouët.

St. Thomas d'Aquin.

[*Rue St. Dominique.*] E 4.

WAS built in 1783, from designs by Bullet. The portal of this church, formed of the Doric and Ionic orders placed over each other, is meagre, and badly proportioned; but the interior of the building is better worth attention. The ceiling of the choir, representing "The Transfiguration," by Lemoine, excites universal admiration, and there is also a tolerable picture of the Descent from the Cross, by Guerin.

St. François Xavier; or, the Church of the Foreign Missionaries.

[*Rue du Bac.*]

THE curé of this church is the superior of the adjacent seminary for the education of persons qualified to spread the knowledge of the Gospel among the Indians. The abbé Edgeworth, the confessor of Louis XVI., was a member of this community. The building, which was erected in 1683, is divided into two parts, in both of which service is performed. It contains nothing remarkable but a fine painting of Carlo Vanloo, representing the Adoration of the Magi.

La Sorbonne.

[*Place de la Sorbonne.*] F 5.

THIS church, and the college which was attached to it, were founded by Robert de Sorbon, but afterwards rebuilt by Cardinal Richelieu. The first stone of the church was laid in 1635, but the building was not finished till 1653. It is decorated with a portal

consisting of ten columns, supporting a pediment, bearing some resemblance to the portico of the Pantheon at Rome. The interior was much injured during the Revolution, but it has since been repaired, and the beautiful paintings of the dome by Philip de Champagne are still preserved. This church contains the mausoleum of Cardinal de Richelieu, which has been replaced. It was executed by Girardon, and is considered one of the finest specimens of modern sculpture.

The Academy of Paris occupies the buildings of the Sorbonne.

St. Roch.

[*Rue St. Honoré.*] E 3.

THIS edifice was begun by Mercier, in 1633, and not finished until 1736. Louis XIV. laid the first stone. The front is composed of two orders of architecture, the Doric and Corinthian, supporting a triangular pediment, and is remarkable for its lightness and simplicity.

In the interior of the church, a richness and lightness of ornament, almost theatrical, are substituted in the room of that grave and majestic style which should characterize a place of religious worship. Being placed in a part of the city principally inhabited by rich citizens, it was gradually filled with sculptures and paintings. It suffered much during the frenzy of the Revolution, and has not yet recovered its former splendour. The pulpit is much admired; it is formed of brown wainscoating, ornamented with gilding, and richly carved.

Above the altars are two beautiful paintings by Vien and Doyen. That by the former represents St. Denis preaching in Gaul, and that by the latter St. Geneviève healing the sick. Behind the choir are three chapels. The first dedicated to the Virgin, is

of a circular form, and its cupola ornamented by a magnificent painting in fresco, by Pierre. The Virgin appears to be surrounded by four distinct companies, consisting of the Patriarchs, the Prophets, the Holy Women of the Old Testament, and the Apostles and Martyrs of the New Covenant. The spectator deeply regrets the injuries which this sublime composition has received, the unity, arrangement, and execution of which excite his warmest praise. On the altar is a group representing the cradle and the infant Jesus, with the Virgin and St. Joseph, executed in white marble by Augier; and at the sides are two figures of Strength and Prudence, by the same hand.

The cupola of the second chapel describes the Triumphs of Religion, to which it is dedicated. On the altar are two angels, sculptured by Slotz.

Two small portals conduct to the third chapel, whose solemn style of architecture, whose obscurity, and the sombre tint of the walls, are calculated to impress the mind with religious awe. It contains a fine painting of the "crucifixion." The light falling on it from above, gives it a wonderful effect, and singularly contrasts it with the cavernous darkness of the chapel.

This church contains several other chapels. One on the right, covered with black marble spotted with white tears, announces that it was designed to receive the ashes of the dead. It contains an elegant monument in memory of Count d'Arcourt, as well as the marble tomb of the philosopher Maupertuis, and the bust of Lenestre, to whom the principal gardens in France are indebted for all their beauty. The two statuaries Augier likewise repose in this asylum.

In the chapel opposite is the tomb of the Duke de Crequi, the monument of Cardinal Dubois, Arch-

bishop of Cambray, and a fine marble bust of the painter Mignard.

Under the organ is a marble tablet, with an inscription, erected by the Duke of Orleans, to the memory of Corneille. The abbé de l'Épée was also buried in this church, and there is a medallion of Marshal Asfeld.

Several of the monuments removed during the Revolution have been restored, and may be seen on application to the sexton.

The steps and pillars of the portal bear the frightful impression of numerous musket and cannon balls, which were directed against the citizens of Paris on the fatal 13th of Vendémiaire.

The principal festivals at this church are the parochial fête, on the Sunday after August 16th; Easter Sunday; Whit Sunday; St. Louis's Day; Mass on January 25, founded by the knights of St. Louis; Holy Thursday; and Good Friday. On the latter day, strangers will find places under the organ the best situation for viewing the figure of Christ at the end of the church.

Abbaye du Val de Grace.

[*Rue du Faubourg St. Jacques.*] F 6.

This edifice was erected by Queen Anne of Austria, the wife of Louis XIII., as a mark of gratitude to God for the birth of Louis XIV., who laid the first stone of the building when he was seven years of age. It was designed by Mansard, and was at first appropriated to religious worship, but is now converted into an hospital magazine. The peculiar beauty of the structure is, however, carefully preserved. The marble pavement, and the paintings of the dome, by Mignard, are uninjured. These last constitute the noblest work in fresco which France possesses. They contain more than 200

colossal figures, representing the glory of the saints in heaven. Molière has celebrated this performance of Mignard in a poem written expressly on the subject.

In this church the connoisseur will likewise be gratified by an opportunity of studying the exquisite bas-reliefs of Augier. They consist of six colossal busts of the Holy Virgin, Joseph, Ann, Joachim, Elizabeth, and Zacharias. The decorations of the altar are unusually magnificent. The canopy is in imitation of that of St. Peter's at Rome.

The edifice was destined to contain the hearts of the royal family of France, and particularly those of the house of Orleans, while their bodies rested in the cathedral of St. Denis. A beautiful enclosure in the chapel of the dome formerly contained more than thirty of these precious relics. The garden attached to the hospital contains a collection of medicinal plants.

Strangers may visit the Church by application at the office to the right of the entrance, but they are not allowed to see the hospital.

St. Sulpice.

[Near the Luxembourg.] E 5.

THIS edifice was commenced in 1646, and not finished till 1733. Anne of Austria laid the first stone.

The majestic portico was the work of Servandoni. Its grand proportions, the boldness of the design, and the sublime effect which it produces, are universally acknowledged. It is composed of two orders, the Doric and the Ionic, placed above each other. The Doric columns are forty feet high, and five feet in diameter, with an entablature of ten feet. The Ionic pillars are thirty-eight feet in height, and

four feet eight inches in diameter, with an entablature of nine feet.

A tower elevates itself on each side of the portico, to the height of 210 feet. They were originally of a different style of architecture, and were not supposed to accord well with the other parts of the building. They are indebted to M. Chalgrin for their present appearance.

The interior of the building, in which the Corinthian order reigns, is not less interesting than the exterior. The composition of the principal altar between the nave and the choir is grand and sublime. Its form is that of an ancient tomb of beautiful marble.

The spacious choir is decorated with painted windows of scriptural subjects, and with the colossal statues of our Saviour, St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. John the Evangelist, by Bouchardon. It is terminated by a magnificent chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, by Pigalle. Above the altar of white marble rise some columns of blue marble of the Composite order, with gilt chapiters, supporting an entablature crowned by numerous figures in bronze. The cupola, inimitably representing "the Assumption," is by Lemoine; and the ingenious manner in which the light is admitted produces a magical effect.

Several of the other chapels are entitled to attention, particularly that of St. Roch, painted in fresco by M. A. Pujol in 1821, and that of St. Maurice, likewise painted in fresco by M. Vincent in 1822.

In a chapel to the right of the pulpit is a monument by Slodtz, to the memory of Languet de Gergy, formerly pastor of this church; and in another chapel is a picture by Mignard, representing St. Michael combating Satan.

The pulpit is of curious construction, being entirely supported by two flights of steps. It was the gift of the late Marshal Richelieu.

The vessels containing the holy water are curiously formed of two immense shells, which the Republic of Venice presented to Francis I. They are placed on a rock executed by Pigalle.

On the pavement of the church is traced the meridian of Paris, which was executed by Henry Sully, the astronomer.

This interesting edifice was sadly despoiled during the Vandal age of the Revolution.

The subterranean church is remarkable for its extent; and gives a tolerable idea of the ancient catacombs.

Nôtre Dame des Victoires; or, Petits Pères.

[Near La Place des Victoires.] F 3.

To the inattentive observer this edifice will present nothing remarkable; but the man of taste will perceive, in the general style of its architecture, and of all its ornaments, that noble simplicity which should characterise a temple consecrated to the worship of the Great Supreme.

The choir is adorned with seven pictures by Vanloo: that over the grand altar contains portraits of Louis XIII. and Cardinal Richelieu. Lully, the celebrated musician, was buried in this church, and a monument raised to his honour.

St. Philippe du Roule.

[Rue du Faubourg du Roule.] C 2.

THIS church will likewise please, from its simplicity and its resemblance to the edifices of the ancient Christians. It was commenced in 1769, and finished in 1784, from designs by Chalgrin. The portal is composed of four columns of the Doric order, surmounted by a triangular pediment. At the extremity of the peristyles are two chapels, dedicated to the

Virgin and St. Philip, which were designed to support two towers. The arches of the roof are of wood, but painted in such close imitation of stone, that they cannot possibly be distinguished from it.

St. Pierre du Gros Caillou.

[*Rue St. Dominique.*] E 4.

THIS is a neat modern building, from designs by M. Godde. The portico consists of four Tuscan columns, surmounted by a pediment, and the roof is richly ornamented.

St. Bennett.

[*Rue St. Jacques.*] F 5.

Is supposed to have been originally founded by St. Denis. Baron, the celebrated actor, was buried here in 1729, and Lalande, the astronomer, in 1807.

St. Elizabeth.

[*Rue du Temple.*] G 3.

THIS church was built in 1628, for the nuns of the order of St. Francis. The portal is pleasingly formed of Doric and Ionic pilasters. The architecture of the interior is Doric.

St. Francois d'Assise.

[*Rue du Perche.*] G 4.

THIS edifice was built in 1623 for a convent of Capuchins, and is mentioned here on account of its great simplicity. It contains a fine statue of St. Francis in Egyptian marble.

St. Nicholas du Chardonnet.

[*Rue St. Victor.*] G 5.

THIS otherwise pleasing church presents a strangely unfinished appearance, from the want of a portal.

It is decorated with several paintings by Lebrun, whose tomb constitutes its principal ornament. It was executed by Coysevox, and near it is the monument which Lebrun erected to the memory of his mother. Here likewise may be seen the tomb of Santeuil, the Latin poet, with an epitaph by Rollin.

St. Jacques du Haut Pas.

[*Rue St. Jacques.*] F 5.

THIS church was built on the ruins of an ancient chapel, by Ann of Bourbon, duchess of Longueville, in 1684. Her heart was interred here. The ashes of the celebrated Cassini, and of the virtuous Cochin, the curé of this parish, who sold all his property, and even his library, to found an hospital for his indigent parishioners, repose here.

Abbaye Royale de Port Royal.

[*Rue de la Bourbe.*] F 6.

THIS beautiful edifice was built by Lepautre, in 1646, and exhibited that mingled simplicity and grandeur which its sacred destination required. It is now converted into an hospital for foundlings. A colossal statue of St. Vincent de Paul, by Stouf, has been much admired.

Eglise de la Visitation.

[*Rue St. Antoine.*] H 5.

THIS little church was built by Francis Mansard. Its appearance is pleasing, and it gave to the nephew of Francis the idea of the magnificent dome of the Invalids. Although the production of an artist so celebrated, it must be acknowledged that neither its plan, nor its elevation, gives an idea of that perfect good taste and delicacy of execution which his other edifices exhibit.

Z

The cloister, the house, and the gardens of the Visitation, have been demolished or sold. The church alone remains, and is now consecrated to the Protestant form of worship.

Le Panthéon.

The Pantheon ; or, Church of St. Geneviève.

[*At the end of the Rue St. Jacques.*] F 5.

THE Pantheon was begun in 1764, from designs by Soufflot, but was completed under the direction of Rondelet. It is in the form of a cross, 339 feet long, and 253 broad. The portal, in imitation of that of the Pantheon at Rome, consists of a noble peristyle of twenty-two Corinthian columns. Each column is five feet and a half in diameter, and fifty-eight in height. The flowers of the chapiters are highly finished. These columns form a spacious porch, 112 feet in length, and 36 deep. It is ornamented by four colossal statues, producing an imposing and grand effect. Upon the plinth is the following inscription:

D.O.M. SUB INVOC. S. GENOVEFÆ. LUD. XV. DICAVIT,
LUD. XVIII. RESTITUIT.

The front of the building within the porch unites the masculine air of the Gothic with the beauty of the Grecian architecture.

The interior of the temple consists of four naves, decorated with 130 Corinthian columns, supporting an entablature, which serves as a basement to the galleries, skirted with stone balustrades. Above rises a lofty dome, resembling a circular temple, formed of fifty-two pillars, each fifty-four feet high, supported by a circular basement, which rises above an octangular sub-basement. This dome is surmounted by another smaller, which, not being ter-

minated by any figure or ornament, has a rather displeasing appearance. The whole is surmounted by a terrace, protected by an iron balustrade. The total height of the building is 282 feet. The miserable houses by which it was once surrounded have been pulled down, and the approach has been much improved.

The bold and light style of the architecture, in which it was originally built, had nearly hazarded the destruction of the whole edifice. The pillars which supported the dome began to bend under its enormous weight; and it was only by sacrificing somewhat of its beauty, and introducing confusion into the style of the whole, that Rondelet was enabled to preserve it from ruin. He placed twelve new columns under the dome; and by the brightness of the gilding, and the beauty of the painting, very skilfully endeavoured to conceal the injury he was doing to the coup-d'œil of the edifice. The connoisseur will, however, perceive a disagreeable contrast between the original lightness of the naves and the massiveness of the centre of the building.

The paintings with which the dome is enriched are by Baron le Gros. They cover a surface of 3256 feet, and may justly rank among the best specimens of the French school.

The foreground is occupied by four groups united by angels and numerous accessaries. Each of these groups surrounds one of the four French monarchs, who by the splendour of their reigns, and by their influence on their ages, created epochs in the history of France.

The first is Clovis, who, by the persuasion of Queen Ste. Clotilde, renounced the worship of false gods, and acknowledged the truth of Christianity.

Charlemagne and his consort denote the second epoch. With one hand he raises the globe, the sym-

bol of empire, and with the other guarantees the preservation of his laws, and the maintenance of the University.

The third epoch is indicated by a group surrounding St. Louis, who is showing his wife, Margaret of Provence, the happy result of his endeavours to promote the religion and prosperity of his subjects. Before him angels bear the standards of his two crusades, and on his left a wreath of thorns placed on a cushion, intimates that he exchanged a regal for a martyr's crown.

The fourth epoch, or the restoration, is denoted by Louis XVIII., who is accompanied by the daughter of Louis XVI., and is protecting with his sceptre the young Duke of Bourdeaux. Two angels hold open the charter, while others are removing the funeral drapery in which the cradle of the infant had been enveloped.

The greater part of these personages are rendering homage to Ste. Geneviève, who is descending on a cloud, and appears to manifest her tender solicitude for the children of St. Louis.

In an upper region are seen Louis XVI., his queen Marie Antoinette, and the young Louis XVII., who appear delighted to find that their relation Madame Elizabeth is associated with them in the holy assembly. At the most elevated point a dazzling light announces the entrance of the heavens and the seat of the Divinity.

The purpose to which the Pantheon was devoted was worthy of the magnificence of the building. It was designed to contain the ashes of those who have deserved well of their country. The inscription which was placed in front of the temple, but which has been removed, was simple and sublime:—

AUX GRANDS HOMMES.

LA PATRIE RECONNAISSANTE.

Dedicated by a grateful Country to its illustrious Men.

THE vaults under the church are skilfully contrived ; and are neither dark, damp, nor gloomy. They consist of galleries lined with cells. In these cells, all nearly of the same size, the bodies are deposited, each in a stone sarcophagus, of exactly the same size and form. An inscription relates merely the name, the dignity, and age, of the deceased. Over the door of each cell is the Greek monogram of Jesus Christ, $\chi\rho$., and the letters α and ω .

Amongst the eminent men deposited in these vaults were Voltaire, Rousseau, Marshal Lannes, the Dutch Admiral de Winter, Lagrange the mathematician, and Bougainville the circumnavigator.

Many of the illustrious dead have however already been taken away, and it is proposed to remove them all. The tombs of Voltaire and Rousseau have been taken from their original situation, and placed in an obscure vault, where they are concealed from public view.

At the end of one of the passages in these vaults is a remarkable echo.

The church of St. Geneviève was consecrated Jan. 8, 1822, by the Archbishop of Paris, and divine service is now performed in it.

The principal festivals are Jan. 3d (St. Geneviève's Day) ; Nov. 26th (Parochial Fête) ; Easter Sunday ; Whit Sunday, and the Fête Dieu. On these occasions the Archbishop of Paris generally officiates.

The Pantheon is always open from 10 till 6, and guides are constantly in attendance to conduct strangers to any part of the building.

The summit of the dome commands a fine view of the metropolis.

Attached to St. Geneviève, is an extensive collection of books. See *Libraries*.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

PARIS contains four churches dedicated to the Protestant worship; *viz.* the ancient church of the Oratoire, Rue St. Honoré. The regularity of the architecture, and the exact proportions of the Corinthian order, which reign throughout the building have been much admired. Service is performed here every Sunday at half-past ten, by French or Swiss Protestant clergymen, and at three, by an English clergyman.

The chaplain of the American embassy, who is an Independent, also preaches here at a quarter past two o'clock, in a small chapel behind the upper part of the church.

The ancient church of the Visitation, Rue St. Antoine, already described. Service generally begins at 11 o'clock.

The church of the Lutherans, formerly of the Carmelites, Rue des Billettes. This is a building on a small scale, and altogether without taste. Service is performed here every Sunday at 12, alternately in French and German.

The Panthemont, Rue de Grenelle.

An English Protestant chapel is also situated at the Hotel Marbœuf, in the Champs Elysées. It was first opened in 1824. Service commences every Sunday, at 11 o'clock, and at seven o'clock.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUES.

THE synagogues of the Jews are in Rue St. Avoie; Rue des Petits Champs St. Martin; Rue des Blancs Manteaux; Rue Geoffroy l'Angevin; and Rue du Cimetière, St. André des Arts.

CONVENTS.

MANY of the convents will afford matter of curiosity to the stranger; and it will not be difficult to gain admittance to the chapels of most of them.

The convent of the Benedictines is in Rue du Regard; and that of the English Benedictines, in Rue des Fossés St. Victor. The Palais du Temple, already noticed, has been transformed into a convent of Benedictines. The public are admitted to the chapel during service on Sundays, but it may be seen on any day by application to the porter. The convent is never shown.

The Carmelites have three houses: No. 2, Rue Maillet; Rue d'Enfer; and Rue de Vaugirard. The painted dome of the chapel in the last of these has been much admired. It represents the transfiguration of the prophet Elijah, by Bertholet Flamel. In this convent the cannibals of the 2d and 3d of September commenced their horrible massacres.

The Nuns of our Lady of Charity are in Rue St. Jacques. Their convent forms a species of female penitentiary, and is appropriated for the reception of those whom parental wisdom or caprice consigns to a temporary or lasting confinement and punishment.

The Dominicans are in Rue d'Angoulême and Rue Moreau. Their principal employment is the education of young ladies.

The interesting society of the Sisters of Charity, whose lives are devoted to assuage the pains and heal the diseases of the most miserable of their fellow-creatures, have their principal convent in Rue du Vieux Colombier.

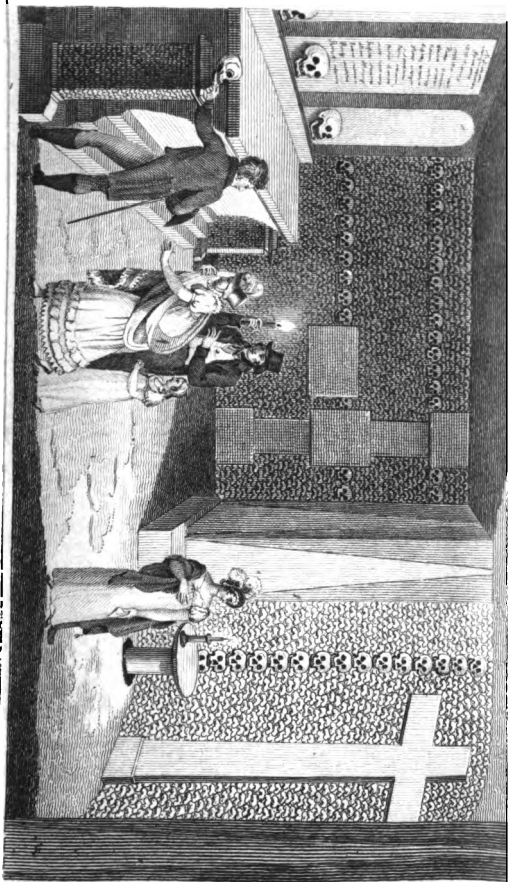
THE CATACOMBS.

[Near the Barrière d'Enfer.] E 6.

Two centuries ago the burial-grounds of Paris were without the walls of the city; but as the buildings of the metropolis extended in every direction, they were in process of time surrounded by human habitations; and, at length, were almost in the heart of the town. They were few in number, and confined in space; the Parisians were, therefore, compelled to adopt a mode of burial, which, in England, would be thought to outrage decency and humanity. Vast trenches were opened, twenty feet deep, as many in length, and six or eight feet wide. Into these corpse after corpse was flung, until the putrid heap nearly reached the surface of the ground. The earth was then thrown over them, and a similar trench dug close by their side.

Long before this loathsome mass could be perfectly decomposed, the ground was again opened, and the air was loaded with offensive and poisonous exhalations. The nuisance continued to increase until the neighbourhood of the cemeteries proverbially became the abode of every pestilential disease. Government at length interfered. All burials were forbidden within the walls, except in a few of the churches; and the mass of corruption was afterwards conveyed from the place where it still continued to infect the air. This enormous mass included the remains of all who had been buried during more than ten centuries.

The bones were separated, and carefully cleaned, and piled in some of the immense galleries of the quarries, by which a considerable part of the city is undermined; and the name of "the Catacombs" was given to this new receptacle of the dead, in imitation of similar excavations, appropriated to the same



VUE INTERIEURE DES CATACOMBES

purpose, in Rome, Milan, Naples, and ancient Thebes.

Behind the Barrière d'Enfer on the right is a lane, on the left-hand side of which is the descent into these dreary, yet interesting, caverns. A narrow staircase of eighty steps, winding down a circular well, leads to a gallery or avenue, hewn out of the solid rock, and varying from three to four feet in width, and from six to seven in height. The stone is clean, white, and dry, and thickly studded with shells, and various marine antediluvian remains. Numerous passages branch off on either side, some of which are said to extend more than three miles, under the plain of Montrouge, through the whole of the suburbs of St. Jacques and St. Germain, and even a considerable way on the north of the river. Many of these avenues were prudently stopped when they became the resort of banditti. Occasionally the passage widens into spacious, but low-roofed, halls; sometimes supported by artificial columns, and often by masses of the native rock. From these halls many avenues branch off in various directions.

The stranger is accompanied by a guide, who conducts him in safety through this immense labyrinth, and who is himself directed by a black line traced on the ceiling through the whole of the course which he is to pursue. Every stranger, on entering the Catacombs, will find it necessary to have a wax taper in his hand, which may be purchased on the spot, and never to lose sight of the guide. After the traveller has proceeded a quarter of a mile, he should inquire for the gallery of Port-Mahon. A soldier, who had accompanied Marshal Richelieu in the expedition against Minorca, was, on his return, compelled by necessity to work in these quarries. During the hours of refreshment, he employed himself in modelling in relief a plan of Port-Mahon. The execution

is, as might be expected, sufficiently rude, but the accuracy of the representation is acknowledged by every competent judge, and the whole is highly creditable to the ingenuity, the memory and the patience of the soldier, who, ignorant of architecture, completely without assistance, and almost without instruments, nearly accomplished the singular and arduous undertaking. It is painful to add, that he was afterwards crushed by the sudden fall of a mass of rocks.

At a little distance is another curiosity, which probably will not be shown, unless the traveller inquires for it. Some enormous fragments of stone are so nicely balanced on a base, hardly exceeding a point, that they rock with every blast of wind, and threaten to overwhelm the curious observer; yet in this equilibrium they have hung for more than two centuries, and it would probably require a gigantic force to remove them from their position.

After proceeding more than half a mile, the stranger arrives at another low-roofed hall, in which is a black door, supported by two Tuscan pilasters, with this inscription:—

Has ultra metas requiescunt, beatam spem expectantes.

(Beyond these bounds rest the dead, awaiting the joyful hope of immortality.)

This is the entrance to the Catacombs. It admits to another long avenue, the walls of which are lined with bones from the floor to the roof. The large bones of the arms, legs, and thighs, are in front, closely and neatly piled together, and their uniformity relieved by three rows of skulls, at equal distances. Behind these are thrown the smaller bones.

This avenue conducts to several apartments resembling chapels, the walls of which are lined with bones, variously and often tastefully arranged; and, in the centre of the chapel, or in niches in the walls,

are vases and altars, some of which are formed entirely of human bones, and others are ingeniously ornamented with skulls of different sizes. One or two of these altars are of an antique form, and composed of the solid rock. They stood here before these caverns were appropriated to their present destination. One of them has certainly occupied its present situation from time immemorial, and has given rise to the not improbable conjecture that these secret and deep recesses were used as places of worship, either by the Gauls or by the early Christians, during the persecution which followed the first preaching of the Gospel in these parts.

These chapels contain numerous inscriptions; some of them simply indicating the cemetery whence each mouldering pile of bones was removed; others too strongly reminding the reader of the atheistical era of the Revolution; and a very few displaying considerable feeling and good taste.

One chapel is dedicated to those who perished on the horrible 2d and 3d September. The altar bears this simple, yet affecting, inscription:—

D.M.
II. et III.
Sepmbr.
1792.

("To the memory of the victims of the 2d and 3d of September, 1792.")

The bones are concealed behind a black wall.

An inscription, in another part of the Catacombs, is altogether as revolting:—

Ici sont inhumés
LXXXVII. mètres cubes
D'ossemens, recueillis
Dans le cimetièrre des Innocens,
Du 19 Janvier au 19 Mars, 1811.

("Here are deposited 87 cubic metres of bones, collected from the cemetery of the Innocents, between the 19th January and 19th March, 1811.")

That man must have been utterly destitute of taste and feeling, who suggested the record of this disgusting admeasurement of the perishing remains of the human frame.

In one part of the Catacombs is a reservoir embellished with various sculptures, and containing several gold fish.

The calculations of different visiters and authors vary as to the number of bones collected in this vast charnel-house. It is certain that there are more than three millions of human skulls: some writers have asserted that the Catacombs contain six millions.

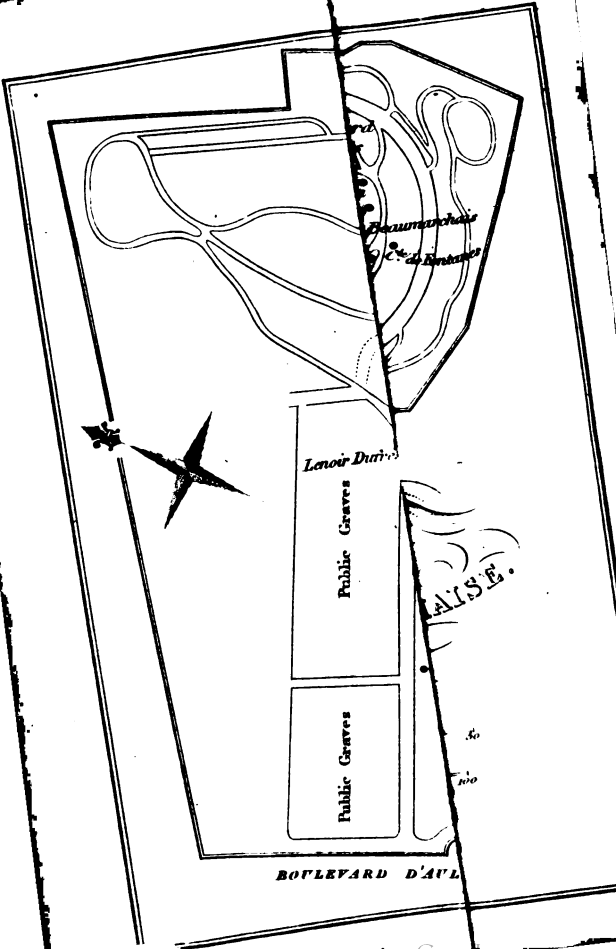
A faint mouldering smell pervades these gloomy caverns, but not to any unpleasant or deleterious degree.

Before he quits the Catacombs, two museums are shown to the stranger. The first is a collection of all the fossil remains, mineral productions, spars, &c., which these quarries afford. Some of the specimens are curious and beautiful. The other, which is principally interesting to the medical traveller, are specimens of the various diseases of the bones, selected from this immense repository, and scientifically arranged. Here is also a table on which are exposed skulls remarkable for their structure.

Having quitted the Catacombs by a portal, bearing this beautiful and appropriate quotation,—

*Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas,
Atque metus omnes, et irrevocabile fatum
Subjecit pedibus, strepitumque Acherontis avari!*

the traveller again follows a black line traced on the roof, which conducts him to another staircase; ascending this, he finds himself about 600 yards east



*Beaumontchais
de Fontaines*

Lenoir Duris

Public Graves

Public Graves

AISE.

BOULEVARD D'AUL

of the road to Orleans, which he had crossed underground, and more than half a mile from the place at which he descended.

In order to obtain admission to the Catacombs, application must be made to M. l'Ingénieur en chef des Mines, Rue Poultier, No. 7, Isle St. Louis. They are no longer open to strangers on the production of their passports, as they are undergoing repair.

A work of peculiar interest, containing the history of this extraordinary place, is published by M. Bos-sange, Père, in Paris.

CEMETERIES.

THE practice of interment in the churches and church-yards of Paris prevailed till 1773, when the parliament, becoming alarmed at the evils caused by the exhalations from these receptacles of the dead, ordered the cemetery of the Innocents to be shut up; and this was in a few years followed by the closing of all the burying-grounds in the interior of Paris. The cemeteries are now in the vicinity, and are much frequented as promenades, particularly on Sundays. On All Souls Day, or Fête des Morts, there is a sort of holy, melancholy, and sentimental pilgrimage, which is of the most impressive description: crowds of Parisians may then be seen bending over the graves of their relatives.

Cemetery of Mont Louis, or Père La Chaise. K 4.

THIS celebrated burial-place was originally denominated *Champ l'Evêque*, but consisted only of six acres. In the 14th century, Regnaud, a rich grocer, enchanted with its beautiful scenery and noble prospects, selected it as the site of a mansion, so superb, that it was deemed by many too splendid for the rank

of its proprietor, and soon acquired the name of Regnaud's folly.

In 1626 it fell into the hands of the Jesuits, and according to tradition, it was from this place that Louis XIV., when a child, witnessed the battle in the Faubourg St. Antoine, July 2d, 1652, which was given by Marshal Turenne, the commander of the royal army, in honour of the great Condé, who was then chief of the Slingers. Hence this spot derived the name of *Mont Louis*, which it still retains. For its second and more general appellation of *Père la Chaise*, it is indebted to the following circumstances:—

Père la Chaise, one of the Jesuits to whom the estate belonged, was in 1675 appointed confessor to Louis XIV., who became his ardent patron, and gave him the control of the ecclesiastical affairs of the kingdom. This, added to the office with which he was already invested, occupied him so intensely, that occasional retirement became necessary; and the king wishing to offer him some mark of his approbation, presented him with the estate of Mont Louis. The house was rebuilt on an enlarged scale, the grounds were extended, and the gardens furnished with every thing calculated to please the eye, or gratify the taste.

After the death of Père la Chaise, Mont Louis was occupied as a country-house by the Jesuits, and became the scene of their numerous intrigues. The revocation of the edict of Nantes is said to have been projected at this place, and hence were issued many of the *lettres de cachet* which consigned the enemies of the Jesuits to imprisonment.

In 1763, when the order of the Jesuits was abolished in France, Mont Louis was ordered to be sold for the benefit of their creditors. It was afterwards inhabited by numerous proprietors, who followed each other in rapid succession, as the expense of such an

establishment soon swallowed up the whole of a slender fortune, and materially diminished the most wealthy. It was finally purchased by the Prefect of the Seine, and laid out in 1804, as a cemetery, under the direction of M. Brongniart.

The house of Père la Chaise has since been taken down, and a chapel erected on its site. Traces of the ditch which surrounded it are yet visible, and the water, which still continues to flow by a subterranean channel, is used by the gardener for moistening the shrubs around the tombs.

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

This cemetery contains three kinds of graves: 1st. The *Fosses Communes*, or public graves, 4½ feet deep, in which the poor are buried gratuitously in coffins placed close to each other. These are re-opened every five years, that time being quite sufficient in this soil to decompose the bodies. 2d. The temporary graves, which, on the payment of 50 francs, are held for ten years, but must be given up at the end of that term, although monuments may have been erected over them. 3d. The perpetual graves, which are purchased at 250 francs per metre, and over

which perpetual monuments may be erected. The temporary graves may be made perpetual by purchase previous to the expiration of the ten years, and the 50 francs originally paid are then deducted from the purchase-money.

The first funeral took place May 21, 1804, and since that period more than 90,000 persons have been buried here, exclusive of those from the hospitals. Many of the tombs are distinguished for their architectural beauty, and others contain the remains of men who delighted the world by their writings, instructed it by their wisdom, and embellished it by their genius.

The entrance to the cemetery is situated in the centre of a semicircular recess, and is adorned with cippi and funereal ornaments. Over the gate is this inscription :—

SCIO ENIM QUOD REDEMPTOR
MEUS VIVIT ET IN
NOVISSIMO DIE DE TERRA
SURRECTURUS SUM.

Job, xix. 25.

On the right side is inscribed,

QUI CREDIT IN ME
ETIAM SI MORTUUS
FUERIT VIVET.

Joan. xi. 25.

And on the left,

SPES ILLORUM
IMMORTALITATE
PLENA EST.

Sapient. iii. 4.

Beyond the gate is an open space between two avenues, to the right of which is the house of the keeper, the porter's lodge and stonemason's workshops. To the left are the *fosses communes*, or public graves, and in front appears the chapel. A small

space to the right of the porter's lodge, is appropriated to the burial of Jews, but the whole of the other part of this extensive cemetery is devoted to the interment of persons of all ranks and all religions.

The chapel is a neat building surmounted by a cross of white marble, and illuminated by a window in the centre of the roof. It is 56 feet long, 28 broad, and about 56 in height. The level ground in front of this building commands a fine view.

It would require weeks to notice all the tombs in this delightful spot, but the stranger may find the most remarkable by visiting them in the following order. Their situation will be seen immediately on reference to the Plan.

The most interesting monument is the tomb of *Abelard and Heloise*, which is situated to the right of the entrance near the Jew's burial-ground. This tomb actually contains the ashes of the two lovers.

Abelard died at the Priory of St. Marcel de Châlons sur Saône, April 21, 1142, and was buried there. In November following, Pierre de Cluni caused his body to be clandestinely removed, and sent to Heloise, at the Paracleté. She placed the coffin of her lover in a chapel which he had constructed there.

Heloise expired on Sunday the 17th of May, 1163, and her body was deposited in the coffin of her husband, agreeably to her own directions. In 1497, this coffin was removed from the chapel, and transferred into the great church of the monastery; but the bones of the two bodies were separated, and two tombs were erected, one on each side the choir. In 1630, Marie de la Rochefoucauld directed them to be placed in the part called *the Chapel of the Trinity*; and, in 1766, Madame Roye de la Rochefoucauld projected a new monument in honour of the two lovers, but it was not erected till after her death, in 1779. This monument was composed of the group of the Trinity,

which had been sculptured by order of Abelard, and of a base on which was inscribed the following epitaph, said to have been written by Marmontel :—

Hic
 Sub eodem marmore jacent
 Hujus Monasterii
 Conditor Petrus Abelardus
 Et abbatissa prima Heloisa.
 Olim studiis, ingenio, amore, infaustis nuptiis
 Et pœnitentiâ,
 Nunc æternâ, quod speramus, felicitate
 Conjuncti.
 Petrus obiit XX. prima Aprilis, anno 1142,
 Heloisa XVII. Maii, 1163.
 Curis Carolæ de Roucy Paraclete abbatissa,
 1779.

The monument now in Père la Chaise is a Gothic chapel formed out of the ruins of the celebrated Abbey of Paraclete, by M. Lenoir, and originally placed in the internal court of the Museum of French Monuments. Its form is a parallelogram 14 feet by 11, and its height is 24 feet. A pinnacle 12 feet in height, rises from the centre of the roof, and four smaller pinnacles ornament the corners. Fourteen columns, each six feet in height, and adorned with rich capitals, support ten arches, surmounted by worked cornices. The principal pediment contains two busts and a bas-relief, divided into three parts: the centre represents Mount Calvary; the left, Abelard in his monastic dress; and the right, an angel holding in his arms the soul of Abelard. The opposite pediment presents a bas-relief of Abelard's funeral, and two roses; and the other two pediments are adorned with roses.

In this chapel is placed the tomb built for Abelard by Peter the Venerable, at the Priory of St. Marcel. He is represented in a recumbent posture, and at his

side is the statue of Heloise. The bas-reliefs round the sarcophagus represent the fathers of the church, and there are inscriptions referring to the erection and removal of the monument.

To the left of this monument, between the avenues leading to the Chapel, lie the remains of *Sonnini*, the celebrated naturalist, and friend of Buffon, and those of *Mme. Barilli*, who was for a long time the first singer at the Italian Opera.

Further towards the East, is the tomb of *Malus*, who distinguished himself by his discoveries in philosophy; and just beyond it are the remains of *Delambre*, the astronomer, and *Dr. Hallé*, the physician.

Near the steps, ascending to the left end of the terrace before the Chapel, is an elegant cenotaph to the memory of *Lenoir Dufresne*, a noted cotton manufacturer; and at some distance to the S. is the bust of *Ravrio*, an ingenious artist and poet.

To the right is the tomb of *M. Garreau*, whose wife is represented deploring his death; and a little beyond it, that of *Lallemant*, a law-student, who was killed by one of the guards during a riot in 1820.

The visiter then arrives at what may be termed the classical ground of this cemetery; and beholds successively the monuments of *Haüy*, the mineralogist; *Fourcroy*, the chemist; *Van Spaendonck*, an inimitable painter of flowers; *Chenier*, the poet; *Bernardin St. Pierre*, the author of the *Studies and Harmonies of Nature*; *Madame Dugazon*, the actress; *Visconti*, the antiquary; *Mercier*, the author of *Le Bonnet de Nuit*, &c.; *Grétry*, the composer; *Jacques Delille*, the Virgil of France; the *Chevalier De Boufflers*; *Mentelle*, the celebrated geographer; and *Brongniart*, the artist, under whose direction this cemetery was laid out. Delille's tomb is surrounded by a small garden, and inclosed by an iron railing, but without an inscription except his name

over the entrance; and Chenier's has only the following simple epitaph:

Marie Joseph Chenier,
Né à Constantinople en 1764,
Mort à Paris en 1811.

A short distance N. East of Delille's tomb, is a monument surmounted by the representation of a balloon, indicating the spot where *Madame Blanchard* is interred; and close to it is the grave of the composer *Mehul*. To the right of the latter, are three tombs entitled to attention; that of *Madame Mallet*, surmounted by the Virgin and infant Jesus, executed by Guersaut; that of *Count Monge*, erected by his pupils, and adorned with his bust; and that of the *Duke de Frias*, who was ambassador from Spain to the court of France, under the reigns of Charles IV., Joseph Buonaparte, and Ferdinand VII.

Between these monuments and the Chapel are the tombs of *V. Haüy*, who first taught the blind to procure their own subsistence; *Gueroult*, the translator of Pliny, and the author of a French Grammar; *Petit*, who was professor of natural philosophy at the Polytechnic School; *Abbé Gauthier*, the well-known instructor of the young; and *Mlle. Raucourt*, the actress, whose interment was opposed by the priests in 1815.

Proceeding towards the East, we arrive at two marble tombs of similar construction, denoting the burial-place of *Marshal Kellermann*, *Duke of Valmy*, and of his wife. Not far from them and near the wall of the cemetery, is an interesting monument to the memory of the unfortunate *Labadayère*, who fell a sacrifice to his attachment to Napoleon.

The next monument calculated to arrest attention is that of *Guillaume de la Grange*, a subaltern offi-

cer of hussars, who was killed in Poland. Beyond it, at the angle formed by two paths, is the spot where *Marshal Ney* was buried, but the handsome monument which was erected to his memory has been removed. Still further, is a cippus of black marble, on which is inscribed the name of the *Count de Fontanes*, who was also a poet, an orator, an academician, a senator, a peer, and grand master of the University; and to the left of this monument, lies *Beaumarchais*, the witty author of *Mémoires contre Goesman, Figaro, &c.*

Still farther to the left, is a superb monument of Italian marble to the memory of the *Countess of Demidoff*; and returning towards that of de Fontanes, is seen the family vault of *Marshal Davoust, Prince of Eckmühl*.

On an eminence called the *Carré Massena*, is the monument of that celebrated general, consisting of a lofty pyramid, bearing his name, his medallion by Bosio, the time of his death, and the titles of his four principal victories. Contiguous to it, is a superb sarcophagus of white marble, in memory of *Marshal Lefebvre, duke of Dantzick*: each side of the principal front is adorned with figures of Fame crowning the profile of the Marshal, and beneath is an inscription containing his title and the names of the places at which he distinguished himself.

Beyond this tomb, on the right, is that of the *Duc de Decrés*, formerly Minister of the Marine: it bears considerable resemblance to the monument of *Lefebvre*, but is composed of stone, and is adorned on each side with a ship.

Not far from Massena's tomb is the grave of *Talma*.

The next object which attracts the eye is one of peculiar interest, the mausoleum of the *Abbé Sicard*,

erected in 1823. It is formed of black marble. On the upper part, in the style of Egyptian hieroglyphics, are six hands in different positions, indicating the six letters of the name Sicard, conformably to the signs manual adopted by the deaf and dumb of the Institution at Paris which was under the Abbé's direction.

On the most elevated part of the Cemetery called the *Belvedere*, is a tomb in the form of a cottage, inclosing the remains of *Mextrezat*, a pastor of the church of Geneva. Near it repose the ashes of *Madame Cottin*, together with many others, whose names will live when their monuments, like their mortal remains, are mouldered away.

To the left of *Madame Cottin*, is a sumptuous rotunda, erected by *M. Boode* as a place of sepulture for his family; and in a corner of the cemetery, towards the N.E. is a stone pyramid in honour of *Volney*.

A short distance W. of *Madame Cottin*, is the tomb of *General Foy*, and the elegant monument of *Camille Jordan*, an eloquent orator and a staunch defender of the Charter; and near the latter is a small cippus of white marble, denoting the burial-place of the *Marquise de Beauharnais*.

In the same direction is the tomb of *Parmentier*, whose improvements in agriculture have entitled him to the respect of every Frenchman.

North of this tomb is a Gothic chapel, constructed by *Brongniart*, for the family of *Count Grefulhe*; and in the immediate vicinity, close to each other, are the monuments of *Molière* and *La Fontaine*.

Still farther to the North are the following monuments: that of *Count Aboville*, a general of artillery, whose exploits are recorded on the cannon which support his tomb; that of the Spanish minister *Ur-*

*qui*jo, consisting of a dome supported by eight columns of white marble; and that of *Marshal Pérignon*, richly decorated with military trophies.

Crossing the path, and proceeding towards the West, the visiter may see the grave of *Philip Astley, Esq.*, formerly proprietor of the Amphitheatre at London. Near him are deposited the remains of *Monsigny*, the composer; and in a small grove adjoining, is a cross, designating the spot where *Pierre*, the ingenious inventor of the Mechanical Theatre, was interred in 1814.

To the South of Astley's grave is a tomb in the Egyptian style, covering the remains of *Junot, Duke of Abrantes*; and near it is a marble column surmounted with an urn, and erected in memory of the *Countess de la Marck*, who was a natural daughter of Frederic William II. of Prussia.

St. Foix, in his "Essais Historiques sur Paris," says, that Charles IX. had formed the design of converting the Bois-de-Boulogne into a burying-place for great men. The idea was that of a great man; but that unfortunate monarch, like many others, followed bad counsels, and turned his abilities to a wrong purpose. The cemetery of Père la Chaise, on a small scale, and of recent date, shows what that idea would have produced had it been put in execution.

Though it is little more than twenty years that this has been a cemetery, it is now the favourite and most fashionable one in Paris; for in Paris every thing has its fashion, and the Parisians have displayed great taste in the arrangement and construction of the tombs, and great affection and feeling in the epitaphs that are engraven upon them.

Mr. Serres has recently published Views of Père la Chaise, which are well entitled to a place in the portfolio of every admirer of this interesting spot. They may be obtained of the publisher of this work.

Cimetière Montmartre, or Field of Repose.

THIS is situated to the north of Paris, and was the first opened after the new regulations in 1773. It contains a number of tombs, with inscriptions that depict, in elegant language, the grief of the relatives left behind, but there are few erected to any persons of great note. Amongst the most remarkable are those of St. Lambert, the poet; Vestris, the dancer; Very, the celebrated restaurateur; Pigalle, the sculptor; and Legouvé, the author of a poem entitled "Le Mérite des Femmes." Here likewise is an affectionate inscription, placed by Mademoiselle Volnais, (now Mdme. Philippe), to the memory of Madame Crozet, and an epitaph on Vicomte de la Tour Dupin, written by Delille.

There are three other cemeteries, that of *Vaugirard*, near the village of the same name; *St. Catherine*, in the Faubourg St. Marceau; and *Mont Parnasse*, near the barrier of the same name; but in extent, situation, and other circumstances, they are less interesting than that of Père la Chaise. General Pichegru was interred in the cemetery of St. Catherine, where there is a plain tomb erected to him by the affectionate piety of his daughter.

In Vaugirard, near to Mademoiselle Clairon, is interred Jean François de la Harpe, her friend. Here also are the monuments of Leroy and Lavalette.

Mont Parnasse was opened in 1824, and contains about 30 acres.

Entreprises des Inhumations et Pompes Funèbres.

[No. 1, Rue du Pas-de-la-Mule.] H 4.

A COMPANY under this name has the superintendance of all funerals in Paris. Every article connected with

funerals is kept here at a fixed price, which is regulated according to a list, formed into three divisions, or classes, so that the expenses may be proportionate to the circumstances of the deceased. This company is obliged to bury the poor gratuitously.

La Morgue.

[*Quai du Marché Neuf.*] F 5.

THIS establishment was instituted in 1804, and is destined to receive the dead bodies of such individuals as have fallen victims to accidents and murders, or been induced by despair to put an end to their own lives: they are publicly exposed, that they may be recognised by their relatives or friends.

SQUARES OR PLACES.

[The term *Squares* cannot properly be applied to all those ranges of buildings which the French call *Places*, as they use the same denomination for every open space surrounded by houses. Of these *Places* there are about seventy, the far greater number of which are triangles, circles, crescents, or octagons. We shall mention those which, by their extent or regularity, or beauty, deserve a place in the "NEW PICTURE OF PARIS."]

Place de Louis XV.

[*Formerly Place de la Concorde.*] D 3.

THIS magnificent *place* separates the Tuileries from the Champs Elysées. It is of an octagonal form, surrounded by a fossé, guarded by a balustrade of stone, which is terminated by little pavilions in the form of pedestals, destined to receive groups of figures.

The centre of the Place de Louis XV. exhibits one of the noblest views in Paris. In front is the palace of the Tuileries, seen through the grand avenue.

Behind is the triumphal arch and *Barrière de Neuilly*, seen likewise through the perspective of a long avenue. On one side, the *Rue Royale* terminates with the new Church of the *Madeleine*; and on the other side, the eye, glancing over the new bridge de *Louis Seize*, rests on the noble colonnade that forms the façade of the Palace of the Representatives, or Chamber of Deputies.

An equestrian statue of *Louis XV.* occupied the centre of the square.

On the 30th of May, 1770, the marriage of *Louis XVI.*, then Dauphin, was celebrated here, but the improvidence of the police converted the day of rejoicing into one of sadness and desolation. Many hundreds were crushed to death; sad presage of the horrible scenes which were afterwards witnessed in this place!

On the 12th July, 1789, an old man was wounded here, and on the morrow the revolutionary volcano burst forth.

In September, 1792, the statue of *Louis XV.* was overthrown, and the figure of Liberty erected in its stead. At the foot of this sanguinary altar the blood of *Louis XVI.* was shed; and, in the space of two years, many thousands of his subjects followed him to the same scaffold.

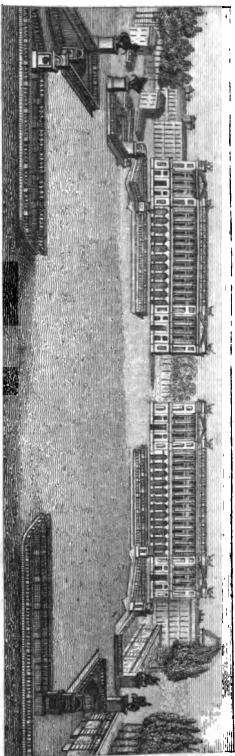
The name of *Concorde* was afterwards given to this square, to endeavour to efface the memory of the crimes by which it had been polluted. Its original title is now restored.

The space in the centre is at present unoccupied by any statue or public monument, but a statue of *Louis XV.* by *Cartellier*, is about to be erected here.

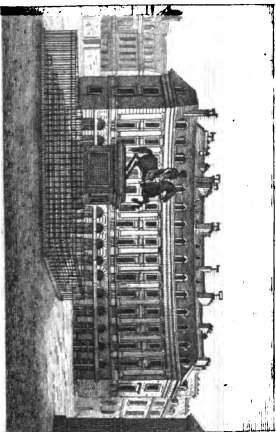
Place Royale.

[Near the *Boulevard St. Antoine.*] H 4.

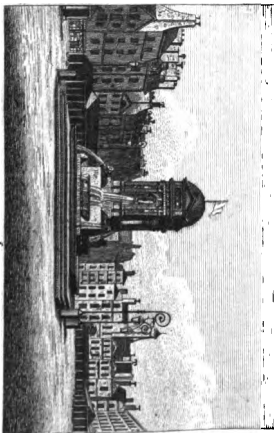
This square was begun in 1604, by order of *Henry*



PLACE DE LOUIS XV.



PLACE DES VICTOIRES.



FONTAINE DU MARCHÉ DES INNOCENS

IV., and completed in 1615. It is a perfect square of 432 feet, and surrounded by 39 uniform pavilions of three stories, with arches on the ground floor, forming a covered gallery, which runs round the square. In the centre was placed the statue of Louis XIII.; but, in 1792, it was hurled from its pedestal, and a fountain substituted in its place. This, however, has in its turn given way to a marble equestrian statue of this monarch, executed by Dupaty.

The height of the surrounding buildings, their severe style of architecture, their arcades, the sombre tint which they have assumed, the apparent want of outlet, and the few persons who are seen to traverse it, give to this square much of the melancholy aspect of a cloister.

The Palace des Tournelles once stood here. At a masquerade given in this place, Charles VI., in 1393, appeared as a savage. The Duke of Orleans holding a flambeau too close to him, his dress caught fire; and, had it not been for the presence of mind and prompt assistance of the Duchess of Berry, the monarch would have perished. Four of the lords who attended him were burnt to death.

In the park attached to this palace Henry II. held a tournament in honour of the marriage of Elizabeth, his daughter, with Philip II. of Spain. Contending with the Comte de Montgomery, the lance of the count broke against the helmet of the king, wounded him in the eye, and he died eleven days after, in 1559.

Catherine de Medicis, his wife, quitted the palace, and caused it to be destroyed.

Place des Victoires.

[Near the Palais Royal.] F 3.

THE Marshal la Feuillade, loaded with benefits by Louis XIV., wished to leave to posterity some public

testimony of his gratitude, For this purpose he built this "Place" of a semi-circular form; and in the centre he placed a colossal statue of Louis XIV., with Victory standing on a globe behind him, and placing a crown on his head. Hence the name of the place. This statue was destroyed in 1792, and a colossal figure of General Dessaix erected in its stead, which in its turn disappeared, and was replaced, August 25th, 1822, by a new statue of Louis XIV., by Bosio, an Italian sculptor. The monarch is represented on horseback in the Roman costume, and the pedestal is adorned with two bas-reliefs, representing his passage of the Rhine in 1672, and his distribution of military decorations.

The houses are noble and uniform, and adorned with Ionic pilasters. The Place des Victoires is, however, too narrow; and the avenues to it are sometimes dangerous, from the number of carriages.

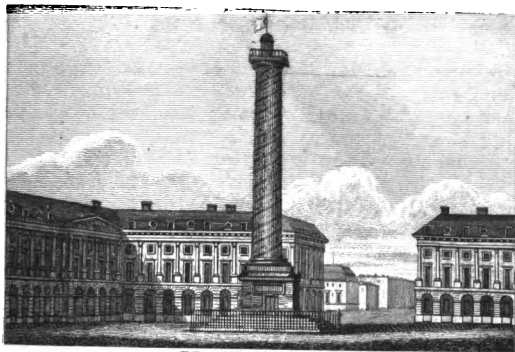
Place Vendôme.

[*Between Rue St. Honoré and Rue des-Petits-Champs.*]
E 3.

THE Marquis de Louvois, in the reign of Louis XIV., wishing to form a communication between La Rue St. Honoré and La Rue des-Petits-Champs, conceived the project of building a square in this place. It derived its name from Cæsar de Vendôme, who once possessed a large house on this spot.

The present *place*, which is an octagon, is 444 feet long, and 420 broad. The buildings which inclose it on three sides are uniform, and were erected from designs by J. H. Mansard. They are decorated with Corinthian pillars; and on the ground-floor is one continued covered gallery, pierced with arcades.

In the middle was an equestrian statue of Louis XIV., which gave way to a column formed on the model of that of Trajan at Rome. It is 133 Paris



PLACE VENDÔME.



STATUE D'HENRI IV.



FONTAINE DE GRENNELLE.

feet (about 141 English) in height, and 12 Paris feet (about 12 feet 9 inches English) in diameter; and is entirely covered with brass, furnished by the artillery taken from the Austrians by Buonaparte.

The pedestal is filled with bas-reliefs, composed of trophies of arms of every kind, and at each angle is an eagle grasping a crown of laurel. At the foot of the column commences another set of bas-reliefs, which trace in chronological order the principal events of the campaign of 1805, from the breaking up of the camp of Boulogne, to the conclusion of peace after the battle of Austerlitz. These bas-reliefs, which ascend in a spiral direction, are contained in 276 plates, about three feet wide and four in height, which are joined together in an irregular manner, according to the disposition of the figures. A spiral line separates each row, and bears the name of the action which each division represents.

On the summit of the column, as on that of Trajan, is a gallery, the ascent to which is by a spiral staircase of 176 steps in the centre of the pillar. It commands a fine view of Paris.

The construction of this column was commenced in 1806, and finished in 1810, at an expense of a million francs. Lepère and Gondouin were the architects, and Denon superintended the sculpture. The bas-reliefs were drawn by Bergeret, cast by Delaunoy, and finished by Raymond. The column was originally surmounted by a pedestrian statue of Napoleon, which was taken down in 1814.

Admission to the interior may be obtained on personal application to the Direction des Travaux des Monumens Publics, No. 7, Rue Poultier, Ile St. Louis, or by letter addressed to Monsieur le Directeur. The office is open every day from 11 to 4. In summer the column may be ascended from 9 in the morning till 6 in the evening; in winter, from 12 till 4,

Place de Grève.

[Near the Pont Notre Dame.] G 4.

THIS square, on one side of which stands the Hotel de Ville, is the appointed scene of public executions. The ravages of the murderous guillotine will long render it a place of interest.

Persons desiring to see the guillotine without witnessing an execution, may do so by writing to M. Henri, No. 31, Rue des Marais, stating the day and hour which will suit them. M. Henri will then give orders for the guillotine to be erected in one of the courts of No. 13, Rue du Pont aux Choux. The fee required is 12 francs, but the party may consist of any number of persons.

Place Dauphine.

[In the Isle du Palais, near the Pont Neuf.] F 4.

THIS "Place" was built by Henry IV. in honour of the birth of Louis XIII. It is of a triangular form. The houses that surround it are most of them occupied by jewellers and goldsmiths; they are of an uniform architecture; and their great height gives to the place a gloomy and melancholy air. In 1792 this place was called Thionville, in honour of the resistance which the inhabitants of that town had made to the enemy, and in 1801 it received the name of Dessaix. The friends of General Dessaix have erected a monument to him in the centre. It is as simple and modest as the hero whom it commemorates.

Place du Châtelet.

[At the foot of the Pont au Change.] F 4.

Its form is quadrilateral; and in the centre is the Fontaine du Palmier. A column of the Egyptian style rises from the middle of a large basin. The

lower part has the form of a palm-tree, and the chapter is composed of the branches. It is surmounted with a gilded statue of Victory, supposed to be the chef-d'œuvre of Boizot. At the foot are four statues, representing Vigilance, Law, Fortitude, and Prudence. They are admirably proportioned, but the uniformity of their appearance renders it difficult to distinguish the attribute which each is intended to personify.

No. 1, in the Place du Châtelet is occupied by the Chamber of Notaries, and here houses and other property are sold by auction. Goods seized by magistrates' warrants are sold by auction in the open place on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Parvis or Place Notre Dame. F 5.

Is so called from its situation in front of the Cathedral, the space before a large church being denominated Parvis in the French language. All the distances on the great roads from Paris are reckoned from the principal door of Notre Dame. On the west side are two fountains, ornamented with antique vases, and on the south side is the Hotel Dieu.

Place Beauveuu.

[*Rue St. Honoré.*] D 3.

THIS "Place," in the form of a horse-shoe, commands a charming view of the avenue of Marigny, in the Champs Elysées.

Place de la Bastille.

[*Faubourg St. Antoine.*] H 5.

THIS is not yet finished, but its situation near the new canal of St. Martin will render it as pleasant as any in Paris. On this spot stood the Bastille, which was destroyed in 1789.

FOUNTAINS.

WITHIN the confines of Paris are sixty-five Fountains, for the use of the public, and one hundred and twenty-four inclosed Fountains. The following well deserve inspection. Notwithstanding this immense number of Fountains, water for domestic purposes is dear in Paris, for a single pail usually costs one sou.

Fontaine de la Place St. Michel.

[*Rue de la Harpe.*] F 5.

BULLET erected this fountain in 1684. It consists of one vast niche, ornamented by two Doric columns, supporting an entablature. The construction of the whole is on much too large a scale for the insignificant stream which issues from it without any picturesque effect.

Fontaine de St. Sulpice.

[*In front of the Church of the same name.*] E 5.

THIS pleasing structure is lost in the immensity of the area in which it is situated. It is a little massive square, with an entablature on each side, ornamented by bas-reliefs in marble, representing Peace, Agriculture, Commerce, and the Arts. On two of the sides are sculptures in white marble, in the form of the upper part of a vase, whence the water falls into semi-circular cisterns of marble, and thence into a circular basin.

Fontaine de Leda ou de la Rue de Vaugirard.

[*Corner of the Rue du Regard.*] E 5.

THIS fountain is composed of two pilasters, surmounted by a pediment. A bas-relief represents Leda on the banks of the Eurotas, and Jupiter under the form of a swan. The artist, who had only a

little stream of water at his disposal, has very tastefully made it issue from the beak of the elegant bird. One side of the composition is occupied by Cupid, and the other by reeds.

Fontaine du Diable ou de l'Echelle. E 3.

THIS little monument, in the form of an ancien obelisk, discovers much good taste in the disposition, and elegance in the execution. It is situated at the corner of the Rue de l'Echelle and the Rue de St. Louis. The origin of its first name is unknown, but its second is derived from an instrument of punishment called *échelle* which once stood on this spot.

Fontaine de Grenelle.

[*Rue de Grenelle St. Germain.*] E 5.

THIS fountain was built by Bouchardon in 1739. It is of a semi-circular form, ninety feet in length and thirty-six in height, adorned with pilasters and niches, in which are the statues of the four Seasons, with bas-reliefs applicable to each underneath. The projection in the centre is composed of four Ionic columns, crowned with a pediment, beneath which is a Latin inscription. A figure, representing the city of Paris, sits on a pedestal in the centre; on each side of which, and a little lower, are a river-god and a nymph, personifying the Seine and the Marne. The water issues from two heads, placed at equal distances from the middle.

The architecture and decorations of this fountain have been much admired, especially when contrasted with the numerous productions of bad taste by which the age of Louis XV. was disgraced. It has, however, been justly observed, that this building has much more the appearance of a house than a fountain; and that there should be a more conspicuous display of jets or torrents of water, to apprise the spectator that it is an edifice of public utility.

Fontaine des Innocens,

[In the Market of the Innocents.] F 4.

THIS exquisite specimen of architecture does honour to the French school. At the base of each of the four sides is a square projecting stone, on which is placed a vast leaden basin of an antique form, supported by lions' feet. Above, at the corners, are four lions of lead, from which jets of water are directed into the basins; and yet higher, in the middle of an arch, is another basin, elevated on a pedestal, from the centre of which springs a jet-d'eau, and from the side are several little streams. The whole is supplied with water from the Canal de l'Ourcq.

Each side presents a portico, composed of four fluted composite pillars, surmounted by a pediment. Between the pilasters are figures of Naiads; and above and below are bas-reliefs, representing the different divinities of the water. The whole is crowned by a spherical roof, covered with plates of copper.

The Naiads, the Water-gods, and the Tritons, in bas-relief, are remarkable for the gracefulness of their attitudes, the beauty of their forms, their finished execution, and the true antique air of their drapery. Little tablets of black marble bear this inscription: FONTIUM NYMPHIS. This fountain was erected from designs by P. Lescot, and ornamented by Goujon and Pajou.

Fontaine du Châtelet.—See *Place du Châtelet.*

Fontaine de l'Ecole de Médecine. F 5.

THE form of this fountain is remarkable. It consists of a kind of grotto, formed by four Doric pillars, from the roof of which the water descends like rain, and is received in a semi-circular basin at the base. It was constructed from designs by Gondouin, and is furnished with water from Arcueil.

Fontaine de la Place de l'Hospice Militaire du Gros-Caillou. C 4.

THE decorations of this fountain pleasingly accord with its situation. Eight pilasters, with a Doric entablature, form a square. The principal front is adorned with two figures. Hygeia offers the refreshing draught to a soldier, fatigued by the combat. The figure of the soldier is much admired. Between the pilasters are vases entwined by the Æsculapian Serpent.

Fontaine de la Croix de Trahoir.

[*Rue St. Honoré.*] F 4.

A BASE of a simple form supports two stones with incrustated pilasters, and a Doric pediment, surmounted by a balustrade. Towards Rue St. Honoré is the figure of a Naiad, in bas-relief. This fountain was constructed by Soufflot, in 1775.

Fontaine St. Eustache, ou de Tantale.

[At the corner of Rue Montmartre and Rue Montorgueil.] F 4.

IN a niche of a rustic form, surrounded by icicles and incrustations, is placed a vase, whence descends a sheet of water. It is first received in a shell, and thence escapes into a semicircular cistern. Above the shell is placed the head of a Tantalus, crowned with flowers, with his mouth open, and his eyes eagerly fixed on the descending water, which he is utterly unable to reach.

Fontaine de François I. C 3.

THIS fountain is situated in the new quarter of Paris, between the Champs Elysées and Chaillot. It is adorned with a colossal bust of Francis I., and three figures representing the Arts, Sciences, and War.

Fontaine de la Nouvelle Athènes.

THIS elegant fountain is situated, as its name imports, in the new quarter of Paris, which has been rather pompously named the New Athens. It is constructed of marble, from designs by Houdebourg and Visconti, and affords an abundant supply of water.

Fontaine de Bacchus.

[*Rue Censier.*] G 6.

A SATYR, surrounded by all the attributes of Bacchus, offers the water with an air of derision.

Fontaine de la Naiade.

[*Rue des Vieilles Andriettes.*] G 4.

THE pediment, surmounted by an attic, is adorned with a Naiad, the production of Mignot. The figure is deservedly admired.

Fontaine d'Alexandre, or St. Victor.

[*Rue St. Victor.*] G 5.

THIS little structure, of an ancient form, pleases from its extreme simplicity.

Fontaine de la Place de l'Ecole.

[*North end of the Pont Neuf.*] F 4.

A PEDESTAL, of a pleasing form, supports a beautiful vase.

Fontaine de Popincourt.

[*Rue de Popincourt.*] H 4.

THIS quarter of the city is industrious, but very poor. The ornaments of the fountain are appropriately chosen. Charity is leading one little child, hiding another in the folds of her robe, and offering the nutritious draught to two others.

Fontaine de l'Esplanade des Invalides. D 4.

THE plan of this immense fountain is simple, and the effect is striking. It is composed of three circular and concentric basins. Four lions pour a stream of water into the uppermost, and thence it pleasingly flows from basin to basin.

Fontaine Dessaix.

[*Place Dauphine.*] F 4.

FRANCE is placing a crown of laurel on the head of Dessaix, whilst the rivers Po and Nile, the witnesses of his victories, are represented with their attributes. On a circular basso-relievo, two figures of Fame inscribe Thebes, the Pyramids, Kehl, and Marengo. A rich trophy is placed behind the pedestal, and on the base are several inscriptions. On the front of the pedestal the word Dessaix appears in golden letters, surrounded by an oak garland. The figures are finely proportioned, and the whole monument, of the simplest form, is well executed.

Fontaine Egyptienne.

[*Rue de Sévres.*] E 5.

A COLOSSAL figure, in Egyptian drapery, pours water from two urns.

Fontaine de l'Elephant.

[*Boulevard St. Antoine.*] H 5.

IN the canal, near the spot on which the Bastille once stood, is a pedestal, on which it was intended to place an immense elephant of bronze, 72 feet high, with a tower on its back, out of whose trunk the water was to flow. This undertaking was commenced by Buonaparte, but is never likely to be completed.

The model is exhibited near the spot, under an immense shed. The stupendous dimensions of the animal may be imagined, when it is mentioned that the staircase to the tower is contained in one of the legs.

For tickets of admission apply personally at the Direction des Travaux des Monumens Publics, No. 7, Rue Poultier, Ile St. Louis; or by letter addressed to Monsieur le Directeur.

Château d'Eau, or Fontaine de St. Martin.

[*Boulevard St. Martin.*] G 3.

THE new fountain on the Boulevard St. Martin is the noblest ornament of the kind in Paris, and derives a considerable degree of beauty from its magnitude, its form, its materials, and its decorations. The form is circular, the ornaments are lions, the materials are granite and bronze, and the quantity of water is abundant. The trees which line the Boulevard are a very pleasing accompaniment.

Etablissement des Eaux clarifiées et depurées de la Seine.

[*Quai des Celestins, No. 24.*] G 5.

THIS useful establishment was formed for the purpose of filtering the Seine water, and selling it at a reasonable rate to the public. Strangers are admitted to see the process, which was inspected by the Allied Sovereigns, in 1814.

BRIDGES.

THE bridges at Paris, owing to the elevation of the quays above the river, have very little ascent, and are therefore very convenient; they are, however,

with the exception of the Pont-Neuf, far inferior to the bridges of Rome or Florence, and in magnitude and grandeur they sink into insignificance, when compared with the stupendous masses of Waterloo, Blackfriars, and Westminster.

Pont-Neuf. F 4.

THIS bridge extends across the two arms of the Seine, towards the point of the Ile du Palais, and forms a communication between that Island and the rue Dauphine on one side, and the rue de la Monnaie on the other.

This bridge was begun during the reign of Henry III., and completed by Henry IV. It is 996 feet in length, and 90 in breadth.

On the space in the centre, formerly occupied by a statue of Henry IV., which was destroyed in 1792, Buonaparte intended to have erected an immense obelisk. This spot is now occupied by a new equestrian statue of Henry IV., first opened for public inspection on St. Louis's day, August 25th, 1818, in presence of the king and the royal family. The front of the monument is adorned with an inscription, and the sides by two basso-relievos in bronze, one representing Henry IV. supplying Paris with provisions whilst he was besieging it, and the other depicting his entry into this city, on the 22nd March, 1594. The statue, which is also of bronze, was modelled by Lemot, and cast by Piggiani.

This bridge is incessantly crowded with passengers, and exhibits a novel and interesting scene. It is the favourite resort of itinerant fruiterers and pedlars of every description, who line each side of it, and force the attention of the passenger by the most exaggerated and deafening history of the excellence of their wares. The dealer in books is posted next to the vender of hot sausages or fried

plaiice. Beside him is the polisher of shoes, while his neighbour offers the most delicate cakes and preserves. Beyond him is the print-merchant, with engravings of every price, and suited to every taste. He is elbowed by a ballad-singer or a hawker of news. No sooner has the traveller escaped from his harsh and discordant note, than he is annoyed by the importunity of some canine tonsor, who, for a small gratuity, will clip his poodle, or his barrette, to the very height of the fashion. The professors of this last art are numerous in Paris, and some of them enjoy as much reputation, and reap as much emolument, as the scientific and justly-celebrated professor of canine and animal medicine in the western part of the English metropolis.

Pont Royal. E 4.

Is situated opposite the Tuileries, and was erected by Louis XIV., to replace that of wood, which the breaking up of the ice in 1684 had carried away. It is composed of five stone arches, and measures 432 feet in length, and 46 in breadth. The architecture is masculine and correct. The view from this bridge is truly imposing. The palace and garden of the Tuileries are seen to great advantage.

Pont de Grammont. G 5.

THIS forms a communication between the quay of the Celestins and the island of Louvier. It was reconstructed in 1824, and is the only wooden bridge in Paris. It consists of five arches, and is 140 feet in length.

Pont aux Doubles. F 5.

THIS bridge, consisting of only two arches, leads from Rue de la Bûcherie to Parvis Notre Dame. The fare for passing it was once a *double* (a coin no

longer in circulation), whence it derives its name. This bridge is confined to foot passengers, and is closed every night at eleven o'clock.

Pont St. Charles. F 5.

THIS bridge is formed by two arches, and is solely appropriated to the use of the Hotel Dieu, the buildings of which occupy both banks of the Seine.

Pont Louis XVI.

[Formerly Pont de la Concorde.] D 3 4.

Is opposite the Chamber of Deputies, and communicates from the square of Louis XV. to the Quai d'Orsai.

This bridge was completed in 1791, by Perronet. All appearance of strength and stability is sacrificed to a false elegance and affected lightness of structure, little suited to this kind of building. The bridge consists of five stone arches, the central one being 96 feet in the span, the two next 87, and those at the extremities 78 feet. The length of the bridge is 600 feet, and the breadth 50.

It is intended to adorn it with four trophies, and the following colossal statues:—Bayard, by Moutoni; Dugay Trouin, by Dupasquier; Turenne, by Gois, jun.; Tourville, by Marin; Suger, by Stouf; Duguesclin, by Bridan, jun.; Condé, by David; Cardinal Richelieu, by Ramey; Sully, by Espercieux; Colbert, by Milhomme; Duquesne, by Roguier; and Suffren, by Le Sueur.

Pont au Change. F 4.

Is close to the Palace of Justice, between La Place du Chatelet and Rue de la Barillerie, and was formerly designated *Le Grand Pont, et le Pont des Oiseaux* (the Great Bridge, and the Bridge of Birds).

Its antiquity is as great as Le Petit Pont, and it assumed its present name when Louis the Young first established the Exchange. It has been often swept away by inundations and by ice.

It was destroyed by fire in 1621 and 1639, re-constructed in stone in 1647, and repaired in 1788, at which period it was divested of the houses which had hitherto encumbered it. Its architecture is solid, and it is unusually wide, being no less than 100 feet in breadth.

Pont St. Michel. F 5.

THIS also stands near the Palace of Justice, and communicates from Rue de la Barillerie to la Place du Pont St. Michel. It derives its name from a chapel now pulled down, in which Philip Augustus was baptized. It was built of stone under Charles VI., and rebuilt in 1618; when it was made 60 feet longer, and 20 wider. Its architecture is bold and solid. It was repaired by Napoleon, and now consists of four arches. Its length is 190, and its breadth 83 feet.

Pont Notre Dame. F 4.

Is situated at the extremity of the Quai de la Megisserie, called, in the fourteenth century, *Pont de la Planche Milray*, and leads from Rue Planche Milray to the city. It was built on the plan of a cordelier, named Joconde, under the reign of Charles XII., in 1499. It is the most ancient bridge in Paris, and the first of stone built there. Sixty-one brick houses, which it formerly bore, were taken down in 1786.

In the middle is a pump, which supplies most of the fountains of Paris.

Petit Pont. F 5.

THIS bridge forms a communication between Rue St. Jacques and the city. The time of its foundation

is uncertain. It existed in the time of the Gauls ; and when Lutetia was rebuilt by the Romans, a fortress was erected at its extremity. It was eight times carried away by floods ; and in 1718 it was destroyed by fire in four hours, together with all the houses upon it. The conflagration originated from two boats laden with hay, which had anchored under one of its arches. In 1719 it was rebuilt with stone unincumbered by houses. It consists of three arches.

Pont Marie. G 5.

THIS structure was named after the builder, who erected it in the reign of Henry IV. It was partly destroyed in 1658, but afterwards repaired, and quite divested of houses in 1719. The Pont Marie forms a communication between the Quai des Ormes and the Ile St. Louis. It is $78\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad and 113 long.

Pont de la Tournelle. G 5.

STANDS on the quay bearing that name, and was so called from the castle which adjoined the gate of St. Bernard. The character of its architecture is very grand.

It communicates from the port of St. Bernard to the island of St. Louis. It is the third bridge that has been erected on this spot. A wooden bridge, which existed in 1369, gradually decayed. A second wooden bridge was carried away by the ice. The city of Paris caused this of stone to be built in 1656. It consists of six arches, and is 380 feet in length.

Pont du Jardin des Plantes, or Pont du Roi, or Pont d'Austerlitz. H 6.

FORMS a communication between the Boulevard of Bourbon and the Garden of Plants. It was commenced in 1802, and completed in 1807, from designs by Beaupré. The piles are of stone, and the

arches of cast iron. It has an air of great solidity and strength, and is about 401 feet long and 37 broad. There is an extensive view to the east over the country bordering on the Seine; and to the west over the port of St. Bernard, and the beautiful quays of the island of St. Louis.

The name of this bridge was altered on the arrival of the Allied troops in Paris. The Austrians blew up part of it before the authorities in Paris consented to the alteration. Habit, however, prevails against the will of government, and the bridge is generally called Pont d'Austerlitz. In order to defray the expense of erecting the bridge, a toll is levied on all who pass it. Foot passengers pay one sou, a cabriolet three sous, and a coach five sous.

Pont de la Cité, ou Pont Rouge. G 5.

It unites the Parvis Nôtre Dame to the isle of St. Louis. No less than three bridges have been erected at this spot, and have successively perished. The present was completed in 1824, and is used only by foot passengers, who each pay one sou. It is 216 feet in length, and 34 in breadth.

Pont des Arts. F 4.

THIS bridge, extending from the Louvre to the Palais des Beaux Arts, was built by Demoutier in 1804. It has nine cast-iron arches, each of which is supported by three girders, and it is perfectly horizontal. The total length is 505 feet. It is open only to foot passengers, who pay one sou each. It was formerly ornamented with flowers, and was the fashionable promenade of the Parisians, but it is now almost deserted.

It affords a pleasing view of the Seine from the Pont-Neuf to the Pont-Royal.

Pont de l'Ecole Militaire, or Pont d'Jena. B 4.

THIS bridge, opposite the Champ de Mars, was begun in 1806, from designs by Lamandé, and finished in 1813. It consists of five stone arches, each 86 feet 2 inches in the span, and happily combines elegance with strength. Its length is 467 feet, and its breadth 46 feet.

On the second entrance of the Allies into Paris, Blucher, offended at the name of Jena given to the bridge; ordered it to be blown up. It was, however, preserved by the prompt interference of the Allied Sovereigns. It has for some time borne the name of Pont des Invalides.

Pont des Invalides. D 3.

AN iron chain bridge intended to bear this title was commenced in August 1824; but fell down shortly after its completion in 1827. It was situated between the Pont d'Jena and the Pont Louis XV., nearly opposite the Hotel des Invalides.

Quais. Quays.

THERE are in Paris forty-nine quays, extending from east to west about five English miles, on both sides of the river, and which are at different parts distinguished by different names, though in reality they form only two immensely long quays.

The river Seine, which is a running river, and not a tide river, has no commerce but what is carried on by boats. The quays are merely stone embankments, without cranes for raising goods, or warehouses for receiving them, which are essential parts of what is properly termed a quay.

There are stone stairs at different places, and the quays, as they are termed, are merely streets with houses on one side and the river on the other.

They could not have been better planned than they are; and no river like the Thames, where there is much trade, can have its borders laid out in a manner that will please the eye so well. The islands in the river are bordered with stone in the same way; and the whole extent, taking the borders of the river and of the islands, amounts to about 12,000 toises, or nearly fifteen English miles. The whole is well executed in stone, with a parapet; and the sewers fall into the river through arches under those quays.

These stone embankments were first begun in 1312, in the reign of Philip-le-Bel. The height of the stone work is about fifteen feet, in some places built on piles, and in others on a solid foundation of earth.

Various sorts of goods are landed at different parts of the river, and these are termed *ports*, though there is no apparent mark of any thing like a port.

During the Revolution, the quays were extended at both ends very considerably.

When it is considered that the waters of the river rise in winter about ten or twelve feet higher than in summer, it will be seen that an absolute necessity exists for having stone embankments, and the whole is so well executed, that the borders of the river, or quays, are the pleasantest and best walks in Paris, with the exception of the Boulevards and public gardens.

Bains Publics. Public Baths.

THERE is no species of accommodation connected with personal cleanliness which may not be procured in Paris at a very moderate price.

The frequent use of a warm bath is considered by the French as essential to comfort and health. There are baths in almost every part of the town. They consist of ranges of small rooms, each neatly fitted.

up with a bath, towels, gowns, a fire, and conveniences of every kind. In each bath are two pipes, one for cold, and the other for hot water. Every person can thus alter the temperature of his bath as he pleases. If he choose to breakfast, read the papers, or make a morning's lounge in the bath room, every thing which he can wish is furnished from the house.

The charge for the mere use of the bath, the room, and the necessary articles for bathing, is generally 30 sous.

On different parts of the Seine are large and elegant house-boats, fitted up as baths in a very complete manner. Each boat, in addition to the bath, contains a kitchen and dining-room. The edge of the boat resembles a little garden, with all sorts of plants, flowers, and trees, birds hanging in cages, and little fountains playing. When lighted up at night, this has a very pleasing effect.

Among the incalculable number of public baths, the following are the most celebrated:—

Bains de Vigier. Baths of Vigier, above the Pont Poyal, near the second arch, so named after their director, whose establishment is upon the most liberal and expanded scale. A floating vessel, 210 feet in length, and 65 in breadth, contains no less than 140 separate baths, which, in the summer, are generally occupied from break of day until 11 o'clock at night.

On each side of the vessel is a promenade, over which orange-trees, myrtles, roses, and other odiferous plants, diffuse the most fragrant perfume. The admission to the bath is 30 sous.

Vigier has likewise three other bathing establishments; one below the Pont Royal, one near the Pont Marie, and another near the Pont Neuf.

The Baths of Albert, No. 72, Rue St. Dominique,

Faubourg St. Germain, are much frequented. They are aromatic and medicinal.

Turkish Baths, Rue du Temple, No. 94. These possess the peculiar advantage of a garden for promenade, prior and subsequent to bathing.

Bains Chinois. The Chinese Baths, Boulevard des Italiens, No. 25. The construction of these baths is singular. On some artificial masses of rocks, several pavilions are erected in the Chinese form. These contain the baths, which are commodious and agreeable. Connected with them is a coffee-house, and the establishment of a restaurateur.

Bains de la Rotonde, Palais Royal, facing Rue Vivienne.

Bains Montesquieu, in the street of that name, No. 6. These are inferior in elegance and convenience to none that Paris affords.

Bains St. Sauveur, Rue St. Denis, No. 277. These baths are of more simple architecture than the former, and of less price, but equally convenient.

Bains de Tivoli, Rue St. Lazare, No. 88. In this noble establishment are the common cold and warm baths, with baths of every species of factitious and mineral water, and temporary or permanent lodgings for invalids.

Bains, Rue du Bac, Faubourg St. Germain.

Bains Taranne, in the street of that name.

Bains de la Rue de Seine, No. 12, Faubourg St. Germain.

Bains Galles, corner of Rue de Grammont and Rue Neuve St. Augustin. These are mineral and sulphureous baths.

Sulphureous Vapour Baths, No. 83, Rue Montmartre.

Vapour Baths, Rue J. J. Rousseau.

Ecoles de Natation. Swimming Schools.

THE principal is at the Quai d'Orsai, but there are three others, one near the Pont des Arts, another for ladies near the Pont au Change, and the third near the Steam Engine of Gros Caillou.

In the summer season these schools are much frequented by the young Parisians. The art of swimming is expeditiously taught, and at a very reasonable expense, 3 francs only being charged for each lesson.

TRIUMPHAL ARCHES.

Porte St. Denis. Gate of St. Denis.

[Opposite Rue St. Denis.] G 3.

THE name of gate is now improperly given to this edifice; it is truly a triumphal arch. It was erected in 1672, by the city of Paris, in commemoration of the uninterrupted series of victories which distinguished one period of the reign of Louis XIV. It forms a perfect square of seventy-two feet. On each side of the arch are pyramids in bas-relief, filled with trophies. The arrangement of the different pieces, and the execution of the whole, will scarcely yield to the celebrated column of Trajan.

On the side towards the city, colossal figures of Holland and the Rhine sit at the base of the pyramids, and the pediment over the arch represents the passage of the Rhine. Above is the inscription *Ludovico Magno*. Towards the suburb, the pyramids rest on lions, and the bas-relief over the arch represents the taking of Maestricht.

This monument has been regarded as one of the noblest works of the age of Louis XIV., whether we consider the harmony of its proportions, or the admi-

rable execution of all its parts. It was erected by M. Blondel, and the ornaments were sculptured by F. Anguier. Having suffered some injury from time and from the ravages of the Revolution, M. Cellerier, was employed to repair it. It does much credit to his taste and his modesty, that he has contented himself with restoring its original inscriptions and sculptures, without one addition or embellishment.

Porte St. Martin. Gate of St. Martin.

[Opposite Rue St. Martin.] G 3.

THIS triumphal arch was likewise built during the reign of Louis XIV., in 1674. It forms a square of 54 feet, and is divided into three arches, the centre of which is 15 feet wide and 30 high, and the others 8 feet wide and 16 high. The spaces above the smaller arches are occupied by bas-reliefs, representing, towards the city, the taking of Besançon, and the Triple Alliance; and on the side of the suburb, the taking of Limbourg, and the defeat of the Germans. Above is a pediment, and an inscription extending through the whole of the front. The architect was P. Bullet, and the bas-reliefs were sculptured by De Marsy, le Hongre, Desjardins, and Legros.

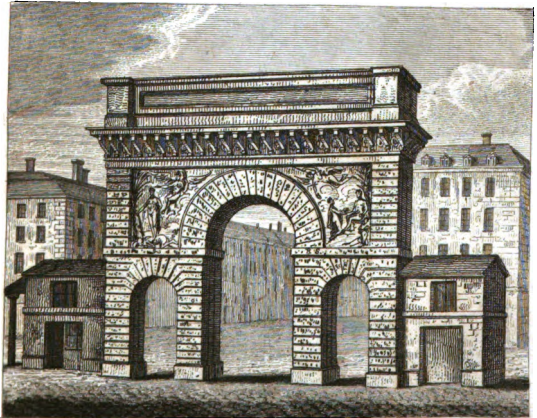
The gate of St. Martin is inferior to that of St. Denis in richness, but it does not yield to it in harmony of proportion, or delicacy of execution.

TRIUMPHAL ARCH OF THE TUILERIES. E 4.

THIS arch, which forms the principal entrance to the court of the Tuileries, was erected in 1806, from designs by M. Percier and Fontaine. It is built on the plan of that of Septimius Severus at Rome, nor is it inferior to its celebrated original. It is sixty feet wide, and forty-five feet high. The centre arch is fourteen wide, the others eight and a-half. Each front is decorated with four columns of the Corinthian



PORTE ST DENIS.



PORTE ST MARTIN.

order, of Languedoc marble, supporting marble figures, representing different soldiers; towards the palace are a grenadier, a cannonier, a carabinier, and a pioneer; on the other side are a cuirassier, a dragon, a carabinier, and a chasseur.

The roofs of the side arches are decorated with thunderbolts and branches of laurel and palm; and on the frieze are sculptured allegorical figures and children bearing garlands.

The figures of Fame on the principal arch, fronting the palace are by Taunay; and those on the opposite side by Dupasquier.

The smaller arches were formerly adorned with bas-reliefs, representing, on the side towards the palace, the entry of Munich, and the interview of the two emperors; and on the other side, the battle of Austerlitz and the capitulation of Ulm; but these were removed by the Allies in 1815.

Over the centre arch, also, in a triumphal car, was the statue of Napoleon. The bronze horses were the celebrated productions of Lysippus, which formerly ornamented the square of St. Marc at Venice, and which had before adorned the arch of Nero at Rome.

This group, which had a picturesque effect, and well terminated a building remarkable for the elegance of its proportions, the happy arrangement of its different parts, and the inimitable execution of the whole, has also disappeared. The horses have been restored to their rightful owners, and the statue of Napoleon has been hurled to the ground.

TRIUMPHAL ARCH DE L'ETOILE. B 2.

BUONAPARTE had commenced a triumphal arch at the Barrière de l'Etoile, or de Neuilly, which was to have surpassed every similar edifice in magnitude, and to have announced to future generations his triumph over Russia and Europe. It had already attained

a considerable elevation, and formed a conspicuous object from the Tuileries, and the bank of the Seine; but it yet stands an unfinished monument of disappointed pride and baffled ambition. It is, however, intended to complete it in commemoration of the campaign in Spain by the Duke d'Angoulême.

The architect entrusted with the erection of this edifice was M. Chalgrin, who commenced it Aug. 15, 1806. The breadth of the arch towards the Tuileries is 47 feet, and the height 87; the whole height was intended to be 135 feet.

BARRIERES DE PARIS.

THE BARRIERS OF PARIS.

THESE are situated at the several principal avenues to the suburbs of the city, and are occupied by the custom-house officers, who are stationed there to collect the duties. Mons. Le Doux has very tastefully diversified the form of these buildings. The barrier of Chaillot bears the appearance of a row of pillars; those of Paillassons and l'Ecole Militaire resemble two chapels. On the side of Mont Parnasse de la Voirie and Grenelle, the Barriers assume a heavy and massive appearance, while others display rural simplicity. Beyond La Rapée the eye is greeted with a temple dedicated to Venus, and the Barrier of the Gobelins is entitled Marengo.

As it would too much extend the boundaries of this publication to enter into a detailed account of the fifty-six *Barrières* that environ Paris, the writer will mention only the following:—

Barrière de Fontainebleau, ou de l'Italie. G 7.

THE barrier of Fontainebleau consists of two parallel buildings, placed on each side of the road. Five ar-

acades form a covered porch. The whole is simple, elegant, and original.

Barrière du Trone; or, de St. Antoine, or de Vincennes. K 5.

THIS Barrier presents two lodges, each forty-nine feet square, and 270 feet from each other. A palisade connects them, in the centre of which two columns of the Doric order are elevated, each seventy-five feet high, and placed on a square building, which serves for a pedestal.

The effect of the whole is very pleasing, and well announces the entrance to the metropolis of the kingdom. It was called *Barrière du Trone*, because a throne was erected here when Louis XV. entered Paris in triumph.

Barrière de St. Martin, or de Villette. H 1.

THE Barrier of St. Martin is square, each front presenting a peristyle, composed of eight columns of the Tuscan order. Above rises a circular building with twenty arcades, plain and unadorned. The style of the whole is bold, masculine, and perfectly unique.

Barrière de l'Etoile, or de Neuilly. C 2.

THIS is placed near the unfinished triumphal arch. It consists of two square buildings, each adorned by 20 colossal columns, a cornice, and four entablatures, and terminating in a circular roof resembling a dome.

Barrière de Passy. B 4.

THIS edifice is embellished by twelve columns, four entablatures, and two colossal statues representing Brittany and Normandy.

MARKETS.

THE French have two words for a market, namely, *Halle* and *Marché*: the former, correctly speaking, should only be applied to places where things are sold by wholesale, and the latter to an ordinary retail market.

The markets of Paris were formerly small and inconvenient, and the halls for the use of the merchants mean and insignificant. The last age, however, has been singularly occupied in the embellishment or erection of numerous monuments of public utility; and, within the last twenty years, edifices have been commenced or finished, which have cost the state more than fifty millions of francs.

Foremost on the list stands

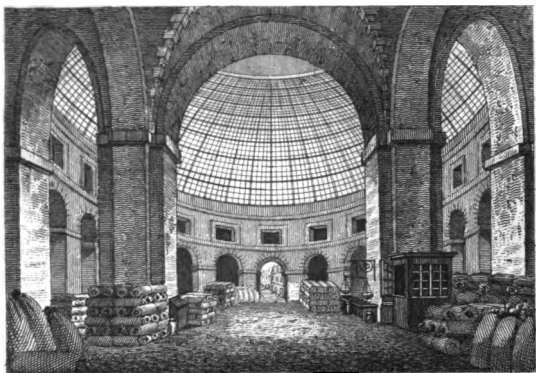
Halle au Blé. The Corn Market.

[*Rue de Viarmes.*] F 4.

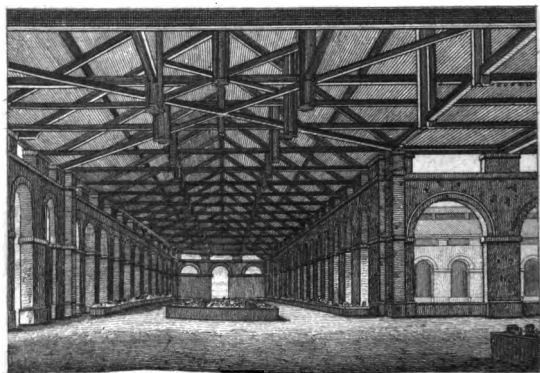
M. MAZIERES constructed this hall in 1762, for the sale of wheat and other corn. It was celebrated for its circular form, the lightness of its arches, the elegance of its architecture, and its pleasing appearance both within and without. This building proving too small, it was resolved to cover the court, although it was no less than 120 feet in diameter. This was accomplished by one immense arch. After enduring twenty-two years, it was destroyed by fire in 1802.

The present hall, from designs by Bellanger, is built of cast-iron; and to lessen the former transparency, by which the eye was dazzled, rather than the edifice agreeably illuminated, the light is admitted by a lantern in the centre, 37 feet in diameter. The interior diameter of the iron cupola is 131 English feet. In the centre of the hall is an echo.

On the outside of the edifice, and attached to the



HALLE AU BLÉ.



MARCHÉ ST GERMAIN.

wall, is an astronomical column, which Catherine de Medicis ordered to be built in 1572, from designs by Bullant. It is of the Doric style of architecture, and 95 feet in height. At its foot is a public fountain, and on its summit an enormous sun-dial.

The hall is open every Wednesday and Saturday for the sale of grain, and every day for flour.

Halle aux Draps et aux Toiles. The Cloth and Linen Hall.

[*Rue de la Poterie.*] F 4.

THE exterior decoration of this building, constructed about 1786, by Legrand and Molinos, is imposing. A double flight of steps leads to the interior, the immense halls of which are lighted by fifty windows. It is open for the sale of cloth every day from ten to three, and for linen at the same hours for five days after the first Monday in every month.

Halle aux Vins. The Wine Hall.

[*Quai St. Bernard.*] G 5.

THE ancient hall having fallen to utter ruin, Napoleon commanded the first stone of the present magnificent depôt to be laid in 1811, from designs by Gaucher. It is open every day in summer from 5 to 12, and from 2 to 7, and in winter from 7 to 12, and from 2 to 5.

The work was discontinued for some time, but is now likely to be completed. It is inclosed on three sides by a wall, and towards the river is defended by an iron railing nearly 1000 yards in length.

It is divided into streets, named after the different kinds of wine, Rue de Champagne, Rue de Bourgogne, Rue de Bourdeaux, Rue de Languedoc, and Rue de la Côte d'Or. The last street is the finest, extending the whole breadth of the market, and separating the piles of building in front from

those which are behind. The latter are adorned with a noble terrace, and on the side towards the quay are six offices for the clerks who superintend the entrance and departure of the wines. There are seven piles of building; four in front and three behind. Of those in front, two in the centre are used as a market, and are each divided into seven compartments; the other two contain together forty-nine cellars. The whole is capable of containing 400,000 casks, or, on an emergency, double that number. In the back-ground is the building appropriated to brandies.

In the Halle there is also a *Bureau*, containing measures of all the casks used in different parts of France; and if a purchaser thinks that a cask which he has bought is not full measure, he can require it to be measured. The expense of the Halle aux Vins is calculated at ten millions of francs. Every cask that enters pays a duty of one franc, and the daily number frequently amounts to fifteen hundred.

Grenier de Reserve, ou d'Abondance. Granary. H 5.

THIS immense building was commenced in 1807, near the Boulevard Bourdon, under the direction of Delaunoy, and was intended to consist of five stories, but the original design was given up. The edifice, in its present state, cost upwards of five millions of francs, and is capable of containing sufficient corn to supply Paris for two months.

Halle aux Cuirs. Leather Market.

[*Rue de Mauconseil.*] F 3.

THIS edifice was erected in 1780, on the site of the old French Theatre. It is open every day from 10 to 3.

Depôt des Laines. Wool Warehouse.[*Port de l'Hôpital, No. 35.*]

THIS depôt was established in 1813, for the reception of French wool, which is washed and sold here for the proprietors. The market days are Wednesday and Friday.

Marché des Innocens. Market of the Innocents.

[Between Rue Feronnerie and Rue aux Fers.] F 4.

IN the ninth century a tower occupied this space, which was built to repel the attacks of the Normans. This being destroyed, the place was converted into a burial-ground, and more than half of the population of Paris was interred here. A church dedicated to the Innocents was likewise built. In 1785, this church was demolished; and the putrid exhalations which spread around rendered it necessary to shut up the cemetery, which had been a scandal and a nuisance to the very centre of the city. The nuisance, however, continued; for the ground, completely saturated with the dead, refused longer to assist in their decomposition. It was therefore determined to remove them from the cemetery, and to convert the vast expanse into a market for vegetables. The catacombs received the mouldering bones; the more offensive remains of mortality were conveyed to a considerable distance from Paris, and the principal and most pleasing market of the metropolis was established.

In the centre is a beautiful fountain, which has already been described. This market is generally called La Halle.

The second house under the *piliers des halles*, to the left on entering by the Rue St. Honoré, is that in which Molière was born. On the front is a bust of this celebrated author, with an inscription.

Marché au Poisson. Fish Market.

[Between the Rue de la Tonnellerie and the Piliers des Potiers d'Étain.] F 4.

THIS is a recent erection, consisting of an elegant roof, supported only by columns, in order to allow a free circulation of air. It is in the form of a parallelogram, and contains 227 stalls. Fish is sold here wholesale, by auction, from four o'clock till eight every morning, to the fishmongers, who afterwards retail it on the same spot,

Marché au Beurre, aux Œufs, et au Fromage.

Butter, Egg, and Cheese Market.

[Between the Rue de la Tonnellerie and the Piliers des Potiers d'Étain.] F 4.

WAS erected for the accommodation of the country people who bring butter, eggs, and cheese to Paris. It is of a triangular form, and is entered by handsome iron gates. This market opens daily at noon, but the sales are as follows:—Mondays, butter from the environs, and eggs; Tuesdays, cheese; Wednesdays, butter of Isigny; Thursday, butter of Gournay; other days, butter from the environs and eggs.

Marché à la Volaille, ou des Augustins. The Poultry Market, or Market of the Augustines.

[*Quai des Grands Augustins.*] F 4.

NOTHING can be more elegant than this edifice, consisting of four galleries, separated by four ranks of pillars, and forming innumerable arcades. Between the pillars are placed iron railings with numerous gates. The building is 190 feet long, and 141 wide.

A fresh assortment of poultry and game usually arrives every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

Marché St. Martin. St. Martin's Market.

[*Rue Frepillon.*] G 3.

A MARKET of unusual elegance and convenience was erected in the garden of the ancient priory of St. Martin, in 1811, from designs by Petit Radel. It contains no less than 300 stalls, and has a fountain in the centre supplied with water by the canal de l'Ourcq, and adorned with figures by Gois, junior.

Marché St. Joseph. St. Joseph's Market.

[*Rue Montmartre, No. 144.*] F 3.

THIS little market was built in 1794, on the site of a chapel dedicated to St. Joseph. Molière and La-Fontaine had been buried here, and their remains are now trodden under foot by the venders of poultry and fish.

Marché St. Jean. St. John's Market.

[*Rue de la Verrerie.*] G 4.

PIERRE DE CRAON having assassinated the Constable Clisson in 1391, all his property was confiscated, and his habitation razed to the ground. The place on which it stood was given to the churchwardens of St. John, who augmented their burial-ground with it. At what period it was converted into a market is not known.

Marché des Blancs Manteaux.

[*Opposite the Rue des Blancs Manteaux.*] G 4.

THIS small market was opened in 1819, and occupies a space about 80 feet square. A separate building for butchers is open on Wednesdays and Saturdays. On each side of the entrance is the head of an ox in bronze, from which water flows into a basin.

Marché St. Germain. St. Germain's Market.[*Rue du Four.*] E 5.

ON a spot which was once occupied by a multitude of the meanest huts, and which was the resort of the lowest orders of the dissolute and abandoned, a spacious, elegant, and commodious market-house has been erected from designs by Blondel. It was commenced in 1813, and contains upwards of 400 stalls. At the end of the vestibule is a good colossal statue of Abundance, by Milhomme.

Marché des Carmes. Carmelites' Market.[*Rue des Noyers.*] F 5.

THIS market was opened in 1818. It bears some resemblance to that of St. Germain, though it is not so large, elegant, or convenient. It is adorned with a fountain.

Marché du Vieux Linge. Rag Fair.[*Rue du Temple.*] G 3.

A MULTITUDE of pillars support the four enormous halls of which this immense bazaar is composed. It contains 800 stalls or shops.

Marché aux Fleurs. The Flower Market.[*Quai Dessaix.*] F 4.

THIS market is tastefully arranged, and is even superior to the south of Covent Garden in the months of May and June. The quay on which it is held is planted with two rows of trees, and ornamented with two fountains. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday.

Marché aux Fruits. The Fruit Market.[*Quai de la Tournelle.*] G 5.

THIS market is well supplied every day with such

fruits as are in season, most part of which arrive by water.

Marché aux Chevaux. The Horse Market.

[*Boulevard de l'Hôpital.*] G 6.

HELD on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 4, from Nov. to Feb.; from 2 to 5, in March, April, Sept. and Oct.; and from 3 to 7, in May, June, July, and August. A strict police is preserved here, to prevent unsound horses from being sold. Exact registers of sales are kept, and the seller is answerable for 9 days, according to the warrant given at the sale. At the end of the market are two fountains.

The *Cattle and Sheep Markets* are out of town, at Sceaux on Monday, and on Thursday at Poissy. Butchers who are established must open an account with two public banks, established for the purpose of making payments in ready money to dealers in cattle. They may do this by giving security, from 1 to 3000 francs. The *caisses*, or banks, make the payments for their purchases to the amount of the security. This is a wise regulation to prevent prices being raised by credit, or sales being stopped for want of money.

Halle aux Veaux. Calves' Market.

[*Rue de Poissy and de Pontoise.*] G 5.

WAS built by Lenoir, in 1774, and is well adapted for its purpose. It is open on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 9 to 2, for the sale of calves; on Tuesday, for tallow; and on Friday, from 12 to 2, for cows.

Marché de la Viande.

[*Rue des Prouvaires.*] F 4.

THIS new market, for the sale of butchers' meat, is on a large scale, and excellently planned.

- The Fish Market every day, Rue Montmartre.
- The Hay Market, Barrière d'Enfer, Rue du Faubourg St Martin.
- The Potato Market, Place de Légat.
- The Pork Market (Maison Blanche), on Wednesday and Saturday.

Abattoirs. Slaughter-Houses.

THE slaughter-houses, which are considered the nuisance and disgrace of the English metropolis, are placed in the outskirts of Paris, and under the inspection of the police. The slaughter-house of Montmartre, at the end of Rue Rochechouart, built by Poidevin, in 1811, rivals many of the public buildings in its external appearance. It is no less than 1074 feet in length, and 384 in depth, and is watered by sluices from the Ourcq. On entering it, the stranger perceives no disagreeable smell; he witnesses no disgusting sight; and often he would not suspect the purpose to which the building is devoted. The English traveller should not fail to visit these useful edifices. He will return with a wish to reform those nuisances, and abodes of cruelty, filth, and pestilence, which disgust him in the capital of his own country.

The slaughter-house of Popincourt, or Menilmontant, Rue des Amandiers, almost rivals that at Montmartre. It was built by Gauthier, in 1811. The other slaughter-houses are, Abattoir de Grenelle, near the Barrière de Sèvres, built by Gisors, in 1811; du Roule or de Mouceaux, Faubourg du Roule, constructed by Petit Radel, in 1810; and de Ville Juif, or d'Ivry, Boulevard de l'Hôpital, erected by Lenoir, in 1810.

The expense of these establishments is defrayed by a tax on each animal killed.

Strangers may visit them by applying at the por-

ter's lodge, for a guide, to whom a small fee must be given.

The number of butchers in Paris is 355, who occupy 355 stalls, 112 slaughter-houses, and 17 melting-houses. The 28 melting-houses at the abattoirs are likewise under their direction, namely, eight at Montmartre, eight at Menil-montant, four at Grenelle, four at du Roule, four at Ville Juif. The following is a statement of animals consumed in Paris in a recent year:—oxen, 70,819; cows, 6479; calves, 67,719; sheep, 329,070; and pigs, 64,822.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

SINCE the restoration of the Bourbons, the French government have evinced an anxiety to administer justice in a similar manner to that practised in England, particularly as it respects trial by jury. The chancellor of France is the supreme head of all the courts of justice; but the minister of justice is generally the keeper of the seals.

All the principal courts are held at the Palais de Justice.

Cour de Cassation. Court of Appeal.

It is composed of a president, three vice-presidents, and forty five counsellors. This court does not judge respecting the rights of the parties, but only reverses or confirms a decree when an appeal is made to it, either on account of informality in the proceedings, or misapplication of the laws. It is the supreme court for the whole of France, and is called Cassation, because it can break (*casser*) the sentences of any of the other courts, excepting those of justices of the peace or of courts-martial. The time allowed for

making an appeal in civil matters is three months; in criminal matters only three days.

The library of the Court of Appeal contains about 30,000 volumes.

Cour des Comptes. Court of Accompts.

It has a president, three vice-presidents, ten masters of accompts, and eighty referees. It attends to the oaths of those who receive or pay public money, and judges all causes relative to the revenues of the state, mortgages, &c. It opens at nine o'clock in the morning, but is shut up during September and October.

Cour Royale. Royal Court.

It consists of a president, five vice-presidents, and numerous other officers. It is divided into five chambers, three for civil actions, one for appeals from the Correctional Police, and another for accusation, or indictments. It sits from the day after the first Sunday in December, till the 15th August, and is open every day except Sundays and holidays, from 9 till 12.

Tribunal de Première Instance. Tribunal of the First Instance.

It is divided into six chambers, five for civil affairs, and the sixth for correctional. The audiences for civil affairs are open every day except Sundays and Mondays, between 9 and 12 in the morning. The Chamber of Correctional Police opens at 10.

The library consists of 20,000 volumes.

There are 114 notaries in Paris, who write all agreements, wills, life certificates, leases, mortgages, sales of estates, and other authentic acts. Attorneys in Paris do not, as in London, transact any business

of this kind. The difference between conveyancing attorney and attorney at common law, is only voluntary in England; but it is not so in France, where the *avoué*, or attorney at law, never makes conveyances, and the notary cannot act in a court of law.

Tribunal de Commerce. Tribunal of Commerce.

[In the Exchange.]

THIS court sits every Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 10, for summary causes, and on Monday and Wednesday, from 12 to 4, for pleadings. The judges are commercial men of great reputation. There are ten officers, called *gardes de commerce*, who properly belong to this court, and who have the exclusive power of personal arrest.

Tribunal de Police Municipal. Court of Municipal Police.

THIS is held at the Palais de Justice. The justices of the peace sit here alternately, and judge all police affairs, from 1 franc to 25 francs.

Juges de Paix. Justices of the Peace.

THESE are twelve in number, being one for each arrondissement, who settle all trifling differences between individuals. They hold their sittings at the following places:—No. 33, Rue Cammartin; No. 8, Rue des Petits Champs; No. 10, Rue Hauteville; No. 9, Rue de Four St. Honoré; No. 4, Rue Thevenot; No. 8, Rue d'Angoulême; No. 32, Rue du Roi de Sicile; No. 54, Rue des Tournelles; No. 14, Rue Beautreillis; No. 40, Rue de Grenelle; No. 24, Rue Servandoni; No. 33, Quai de la Tournelle.

Commissaires de Police. Commissaries of the Police.

THEIR office is similar to that of the constables in

England. They attend at public places, and receive all complaints in the first instance. There are four commissioners of police in each *arrondissement*. Their houses may be recognised by a lantern suspended over the doors.

Préfecture de Police.

[*Quai des Orfèvres.*]

THE prefect of police, who is under the control of the Minister of the Interior, has the management of all the prisons in Paris and the department of the Seine, and also of the *depôt* of mendicity. He gives audience every Monday at two o'clock. The office is open for general business every day from 9 till 4.

Commissaires Priseurs. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

THE number of these in Paris is fixed at eighty, who have the exclusive privilege of appraising and selling goods by auction. The court which controls them sits at No. 3, Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, on Sundays, at ten o'clock in the morning, and on Thursdays, at six o'clock in the evening. It is subject to the Tribunal de Première Instance.

PRISONS.

Prison de la Force. Prison of La Force.

[*Rue du Roi de Sicile, No. 12, Près la Place Royale.*]
G 4.

IF it were admissible to say that the structure and portal of a prison were agreeable, the building now under review deserves attention. The massive vaulting of the great entrance presents a very fine specimen of modern architecture, and is the only one of this kind in Paris.

This prison was formerly the hotel of the Duke de la Force. It is appropriated to the confinement of persons accused of crimes, previous to trial, and is divided into six departments, each having a court-yard, covered gallery, infirmary, a store for common use, and reflectors, which are kept burning all night.

Le Temple. The Temple.

[*Rue de la Corderie.*] G 3.

THE tower of the Temple was used as a place of confinement for prisoners of state. It was particularly interesting to the traveller, as having been the last residence of the unfortunate Louis XVI. and his family, who only quitted its gloomy precincts to ascend the scaffold.

The gallant Sir Sidney Smith was confined here, and within these walls the unfortunate Captain Wright lost his life.

The pile of buildings which originally occupied the enclosure of the Temple has been partly demolished; and streets have been erected on the site communicating with the Corderie.

The Temple was built in 1200, and was the principal residence of the Knights Templars. Their increasing numbers, wealth, and power, rendered them an object of jealousy to the sovereigns in whose dominions they resided, and the Pope and the King of France conspired together to dissolve the order, and to seize on all their riches. They were accused of the most horrible crimes, were condemned almost unheard, and fifty-four of them were burnt with a slow fire on the Pont Neuf.

La Conciergerie. F 4.

THIS prison is situated under the Palais de Justice, and is appropriated for the reception of those who,

convicted of crimes, await the sentence of the law. The entrance to this fabric is in the court of the Palace, being rendered conspicuous by an ornamented arcade. A dark vestibule communicates with the jailor's apartments, and with the rooms for close confinement, in one of which Lavalette was imprisoned. At the end is a long, dark gallery, in which is a dungeon where the princess Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., was confined; another in which Robespierre was imprisoned; and a third which was occupied by Louvel, who assassinated the Duke de Berry. Within the walls also of this fatal building were confined, in 1794, the famous Lavoisier, Malesherbes, Condorcet, and numerous other characters, as renowned for their virtues as for their science.

The apartment in which the beautiful Marie Antoinette was confined for two or three months previous to her execution, has been converted into a chapel, containing an expiatory altar with a Latin inscription to her memory, said to be written by Louis XVIII., together with several pictures representing some of the last scenes of her life. There are also tablets in memory of Louis XVI. and the Princess Elizabeth, adorned with their medallions.

Tickets of admission to this chapel may be had on personal application with a passport to the chief of the second bureau, at the prefecture of police.

St. Pelagie.

[*Rue de la Clef, No. 14.*] G 6.

THIS building, erected in 1665, for the reception of female penitents, was converted into a prison at the commencement of the Revolution. It is large, commodious, well distributed, and well ventilated. It is now a place of confinement for debtors, and for those who are detained by the police.

Permission to visit this prison may be obtained by writing to Mons. le Secrétaire de la Préfecture de Police.

Maison de Refuge.

[*Rue des Grès.*]

THIS was formerly a convent of Jacobins. It is now appropriated to the confinement of young delinquents, who are instructed in reading and writing by the *freres des écoles chrétiennes*.

Madelonnettes.

[*Rue des Fontaines, No. 16, au Marais.*] G 3.

It was formerly a monastery, but is now transformed into a prison for women convicted of crimes, and those who are arrested for debt. The prisoners are employed in spinning, embroidery, sewing, and mending linen. The charge to those who send work is low, and it is very well done.

Bicêtre.

THE Bicêtre is situated on the road to Fontainebleau, about a league and a half from Paris. In the centre of an hospital for the blind and insane is a strong prison, in which those who are condemned to the galleys are confined and employed, until the time of their departure. They who are adjudged to suffer a certain period of imprisonment are likewise often sent here, and many who are suspected of crimes against the state are lodged within these walls.

St. Lazare.

[*Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, No. 117.*] G 2.

WOMEN sentenced to different periods of imprisonment are confined here, under an excellent system of management, and being compelled to work, are frequently taught habits of industry. The beautiful

needle-work of the inhabitants of St. Lazare is universally admired.

To visit this prison application must be made to Monsieur le Secrétaire de la Préfecture de Police.

L'Abbaye. The Abbey.

[*Rue St. Marguerite, Faubourg St. Germain, No. 10.*]

E 5.

THIS is now exclusively a military prison. It was the theatre of the most dreadful massacres in September, 1792.

Prison de Montaigu.

[*Rue des Septs Voies.*] F 5.

Is a prison for deserters. It was formerly a celebrated college.

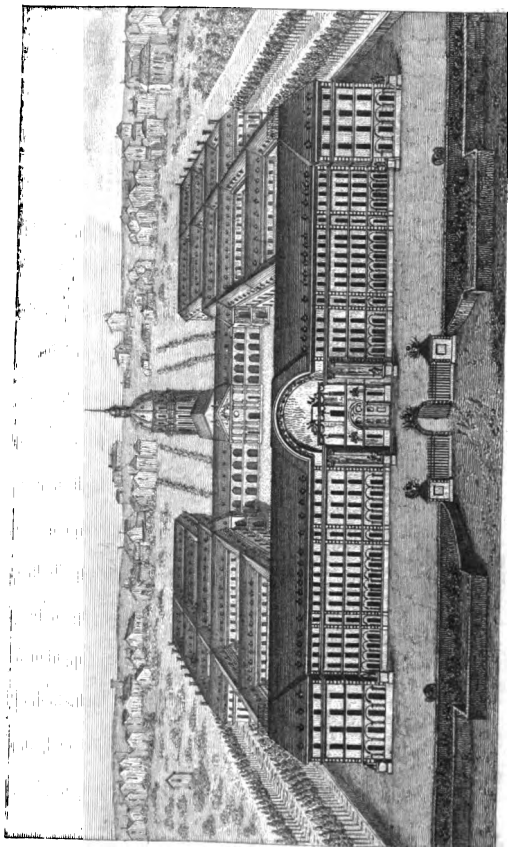
Maison d'Arrêt de la Garde Nationale.

[*Quai St. Bernard.*] G 5.

IN this house the soldiers of the national guard, when that body existed, were confined for breaches of discipline.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

THE hospitals and charitable institutions of Paris are supported and maintained by government, and are under the direction of a General Council, consisting of the principal magistrates, and of men distinguished by their probity, talents, and philanthropy. There is also an acting committee, under the General Council, who attend more particularly to the internal arrangements of the various institutions. The sick and the infirm are attended by nurses, and visited by skilful surgeons and physicians, and assistance is



HOTEL DES INVALIDES.

given them at-home by committees formed of twelve members.

The name of *Hôpitaux* is generally appropriated to the establishments for the sick, and that of *Hospices* to those in which the aged, children, and the infirm are received. The number of these is scarcely credible. More than 15,000 beds are made up at the different hospitals and hospices, and the annual expenditure is calculated at 250,000 *l*.

The average annual expense of the *hospitals* is 2,329,954 francs. The total number of beds is 5264, in which from 40 to 50,000 sick are annually accommodated. The average expense of each bed is 603 francs, and the number of beds generally occupied is 3860. The average number of deaths is about 1 in 7.

The average expense of the *hospices* is 2,958,823 francs. They generally contain about 9500 persons, who each cost 90 centimes a day.

About 1,500,000 francs are annually distributed to the indigent at their own houses.

The *bureaux* of the Acting Committee are at Rue Neuve Notre Dame, No. 2.

The Hospitals of Paris are generally clean and in good order, and for this they are principally indebted to the *Sœurs de la Charité*, a religious order, who wait upon the sick and nurse them with the greatest care. The physicians and surgeons generally visit the patients in the principal hospitals at seven in the morning, and give clinical lectures at nine.

The principal Dissecting Rooms are at *la Pitié*, *la Charité*, and *l'Hôpital de la Perfection*, near the School of Medicine.

Hotel des Invalides, ou Hotel de Mars. Hospital for Invalids. D 4.

AN hospital for the veterans of the army was originally projected by Henry III., and was carried into

execution by Henry IV., who, in 1595, founded the Maison Royale de la Charité Chrétienne as a retreat for the brave men who had been his companions in arms. Louis XIII. transferred them to the chateau of Bicêtre, but Louis XIV. deeming this too mean an asylum, and thinking that the men whose blood had flowed for the safety and honour of their country deserved a peaceable and comfortable refuge in their old age, ordered L. Bruant to construct the present building, which was commenced in 1671, and finished in eight years.

The edifice happily unites a bold and masculine character that suited the purpose to which it was devoted, with the magnificence of the sovereign who erected it.

It is composed of five courts, of equal form and dimensions, surrounded by buildings, and covers a space of 35,488 square yards. A vast esplanade, bordered by rows of trees, and the centre decorated by a fountain, gives to the principal façade towards the Seine a noble perspective. A superb railing encloses the court before the hotel. The front extending 204 yards, consists of three floors above the basement, which is pierced with arcades. An advanced building presents itself in the centre, and at each extremity. That in the centre, and in which is the principal entrance, is decorated by Ionic pilasters, supporting a magnificent arch, in which is a bas-relief containing an equestrian statue of Louis XIV. accompanied by Justice and Prudence, the workmanship of the younger Coustou. This bas-relief was destroyed during the Revolution, but has since been restored by Cartellier.

On each side of the gate are other figures representing the nations conquered by Louis XIV., with colossal statues of Mars and Minerva.

The spacious dome which adorns the church was constructed by J. H. Mansard. It is surrounded by

forty columns of the Composite order, covered with lead, and ornamented with gilding, which gives it a splendid but gaudy appearance. Above is a cupola with pillars, supporting a lantern surmounted by a cross, which is 308 feet from the ground. From this lofty situation is an extensive view of Paris and its environs.

Two marble statues, 11 feet in height, representing St. Louis, by the elder Coustou, and Charlemagne by Coysevox, are placed in niches beneath the peristyle.

The church is regarded as the chef-d'œuvre of French architecture, although it has been justly remarked that the portal is too small and too much divided to suit the lofty building to which it conducts. The interior of the dome was painted by Charles La Fosse, and represents the Apotheosis of St. Louis. Beneath it are the Twelve Apostles, by Jouvenet, and still lower the Four Evangelists, by La Fosse.

From the dome were suspended the colours taken from different nations. They exceeded three thousand. It was a sublime idea to make the asylum of these veterans the depository of the choicest spoils of war. As they walked beneath the waving banners, perhaps the trophies of their own valour, every glorious exploit in which they had borne a share was recalled warm to their memory. They forgot their wounds, they forgot their age; again they fought the battles of their country; again they exulted in the shout of victory. When the Allies were about to enter Paris, the French invalids tore down the banners, and made a bonfire of them, that it might never be said they were retaken.

The sword of the great Frederick was likewise deposited here. It was claimed by Prince Blucher on the entrance of the Allies into the capital, and

restored to Berlin, whence it had been taken by Buonaparte.

Around the dome are six chapels which deserve attention. Those of St. Jerome, St. Ambrose, and St. Augustine, were painted by Boullongne, and that of St. Gregory, originally executed by Lebrun, has been repainted by Doyen. The roof of the Sanctuary is the production of N. Coypel, who has represented the Trinity and the Assumption; and the groupes of angels on the embrasures of the windows are by L. and B. Boullongne.

The pavement of the dome and its chapels is remarkable for its beautiful tessellated work, and is interspersed with lilies, ciphers, the arms of France, and the cordon of the Holy Spirit. The grand altar, which was destroyed during the Revolution, has been restored in the magnificent style by Boischarde.

Every accommodation is prepared for the comfort of the interesting inhabitants of this hospital. A large and well-furnished library, containing 20,000 volumes, offers rational and inexhaustible amusement to the officers of every rank. One portion of the building contains well-executed models of various fortified towns in France, but these can only be seen by an order from the Minister of War.

On the ground-floor are four refectories, ornamented with frescoes by Martin, and six pictures by Parrocel the elder, representing events in the life of Louis XIV. The visiter should also notice the spacious kitchens, and the clock by Lepaute, the works of which may be seen by ascending the upper gallery.

Contiguous to the Library is the Council Chamber, in which and in the two adjoining rooms are placed portraits of the deceased Marshals of France, a royal decree having been issued March 26, 1823, that on the death of any Marshal, his portrait should be removed from the Tuileries to the Hotel des

Invalides. It is intended to erect a gallery for their reception.

In the vaults of the church are deposited the remains of the great Turenne; a name which ever recalls to the mind of the Frenchman and the soldier the ideas of invincible courage and unsullied honour. On each side of his monument, which is placed in the chapel, are figures representing Wisdom and Valour deploring the loss of the hero. In front is a bas-relief of the battle of Turckheim. The marshal is expiring in the arms of Victory. The simple name of "Turenne," is the only and the sublime inscription which the mausoleum bears. Not far from him reposes Marshal Vauban, whose monument adorns the opposite side of the chapel.

The fountain in the centre of the esplanade was formerly enriched by the lion of bronze taken from the square of St. Mark at Venice.

It was the intention of Napoleon to have converted the esplanade into a military Elysium. The statue of every ancient and modern hero was to have been placed under the waving foliage. This would have completed the sublimity of the edifice.

This hospital contains 7000 men, and is governed by a marshal of France, who has several subordinate officers. The sick are visited by skilful physicians, and attended by the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.

Colonels and lieutenant-colonels are allowed to take their meals in their own rooms. The officers are served upon plate and porcelain at tables of twelve each. Their hour for dinner is one o'clock, and for supper seven. The sub-officers and privates are divided into three parties; the first have their breakfast at ten o'clock, and sup at half-past four o'clock; the second breakfast at half-past ten o'clock, and sup at five o'clock; the third dine at twelve

o'clock, and sup at six. Twelfth Day and the king's birth-day are festivals at the Hotel des Invalides, and extra allowances are then made to the pensioners.

The hospital is open every day from 10 until 4, for the inspection of strangers, who will find guides upon the spot.

Hotel Dieu. Formerly Hospice de Humanité.

[*Parvis Notre Dame.*] F 5.

THIS hospital, the most ancient in Paris, and constantly crowded with sick, is absurdly situated in the most populous part of the city.

Towards the close of the reign of Louis XVI., its situation and management had become a matter of national concern, and indeed of national danger. Five thousand sick were crowded in less than 1,400 beds. On the same couch were often stretched the consumptive patient, the man who was devoured by a burning fever, the dead and the dying. Neither the sedulous and tender care of one hundred sisters, nor the skill of the most celebrated physicians, could save more than a fifth part of those who were consigned to the chambers of the Hotel Dieu: ill-ventilated, and poisoned by putrid and infectious miasmata, the slightest malady became dangerous, and the poor wretch who was admitted into this pestilential abode was already numbered with the dead.

Louis XVI., whose humanity can never be questioned, and who deserved a better fate, was no sooner informed of this, than he commanded that other hospitals should be erected in the outskirts of the city. The dreadful scenes of the Revolution soon followed, and this benevolent undertaking was abandoned; yet many monasteries, which were then forcibly suppressed, were converted into hospitals.

and effected, although not so happily nor so completely, the purpose which Louis intended. Lying-in women, scrofulous patients, lunatics, those who were afflicted with chronic diseases or infectious complaints, and all children, were then consigned to other receptacles.

The Hotel Dieu comprises twelve wards for men, and eleven for women, containing together 1260 beds.

The unfortunate inhabitants of this building are tenderly nursed by the Sisters of Charity—a class of nuns, whose lives are consecrated to the service of humanity.

The public may visit the establishment on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays, from one to three o'clock. Admission on other days may be obtained by application to the Agent de Surveillance.

Hospice de la Salpêtrière.

[*Boulevard de l'Hôpital, near the Jardin des Plantes.*]
H 6.

THIS immense pile of building was begun in 1656, and finished in the year following. It derives its name from a saltpetre manufactory which formerly stood here. It generally contains some thousands of poor healthy women, who are comfortably maintained, but obliged to employ themselves in some useful work. The principle is similar to that of a well-conducted English workhouse. One part of the hospital is appropriated to idiots and epileptic patients. In a separate court is a prison for the reception of prostitutes, who are sent here for punishment.

The church attached to the hospital was erected in 1557, from designs by L. Bruant. It is built in the shape of a Greek cross, the four branches of which form naves meeting in an octagon dome. The spaces

in the dome between the naves are likewise perforated with arcades, so that the altar may be seen in eight different directions. The portico is of the Ionic order.

Strangers should visit this establishment before four o'clock, when they will be shown over the various apartments. The attendant expects a small fee.

Hôpital de la Charité.

[*Rue des Saints Pères, No. 45.*] E 4.

WAS founded by Mary de Medicis, in 1602. It receives only men attacked by acute diseases, or who have suffered by accidents, and can accommodate 230. A Clinical School is now established here. The disposition of the different baths is very ingenious. The interior portal of this hospital, built by Antoine, is remarkable as the first specimen of the Grecian Doric erected at Paris.

The public may visit this hospital.

Hôpital St Louis.

[*Rue St. Louis, No. 2, Faubourg du Temple.*] H 2.

THIS extensive pile of buildings completely surrounds a court of more than 300 feet square. It is used as a pest-house, for the reception of persons ill of infectious diseases, and has very extensive baths of various descriptions. It contains beds for upwards of 800 patients. The precautions to prevent the communication of infection deserve the attention of the medical traveller.

Strangers may see the interior by application to the porter.

Hôpital Necker.

[*Rue de Sévres, No. 5.*] E 5.

MADAME NECKER founded this hospital, in 1778,

on the site of an ancient convent. It contains 130 beds, and receives the same description of patients as the Hotel Dieu. In the hall is a portrait of Madame Necker.

The hospital may be seen on application.

Hôpital Beaujon.

[*Rue du Faubourg du Roule, No. 54.*] C 2.

THE architecture of this hospital has been as much admired as the humane purpose to which it is devoted. It is established on the same principle as the Hotel Dieu, and has 160 beds. It was founded in 1784, by M. Beaujon, from whom it takes its name.

Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays are the days on which the public are admitted; but foreigners may visit it at any time.

Maison de Santé.

[*Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, No. 112.*] G 2.

THE regulations of this house are peculiar. Every patient is compelled to pay two francs a day for admission into the common wards. For three francs each patient has a chamber to himself. This establishment is ingeniously and humanely contrived for those who are unable to procure proper medical assistance, yet whose pride will not permit them to apply to a common hospital. It was originally situated in the Faubourg St. Martin.

Hospice des Orphelins.

[*Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine, No. 124.*] H 5.

THIS house was established in 1668, for foundlings; but orphans of both sexes, from two to twelve years of age, are now maintained and instructed here. There are generally between five and six hundred.

Strangers may visit this hospital daily.

Hospice de Bicêtre.

THIS edifice (vide p. 321) is about three miles from Paris, on the road to Fontainebleau, and is a similar institution to *La Salpêtrière*, but confined to men only. At a distance it has the appearance of an immense pile of fortifications. On a nearer approach the hospital is found to be unusually lofty, and surrounded by a fossé.

The proportion of old men in this institution is great, and almost incredible. It is said that there are often more than two hundred upwards of seventy years of age.

The infirmary is remarkably well arranged, and the building for the insane, completed in 1822, is commodious.

The immense kitchens, and the well, 207 feet deep, are generally shown to strangers.

That part of the establishment appropriated to paupers is open to the public every day, but neither the prison nor the lunatic asylum can be visited without an order from the Secretary of the Prefecture of Police. The latter, however, is sometimes shown to strangers on applying to the keeper.

Hôpital de la Pitié.

[*Rue Fossés St. Victor, behind the Garden of Plants.*]

G 6.

THIS establishment was founded in 1612, and was intended to receive the orphan children of soldiers. It has, however, for several years, been a kind of auxiliary to the Hotel Dieu, and contains 600 beds for the sick. The patients are attended by the Dames Religieuses de St. Thomas de Villeneuve.

This hospital may be seen by application to the Agent de Surveillance.

Hospice de l'Allaitement, ou des Enfans Trouvés.[*Rue d'Enfer, No. 74.*] E 6.

THERE cannot be a more interesting sight than the nursery of this hospital. One hundred and fifty cradles are placed in a line, each containing an infant. As soon as they can be provided with nurses, they are removed into different wards, or sent to the houses of their foster-parents. Nearly six thousand infants are born in this hospital, or received into it every year. Nothing more is necessary than to leave them at the gate. Not a question is asked, and the abandoned orphan experiences every care. The children are instructed in every necessary and useful branch of learning; and, at the proper age, are placed in situations, in which they can creditably earn their own subsistence, and become respectable members of society.

I will not here discuss the morality of the establishment; but thus much is certain, that the crime of infanticide is absolutely unknown in the French metropolis, and that the number of illegitimate children in Paris does not exceed those of London, where the wretched mother finds it so difficult to gain her helpless infant an asylum in a similar institution; and, being required to appear personally, and state her shame and her desertion, can seldom be induced to comply with the cruel regulation.

Strangers may visit the establishment daily.

Hospice de l'Accouchement, ou de la Maternité.[*Rue de la Bourbe, No. 3.*] F 6.

THIS establishment was formerly united with the Hospice de l'Allaitement, under the title of La Maternité, and is situated in the building which was once the celebrated Abbey of Port Royal. It is appropriated to the reception of lying-in women, who

are attended by skilful physicians, and not allowed to leave the hospital till nine days after their confinement. They may then take their children with them, or send them to the Hospice des Enfants Trouvés. About 3000 women are confined here annually.

Strangers may visit this hospital on producing their passports.

Connected with this establishment is a school, where 1300 women are annually instructed in midwifery.

Hôpital des Enfants Malades. Hospital for Sick Children.

[*Rue de Sévres, No. 3.*] D 5.

THIS hospital was formerly appropriated to indigent women, but it is now devoted to the reception of diseased children under the age of fifteen years. The salubrity of the air, and the extensive walks which are attached to the building, singularly contribute to save many hundreds of the infant population of the metropolis. It contains about 400 beds.

Strangers may easily obtain access to this hospital.

Hôpital Cochin.

[*Rue du Faubourg St. Jacques, No. 45.*] F 7.

THIS hospital was founded by the venerable Cochin, curé of the parish in 1782, who saw with regret his indigent parishioners exposed to the dangers which the Hotel Dieu then presented. To provide them with a safer and more comfortable asylum, he disposed of all his property, and even his books. The hospital was at first furnished with only 38 beds, but now contains upwards of 130. A marble bust of the founder is preserved here.

Strangers may procure admission on showing their passports.

Hospice des Ménages.[*Rue de la Chaise, No. 28.*] E 5.

THIS is conducted on the same plan with the institution at Chaillot, which will be mentioned in the description of the environs of Paris. It was formerly called "*Les Petites Maisons*," from the lowness of the buildings.

Strangers may visit this hospital every day.

Hospice des Incurables Femmes. Hospital for Incurable Women.

[*Rue de Sévres, No. 54.*] D 5.

CARDINAL ROCHEFOUCAULT founded this hospital in 1637. Five hundred and ten aged women, lame, palsied, or blind, are comfortably lodged, fed, and clothed here.

Hospice des Incurables Hommes. Hospital for Incurable Men.

[*Rue du Faubourg St. Martin, No. 166.*] G 2.

THIS building was formerly a convent. In 1790 it was devoted to its present and better purpose. Four hundred infirm old men find here a comfortable retreat. *This house may be seen every day.*

Hospice de Larochefoucaud.[*Route d'Orleans, près la Barrière d'Enfer.*]

THIS establishment was founded in 1781, under the name of *Maison Royale de Santé*, but it has since been transformed into an asylum for those, who having devoted their youth and strength to the poor in the hospitals, are themselves obliged to seek assistance in old age.

It may be visited on application to the porter.

Infirmerie de Marie Thérèse.

[No. 86, Rue d'Enfer.]

THIS small hospital was established by the Duchess d'Angoulême, for the reception of sick and aged priests, as well as other persons who have been reduced to poverty by the Revolution.

Etablissement en Faveur des Blessés Indigens.

Establishment for the Wounded Poor.

[Rue du Petit Musc, No. 9.] H 5.

M. DUMONT, a celebrated surgeon, had long gratuitously attended to the accidents of the poor. His patients became so numerous, that his private fortune was not sufficient to supply them with the necessary bandages and medicines. To enable him to continue his benevolent undertaking, and to found this establishment, government allowed him 2000 francs per annum, which is continued to his successors.

To this long list the following establishments must be added:—

Hôpital du Nom de Jesus, near the church St. Laurent, was instituted to receive the aged of both sexes. It owes its foundation to Vincent de Paule.

Hôpital de l'Abbaye St. Antoine. Of the Abbey of St. Anthony. In the street of that name, receives 200 sick.

Hôpital de Mont Rouge. Rue d'Enfer.

Hôpital de Vaccination Gratuite. Hospital of Gratuitous Vaccination. Place de Grève.

Hôpital des Teigneux. Rue La Planché, Faubourg St. Germain.

Hôpital du Sud, otherwise Hospital of St. James, near the Observatory.

Hôpital de Vénériens. Champs des Capucins, Faubourg St. Jacques. Has 550 beds, and relieves annually about 2500 patients.

Maison de Santé des Vénériens. Rue du Faubourg St. Jacques.

Hôpital de la Roquette. Rue Roquette.

Hôpital Militaire. Rue du Faubourg St. Jacques. Formerly called Val de Grace. The beautiful dome of this ancient abbey has been already described, page 248.

Hospice de Vaccination Gratuite. Rue du Battoir St. André, No. 31.

Bureau central d'Admission dans les Hôpitaux.
Central Office of Admission into the Hospitals.

[*Place du Parvis Notre Dame, No. 2.*] F 5.

DIFFERENT hospitals being appropriated for the treatment of different diseases, a peculiar and very proper régulation is adopted at Paris. All the poor and sick, who have not experienced any sudden accident that requires immediate relief, are obliged to present themselves before a committee of physicians assembled here, who ascertain the nature of the disease, and consign each to his proper hospital. The office is open from nine till four.

Bureau des Nourrices. Establishment for Nurses.

[*Rue St. Apolline, No. 18.*] G 3.

LADIES, who are unable to nurse their own children, may at all times find here nurses, in whom they can place unlimited confidence. The health and morals of these nurses are scrupulously examined, and their conduct diligently observed by agents of the Bureau, from whom they receive their salary, and who are responsible for their behaviour.

Infants may likewise be sent here to be nursed. Young married women of good character easily gain admission here for themselves and their infants, on the condition that they will take the charge of another

child. They are comfortably lodged, and have a sufficient gratuity. The ward presents a curious and interesting spectacle. Every bed is placed between two cradles, one for the élève, and the other for the nurse's own child.

Pharmacie Centrale des Hôpitaux et Hospices.

[*Quai de la Tournelle.*] G 5.

IN this establishment are prepared all the drugs and medicines which are afterwards distributed to the various hospitals and prisons. The laboratories are extensive and well arranged.

Maison Scipion. *

[*Rue Scipion, Faubourg St. Marcel.*] G 6.

THIS establishment is so called from an Italian gentleman, named Scipion Sardini, who built an hotel here in the time of Henry III. It is the general bakehouse for all the hospitals, prisons, &c., of Paris, and sends out annually more than seven million pounds of bread. Strangers may visit it.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that, notwithstanding this long list of charitable institutions, and the numerous public and gratuitous schools which exist, the poor of Paris are more in number, and more idle, than in any other city in Europe. This arises from the ease with which relief is obtained, without character and without exertion, and from the means of dissipation which the poorest person always finds in that gay metropolis.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

AMONG the almost innumerable public Institutions for the Education of Youth, the following principally deserve notice :—

Université Royale de France. Royal University of France.

[*Rue de l'Université, No. 15.*] D 4.

THE university is indebted for its origin to the illustrious Charlemagne. It was suppressed in 1792, but afterwards re-established on a more extensive plan, and has again been dissolved. The superintendence of the business of education throughout France is now entrusted to the *Royal Council of Public Instruction*. The office of Grand Master of the University was, however, re-established in 1822. No school or place of instruction can be established without their authority, and every school is governed by a rector.

The following are the various establishments for education :—1. Faculties or Colleges. 2. Royal Colleges or Lyceums. 3. Institutions and Boarding Schools. 4. Charity Schools.

The Faculties are situated in the following places :—

Faculté de Théologie. College of Theology.

[*A la Sorbonne.*] F 5.

Six professors are established here, who give lectures on Logic, Ethics, Ecclesiastical History and Church Discipline, Hebrew, the Study of the Scriptures, and Pulpit Eloquence.

Faculté de Droit. College of Law.[*Place de Geneviève, No. 8.*] F 5.

THE Doric portal of this beautiful building, which was erected by Soufflot, in 1771, has a majestic appearance. The interior is commodiously distributed into numerous spacious halls, where seven professors stately lecture, on the Roman Law, Civil Law, the Practice of the Courts, and the Laws of Commerce.

Every student must regularly attend during two years, to obtain the degree of Bachelor; three years for that of Licentiate; and four for that of Doctor. Regular disputations are held by the candidates, and the examinations are said to be severe.

In consequence of the increasing number of pupils, this College has been divided into two sections. One is held here, and the other in the ancient church of the Sorbonne, where convenient apartments have been constructed by M. Vaudoyer.

Faculté ou Ecole de Médecine et de Chirurgie.

Medical and Surgical School.

[*Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine, No. 14.*] F 5.

THIS noble edifice was commenced during the reign of Louis XV., and finished during that of his successor, from designs by Gondouin. It consists of four buildings, enclosing a court 96 feet in breadth, and 66 feet in depth. The façade towards the street presents a peristyle of four rows of colossal Ionic pillars, supporting an attic, which contains the library and the cabinet of anatomy. (See Museums.) Above the peristyle is a bas-relief, thirty-one feet in length, in which the government is represented, accompanied by Minerva and Generosity, offering the plan of the Surgical School to Hygeia, the goddess of Health, attended by Vigilance and Prudence. The portico at the end of the court consists of six Corinthian co-

lunns, surmounted by a pediment, in which is a bas-relief by Berruer, representing Theory and Practice. Five medallions display the portraits of the famous Petit, Marechal, Pitard, Lapeyronie, and Paré. The paintings which decorate the interior, are from the pencil of Gibelin, and the amphitheatre is capable of containing 1,200 persons. The theatre is at the bottom of the court. In the two wings are spacious halls for demonstrations, and for the meetings of the members of the college. The ornaments of some of these are characteristic and well executed.

This is the first medical school in France, and probably in Europe. It has one peculiar advantage, that not only the morbid and healthy anatomy of the frame are demonstrated by dissections, not only the most excellent lectures are delivered on the various diseases to which the body is subject; but an hospital is attached to the institution, into which those who labour under rare or peculiarly interesting diseases are gratuitously received.

Lectures are delivered here, on anatomy and physiology, on medical chemistry and pharmacy, on the philosophy of medicine, on external and internal pathology, on medical and natural history and botany, on midwifery, on forensic medicine, and on the *materia medica* and the use of instruments. Clinical lectures are likewise given. There are fourteen professors.

A branch of this institution, but confined more to the practice of physic than surgery, is in Rue de la Boucherie.

Another branch, confined principally to pharmacy, is in Rue de l'Arbalète, No. 3. Lectures are delivered here during the spring and summer, on botany, chemistry, and pharmacy. All apothecaries, practising in Paris and the departments, must obtain a diploma from this school. The examinations are said to be impartial, yet severe.

The botanical garden is open every day, except Sunday and fête days, from 10 to 4, and is worth visiting.

Faculté des Lettres et Sciences. College of Letters and the Sciences.

[*A la Sorbonne.*] F 5.

THE first division of this college boasts of some of the most illustrious names in the republic of letters. Lectures are delivered here, on Greek literature, on Latin eloquence, on Latin poetry, on French eloquence and poetry, on philosophy, on the history of philosophy, on ancient and modern history, and on geography. There are eleven professors.

In the second division, lectures are given on algebra, on natural philosophy, astronomy, mechanics, chemistry, mineralogy, botany, and zoology. There are ten professors.

Collège Royal de France. Royal College of France.

[*Place Cambray, No. 1.*] F 5.

FRANCIS I. established this seminary in 1531, but the present building was erected by Louis XVI. in 1774, from designs by Chalgrin. Many students are gratuitously educated here; and public and gratuitous lectures are daily delivered. This institution can boast of the erudite Ramus, the indefatigable Daubenton, the chemist Fourcroy, and formerly of the poet Delille, among its professors. Some of the present professors, of whom there are twenty-one, are likewise eminent for their talent. They lecture on astronomy, on geometry, on physics, on experimental philosophy, on anatomy, on chemistry, on natural history, on the law of nature and of nations, on history and ethics, on Hebrew and Syriac, on Chaldaic and Arabic, on

Turkish and Persian, on Greek, on Latin eloquence, on poetry, and on French literature. The ceiling of the hall is painted with allegorical figures in honour of royalty.

Ecole Militaire. The Military School.

[*Opposite the Champ de Mars.*] C 5.

THIS building occupies a vast space near the Invalids, in the plain of Grenelle. Its principal entrance towards the city is on the *place de Fontenoy*. The grand façade is opposite to the *Champ de Mars* and the bridge of Jena or Invalids. It was erected in 1751, by Louis XV., under the superintendence of the architect Gabriel.

Two courts, the first of which is 420 feet square, and the second 270 feet, and surrounded by an arcade, supported by clustered Doric columns, conduct to the principal front towards the *place de Fontenoy*. In the centre a projecting building of the Corinthian order presents itself, with eight columns sustaining an entablature. The pediments were formerly adorned with paintings in imitation of fresco, by M. Gibelin, but these no longer exist.

The façade towards the *Champ de Mars* has likewise a projecting building in the centre, composed of Corinthian columns, surmounted by an entablature decorated with bas-reliefs, and accompanied by pedestals supporting trophies of arms and statues. The dome has a large and curious sun-dial. The figures of Time and Astronomy at the base have been much admired. In the council-chamber are four paintings representing the battles of Fontenoy and Laufelt, and the sieges of Tournay and Fribourg. Three paintings hang over the portal, representing the sieges of Menin, Ypres, and Furnes. The other parts of the edifice and the gardens are in a very simple and pleasing style.

The observatory attached to the Military School was erected by the celebrated Lalande. There is also a very simple machine for supplying the establishment with water.

This institution was originally appropriated to the instruction of young men of good family, who were either possessed of small fortune, or whose fathers had fallen in the service of their country. It was afterwards used as barracks for the Imperial Guard, but has reverted to its original design.

Permission to visit the Ecole Militaire may be obtained on application by letter to the Governor.

Ecole Royale Polytechnique. Royal Polytechnic School.

[*Rue de la Montagne, St. Geneviève, No. 55.*] F 5.

THIS school, which was founded in 1796, and re-organized in 1816, holds the most distinguished rank among the establishments of Paris. It is intended to complete the education of the students who have rendered themselves conspicuous in other institutions, and particularly to form them for the artillery, or to train them up as engineers. No officer is admitted into the artillery who has not been educated in the Polytechnic School.

The most distinguished masters in every branch of science are employed by the government. Every year a certain number of scholars are admitted, after undergoing the most rigorous examination in the classics, the mathematics, mechanics, and drawing.

The number of pupils amounts to 300. The usual course of study is two years, but in particular cases is extended to three. The school possesses an excellent philosophical and chemical apparatus, and a well-selected library, containing 24,000 volumes. Government pays all the expenses of instruction, and

1000 francs per annum are required from every pupil for his board and lodging.

Strangers cannot visit this school without permission from the Sub-Governor, who resides there.

Ecole Speciale des Beaux Arts. School of the Fine Arts.

[*At the Palace of the Fine Arts.*] F 4.

THIS school is formed of the ancient royal academies of painting, sculpture, and architecture. It consists of two divisions. The first is the school of painting and sculpture, in which lessons are given by twelve professors and eight assistants. Lectures are likewise delivered daily on anatomical expression, and on perspective. Medals are given every three months for the best model, and valuable prizes every year for the best painting.

The second division is the school of architecture, in which lectures are delivered on the principle of the art every Saturday, at one o'clock; on the mathematics every Wednesday and Friday, at eleven; and on the actual construction of buildings, every Wednesday and Friday, at six o'clock in the evening. Medals are distributed in this school every month. There are three professors.

Ecole Royale des Ponts et Chaussées. Royal School of Bridges and Roads.

[*Rue Culture Ste. Catherine, No. 27.*] G 4.

EIGHTY pupils, selected from the Polytechnic School, are here taught every branch of science connected with the construction of bridges, canals, harbours, roads, and public edifices. The museum contains a noble collection of plans, charts, and models.

Strangers cannot see this school without an order from the Director.

Ecole Royale Gratuite de Dessin. Royal Free School of Drawing.

[*Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine, No. 5.*] F 5.

THIS unique but useful establishment was founded by M. Bachelier, in 1767. Its purpose is to diffuse scientific principles among the lower classes of mechanics. Fifteen hundred persons often assemble here. Medals are distributed every month, and prizes every year. Instructions are given every Monday and Thursday on practical geometry, arithmetic, admeasurement, and architecture; every Tuesday and Friday on the proportions of the human figure and of animals; and every Wednesday and Saturday on ornamental architecture.

No Strangers are allowed to visit this establishment.

Ecole Speciale et Gratuite de Dessin pour les Jeunes Personnes. Special and Free School for teaching Young Women to Draw.

[*Rue de Touraine, No. 7, Faubourg St. Germain.*] F 5.

THE very establishment of this institution, although benevolent and judicious, has a French character. Young women, designed for mechanical professions, are gratuitously taught, three times a week, to draw figures, birds, animals, and every species of ornament. There is an annual exhibition of the best performances, and medals are distributed to the deserving.

Ecole Royale des Mines. Royal School of Mineralogy.

[*Rue d'Enfer, No. 34.*] F 4.

THE invaluable collection of minerals which this school contains, will be described hereafter. Eighteen pupils are admitted, and instructed in every art connected with metallurgy and the working of mines.

Ecole Royale Vétérinaire. The Royal Veterinary School.

THIS excellent institution is situated at the village of Alfort, two leagues from Paris. It was founded by Bourgelet, in 1766, and has since been peculiarly and deservedly fostered by government. Every department may send three pupils, and every regiment of cavalry one, who are boarded and instructed at the expense of government; but numerous pupils are sent to the college at the expense of their friends.

This institution is the noblest of the kind in Europe, and is conducted on principles which tend more to the improvement of the art than the emolument of the professors. Lectures are delivered, by seven of the most eminent teachers, on the anatomy and physiology of every domestic animal, the treatment of their diseases, and their management in the field and the stable; natural history, botany, pharmaceutical chemistry, the *materia medica*, the operations of the forge, veterinary jurisprudence, and the theory and practice of rural economy. A residence of five years is required before the student is authorised to practice as a veterinary surgeon.

The school contains a most valuable cabinet of natural history and comparative anatomy, admittance to which may be easily obtained by the stranger. This establishment also possesses an excellent botanic garden, a chemical and philosophical laboratory, extensive hospitals for sick animals, a farm for experimental agriculture, and an amphitheatre for the delivery of lectures.

Ecole Normale.

[*Rue des Postes.*]

THIS singular and useful establishment had for its

object to train up proper persons as professors in the different colleges, and instructors in the various seminaries of France. It was suppressed by royal order in 1822.

Maison Royale des Orphelines de la Légion d'Honneur. Royal Establishment for the Orphan Daughters of the Members of the Legion of Honour.

[*Rue Barbette, No. 2.*] G 4.

THREE hundred orphan daughters of the officers of the Legion of Honour are here educated by nuns.

Institution Royale des Jeunes Aveugles. Royal Institution for the Young Blind.

[*Rue St. Victor, No. 68.*] G 5.

It is to the indefatigable toils and the warm philanthropy of Monsieur Haüy that this very useful charity owes its foundation; and it is also indebted to the humanity of the government for its increased state of prosperity. By this meritorious establishment, 60 blind boys and 30 girls are not only rendered happy in themselves and useful to society, but are taught to execute many ingenious works with an accuracy and delicacy which the clearest-sighted persons can rarely excel. Some are excellent musicians, others arithmeticians; others are printers, glove-makers, weavers; in short there is no employment beyond the scope of their attainment. They are also instructed in reading, geography, and ciphering; and they have performed a well-written comedy in verse, the production of one of their blind companions, of the name of *Avisse*, who died in the tenth year of the French Revolution, and whose works are printed and published at Paris. The director of this institution takes infinite pleasure in

displaying to the curious all the interesting productions of his pupils, and through his means a library has been procured for their use.

A public examination takes place every month, and presents to the man of feeling and humanity one of the most interesting spectacles that the imagination can conceive. Tickets of admission may be procured from the director of the institution, and will not be refused to any stranger. Admission to see the institution may be procured daily, except on Sundays and Thursdays, by application to the porter.

Hôpital Royale des Aveugles, ou de Quinze Vingts.
Royal Hospital for the Blind, or Quinze Vingts.

[*Rue de Charenton, No. 38.*] H 5.

THIS hospital was founded in 1220, by St. Louis, for the reception of 300 blind, who, according to the manner of counting at that period, were termed *Quinze Vingts*. At present it contains 420 blind persons, 300 of whom are grown up, and 120 young. None but those absolutely blind and indigent are admitted. They are provided with every thing that can contribute to their comfort and instruction.

Strangers are admitted to see the establishment every day.

Institution Royale des Sourds-Muets. Royal Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

[*Rue du Faubourg St. Jacques, No. 254.*] F 6.

To the Abbé de l'Épée humanity is indebted for this noble institution. By methods as simple as ingenious, he has enabled those who were born deaf and dumb, not only to read and to write, but to understand the most complicated rules of grammar and the mathematics, and even to comprehend the abstract ideas of metaphysics. During twenty year

he devoted himself to this benevolent pursuit. His time, his health, his fortune, were expended. The most complete success at length attended his labours. His benevolence and his constancy were rewarded by the patronage of government; and, placed at the head of this institution, a wider field of usefulness was before him.

Ninety children are now admitted, and 500 francs per annum allowed for the maintenance and comfort of each child. To obtain admittance, the young person must not be less than twelve years of age, or more than sixteen. The certificate of a surgeon must attest that the candidate is actually deaf and dumb, and that the parents are unable to defray the expense of his education. Children of more opulent persons are admitted into this institution at a stipend of 900 francs for every boy, and 800 for every girl. The children remain in the institution five years, and are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, and some trade.

At the decease of de l'Épée, in 1789, the Abbé Sicard, his pupil, succeeded him as instructor, and continued to direct the institution till removed by death in May, 1822. The Abbé Gandelin was appointed his successor. The females are under the care of a lady.

It is open to public inspection every Thursday, from eleven to one o'clock. A public examination takes place on the 30th of each month, at ten o'clock, when, it is presumed, that no traveller of sensibility will omit to attend. Tickets of admission may be obtained from the director of the institution, or by writing the name and address a few days before in a book at the porter's lodge.

Colleges or Lyceums.

THERE are five Royal colleges or public schools,--

which the pupils enjoy a complete course of collegiate education.

Collège Louis le Grand, Rue St. Jacques, No. 125, formerly the principal college of the University. The library contains 30,000 volumes.

Collège Henry IV., afterwards Napoleon, in the old convent of St. Geneviève, Place St. Geneviève.

The above receive boarders who pay 1000 francs annually, but the following are only for day-boarders.

Collège de Bourbon, Rue de Ste. Croix, Chaussée d'Antin, a chaste and elegant edifice erected by Brongniart in 1781. This establishment was originally called Lycée Bonaparte.

Collège de Charlemagne, Rue St. Antoine, No. 120, formerly belonging to the Jesuits.

Collège St. Louis, Rue de la Harpe, called before the Revolution, Collège d'Harcourt.

A yearly meeting of the scholars of all the colleges is held, when numerous prizes are awarded by the Royal Council of Public Instruction.

Two private institutions have been raised to the rank of Royal Colleges, that of Stanislas, Rue Notre Dame des Champs, No. 82, and that of the ancient scholars of Ste. Barbe, Rue des Postes, No. 34.

Collège Britannique. British College.

[*Rue du Cheval Vert*, No. 8.]

THIS establishment unites the three ancient colleges denominated English, Irish, and Scotch. It was founded by Louis XVIII. for the education of British Catholics who wish to pursue their studies in France.

Seminaire de St. Sulpice.

[*Place St. Sulpice.*] E 5.

THIS seminary was originally founded in 1641, but

was suppressed during the Revolution. It was, however, re-established in 1802, and now occupies a noble building commenced in 1820. The front is three stories in height, and 200 feet in length. The seminary is under the direction of the priests of St. Sulpice, and has a dependency at Issy. The two establishments contain 300 pupils.

Strangers may visit the seminary on obtaining permission from Monsieur le Supérieur Général.

Seminaire du St. Esprit.

[No. 24, Rue des Postes.] F 6.

Is an establishment for the instruction of Missionaries to the Colonies. Over the pediment of the church is a good bas-relief.

Strangers may visit the establishment by applying to the Supérieur.

Collège ou Seminaire des Ecossois.

[Rue des Fossés St. Victor.] G 5.

THE chapel of this college is worthy of notice as it contains a monument in honour of James II. of England, an inscription on his daughter Louisa-Maria, and the heart of Mary Gordon, duchess of Perth.

The house is now occupied by a school, the master of which, however, allows strangers to visit it.

Ecole Spéciale de Commerce.

[Hotel de Sully, Rue St. Antoine, No. 143.] G 4.

THIS school was founded in 1818, under the patronage of M. Lafitte, for the purpose of instructing young men in commercial law, and in general business.

Ecole des Chartres.

[Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, No. 12.]

THIS institution was founded by Louis XVIII., for

the study of ancient MSS. The pupils are instructed how to decipher and understand ancient charters.

Ecoles Primaires. Charity Schools.

PARIS contains eighty schools, in which about ten thousand children are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the first principles of religion. The boys are superintended by the *Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne*, and the girls by the *Sœurs de la Charité*.

There are also 54 schools on the Lancasterian plan, in which 500 children are educated.

Ecoles d'Equitation.

THE best riding school is that conducted by M. Franconi, of the Olympic Circus, Rue du Faubourg du Temple. There is another school, Rue St. Honoré, No. 359; and a third, No. 19, Rue Cadet, Faubourg Montmartre. The charge to gentlemen, for each lesson, is three francs, but ladies pay five francs.

Académies d'Armes. Fencing Academies.

THE most celebrated professors of fencing are M. Lebrun, No. 21, Rue Poissonnière; and M. Coulon, Rue du Helder, No. 11, vis-à-vis les Bains Chinois.

M. Begot, formerly an officer of the Imperial Guard, Rue du Cadran, also instructs persons in this elegant accomplishment.

École Royale, ou Conservatoire de Musique.

Royal School, or Conservatory of Music.

[*Rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, No. 11; and Rue Bergère, No. 2.*] F 2.

THE design of this establishment is to cultivate a taste for music, and to produce a succession of performers for the church, the army, and the theatre.

It usually contains 400 pupils, who previously undergo a strict examination into the progress which they have made, and the hope which they give of future excellence. Lectures are delivered on the theory and practice of music, and on its connexion with the sciences. The distribution of the annual prizes is preceded by a concert, in which the most eminent performers assist.

Attached to this institution is a school for declamation, in which the celebrated Talma did not disdain to appear as one of the teachers.

That portion of the building which faces the Rue Richet is appropriated to the preparation of the court fêtes and ceremonies.

Ecole de Mosaïque. Mosaic School.

[*Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine, aux Cordeliers, No. 11.*]
F 5.

THE pupils at this school are instructed in the art of copying paintings in mosaic. The expenses of the establishment were formerly defrayed by the government.

A public exhibition of this species of art takes place every Saturday, from twelve to four, and is well worthy the attention of the curious.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

THERE are in Paris about 40 institutions or boarding schools for young gentlemen, and numerous establishments for the education of young ladies. We shall mention a few of the principal.

College de St. Barbe.

[*Rue de Rheims, No. 7.*] F 5.

THIS is the largest private establishment in Paris, and

probably in France. The universally acknowledged talent and parental care of the masters have, during some years, attracted no less than 500 scholars. The terms for board and education are 650 francs a year for children of ten years of age and under; 760 francs between ten and twelve; and 870 francs for those above that age. Besides this, 50 francs a year are charged for washing, 40 francs for medical attendance, and 60 francs for stationery.

Institution de l'Université.

[*Rue des Minimes, No. 10, Quartier du Marais.*]

THIS establishment is under the direction of M. Massin, and is situated near the Royal College of Charlemagne. The terms are 850 francs per year for children under thirteen, and 1000 francs for those above that age. Besides this, 100 francs are charged for washing, stationery, &c.

PROTESTANT INSTITUTION

FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.

Hotel Montmorency, Rue du Mont Parnasse, No. 3, Faubourg St. Germain, near the Garden of the Luxembourg.

THIS institution is intended to unite the advantages of the literary instruction of England and France, with the preservation of national habits, and the guarantees of moral and religious education. It has been conducted for twenty years by Madame SERVIER, who has entered into partnership with Mrs. WARNER, late of Peckham, a lady of respectable connexions, extensive acquirements, and accomplished manners. Thus the French pupils will have an opportunity of learning the English language as correctly as if they were in England, while the English pupils will be obliged to speak the French language constantly, as well as to compose it with accuracy and elegance, and at the same time be able to continue their English education.

The young ladies have opportunities of attending divine service, both in French and English, on the Sun-

day, and are expected to be present every day at family worship.

TERMS, forty five pounds per annum, including tuition in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Needle and Fancy Works, to which are added instructions in French Literature, History, Geography, Mythology, and Recitation.—This sum likewise comprises the washing of all plain articles of dress, gratuities to servants, repair of linen, and use of a library.

EXTRAS—Harp, ten shillings per lesson; Singing, five shillings per lesson; Piano, one pound per month; Dancing, ten shillings per month; Drawing, thirteen shillings per month; Italian, thirteen shillings per month: On these terms the young ladies are attended by the most eminent professors, but the junior pupils are instructed by the ladies of the establishment for the following sums per month:—Piano, ten shillings; Drawing, seven shillings and sixpence; Singing, ten shillings; Italian, seven shillings.

Ladies who wish for private rooms pay sixty pounds per annum. In all cases a quarter's payment is expected in advance.

MADAME VINCENT, also, has a highly respectable seminary for young ladies, which is situated at *No. 40, Rue St. Louis, au Marais*, and has been established many years.

MADAME DUMAY has an excellent establishment for the education of young ladies. It is situated *Rue St. Dominique, No. 9, au Gros Caillou*, and has a large garden. Madame D. is assisted by an English Protestant lady, who superintends the religious instruction of the pupils.

MUSEUMS.

Jardin Royale des Plantes; ou Jardin du Roi.

The Royal Garden of Plants; or King's Garden.

[*Rue St. Victor, and Quai St. Bernard.*] G 6.

THIS garden was founded by Jean de la Brosse,

physician to Louis XIII., but it is indebted for its present beauty and value to the assiduous labours of Buffon. The name "Jardin Royal des Plantes," ill expresses the real nature and interest of the place. In addition to a noble botanic garden, it contains a large menagerie, a museum of natural history and anatomy, and numerous halls in which public lectures are delivered on every branch of natural history and philosophy. Each of these divisions will afford inexhaustible amusement and information.

Strangers who enter the garden from the Rue St. Victor, must take the first turning to the left, and pass by the hot-houses to the office of administration, which is situated to the left. Here tickets may be procured on personal application, as well as lists of the lectures.

At the entrance of the botanic garden, several square enclosures are observed, more interesting probably to the agriculturist than to the casual visiter. The first contains a curious collection of every different soil and manure, exhibiting in an instructive manner their comparative fertility and value.

The second enclosure is occupied by specimens of every kind of fence, hedge, ditch, and ha-ha. It likewise exhibits the different methods of training espalier fruits, evergreens, &c., of every description.

Beyond these are specimens of all the culinary vegetables, and of every plant that has been appropriated to the food of man, with the most approved and successful mode of training each.

In the next enclosure are specimens, systematically arranged, of all the fruit-trees, with their numerous varieties, of which France or the neighbouring kingdoms can boast.

The visiter then arrives at the botanic garden. It consists of more than seven thousand plants ar-

ranged according to the system of Jussieu. Every specimen is labelled; the beds are divided by little hedges of box; and a pleasing admixture of shrubs and small plants removes the appearance of formality which usually accompanies botanic gardens. A piece of water, supplied from the Seine, is appropriated to the aquatic plants.

The green and hot-houses will next attract attention. They are more than six hundred feet in length; and although their exterior presents nothing elegant, with the exception, perhaps, of the principal green-house, whose front is prettily ornamented with marble vases, the beautiful collection of flowers and shrubs within cannot fail to please not only the botanist, but the unlearned visiter. Every plant is here likewise labelled; the labels are placed in the most conspicuous situation, and changed as soon as they cease to be perfectly legible. The botanical student will here find some rare and unique specimens, the sugar-cane and the bread-tree.

As the traveller passes by the amphitheatre, he will see several of the more valuable trees and shrubs ranged before it. He will particularly notice the date-palm, and two other rare species, near the gate.

Proceeding onwards, a path winds up an artificial ascent, on the summit of which is a temple supported by eight pilasters, and surmounted by an armillary sphere. The greater part of Paris is here presented to the view. A person is usually in attendance, who will explain to the stranger the different edifices which he sees around him. The garden is concealed by the surrounding foliage. Half-way down the hill is the cedar of Lebanon, planted more than eighty years ago by De Jussieu. Although its head was lopped off in one of the strangely barbarous periods of the Revolution, it is yet a noble object. Near it is a marble pedestal supporting a bust of Linnæus,

which has been recently restored, for this, too, perished amidst the wreck of science and virtue. In every other respect the garden and plants escaped the ravages of that Vandal era.

Here also may be seen the tomb of Daubenton the naturalist.

On the second occupation of Paris by the Allies, the Prussians solicited that they might bivouack in this garden. Had they accomplished their purpose, every interesting object would have been trodden under foot. The spirited remonstrances of the celebrated traveller, Humboldt, preserved the place from total destruction.

The tourist may here pause, and prepare himself for an investigation of the remaining treasures of the garden; for at the foot of this hill are several little *casernes*, at which he may be supplied with fruit, eggs, milk, coffee, and tea.

The menagerie will probably be next visited. The traveller returns to the enclosures near the entrance, and, following a path on the right hand, arrives at the dens in which are confined the fiercer beasts of prey. Several lions, tigers, panthers, hyenas, and wolves, amuse or terrify the spectators by their howlings. A succession of wooden fences extends hence to the Cabinet of Anatomy. They are arranged with considerable taste, and many of them afford a very instructive lesson in zoology and botany. Where it could be accomplished, the trees and shrubs of the animals' native climes, or the vegetables in which they most delight, flourish within their enclosures. Several bears inhabit some sunken enclosures. Two camels are perfectly domesticated, and more than earn their subsistence by turning the wheel of the machine which supplies the gardens with water. The varieties of antelopes, deer, and sheep, are numerous.

The aviary contains a collection of every bird known in France and the neighbouring kingdoms, arranged according to their species and habits, but does not boast of many rare specimens. The pheasants and monkeys may be seen on application at the Bureau.

Having satisfied himself with the view of almost every living production of the animal or the vegetable kingdom, the traveller will probably postpone his visit to the superb Cabinet of Natural History until another opportunity; for it would be doing injustice to this invaluable museum to hurry over its contents in one or in many days.

The Cabinet or Museum of Natural History is at the end of the garden. The building is more than 600 feet in length, and its external architecture is simple and plain.

The library is first visited; and although many of its richest treasures have been restored to their proper owners, it contains almost every publication in every language on the subject of natural history. To this subject it is limited. The manuscript figures of Aldrovandi, and the Hortus-siccus of Haller, are no longer to be seen; but the herbals of almost every celebrated French botanist are open to inspection. At the entrance is a statue of Buffon, with its well-known vain-glorious and profane inscription.

Five halls are occupied by an immense collection of minerals. The first room contains the earths and stones. They are arranged according to the classification of Haüy, and mostly by his own hand. Many of the calcareous spars, the gems, and the quartz crystals, are very beautiful. The collection appears to be complete, but similar specimens are rather too much multiplied.

In the second hall are the ores, and they present a most superb display.

The third apartment affords specimens of the primary and secondary rocks, with every variety of French marble.

In the fourth is an assemblage of peculiar interest. It is composed of the animal remains of the antediluvian world. The bones of the mammoth are perfect, and strike the beholder with astonishment. The skeletons of numerous animals, now unknown or extinct, are exhibited here. Cuvier arranged the innumerable specimens of this division.

All parts of the world have contributed to this collection. Among other wonders, are the fragments of an elephant's tusk, which, when complete, must have been at least eight feet in length. Several cases are filled with the bones of the Siberian mammoth, or elephant, the American mammoth, or mastodon. There is a specimen of the hair of the mammoth which was found in 1805, preserved in a block of ice on the shore of the Icy Sea, in the country of the Tonguses in Siberia: when extricated, the dogs devoured its flesh, which must have remained in a state of complete preservation for a long period. After the bones of rhinoceroses, hippopotami, and tapirs, come those discovered by Cuvier in the plaster-quarries of Montmartre, and of which he has constituted several new genera of extinct quadrupeds.

In the next apartment is a more pleasing collection of a similar nature, comprising the vegetable remains of former times, and particularly the impressions of ferns, leaves, and plants, procured from coal-mines, and establishing the vegetable origin or connexion of this fossil. A part of this hall is occupied by numerous specimens of volcanic productions, principally from Naples, Sicily, and the Lipari islands.

Two other apartments on this floor belong to the museum of Zoology, and contain the reptiles and the fish tribes. The latter, as in most cabinets of na-

tural history, are not in the best state of preservation.

The long gallery on the second floor is occupied by quadrupeds and birds, generally preserved in a most admirable manner. The collection is said to be complete; and the only fault that can be suggested is, that, as in the minerals, the specimens are multiplied too much. Some of the animals and a few of the birds are unique. They were introduced to the knowledge of Europeans, by Tournefort, Vaillant, and other travellers.

Few animals are wanting in the series of quadrupeds and birds. Of monkeys alone there are at least two hundred specimens, and often more of a single family of birds, as of the genera *Natacilla* and *Zanagra*.—To mention here a few of the leading objects would be to go far into the field of Zoology. There are the cameleopard brought from Africa by Vaillant; the bison, the lama, and the vicugna of Peru, an enormous whale (the *squalus maximus*), taken on the coast of France, Roman cattle, elks, dromedaries, &c. Many specimens were presented by the late Empress Josephine. There is a regular arrangement of the whole, which adds considerably to their interest and value. In different parts of the gallery appear busts of Tournefort, Linnæus, Adamson, Daubenton, and Foureroy. The only paintings are two—a lion tearing a goat, and an eagle pouncing on a lamb.

The insects principally occupy large cases in the centre of the gallery, where is likewise a pleasing arrangement of the eggs and nests of most species of birds, and a beautiful assortment of corals, and other marine productions.

There is here a great want of room, and many objects are too low to be seen with any advantage. Among the insects, after the splendid papilios are glanced at, and the sphinxes, may be seen a series

of the silk-worm, with the cocoons, and the caterpillars, formed of wax, so as exactly to resemble the living animals. Near them are the gall-nuts, and woods pierced or formed by insects. Additions, illustrating the history and habits of the insect, are often procured; thus the cunning *formica leo*, or lion-ant, is placed at the bottom of its sandy pit, down the sides of which insects are crawling, unconscious of their danger.

When the restitution of the treasures plundered from neighbouring countries was determined on, it was rumoured that the Allies would not only reclaim what had originally belonged to them, but complete their cabinets at the expense of what really appertained to France. An amicable arrangement, however, took place, creditable to every party. Numerous minerals, and many zoological specimens, had been taken from the Austrian dominions in Italy. When a duplicate existed in the museum of the garden, the original article was restored; but when the restoration of the purloined mineral would render the French collection incomplete, another specimen of equal value, and of which the Austrian cabinets were not already possessed, was substituted.

The Dutch collection, and especially of minerals, had materially enriched the French museum. If it had been restored in its original state, the museum of the Garden of Plants would have been rendered sadly imperfect. A friendly and equitable arrangement was here likewise effected. The greater part of the purloined articles were left untouched, and a collection was formed out of the private store of the duplicates of the museum, more valuable than the original articles could possibly have been. It is said that 260 quadrupeds, 800 birds, 338 reptiles, 800 fishes, and 400 shells, were given to the Dutch, not one of which were drawn from the public cabinet.

The traveller now proceeds to the cabinet of Comparative Anatomy, originally founded by Daubenton, and newly arranged and much increased by Cuvier. It professes to contain, or will ultimately contain, a skeleton of every known animal, with a complete set of the bones of each separated, that they may be more easily compared with those of other species. This museum is truly valuable, yet probably not much superior to the private collection of an eminent surgeon in the British metropolis (Mr. Brookes), if he had more room scientifically and tastefully to arrange his numerous and well-prepared specimens.

On passing through the rooms where Cuvier continues his labours, the walls are covered, as in all French cabinets, with wooden and pasteboard boxes, in which he assort and names the bones which he is constantly receiving. On the tables are the preparations on which he is immediately employed.

In the first of the public rooms are the mummies and skeletons of the human species. Among the least pleasing sights, an Egyptian mummy, disengaged from its coffin and wrappers, is dry, dark and brown, and with the thighs and arms almost exhausted of flesh. There are male and female mummies of the *Guanches*, the ancient inhabitants of Teneriffe, white and distorted. A mummy of the ancient Gauls is marked as having been found near Riom.

Among the skeletons is that of the Hottentot Venus, and that of the assassin of General Kleber, who held for a short time the chief command of the French army in Egypt. An extensive series of human bones illustrates the diseases to which they are subject. The skeletons which follow and crowd the apartments are all clean, and comprehend the greater number of quadrupeds. Those of the elephant and the rhinoceros present quarries of bones; and a tall man may walk under the belly of the cameleopard

without stooping. We see here, what combinations and forms of bones nature has employed to unite strength with activity in the tiger and the lion, or impart swiftness to the horse and the antelope. The skeletons of birds are not so numerous as those of the quadrupeds: there are many of the amphibia, and one of a crocodile; there are also many skeletons of fishes.

The wax preparations of fishes and shell-fish follow, constructed with the nicest art, and displaying the true colours and position of animals which it is impossible to preserve. The anatomy of the Chiton, for example, is fine. Snails in wax are attached to real shells, and caterpillars to leaves and branches of trees. In one case the anatomy of an egg is displayed in 24 preparations, from the appearance of the first speck of life, to the chicken bursting from its shell.

In the last room are the foeti and monsters. The wax preparations here are of the greatest beauty, and on a large scale; they embrace all parts of the human system, so that one may form ideas of anatomy, without the disgust that attends dissections. The most elegant additions are present; a child reclines on a silken couch, a lady and child are placed on an ornamented sofa, so as to give this science all the attractions of which it is perhaps susceptible.

To this succeeds a cabinet of Human Anatomy, resembling other cabinets of this nature, but probably unequalled in the number of the specimens, the skilfulness of their preparation, and the beauty of the wax models.

The annual expense of this extraordinary establishment is upwards of £12,000, and more than one hundred and sixty persons are constantly employed here.

The Museum and the Library are open to the

public, generally, on Tuesday and Friday, from three o'clock until six in summer, and until dark in winter; but foreigners, on producing their passports, are likewise admitted on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from eleven to two.

The Garden is open to the public every day, and the menagerie may be seen every day from eleven till six in the summer, and till three in the winter.

A catalogue may be purchased at a stall near the Museum.

Public lectures are delivered in the Amphitheatre on every subject connected with this splendid institution: on general chemistry; on pharmaceutical chemistry; on its application to the arts and manufactures; on botany; on the mammalia, and on birds; on reptiles and fishes; on the invertebral animals; on geology; on iconography, and on mineralogy. These lectures are perfectly open, and are usually well attended. Tickets for them may be obtained at the Jardin du Roi.

Cabinet de l'Ecole des Mines. Cabinet of the School of Mineralogy.

[*Jardin des Plantes.*] F 4.

THIS institution was formerly situated in the principal court of the Mint. It was begun in 1778, with the collection of the famous chemist Le Sage, who spent forty-three years in this particular pursuit. It contains specimens of all the minerals, scientifically arranged; and one of the cabinets encloses the analysis of every specimen. There is also a bust of Monsieur Le Sage, which was consecrated by the gratitude of his pupils. This splendid museum was untouched by the Allies.

It is open to public inspection every day except Sunday, from ten to two. Public lectures are de-

diverged during five months, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at noon, beginning in November.

Musée des Monumens Français. Museum of French Monuments.

[*Rue des Petits Augustins.*]

THIS establishment was formed in 1790, under the direction of Lenoir; but was closed in 1816, and the monuments removed to the Louvre, the abbey of St. Denis, and various other public buildings.

Musée Royal. The Royal Museum.

[At the Louvre.] F 4.

THE Louvre, in its present state, contains upwards of one thousand two hundred pictures; and the gallery of sculpture consists of nearly one thousand fine specimens of the art, with various degrees of merit. Besides these there are 4,000 plates by the best masters, proofs of which are sold for the benefit of the establishment; and 450 drawings by the great masters, forming part of a collection of 20,000 which belong to the museum.

This museum was formerly the boast of Paris, and the wonder of the world. It contained almost every celebrated work of art that the continent of Europe possessed, and might be considered as a magnificent temple, to which every votary of taste would resort, and offer his adorations.

The establishment was founded on injustice, and enriched by spoliation: it has therefore felt the hand of retribution, and has been shorn of its principal glory. The imperishable remains of the genius of former ages, which it contained, have been restored to their rightful owners; the halls of sculpture, once thronged to confusion with the chef-d'œuvres of Rome and of Greece, were nearly deserted; and the twel-

hundred inimitable paintings of the great gallery were reduced to little more than two hundred and fifty.

The walls of the Louvre are now covered with a fine collection of pictures from the Luxembourg, Versailles, and other royal residences, and partly from private collections. The catalogue also consists of paintings and specimens of foreign sculpture.

Let not; however, the traveller suppose that the Louvre is despoiled of every object of attraction. Many of the treasures of foreign states, indeed, of which they once boasted, are seen no more; but the paintings which adorned the numerous churches that were profaned by revolutionary barbarism, have found an asylum here, and every department of France has contributed something to render the gallery of the Louvre an interesting and valuable museum.

The works of the noblest masters of the present French school all remain; and in addition to them, the amateur may yet study some of the most exquisite performances of Albano, Berghem, Caracci, Champagne, Correggio, Cortona, Cuyp, Del Sarto, Dominichino, Guercino, Guido, Murillo, Raphael, Rembrandt, Romano, Rubens, Ruyssdael, Salvator Rosa, Snyders, Teniers, Tintoretto, Titian, Vandyck, Paul Veronese, and Leonardo da Vinci.

The grand staircase leading to the gallery of the Royal Museum, was constructed by Fontaine. It is ornamented with twenty-two marble columns of the Doric order, and with various sculptures by Taunay, representing attributes of the arts and sciences, trophies of war, &c. The paintings on the ceiling exhibit the revival of the Fine Arts; some of them are by Abel de Pujol, and others by Meynier.

The first and second rooms contain paintings of the various schools; and the traveller then enters the great gallery, which is divided into nine parts by arcades, supported by Corinthian columns and pilas-

ters, and adorned with glasses, candelabras, altars, antique vases, &c. The first three divisions contain pictures of the French School; the three following are devoted to the German, Flemish and Dutch Schools, and the last three to the different schools of Italy. That part of the gallery which joins the Tuileries is decorated with twenty-four small marble columns, and twelve busts of celebrated painters.

It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the effect formerly produced on the mind, on entering this magnificent apartment, 1400 feet in length, and crowded by 1200 paintings of the most eminent masters of every school. The apparently interminable length of the gallery continues to excite surprise, and the skilful arrangements of the paintings that remain, and of many others that have been added to them, certainly do not convey that feeling of nakedness and desolation which the stranger might expect, and which some travellers have described. Although the gallery has irreparably suffered in value, it has not lost so much as might be imagined in appearance.

It must, however, be confessed, that the place is not altogether suitable to the purpose to which it is devoted. The light being admitted on both sides of the gallery, renders it difficult to find the proper situation to examine some of the performances, and concealing all the nicer touches, displays nothing but the varnish of others.

Among the performances of Le Brun, the traveller will notice that in which the wife of Darius presents her son to Alexander; the moving expression of her countenance, and the confusion marked on that of Sysigambis, who had mistaken Hephæstion for the monarch, are admirable.

The defeat of Porus, by the same artist, is in a different style, and is justly considered to be his *chef-d'œuvre*.

The works of Nicolas Poussin were not eclipsed amidst the constellation of excellence by which they were surrounded; they are now brought into more prominent notice, and will not fail to please. The Israelites gathering Manna in the Desert is deserving of considerable praise; and the Sketch of the Rape of the Sabines will not be viewed without interest. The judgment of Solomon will be deemed a yet more excellent performance; the fine expression of the face of the monarch is very striking. Superior to this is the Institution of the Eucharist; and the Deluge breathes the truest sublimity.

The history of St. Bruno, by Le Sueur, and the Ports of France, by Vernet, formerly in the Luxembourg, should not escape the visiter's attention.

The dark broad character of most of the paintings of Valentine will please the instructed alone; but, in his Concert, the varied and striking expression of the performers and the strong character of the soldier in the fore-ground, will make a deep impression on every spectator.

Philip de Champagne was one of the greatest ornaments of the Flemish school. Among the paintings which adorn this gallery, three will not pass unnoticed. The Institution of the Eucharist is one of his best works. The Apostles are said to be portraits of the anchorets of the Port Royal. The immense picture of St. Ambrose is equally deemed by the connoisseur and the uninitiated, one of the noblest ornaments of the gallery. Its companion, representing the same saint removing the bodies of the martyrs Gervais and Protasius, is scarcely inferior. The figure and countenance of the lunatic possess all the wildness of his supposed character.

Some paintings of Rubens display all that artist's excellencies, with a less than usual portion of his characteristic defects. His Diogenes looking for

an honest man, and his *Thomyris* with the head of *Cyrus*, are his best. The organization of the figures is perfect, with less want of taste, or perhaps a nearer approach to good taste, than Rubens often displayed. Here also are the celebrated pictures called the gallery of Rubens, which represent the principal events in the life of *Mary de Medicis*. They formerly adorned the *Luxembourg*.

Of the performances of *Ruysdael*, his *Tempest* will be acknowledged to be the best. It is truly grand.

Berghem has very few pieces remaining, but the gallery yet boasts of his *chef-d'œuvre*. It is a landscape diversified with masses of trees and rocks. The road presents several travellers and cattle. A woman on horseback, to whom another female is presenting an infant, is admirably executed.

Among the excellent portraits of *Vandyke*, or *Vandyck*, that of *Charles I.* will be particularly distinguished.

The most perfect work of *Snyders* is to be seen here. It represents different kinds of fruit and vegetables, with some squirrels, an ape, and a parrot.

The Italian school, once so numerous, contains only a few specimens: but they are inestimable. The *St. Jerome* and *St. Agnes*, of *Dominichino*, are no more seen; but the *Aeneas*, accompanied by his son *Ascanius*, bearing on his shoulders his father *Anchises*, will give a sufficient idea of the talents of this great master. The *Adoration of the Shepherds*, by *Espagnoletto*, is in his best style. *Guido*, whose works are yet as glowing and fresh as when they received the last touches of the artist, continues to enrich the museum with several admirable works. The *Rape of Helen* displays all his grace and expression; but his *Hercules contending with Achelous*, and killing the Centaur *Nessus*, surpasses all praise. The

Loves of Venus and Adonis, by Albano; are exquisitely beautiful, particularly the first piece, which represents Venus contemplating herself in a mirror. Annibal Caracci furnishes a painting of hunting and shooting, not inferior to his best works. Paul Veronese contributes his noblest performance, the celebrated Marriage at Cana. The Saviour is seated in the centre of an immense table, and at his side the Holy Virgin, who, having just pronounced the words "There is no wine," is eagerly listening to hear the order which he may give. On either side are the newly-married couple, who, as well as the numerous guests, are portraits of the great personages of the painter's time. A large group of musicians displays the portraits of all the celebrated artists of Venice. Paul Veronese himself appears habited in white, and playing on the violoncello. In the back ground is a great balcony; while the distance is ornamented with colonnades and palaces, whence a crowd of persons are seen observing the feast.

The Witch of Endor raising the ghost of Samuel has all the grandeur and sublimity of Salvator Rosa. The Antiope, with Jupiter in the form of a Satyr, contains all that sweetness of expression, that refined beauty of the female form, and harmony of colouring, peculiar to Correggio. The Jesus on the knees of St. Ann, and the Jesus supported by an angel, are pleasing efforts of the pencil of Leonardo-da-Vinci. Titian has many portraits with all his peculiar colouring; his Disciples at Emmaus is a splendid performance; but his Entombment of Christ is without a rival. The divine Raphael has two works remaining in the gallery. The St. Michael vanquishing Satan will perhaps make no great impression. It was not the happiest of Raphael's productions, and it has been defaced by the profane daubings, vulgarly called repairs, of

modern artists; but the Holy Family, although stippled, scrubbed, and mutilated, at once proclaims its author, and the more diligently it is studied, appears more worthy of his genius. The fond affection of the Virgin, who is extending her arms to receive the infant Jesus, and the softened veneration of Elizabeth, are admirably pourtrayed.

It would be impossible to enter into a description of the numerous pictures: we must refer the reader to the Catalogue.

Opposite the Great Gallery is the Gallery of Apollo, constructed under Mary de Medicis. It was intended to represent Apollo with his attributes on the centre of the ceiling; but Le Brun, who was to have executed it, only finished the following pieces: Evening, in the oval towards the north; Night, in the adjoining octagon; and the Réveil des Eaux, at the south end, towards the quay. In the oval towards the south, is Morning, by Renou. The four principal compartments contain the Seasons, by different members of the Academy, and in the medallions below are eight of the months of the year.

The Hall, or Vestibule to the Gallery of Apollo, contains pictures, representing the Fall of Icarus, and Æolus exciting the Winds against the Trojans, by Blondel; the Battle between Hercules and Antæus; Achilles in danger of being swallowed by the Xanthus; and Venus receiving Æneas' arms from Vulcan, by Couder.

The noblest productions of ancient sculpture crowded the halls of the ground-floor; but the restitution of every work to which the French could plead no better right than that of war, robbed "the Gallery of Antiques" of almost every valuable specimen, and left it desolate and naked. It has received wonderful accessions. The statues are now

re-arranged, and the French have filled the sad and dreary void with the best works that other collections can spare, and with models of many of those transcendent pieces, which are now lost to them for ever.

The entrance into the halls which form the Gallery of Antiques is on the left of the stairs leading to the gallery of paintings. They are eight in number, each bearing an appropriate name.

First is the vestibule; its ceiling, painted by Barthelemy, represents the origin of sculpture, when the first statue was fashioned by Prometheus.

The four medallions, representing the colossal statue of Memnon, the Pythian Apollo, the Moses of Michael Angelo, and the Milo of Crotona of Puget, allude to the four principal schools of sculpture, Egypt, Greece, Italy, and France. The bas-relief over the entrance describes the Genius of Art; and that over the portal leading to the first hall the union of the three branches of design. They are both the production of M. Chaudet.

Next to this is the Hall of the Roman Emperors, the ceiling of which is painted by Meynier, and represents the Earth receiving from the Emperors a code of law, dictated by Nature, Wisdom, and Justice. In two tablets of bronze, by the same artist, Trajan is seen planning the Roman roads, and erecting the aqueducts. The bas-reliefs at the angles are the Eridanus, the Tiber, the Nile, and the Rhine. Here also is a bas-relief, by M. Roland, representing Marcus Aurelius granting peace to the Marcomans. This hall once contained the Minerva of Velletri, the Antinoüs, and Hercules, and the beautiful Tomb of the Muses.

The ceiling of the Hall of the Seasons was painted by Romanelli, and contains the history of Apollo and Diana. Here was the celebrated Indian Bacchus,

the Venus coming from the bath, and the Ariadne, surnamed the Cleopatra.

The Hall of Peace is decorated by eight antique pillars of granite, which formerly enriched the nave of the church of Aix-la-Chapelle. They were claimed by the Prussians; but it was found that they could not be taken down without serious injury, and some statues were given in exchange. The ceiling, painted by Romanelli, represents Minerva surrounded by allegorical figures of the Arts, Sciences, and Commerce, whilst Peace is setting fire to a bundle of arms, and Agriculture is encouraging the labours of a country life. Here were the exquisite statues of Zeno, Demosthenes, Trajan, Phocion, Menander, and Posidippus.

The ceiling of the Hall of the Romans is painted by Romanelli, and exhibits History and Poetry celebrating the successes of Bellona. Four other paintings represent the deputies of the senate offering the purple to Cincinnatus; the Rape of the Sabines; the courage of Mutius Scævola; and the Continence of Scipio. This hall contained many rare specimens of the antique. Among them were the Germanicus, the Ceres, the Marcus Junius Brutus, and Lucius Junius Brutus, the expiring Gladiator, the Antinous of the Capitol, the Spotted Faun, the Tiberius, and the fragment of the Colossal statue of Hercules.

The next apartment was called the Hall of the Laocoon, but now the Hall of the Centaur. Its ceiling represents the French Hercules conquering the fury of Party, painted by Hennequin; the Arts celebrating the Victories of France, by Lethiers; Study and Fame, by Peyron; and a Group of Genii, by Guerin and Prudhon. It is here that the traveller perceives the full extent of the retribution with which France has been visited. The inimitable and

affecting Laocoon, the fascinating Venus de Medicis, the finely-modelled Cincinnatus, the majestic Jupiter, the spirited Meleager, the exquisite Cupid and Psyche, and the much-admired figure of the Youth extracting a thorn from his foot, are no longer to be seen.

Four columns of red oriental granite, taken from the tomb of Charlemagne, adorn the Hall of Diana. The Belvidere Apollo, the sublimest sculpture that has escaped the ravages of time, once occupied a conspicuous place in this hall. It was surrounded by the Belvidere Antinoüs, the Antinoüs of Egypt, the Ariadne of the Capitol, the Nurse of Bacchus, the Commodus Hercules, the Capitoline Juno, the Alexander Severus, the Alexander of the Capitol, the two Sphinxes, and the beautiful Candelabra.

The ceiling of the Hall of the Candelabra represents Diana imploring Jupiter to permit her to remain among the number of the virgin goddesses. It is the performance of Prudhon. The surrounding paintings describe different events in the life of that deity. The two circular pictures are Diana granting the stag with golden horns to Hercules, by Garnier; and Diana restoring Hippolytus to life, by Mérimée. The bas-reliefs represent Orestes carrying away the Taurian Diana, by Petitot; the Lacedæmonian Virgins celebrating the fête of Diana, by Cartellier; Diana and her nymphs asking Vulcan for arms, by Espercieux; and Amazons dancing before the statue of the Goddess at Ephesus, by Foucou.

The Hall of the Tiber is decorated with eight beautiful columns of Italian green marble, and besides these there are, the Hall of the Gladiator; the Hall of Pallas, adorned with twelve columns; the Hall of Melpomene, ornamented with a magnificent Mosaic pavement, executed at Paris by Belloni, represent-

ing Minerva in a car, followed by Peace and Abundance, surrounded by a rich border of river gods and other emblems; the Hall of Isis, containing the Egyptian monuments; the Hall of Psyche; the Hall of the Aruspex; the Hall of Hercules and Telephus; the Hall of Medea, and the Hall of Pan, decorated with eight Ionic granite columns, and four of yellow marble.

The Hall of the Caryatides is remarkable as the scene of the entertainments of Catherine de Medicis. This superb piece of architecture was constructed under Francis, from the designs of Lescot; but the relieves were executed by Goujon, and the ornaments by Ponce. It is 140 feet in length, and 41 in breadth. The principal object of curiosity in this apartment is the tribune called Goujon, supported by four caryatides in alto-relievo, resembling those of the Temple of Eretheus at Athens, and considered the chef-d'œuvre of this eminent master. Over the tribune is a fine bas-relief in bronze, executed by Benvenuto Cellini, in the reign of Francis I., to ornament the palace at Fontainebleau; and below it is a beautiful bronze door of the 16th century, ornamented with eight bas-reliefs by Andrea Riccio, which formerly adorned the mausoleum of the family Della Torre at Verona. At the opposite end of the hall, facing the tribune, is a handsome chimney-piece, decorated with statues of Flora and Bacchus, attributed to Goujon.

On the ground-floor is the Galerie d'Angoulême, consisting of five rooms, which were opened in 1824. They contain many curious specimens of ancient and modern sculpture, amongst which are two groups by Canova, representing different parts of the story of Cupid and Psyche; Diana, by Jean Goujon, which formerly ornamented the entrance of the Chateau d'Anet; a slave, by Michael Angelo; and the Milo of Crotona, brought from Versailles.

The Gallery of Egyptian Antiquities, recently brought to Paris, is very extensive. A catalogue of them was ordered to be printed in Sept. 1826.

This museum is open to the public on Sunday, from ten o'clock until four; but students and foreigners are admitted every day except Monday, on producing their passports, and writing down their names and addresses.

An exhibition of the productions of living artists takes place every two years in the grand saloon.

It is generally open for six weeks, and the public are admitted every day from 10 to 4, except on Tuesday, when it is closed; and on Friday, when it is appropriated to the upper classes of society.

An annual exhibition also of French Manufactures takes place for fifteen days in December or January. It is held at the Louvre, and the public are admitted every day from 10 to 3, except Tuesdays and Fridays.

The exhibition of the products of French Industry is likewise held at the Louvre every four years.

Musée du Luxembourg. See *Palais du Luxembourg.*

Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. Conservatory of Arts and Trades.

[Abbey of St. Martin, Rue St. Martin, No. 208.] G 8.

Few museums are more interesting, none more instructive or valuable, than this. It is an immense collection of all the machines invented by French genius and industry, in every kind of manufacture, and every branch of art. It is a collection peculiar and highly creditable to the metropolis of France, and cannot fail of being productive of the most beneficial effects. It undoubtedly has diffused through France a knowledge of mechanics, and a skilful adaptation of the simplest implements to the most complicated purposes, unknown in every neighbour-

ing country; but the peculiar character of the French has confined this to trifling and almost contemptible objects, to mere toys and gewgaws, while those higher branches of the arts, which are connected with the support and comfort of human life, have been comparatively neglected.

The first apartment of this spacious conservatory contains specimens of spinning-jennies, and wheels, and carding-mills, employed in the manufacture of cotton thread. They are simple and ingenious; but valuable improvements on them have been recently introduced into the British manufactories.

The second apartment is chiefly filled with the inventions of Vaucanson, the prince of French mechanics. The traveller will particularly notice the enormous machine for spinning cotton. It was much celebrated at its first invention, but the English and German artists have simplified its construction. A more pleasing, but not equally striking object, is the machine for unravelling the web of the silk-worm. Various looms for weaving tapestry and embroidery on stuffs and silks are likewise exhibited. The inhabitants of Lyons having treated some of these inventions with undeserved neglect, Vaucanson attached an ass to one of the looms, who executed a piece of tapestry infinitely superior to any thing which the most skilful Lyonese manufacturers could produce. A pattern of it is shown here.

In the cases that surround the room are different kinds of wheels, and instruments of wrought and cast iron, principally connected with these machines.

The hall, which is next entered, is of a different description. It is devoted to improvements in architecture, and contains models of public and private buildings of every description, beautifully executed in wood and ivory.

The stranger is next introduced into the church of

the ancient priory. It is principally filled with hydraulic machines. Among them is the ingenious and simple contrivance of Montgolfier, to raise water, commonly called his Ram. Different kinds of fire-engines are next in succession, with some interesting models of fire-ladders and fire-escapes. Numerous mills and ploughs fill the remaining part of the church; but the improvements which the English have made in the latter, have left the boasted agriculture of France far behind. In another part of the museum is a greater variety of ploughs.

The traveller is next shown models of every vessel of earthen or stone ware, as appropriated to economical or culinary purposes. To these succeed an infinite variety of lamps, of every form and principle. That which is known in London by the name of the hydrostatic lamp was copied from one preserved here. In another lamp the oil is curiously raised by clock-work. The shades of the lamps, of many different materials, and of an endless variety of patterns, will amuse and please. The embellishments on some of them are executed with inimitable taste and elegance.

The steam-engines next succeed; but the Englishman who has seen the grand improvements of Watt and Bolton, will scarcely deem them worth his notice. Numerous syphons, and contrivances for decanting liquors, are ingenious.

The implements of agriculture are now once more brought under review. A great variety of ploughs, harrows, clumsy thrashing and winnowing machines, and wine presses, offer themselves in long succession, interspersed with models of pales, fences, gates, &c. &c.

The next division possesses considerable interest. It is a long range of grates, stoves, chimneys, and furnaces of various constructions, and on almost

every principle. New improvements have, however, superseded the greater part of them.

A handsome staircase conducts to numerous apartments above, opposite the entrance to which was formerly placed a curious cast of Henry IV. moulded from his face a few hours after his death. This, however, has been removed to the Palais Bourbon. The first object which presents itself is an immense model of the machine of Mari. To this succeeds a long range of models, superior in interest to any thing which the traveller has yet seen. It is a display of every kind of art and manufacture. Small houses, resembling the buildings in which the manufactures are usually carried on, are open in front, and exhibit in their different apartments the various implements and machines employed in each and every stage of the business, from the first operation on the rough material, to its transformation into some elegant or useful article. Nothing can be conceived more pleasing, instructive, and useful than this. No young person should visit Paris without devoting one or two mornings to the Conservatory, and especially to this division of it. From the most complicated and important manufactory, to the shop of the carpenter, and the forge of the blacksmith, every thing is perfect; not the most insignificant tool is omitted, nor one process forgotten.

Having satisfied his curiosity here, if indeed one or many visits can satisfy it, the stranger is conducted to the models of telegraphs, pile-engines, waggons, carts, carriages of every kind, windlasses, and boats.

Next follow specimens of china, earthenware, and glass; numerous varieties of paper, coloured, stamped, or beautifully cut; types, letters, ornaments for printing and book-binding; contrivances for remedying deficiencies or distortions in the human shape: artificial legs, arms, and eyes; more cotton

and silk machines, with a superb and matchless assortment of ribands and silks, and innumerable patterns of lace, not interesting merely to the female visitor, but pleasing objects to every eye; fans of mother-of-pearl and steel; models to facilitate the study of perspective; models of pulpits, objects of much importance in every French religious edifice; balances of every description; turning lathes, with exquisite specimens of their effects; thermometers, barometers, magnets, and bronze ornaments; watches, chronometers, and clocks of every construction. One clock is much admired; it sets in motion an organ, and has on its top an armillary sphere, with a small orrery in the centre, beautifully displaying the motions of every planet. The vestibule, in which this clock is placed, is vaulted, and if a person whisper against the wall on one side, he may be distinctly heard on the opposite wall in a diagonal direction.

Every Frenchman is compelled to deposit in this museum a model of all the instruments or machines which he may invent or improve, with a detailed account of their construction and use, and the whole process of the manufacture in which they are employed.

In one of the halls is a superb library, containing every publication, in every language, on the different subjects connected with this excellent institution. It consists of 10,000 volumes.

To render the establishment yet more useful, lectures are delivered by the ablest professors, on geometry and natural philosophy, as applied to the arts and construction of machines, and the processes of different manufacturers. These lectures, however, are confined to pupils, who are recommended by the Minister of the Interior.

The Conservatory is open to the public on Sunday and Thursday from ten to four; but foreigners

are admitted every day, from twelve to four, on producing their passports.

The private rooms, containing various philosophical and astronomical instruments, models, drawings, &c., can only be seen by an order from the Director, who must be applied to by letter.

Two catalogues are sold at the entrance, one, price 15 sous, giving an account of that portion open to the public, and the other, price 3 francs, describing the whole. The visiter will find the latter the best.

Musée d'Artillerie. Museum of Artillery.

[*Rue de l'Université, No. 18.*] D 4.

THIS is the depôt of every machine invented for the destruction of human beings. It likewise contains a valuable collection of the different kinds of armour used in every period of French history. Among them is the complete armour of Joan of Arc, Godfrey de Bouillon, Francis I., Louis XI., Henry IV., and Louis XIV.

It is difficult to procure admission to this Museum.

Depôt of the Models of Fortified Towns.

At the Hospital of the Invalids is preserved a beautiful collection of models of all the fortified towns in France. They are said to be accurately, and are certainly very elegantly constructed, and give a bird's-eye view of the town, and the fortifications by which it is surrounded. Some of the seaports are peculiarly striking. This museum has suffered from the fortune of war; the Prussians having taken from it the models of all the towns on their frontiers.

Admission to this depôt is not at all times easily obtained. A particular recommendation from some of the ministers, or person in authority, is necessary.

Cabinet d'Anatomie. Cabinet of Anatomy.[*At the Ecole de Médecine.*] F 5.

THIS museum is remarkable for the variety, multiplicity, and beauty of its contents. It consists of preparations, as well as of wax models, of almost every part of the human body, both in a sound and in a diseased state. Here also are preserved skeletons of numerous quadrupeds, birds, fishes, &c.; an extensive collection of surgical instruments; various specimens of drugs; a cast of the celebrated dwarf Bébé; the crania of different nations, the Chinese, the Hindoo, the African, &c.

This cabinet is open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from ten to two o'clock.

Cabinet d'Architecture. Architectural Cabinet.[*At the Palais des Beaux Arts.*] F 4.

THIS is a collection of models in plaster and in cork, representing the most celebrated monuments of Grecian, Roman, Indian, Egyptian, Persian, and even Mexican architecture. It was formed by M. Dufourné in 1800.

It is open to the public every day from 10 to 3.

Cabinet de Physiologie de M. Bertrand. Cabinet of Physiology of M. Bertrand.[*Rue d'Amboise.*] F 3.

THIS cabinet will not be overlooked by the medical or scientific traveller. It contains models in wax, beautifully and accurately executed, of every part of the human body, both in its healthy and morbid state.

It is open from nine till six: price of admission, two francs, forty cents.

Musée Européen. European Museum.

[*Rue du Temple.*] G 8.

THIS establishment has been formed for the purpose of enabling artists to dispose of their works. It contains, besides modern pictures, numerous statues, vases, and tapestries, and a choice collection of the old masters.

It is open every day from nine to four.

Private Collections of Paintings.

PARIS contains several private collections of pictures, which can only be seen by permission of the proprietors. This, however, is easily obtained. The principal are—

The Gallery of the Duke d'Orleans at the Palais Royal, consisting of modern French pictures. Application to see it must be made to the superintendent of the palace, and permission is generally given for Saturday, from 12 to 4.

The Collection of the late Duke de Berry at the Palais d'Elysée Bourbon, comprising 120 pictures of the Flemish and Dutch schools. May be seen on Thursdays, from 11 to 3, by application to the superintendent of the palace.

The Gallery of M. Sommariva, Rue du Basse Rempart, No. 4. Admission may be obtained on Fridays, from 12 to 4; by applying to the Concierge.

The Collection of Baron Denon was sold in 1826.

The Collection of Marshal Soult (Duc de Dalmatie), Rue de l'Université, comprising some fine pictures from Spain.

Collection of Paintings.

[*No. 17, Rue de Lille, or de Bourbon.*]

THIS is a very interesting private collection of paint-

ings of the twelfth and two following centuries. There exists no other of the kind, even in Italy. After having admired the noblest productions of modern times in the splendid gallery of the Louvre, it is pleasing to contemplate here the first essays of the infancy of the art. The connoisseur will perceive in many of these paintings a brilliancy of colour, a force of expression, and a delicacy of touch, which he did not expect.

The proprietor has great pleasure in exhibiting the beauties of his gallery to the curious stranger.

Galerie de David. David's Gallery.

[No. 115, Rue de Richelieu.]

Is an exhibition of some of the paintings of this celebrated master. Admission, two francs.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

EXTENSIVE and valuable collections of books are attached to almost every public institution and every public building in Paris. Access to them is easily obtained by the inhabitants of Paris, and every facility is afforded to the traveller.

Bibliothèque Royale. The Royal Library,

[Rue Richelieu, No. 58.] F 3.

THE exterior of this edifice is exceedingly plain, and gives no indication of the treasures that it contains. Neither the windows nor the principal entrance have the least ornament. An archway admits to a court, 500 feet in length, and entirely surrounded by buildings, the architecture of which is uniform, simple, and elegant. In the centre is a bronze statue of Diana, by Houdon.

The Royal Library dates its origin from a very early period. King John collected ten volumes; six on science and history, and four on religion. To them, his son Charles V., surnamed the Wise, added more than nine hundred volumes. These constituted a library which, at that age, might justly be deemed worthy of the royal collector. It was deposited in a tower of the Louvre, called *la Tour de la Libraire*, the Library Tower. The apartment was illumined at night by thirty small chandeliers and a silver lamp, that the student might pursue his researches at every hour. It appears to have been afterwards neglected, and almost destroyed; for, when it was purchased by the Duke of Bedford, for 1,200 livres, in 1429, it was found to contain but 150 volumes.

Louis XI. collected the scattered remains of this library, and replaced them in the tower. The art of printing, which was now discovered, enabled him greatly to enlarge it. Charles VIII. contributed what the conquest of Naples enabled him to collect; Louis XII. added to it the library of Petrarch; Francis I. enriched it with numerous Greek MSS.; and Henry II. secured its progressive and rapid increase by the decree which compelled the booksellers to present the royal libraries with a copy on vellum of every work which they published. Colbert augmented it with more than 60,000 volumes. Cardinal Fleury sent many literati, at an enormous expense, to the Greek islands and the Asiatic continent, who brought home numerous curious and invaluable morsels of antiquity. It was, however, under the reigns of Louis XIV., XV., and XVI., that it attained that degree of splendour and magnificence which renders it the first library in Europe.

The ground-floor is appropriated to new publications, which the law obliges every publisher to pre-

sent to this library; but these rooms are not open to the public.

A handsome staircase to the right leads to the upper galleries which form three sides of a square, and extend nearly 700 feet. These contain the printed books and the cabinet of medals and antiquities. Of the former it is calculated there are 350,000, and of the latter there is a splendid collection.

Tables furnished with ink-stands are placed in different parts of the room for the accommodation of visitors, who may call for whatever books they please, and before whom the scarcest prints, the rarest medals, the most valuable manuscripts, are unhesitatingly placed at the first requisition.

Busts of the most celebrated French literati occupy several niches, and a projecting gallery, affording access to the upper shelves, surrounds the library.

In the second room is a bust of Louis XVIII., and in the gallery to the right is the French Parnassus, by Tiron du Tillet. It represents a little mountain, covered with bronze figures of the most celebrated poets and musicians of France. Louis XIV. appears under the figure of Apollo.

At the end of this gallery is a model of the Pyramids and the Sphinx, accurately preserving their proportions, and ornamented by a grove of palms, with a caravan of travellers. It was made by Col. Grobert.

In the next gallery under a glass case is an Orrery, constructed by M. Charles Rouy, and at the extremity is a statue of Voltaire, modelled from that in marble by Houdon.

In an apartment to the right of this gallery are two large globes nearly 13 English feet in diameter. They were constructed by Coronelli in 1682, and are

supposed to be the largest extant, with the exception of that in Pembroke College, Cambridge. They both bear inscriptions; that on the celestial globe informs us that the planets are laid down in the position they occupied at the birth of Louis le Grand; and that on the terrestrial, states that it was constructed to exhibit the countries which that great monarch might have subdued, had not his moderation prescribed limits to his valour!

The visitor then enters the Cabinet of Antiquities, near the door of which is a vessel of porphyry, said to have been the baptismal font of Clovis. This cabinet consists chiefly of the collections made by Comte de Caylus. Three admirable paintings, by Notaire, adorn this apartment, representing Thalia, Calliope, and Terpsichore. There are also three beautiful productions of Carlo Vanloo: Psyche conducted by Hymen, the Inventress of the Flute, and the three patrons of the Muses. The portrait of Louis XIV., after Rigaud, was painted by M. Pellier, and that of Louis XVIII., by M. Scheffer.

Among other curiosities contained in this apartment, is an Ibis, brought from Thebes, the plumage of which is fresh and perfect, although three thousand years have passed since it was first enclosed in its case. The silver shields, attributed to Scipio and Hannibal, are seen here, together with the brazen chair of king Dagobert; the Heart of Anne of Brittany, enclosed in a golden vase; the Armour of Francis I.; the celebrated Tablet of Isis, incrustated with silver, and filled with undeciphered Egyptian hieroglyphics; an Egyptian MS. on papyrus; the seal of Michael Angelo; the sword of the Order of Malta; the chessmen said to have been given to Charlemagne by Haroun al Raschid; a cup of agate; and several antique busts. The most interesting portions of this collection are the antique cameo-

and intaglios, consisting of rings and seals exquisitely finished by Greek artists. The cameo, representing the Apotheosis of Augustus, Tiberius on his throne, and the captive nations conquered by Germanicus, is the largest in existence.

In the centre of the apartment is a large buffet, with several curious articles, particularly an ivory vase, 18 inches in height. In the drawers of this buffet are the things discovered in 1653, at Tournay, in a tomb supposed to be that of Childeric, the father of Clovis; here also are several valuable antiquities, such as gold chains, a gold clasp, &c.

At the entrance of the Cabinet is a bust of Abbé Barthélémy, the author of the Travels of Anacharsis, and formerly keeper of the Medals.

In the same room as the Cabinet of Antiquities, but not open to public inspection, is the Cabinet of Medals, which is the most complete in Europe. It consists of about a hundred thousand pieces in gold, silver, and bronze, which are arranged in drawers in geographical and chronological order. A description of this collection has been published by M. Mionnet.

The voyages of Dumonceau and La Vaillant were principally undertaken to complete this superb cabinet. La Vaillant, zealous to execute his commission, swallowed twenty medals of gold to preserve them from the Algerines, into whose power he had fallen.

The visiter then descends the great staircase, and, turning to the right, ascends a smaller one leading to the MSS. and Engravings.

The MSS. occupy six rooms, one of which called the Mazarine Gallery, is about 140 feet long and 22 broad. The recesses of the windows are ornamented with landscapes by Grimaldi Bolognese, who also painted the niches facing them, but these are now concealed by shelves. The ceiling was painted by

Romanelli in 1651: it represents various fabulous subjects, and is interspersed with medallions and other ornaments.

Of the MSS. there are about 100,000, 30,000 of which relate to the history of France, principally subsequent to the reign of Louis XI. Twenty-five thousand are in learned and foreign languages. Some of the most curious are shown under glass cases. Amongst them is a Statement of Receipts and Expences in the time of Philippe-le-Bel; several letters of Henry IV. to Gabrielle d'Estrées, several also of Henry VIII., the manuscripts found by Denon, in the mummies of the Catacombs, at Thebes, the MS. of Telemachus, in the hand-writing of Fenelon, the memoirs of Louis XIV. by the same excellent author, and numerous beautiful missals, which belonged to the monarchs of France.

The libraries of the Vatican, at Rome, and St. Marc at Venice, once enriched this collection with many invaluable MSS.; but these, with all the revolutionary spoils, have been restored to their rightful owners.

The Repository of Engravings comprises 5000 volumes, divided into twelve classes. The first contains sculpture, architecture, and the portraits of engravers; the second, emblematical and devotional subjects; the third, Greek and Roman antiquities, with fabulous and mythological subjects; the fourth, medals, coins, and heraldry; the fifth, public processions, banquets, and tournaments; the sixth, natural philosophy and the mathematics; the seventh, romantic and ludicrous subjects; the eighth, natural history; the ninth, geography; the tenth, plans and elevations of ancient and modern buildings; the eleventh, portraits to the number of 50,000, among which is included every celebrated character who has flourished in any country during the last

600 years; the twelfth, represents the costume, manners, and amusements of every region of the habitable globe. It comprises a very extensive and complete history of the costume and manners of the French from the era of Christ to the present period. Most of these engravings are coloured, and are copies from ancient windows, tapestry, and monuments. Two proofs of every engraving published in France are deposited in this collection.

In the Repository of Engravings, is a portrait of King John, considered the most valuable relic of French painting, of the fourteenth century.

On the ground-floor is a room containing the celebrated Zodiac of Denderah and other Egyptian antiquities. This apartment is not open to the public, but visitors may see it by giving a trifle to the attendant.

There are likewise five great rooms, containing the genealogies of every noble French family. These fill 5000 portfolios; but are not open to the public.

The librarians are, M. Van Praet, for the printed books; Abel Bonnusat, for the oriental manuscripts; Gael, for Latin and Greek; Dacier, modern languages; Gosselin and Raoul Rochette, for the medals and antiquities; and Joly, for the engravings.

Lectures are delivered here, on the Persian and Malay languages, every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at two o'clock; on Arabic, on Tuesday and Thursday, at half-past one; on Turkish, on Thursday, at half-past three, and on Tuesday and Friday, at eleven; and on Armenian, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at six.

Lectures are also given here on archæology, by the Conservator of Antiquities, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at two o'clock, during five months of the year.

The library is open on Tuesday and Friday, from ten o'clock until two. To students and foreigners it is open every day, except on Sundays, Saturdays, fête-days, and during a vacation of six weeks, commencing on the first of September.

A catalogue of the Antiquities, and another of the Engravings, may be purchased at the doors.

La Bibliothèque de la Ville. The City Library.

[*Rue Tourniquet, behind the Hotel de Ville.*] G 4.

THIS library is principally devoted to botany. It contains every splendid work on that subject, and numerous accurate and beautiful drawings of plants. The ceiling, painted by Gerardini, is universally admired.

In the first and second weeks of every month, this Library is open to the public on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, from 12 to 4; and in the third and fourth weeks it is open every day. The vacation is from Sept. 1st to Oct. 1st.

Bibliothèque de Monsieur, ou de l' Arsenal. Library of Monsieur, or of the Arsenal.

[At the Arsenal, Rue de Sully.] G 5.

THIS magnificent collection was purchased by the Count d'Artois, from the celebrated Paulmy d'Argenson. It now forms part of the library of the Peers. It contains 150,000 printed volumes, and 5000 MSS. Many of the missals are beautifully illuminated on vellum. The brilliancy of the colours almost compensates for the tameness of design and poverty of expression.

This library contains a magnificent collection of works on the military art: but it is not confined to them; it is rich in general history, foreign literature, and Italian poetry.

When the Prussians arrived in Paris, on their

second expedition, they appeared to be disposed to despoil this library of its most valuable works. M. Treneull, the librarian, and even the French Minister of the Interior, interfered in vain; but the energetic remonstrances of the celebrated Humboldt preserved it from destruction.

The traveller will regard with veneration the apartment of the great Sully, the ornaments and furniture of which are religiously preserved unchanged. He may particularly notice two curious antique writings-desks. The building was erected in 1584.

The library of the Arsenal is open to the public every day, except Sunday, from ten o'clock until two; but from the 15th September to the 3rd of November it is shut.

Bibliothèque Ste. Geneviève. The Library of St. Geneviève.

[*Place de Ste. Geneviève.*] F 5.

THIS library occupies the upper part of the ancient abbey of Ste. Geneviève, and contains 112,000 printed volumes, and 2000 manuscripts. It is in the form of a cross, lighted by a small dome in the centre, the cupola of which was painted by Restout the elder, in 1730. It delineates the apotheosis of St. Augustin.

The painting at one extremity of the building is by Lejoux, and forms a complete illusion. Many busts of eminent men, from the chisel of Girardon, Coysevox, Coustou, and other sculptors, ornament this library. At the entrance of the Cabinet of Antiques, which contains several curiosities, is a plan of the city of Rome, in relief, and coloured, the work of Grimani, in 1776.

At the east end of the library is a model of a frigate built at Havre-de-Grace, and against the wall of the staircase is an immense drawing of the Moon.

This library is open every day from ten o'clock

till two, except from 1st September to 1st November, when it is closed.

Bibliothèque du Palais Bourbon. Library of the Bourbon Place. D 4.

THIS library was appropriated to the use of the members of the Tribunate, and the chief officers of state. It was formed in the eighth year of the Revolution, with books collected from the literary dépôts at Paris. It has been since augmented by the contributions of many living authors and booksellers, and contains about 30,000 volumes.

This collection was first placed in the Tuileries, but afterwards removed to the palace of Bourbon.

Bibliothèque de l'Institut. Library of the Institute.

[In the *Palais des Beaux Arts.*] F 4.

IN 1819, a royal order was issued commanding that this library should be united to the *Bibliothèque Mazarine*, but several difficulties having occurred, it was revoked in the following year. The library of the Institute was originally founded by Colbert, in 1666, and has been gradually increased, till it now amounts to more than 50,000 volumes. It is only open to the members of the institute.

Bibliothèque Mazarine. Mazarine Library.

[In the *Palais des Beaux Arts.*] F 5.

THIS collection was appropriated by Cardinal Mazarine, on the 6th of March, 1661, to the use of men of science and letters. It was originally formed by Gabriel Naudet, and contains upwards of 90,000 volumes, comprising every thing that can be esteemed most rare and curious, on every subject, and in every language. Amongst its curiosities is a fine statue of Voltaire, by Pigalle, as well as a curious terrestrial globe, made by the Bergwins, during the

reign of Louis XVI.. for the use of the Dauphin. There are also several antique statues and marble busts.

It is open every day, except Thursday and Sunday, from ten till two, but has a vacation from August 15th to October 15th.

Bibliothèque de l'École de Médecine. Library of the Medical School. F 5.

THE school of medicine possesses a well-selected and numerous library, comprising every subject that bears the remotest connexion with the healing art.

It is open to the public on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from ten o'clock until two.

Bibliothèque du Musée d'Histoire Naturelle.

Library of the Museum of Natural History.

[At the Royal Garden of Plants.] G 6.

THIS library, rich in every work relating to natural history, has already been described in the account of the Royal Garden of Plants.

The collection of herbals and paintings, and designs of plants, is immense. It is open at the same time as the Museum. See *Royal Garden of Plants*.

Paris contains numerous other libraries, which are noticed under the establishments to which they belong.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

THESE societies appear to accord well with the peculiar character of the French nation. Of the almost countless number that exist, I shall mention only the following:—

Académie Royale, ou l'Institut. The Royal Academy, or the Institute.

Palais des Beaux Arts. F 4.

THE justly-acquired reputation of this institution, and the obligations which French and European literature owe to it, are universally acknowledged.

It was established during the reign of Louis XIV., and is composed of the most distinguished philosophers, literary characters, and artists of France, and corresponds with the learned of every nation.

It is divided into four classes, which may be considered as forming so many distinct societies. The vacancies are supplied by the nomination of the remaining members, but it is necessary that the king should approve of the election. Each member has a salary of 1500 francs per annum, and the costume which they wear at their meetings is black bordered with green silk. Each class has its separate meetings; but four times in every year the whole academy assembles, and a general report is made of the labours and progress of the institution.

The hall in which the general meetings are held has been already described. See *Palais des Beaux Arts*.

The first division, called *Académie des Sciences*, has for its objects natural philosophy, chemistry, and the mathematics. It is composed of 65 members, and 100 corresponding members. It holds its sittings every Monday, from three to five o'clock. The first sitting, in the month of January, is public, and it has another public sitting in March. A prize of 3000 francs is awarded for the most useful discovery. Sir Joseph Banks, and Drs. Herschel and Jenner, were made honorary members of this class.

The second division, called *Académie Française*, is employed on French literature and the French

language. Its number is forty. It holds its sittings every Thursday, at the same hours. Its public sitting is held on the 24th of April, and a prize of 1500 francs is awarded. The sittings for the reception of members are also public.

The third class, called *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*, is occupied by history and ancient literature. It consists of forty members, eight associates, and sixty correspondents. Its private meetings are every Friday, from three to five. The annual public meeting is July 1st, when a prize of 1500 francs is given to the successful candidate. Major Rennel was made an honorary member of this division.

The fourth, called *Académie des Beaux Arts*, is devoted to the fine arts. It consists of forty-one members, eight associates, and thirty-six correspondents. It meets every Saturday, from three to five o'clock, and its public sitting is on the 1st of October; prizes are then distributed for the best production in painting, sculpture, architecture, and musical composition. The successful candidate may likewise travel to Rome, at the expense of government, and spend a certain time there in the prosecution of his studies. West was an honorary member of this class.

The distribution of the prizes is accompanied with much ceremony, and the hall is crowded with spectators.

The Academy has a large room for a collection of machines and models. It contains more than twenty models of machines, intended to facilitate the escape of persons from the upper parts of buildings on fire.

Athénée des Arts. Athenæum of the Arts.

[At the *Hotel de Ville.*] G 4.

THIS society was instituteded in 1792, during the

dreadful convulsion of the Revolution, and has uniformly maintained that prudence and moderation, in the course of its most active labours, which should ever characterize the proceedings of the friends of science and the arts. It embraces every scientific and literary topic; but its principal object is the encouragement of the arts and manufactures. Medals and crowns are distributed to the authors of useful discoveries. No institution has more benefitted society, or acquired higher or better-deserved reputation.

The labours of the society are divided into six classes, to the consideration of each of which particular days are devoted.

Literature and political economy occupy the Tuesday; the pleasing and fine arts are discussed on Wednesday; and the mathematics and physics on Thursday.

Athénée Royal de Paris. Royal Athenæum of Paris.

[*Rue de Valois, No. 2.*]

THIS institution was established in 1784, by Pilatre de Rozier, under the title of the "First Museum." The extensive patronage which this infant society received, induced the most eminent men in every department of science to unite themselves to it. It then assumed the name of Lyceum; and it was at this period that La Harpe first read his admired lectures on general literature, and Delille occasionally recited his exquisite verses. It was afterwards called the Athenæum of Paris.

The annual subscription is 120 francs, and for this are given lectures on every branch of science, with occasional concerts.

The subscribers have access to a valuable library, and to well-selected cabinets of natural history, mine-

ralogy, and chemistry. Spacious rooms are open from nine in the morning till eleven at night, frequented by the best company, and containing the newspapers of the day, and every French and foreign journal.

Athénée des Dames. Ladies' Athenæum.

[*Place Vendôme, No. 24.*] E 3.

THIS society meets three times a week. The evenings are devoted to literature, music, dancing, and social games. Gentlemen are admitted.

LITERARY SOCIETIES, &c.

SCIENTIFIC institutions are much patronized in the French capital; but, as they are very numerous, it would be extending the subject too far to enter into a minute detail of the pursuits of each. The author will therefore content himself with giving the names of the following, as well as the places where they hold their respective meetings:—

Bureau des Longitudes, Committee of Longitude, at the Observatory. The labours of the learned men who compose this society have for their object constant astronomical observations at the Observatory, and in the Military School; and for this purpose they have at their disposal all the instruments of which government is possessed. They correspond with other observatories in France and abroad. They are charged with the publication of the "*Connaissance des Temps,*" for the use of astronomers and navigators, and with bringing to perfection the discovery of the longitude, and the most scientific way of making and recording astronomical and meteorological observations, &c.

The bureau is composed of two geometers, four astronomers, with four assistants, two retired naval officers, a geographer, and three artists.

Société d'Encouragement. Royal Society for the Encouragement of National Industry, Rue du Bac, 42. This society, which has not existed more than twenty-five years, comprises most of the ministers of state, many public functionaries, the first men of property, and the most celebrated literary characters. Its object is to second the efforts of government, for the improvement of French manufactures, agriculture, and industry. At an annual meeting in July numerous prizes are distributed. The more private meetings of the society are held on every alternate Wednesday.

Société Royale de Médecine. Royal Medical Society. At the Ecole de Médecine. The object of this society, which was re-established by Louis XVIII. in 1820, is the improvement of every branch of the healing art. It is composed of eighty-four academicians, who are chosen from the most eminent physicians and surgeons.

Société d'Agriculture. Agricultural Society. At the Hotel de Ville. It is composed of fifty resident members, thirty French, and twenty foreign associates. It is the centre of correspondence for all the agricultural societies in the kingdom, and is occupied, under the superintendence of the minister of the interior, with every thing relative to the improvement of agriculture. It holds its sittings on the first and third Wednesday in every month.

The Société Royale Académique des Sciences was dissolved by the government in 1826.

Société des Antiquaires de France holds its sittings at seven o'clock, on the 9th, 19th, and 29th of each month, at the Hôtel de Ville. It was originally called the Celtic Academy.

Société pour l'Instruction Elémentaire, Rue du Bac, No. 42, holds its sittings twice a week.

Société Grammaticale, Rue des Bons Enfans, No. 34.

Société des Amis des Arts, Rue Bergère, aux Menus Plaisirs. This society is composed of an indefinite number of members. It was re-established in 1815, and its principal object is the promotion of the arts.

Société des Négocians. The Merchants' Society. Rue Richelieu, No. 1245.

Société Asiatique, Rue de Taranne, No. 12. This society has been recently established with a view to promote the study of the Oriental languages. Its sittings are held on the first Monday in each month, at 7 o'clock.

Société des Bonnes Lettres, Rue Neuve St. Augustin, No. 17. This is similar in its design to the Athénée de Paris. It was formed in 1820.

Société Académique de l'Écriture, Rue Quincampoix, No. 32, was founded in 1799, and re-organised in 1811.

Société de Géographie holds its sittings on the first and third Friday of each month. It maintains a correspondence with various learned societies.

Société Linnéene, was originally founded in 1788, and re-established in 1821.

Société Philomatique, No. 6, Rue d'Anjou, Faubourg St. Germain, consists of about fifty members, many of whom are also members of the Institute.

Société Académique d'Écriture, No. 22, Rue Quincampoix, consists of persons distinguished for fine penmanship.

There are other societies, whose ambition appears to be limited to the promotion of gaiety, wit, and good-fellowship. A society of this kind, termed *Les Soupers de Momus*, meets on the first Friday in every month, at the house, formerly Beauvillier's, Rue

Richelieu. This society combines the two associations called *Les Diners du Vaudeville* and *Le Caveau Moderne*.

READING ROOMS, &c.

THERE are numerous cabinets or reading-rooms, where the stranger may peruse the papers of the day. At *M. Rosa's*, in the court of the *Palais Royal*, he may occupy himself for three hours in reading the journals, every periodical publication, and the most interesting fugitive pamphlets, for the small sum of six sous. The monthly subscription is more economical.

If to these he wishes to add the journals of his own country, and the works of the most esteemed British writers, he will find them at *M. Galignani's*, 18, *Rue Vivienne*, where an English daily newspaper is published.

At *M. Foulon's*, 3, *Rue des Francs Bourgeois St. Michel*, he will, in addition to the French and foreign journals, have access to a well-compiled and numerous library, containing every established work on every subject of literature or philosophy.

The best circulating libraries are, *M. Renard's*, 12, *Rue Caumartin*, and 16, *Rue de l'Université*, and *M. Lenoir's*, *Rue de Richelieu*.

Le Salon Littéraire, in the *Palais Royal*, is a good reading-room and circulating library. The terms are 60 francs a year, 15 francs a quarter, or 6 francs a month. For a single sitting 6 sous.

Mme. Collie has an establishment at No. 17, *Rue de la Paix*, where are kept a regular series of English newspapers, magazines, and new publications.

M. Bossange, Père, (removed from *Rue Tournon*), has a splendid establishment at No. 60, *Rue de Riche-*

list, where the best French publications may be procured. The collection is very extensive; and, from the well-known respectability of M. Bossange, English travellers may be assured they cannot make their purchases at a more desirable place. M. Bossange has constant communication with Messrs. Barthès and Lowell, Great Marlborough Street, London, and can procure any English publication at the shortest notice. In addition to the retail department, M. B. has very extensive wholesale dealings with the principal booksellers in Europe and America.

M. Baudry, Rue du Coq St. Honoré, and M. Lance, Rue Croix des Petits Champs, No. 50, have extensive collections of English, Italian, German, and Spanish works.

The celebrated establishments of Messrs. Didot are well worthy the notice of strangers; also that of Messrs. Treuttel and Wurtz, No. 17, Rue de Bourbon, who have likewise an establishment in London, and another at Strasbourg.

PARIS NEWSPAPERS.

Galignani's Messenger, in English, 46 fr. for 6 months; 25 fr. for 3 months; 9 fr. 50 c. for 1 month; 5 fr. for 15 days. No. 18, Rue Vivienne.

Galignani's Weekly Register, 14 fr. for 3 months. No. 18, Rue Vivienne.

Moniteur Universel, 28 fr. for 3 months. No. 6, Rue des Poitevins.

Journal de Paris, 18 fr. for 3 months. No. 11, Rue de la Monnaie.

Journal des Débats, 18 fr. for 3 months. No. 17, Rue des Prêtres St. Germain l'Auxerrois.

Gazette de France, 18 fr. for 3 months. No. 5, Rue Christine.

La Quotidienne, 18 fr. for 3 months. No. 8, Rue Neuve des Bons Enfants.

Le Constitutionnel, 18 fr. for 3 months. No. 121, Rue Montmartre.

Journal du Commerce, 18 fr. for 3 months. No. 10, Rue St. Marc.

Courier Français, 18 fr. for 3 months. No. 14, Rue Tiquetonne.

Le Drapeau Blanc, 18 fr. for 3 months. No. 12, Rue des Filles St. Thomas.

L'Aristarque, 18 fr. for 3 months. No. 12, Rue des Filles St. Thomas.

L'Etoile (evening paper), 18 fr. for 3 months. No. 28, Rue Croix des Petits Champs.

Le Pilote (evening paper), 18 fr. for 3 months. No. 8, Rue de la Sourdière.

La Pandore, 15 fr. for 3 months. No. 15, Rue du Faubourg Montmartre.

Le Diable Boiteux, 15 fr. for 3 months. No. 2, Rue Joquelet.

Le Corsaire, 15 fr. for 3 months. No. 4, Rue du Faubourg Montmartre.

Courier des Spectacles, 15 fr. for 3 months. No. 167, Rue Montmartre.

L'Ami de la Religion et du Roi (twice a week,) 8 fr. for 3 months. No. 35, Quai des Augustins.

Journal des Maires, (three times a week), 12 fr. for 3 months. Rue de Savoie.

Journal des Campagnes, 8 fr. 50 c. for 3 months. No. 13, Rue de Cléry.

Journal Général des Affiches, 16 fr. for 3 months. No. 55, Rue de Grenelle St. Honoré.

Affiches Parisiennes, 13 fr. for 3 months. No. 24, Place du Louvre.

PARIS MAGAZINES.

Galignani's Magazine and Paris Monthly Review, published on the 15th of each month, 11 fr. for 3 months. No. 18, Rue Vivienne.

Nouvelles Annales de Voyage, by Eyries and Malte-Brun, monthly, 30 fr. a year. No. 20, Rue St. Marc.

Bibliothèque Universelle des Sciences, Belles Lettres and Arts, monthly, 54 fr. a year. No. 60, Rue de Richelieu.

Journal d'Education, monthly, 18 fr. a year. No. 32, Rue Dauphine.

La Revue Encyclopédique, monthly, 42 fr. a year. No. 18, Rue d'Enfer.

Journal des Voyages et de la Géographie, monthly, 20 fr. a year. No. 9, Quai Malaquais.

Bulletin de la Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale, monthly, No. 7, Rue de l'Eperon.

Mercure du 19^{me} Siècle, every Saturday, 15 fr. for 3 months. No. 2, Rue Joquelet.

Bulletin Universel des Sciences et de l'Industrie, by Baron Ferussac, monthly, 126 fr. a year. No. 3, Rue de l'Abbaye.

Annales des Arts et Manufactures, monthly, 35 fr. a year. No. 11, Rue de la Monnaie.

Journal Général de l'Imprimerie et de la Librairie, every-Saturday, 20 fr. a year. No. 5, Rue Christine.

Journal Général de la Littérature Etrangère, monthly, 15 fr. a year. No. 17, Rue de Bourbon.

Journal Général de la Littérature de France, monthly, 15 fr. a year. No. 17, Rue de Bourbon.

Archives du Christianisme, 6 fr. a year. No. 6, Rue de l'Oratoire.

Journal Général de Médecine, monthly, 23 fr. a year. Rue des Mathurins St. Jacques.

Gazette de Santé, every 10 days, 18 fr. a year. No. 32, Rue Dauphine.

Journal des Sciences Médicales, monthly, 20 fr. for 6 months. No. 3, Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine.

Journal de Pharmacie, monthly, 15 fr. a year. No. 32, Rue Dauphine.

Journal de Guitare, monthly, 16 fr. a year. No. 120, Rue Montmartre.

Journal d'Estherpe, or Nouveau Journal du Chant, monthly, 13 fr. a year. No. 108, Rue St. Honoré.

Journal des Savans, monthly, 36 fr. a year. No. 17, Rue de Bourbon.

Annales de l'Agriculture Française, monthly, 25 fr. a year. No. 7, Rue de l'Eperon.

Annales de Chimie et de Physique, monthly, 24 fr. a year. No. 3, Rue de Sorbonne.

Annales de Mathématiques, monthly, 21 fr. a year. No. 12, Rue du Jardinot.

Journal Militaire, monthly, 30 fr. a year. No. 9, Rue Dauphine.

Journal des Dames et des Modes, every five days, 9 fr. for 3 months. No. 183, Rue Montmartre.

Petit Courrier des Dames, every five days, 9 fr. for 3 months. No. 95, Rue Meslée.

L'Observateur des Modes, 9 fr. for 3 months. No. 179, Rue Montmartre.

MANUFACTORIES, &c.

Manufacture Royale des Gobelins. Royal Manufactory of the Gobelins.

[At the corner of Rue Mouffetard, No. 270.] G 7.

THIS manufactory stands at the southern extremity of Paris, on the margin of the little river Bièvre, so well known from the numerous mills of every description which are set in motion by its current. It was originally founded by one Gobelin, a dyer, from Rheims, who established himself at Paris in the reign of Francis I. He, however, confined himself to simply dyeing the worsted. The celebrated Colbert established the grand work, the weaving of tapestry, in imitation of that of Flanders; and it is but justice to say, that the tapestry of the Gobelins now infinitely surpasses that of which it was at first an humble imitation.

The principal subjects on which their looms are employed, are copies of the most celebrated paintings of the French and Italian schools; and for brilliancy of colour, and delicacy of execution, their produc-

tions are often not far inferior to the originals. The simplicity of the machinery, and the grandeur of the building, are well worthy the attention of the inquisitive traveller.

A single piece of tapestry sometimes requires the labour of two years, and has cost nearly 300*l.* sterling; even then the manufacturers are inadequately remunerated for their skill, industry, and expense.

The manufactory now belongs to government, and is supported by the nation.

A dye-house at the back of the manufactory deserves the attention of the chemist; and a school is established here to instruct the workmen in the principles of their art.

A similar manufactory is founded at Beauvais, and is said to rival the parent institution.

Open on Saturdays only, from two to six o'clock. Admission, however, may be obtained on other days, by a special order of the Minister de la Maison du Roi, at the Tuileries, who must be applied to by letter.

At Quai Billy, No. 30, is *La Savonnerie*, a manufactory of carpets, on nearly the same principle, and of very great ingenuity. Open every day from 10 to 1.

The productions of these elegant establishments are necessarily confined to the houses of the most opulent classes of society.

Manufacture de Glaces. Manufactory of Plate Glass.

[No. 24, Rue de Reuilly, Faubourg St. Antoine.] 15.

IN this establishment are polished and perfected those large plates which are formed at St. Gobin and Cherbourg. Colbert established this manufactory also; prior to which, plate glass was only to be procured

at Venice ; but now the largest sizes are the production of French artisans. In his time, indeed, the manufactory of St. Gobin was confined to blown glass, the greatest size of which did not exceed ten or twelve square feet ; but since M. de Néhou has invented a method of casting the plates, they are sometimes produced ten feet in length, and six or seven in breadth, containing sixty or seventy square feet, and valued at 250*l.* or 300*l.* About 800 workmen are constantly employed here.

Admission may be obtained on Saturday, from two till night.

Manufacture Royale des Porcelaines. Royal Porcelain Manufactory.

[Sèvres, near Paris.]

THE exquisite productions of this establishment are well known. A few of them have found their way to Great Britain, particularly the service of china presented to Lord Liverpool by Buonaparte. In delicacy of execution and brilliancy of colour, except perhaps in a deep rich purple, some of the English manufactories equal that at Sèvres. In proof of this, I need only refer to the admirable performances that decorate the windows of some of the china warehouses in Bond-street, Piccadilly, and Coventry-street. I would, however, strongly recommend the traveller to visit the porcelain works at Sèvres, and can promise him the highest gratification. One of the most remarkable objects is a china table, on which the royal palaces are delineated.

Strangers are admitted every day except Sundays, from 10 to 4, to the show-rooms, but not to the workshops ; the latter can only be seen by application to M. Brongniart, the director, No. 71, Rue St. Dominique St. Germain, in Paris.

Manufacture Royale des Tabacs. Royal Snuff
Manufactory,

[Quai des Invalides, No. 29.]

THE manufacture of snuff is confined exclusively to the French Government. Their privilege was to have expired in 1826, but in the session of 1824, it was extended to 1830. The number of workmen employed here is about five hundred, and the produce of their labours is sold in Paris at two hundred and forty shops.

PRIVATE MANUFACTORIES.

Manufacture de Porcelaine de Pierre Tharaud. Although the manufactory is at Limoges, we have inserted it here, because there is an extensive dépôt established at Paris, No. 19, Rue Bergère, Faubourg Montmartre, where the most beautiful specimens of porcelain are constantly to be seen. The establishment here is under the direction of M. S. Guillet.

Manufacture de Porcelaine de Messrs. Dilh et Guerard, No. 137, Rue du Temple. This manufactory resembles that of Sèvres, and is not much inferior to it.

Manufacture de Faience de Husson (formerly Olivier's), No. 39, Rue de la Roquette, Faubourg St. Antoine. This establishment resembles that of Wedgwood in the British Islands, and in some respects equals, or even surpasses it. It is principally celebrated for its imitation of Etruscan; and other ancient vases, and for porcelain figures, which are accurate copies in miniature of some of the most exquisite statues of former times. Mr. H. has also a collection of minerals, which is shown to strangers.

Manufacture des Tapis Veloutés d'Aubusson, No. 3, Rue des Vieilles Andriettes. The carpets made

here are moderate in price, and nearly equal in quality to those of La Savonnerie.

Manufacture de Porcelaine de Messrs. Darte, Rue de la Roquette, and Depot, No. 21 and 22, Palais Royal. This is another splendid establishment for the manufacture of china.

Manufacture d'Armes. Manufactory of Arms. The finest establishment of this kind in Europe was that of Versailles, where the stranger was much gratified by inspecting the various departments of the manufactory, and the celerity with which the artisans completed the several engines of destructive warfare.

It was destroyed by the Prussians on their second occupation of Paris. It is, however, again re-established, but not on its former scale of magnificence.

The Prussians likewise destroyed the manufactory of powder at Essone, and carried off all the machines and implements, some of which were of a new and improved construction.

Manufacture des Papiers Peints. Manufactory of Paper Hangings. At the corner of Rue Louis le Grand, and the Boulevard des Italiens. Two hundred workmen are daily employed in this manufactory, who execute, in the greatest perfection, every ornament resembling painting, sculpture, or architecture. These productions are in much request, for adorning public chambers, galleries, and theatres. The fancy papers of the most celebrated London makers are greatly inferior to those at Paris. *Strangers are allowed to visit this manufactory.*

Manufacture des Cristaux. Manufactory of Crystals. The art of engraving on glass has never been carried to higher perfection than in Paris. The principal establishments are those of M. Chagot, No. 11, Boulevard Poissonnière; Mme. Veuve Desarnaud Charpentier, au Palais Royal, No. 153; and M. Philidor, Rue de Bondy, No. 10.

Magasin de Sculpture, Sculpture Gallery; Rue du Faubourg St. Martin, No. 142. This is well entitled to the attention of visitors, and contains a choice collection of statues copied from the antique, columns, vases, tombs, &c.

MODES OF CONVEYANCE, &c.

Fiacres. Hackney-Coaches.

THESE are almost as numerous in Paris as in the British metropolis; most of them are remarkably clean, but the horses are more wretched than in London. They are hired either by the *course* (*à la course*), i.e., as often as the vehicle is stopped, or by the hour (*à l'heure*.) The fare is 35 sous (1s. 5½d.) per course, whether it be a quarter of a mile or three miles; or 45 sous (1s. 10½d.) for the first hour, and 35 sous (1s. 5½d.) per hour afterwards. From midnight to 6 o'clock in the morning, the fare is doubled. These coaches are not obliged to carry more than four persons and a child, nor to take any heavy luggage. If the coach be hired by time, the first hour must be paid for, whether it is entirely occupied or not; but it is not necessary to pay for more of the second, or of any succeeding hour, than has actually elapsed. If a coach is engaged to go to the theatres, or to any place of public amusement, it is customary to pay the coachman at the time of starting, in order to avoid delay in alighting.

These vehicles are strictly regulated by the police, and the least complaint, whether personally or by letter, for exorbitant charge or uncivil behaviour, is promptly attended to. Should the stranger inadvertently leave any thing valuable, or the most

trifling article, in a fiacre, he has only to go to the Prefecture of Police, Bureau des Voitures Publiques, Rue Guènégand, No. 31, on the following morning, even without knowing the number of the coach, and if the article be not already deposited at the Office, it will be speedily restored to him.

Fiacres were so called from the residence of the original proprietor, who lived at the Hotel St. Fiacre, in the Rue St. Martin.

Cabriolets. One-Horse Chaises, with a Head.

OF these there are 765 ; they are generally better horsed than the fiacres, and will be usually preferred by the single traveller. They are subject to the same regulations as the fiacres, but the fare is only 30 sous (1s. 3d.) for the course, or 35 sous (1s. 5½d.) for the first hour, and 30 sous per hour afterwards. There are, however, cabriolets of a superior description, the fares of which are rather dearer. It is usual, in both the fiacre and the cabriolet, to give the coachman a trifling *pour-boire* (something to drink), but nothing can be legally demanded. Two or three sous are considered sufficient. The waterman at the stand likewise expects a sou.

The traveller should be informed, that the regulations respecting the fare of the cabriolets as well as of the fiacres extend only to the barriers ; and that, should he prolong his drive beyond them, he will be completely at the mercy of the driver, unless he has previously made a specific agreement with him.

Other cabriolets, and carriages of various descriptions, stand in different parts of Paris, and carry passengers to the villages in the environs. The traveller should endeavour to join two other persons when he intends going by one of these cabriolets, or he will perhaps be detained some time. There is no fixed price, but the competition keeps it sufficiently

moderate. On festivals, however, advantage is taken of the eagerness of the Parisians, and the fare is considerably enhanced. Cabriolets for Versailles, St. Germain, St. Cloud, and most places to the west of Paris, are stationed at the end of the quay of the Tuileries; those for St. Denis, Montmorency, and the villages on the north, at the Rue d'Enghien, Rue St. Denis, and Rue Mably; to Vincennes, St. Maur, Charenton, and the east, at Rue Amelot, and Rue de la Roquette, near the Porte St. Antoine; and to Sceaux, Bourg la Reine, and the south, at Rue d'Enfer.

Stages to the Environs.

For Versailles every hour from 7 in the morning to 9 in the evening, from the Rue Rivoli, No. 4.—Several times a day from Rue de Rohan, No. 6.—Every hour from half-past 7 in the morning, to half-past 8 in the evening, from Rue de Rivoli, No. 1.

For St. Germain en Laye, every hour from 7 in the morning till 8 in the evening, from Rue de Rohan, No. 2.

For St. Denis, every hour, from Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, No. 13.

For Choisy, at 9 in the morning, and at 6 in the evening, from the Place Dauphine.

For Sceaux, from the Place St. Michel, every day at 9, 11, 4, and 8, from 1st November to 31st March, and every hour during summer.

For Villeneuve St. Georges, every morning and evening, from Rue Geoffroy l'Asnier.

Diligences, Stage Coaches, &c.

THERE are numerous coach-offices in Paris, but the principal is that of the Messageries Royales (Royal Diligences), Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, No. 22.

This establishment has public carriages on all the roads of France. It is customary to pay, on being booked, one-half of the fare, and a ticket is given indicating the day and hour of departure.

It is necessary that the person's passport should be obtained before the place is taken, because the money paid is never returned.

There are other establishments of Diligences for particular roads, the names of which may be found in the *Almanach du Commerce*, or Paris Directory, which is published every year. Those having diligences to Rouen, Dieppe, and Havre, are the following:—

Establishment St. Simon, No. 24, Rue du Bouloy. Rouen, 15 fr. inside; 12 fr. cabriolet.—Havre, 27 fr. inside; 25 fr. cabriolet.—Dieppe, 23 fr. inside; 18 fr. cabriolet.

Sets off every day at five in the morning and seven at night.

They go in eleven hours to Rouen, and in 24 to Havre. The morning coach goes direct to Havre; the evening coach is changed at Rouen.

Establishment Lebourgeois, Rue de la Jussienne. Rouen, 15 fr. inside; 12 fr. outside in front; 12 fr. behind.

Havre, 27 fr. inside; 25 fr. outside in front; 20 fr. outside behind.

Dieppe, 23 fr. inside; 18 fr. outside.

They set off at six o'clock every evening, and at midnight. They go in twelve hours to Rouen.

From this office also the Union coaches go to Boulogne, Calais, and London.

Establishment of the Jumelles, 9, Rue de Bouloy. The carriages called *jumelles* (twins), set off at seven o'clock every evening, and perform the journey to Rouen in 11 hours.

Rouen, 18 fr. inside; 14 fr. outside.

Havre, 30 fr. ditto; 24 ditto.

Dieppe, 26 fr. ditto; 21 ditto.

Hotel des Fermes, Rue du Bouloy, No. 24. From this office coaches go to Abbeville, Boulogne, Calais, and London.

Hotel de Bretagne, Rue du Bouloy, No. 7. Hence coaches go to Rouen, Havre, Dieppe, and Brighton.

Hotel des Gaules, Rue Coqheron, No. 11. Coaches for Rouen, Dieppe, and Havre; for Boulogne, Calais, and London.

MAIL COACHES.

THESE light and commodious vehicles are made to carry four persons, and are supplied with horses by the post-houses, so that they travel quickly. Each passenger may carry a sac de nuit, or portmanteau, weighing 15 kilograms. The price of each place is 1 fr. 50 c. per post, and 75 cents per post to the guides. Places may be booked at the *Hotel des Postes*, whence the coaches set out every day at half past six.

Batelets, ou Coches d'Eau. Passage Boats.

ON the upper part of the river, passage boats are established, for the conveyance of persons to various places on the banks of the Seine or the Marne. The office connected with them is at No. 6, Quai Dauphin ou Bethune Ile St. Louis. They start from No. 8, Port St. Paul, at 8 in the morning in winter, and 7 in summer.

A boat likewise starts from the foot of the Pont Royal, for St. Cloud, every day at 10 o'clock, during the fêtes at that village, in September. The passage occupies about two hours; the company is usually above the lower class; and the scenery of the river

is delightful. The fare is 16 sous. The watermen are forbidden to take more than sixteen persons.

A steam-boat also carries passengers to St. Cloud at this period.

Steam-boats are also employed in conveying merchandise between Rouen and Paris.

Commissionnaires. Porters.

THIS useful class of persons is very numerous at Paris, and may be seen in almost every street. They are generally honest; but the visiter will do well to select those who wear a number, which is given them by the police. As there is no fixed price for their services, an agreement should be made first. The usual sums given are, for taking a message, from 50 to 75 cents, according to the distance; for carrying a load, from 75 cents to a franc; for working several hours in a warehouse or dwelling-house, 80 cents per hour.

Fallots. Torch-bearers.

AT all hours of the night, persons are seen in the streets of Paris with torches or lanterns. They are regularly appointed and paid by the police. Their principal office is to observe the actions of suspected persons; and they deliver a faithful bulletin, in the morning, of every thing that has taken place during the night.

To the stranger they offer material assistance. If he should have lost his way at night, when no fiacres are on the stands, he may confidently commit himself to the care of one of these men, who, for a trifling gratuity, will conduct him the nearest way to his hotel. He should, however, be careful that there is nothing suspicious in his appearance or manner, for immediate intelligence of the hotel to which he

has been conducted will be given to the police, and he may possibly be roused by a domiciliary visit before the morning.

THEATRES,

AND

PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.

It has already been stated that the French are a dramatic people. The numerous theatres, which are open and crowded every night, and the superior manner in which the business of each theatre is conducted, are sufficient proofs of this. At one period of the Revolution not less than thirty houses were nightly filled; and it is said that two thousand new pieces were offered to the public in one year, of which not more than a twentieth part survived the first representation. Government, at length, prudently interfered, and limited the number of the great theatres to four, and the minor houses to six.

The traveller will not fail to observe the superior attention which the French pay to the genuine simplicity and legitimate dignity of the drama. No false or meretricious allurements are employed to fill the houses, or extort applause.

Even in the construction of the play-bill there is somewhat to commend. It contains a simple announcement of the performance, with the names of the actors, but not one of those contemptible quackeries, and sometimes absolutely false assertions, which would be discreditable to a minor house, and which excite mingled surprise and disgust when resorted to by the managers of a national theatre. In the *getting-up* of the pieces, the memory of the author and the good sense of the audience are not outraged by unnecessary and often ill-placed pa-

geants ; no quadruped performers ; but the director of the théâtre relies on the sterling interest of the piece, and the unadulterated dramatic taste of the spectators.

Possibly this may be carried too far. Pomp and show may be too much disregarded ; and it may be forgotten that the intensity of interest and feeling may occasionally be pleasantly relieved by a brilliant and not inappropriate spectacle. The Englishman will probably complain, that at the French theatre, (*Le Théâtre Français*,) although every attention is paid to the classical propriety of the scenery, yet it is seldom magnificent.

In another respect the French stage is certainly superior to the English. Very few of the plays have an immoral tendency ; and vulgar and gross double-entendres would excite universal disapprobation. It is a problem which I leave to the metaphysician or the moralist to elucidate, that, while in France all the principles of private and domestic virtue are plainly and proverbially loose, their theatrical pieces breathe the purest sentiments, and inculcate the noblest maxims ; yet in England, where the domestic virtues have established their peculiar empire, the moral of many of the most favourite dramas is worse than equivocal, and female delicacy is too often frequently shocked with the most vulgar and palpable ribaldry.

Connected with this is another circumstance, the explanation of which I likewise leave to others. In England, where female chastity is justly considered as the sex's point of honour, and a lapse from it is never, can never be forgiven, the managers of the national theatres have built accommodations expressly for the most degraded class of society. They nightly encourage scenes offensive to delicacy, and subversive of good morals, and may truly be said to share,

not only in the gains, but in the very business of the brothel-keeper. In France, however, where fidelity to the marriage vow is little regarded,—where the female who has forgotten the duty which she owed her husband, and dishonours herself, is on that account treated with no contempt, and excluded from no society,—the theatres are perfectly free from the intrusion, or, at least, from the disgusting conduct of the women of the town.

The behaviour of a French audience forms a striking contrast with the noisy inattention which a British theatre too frequently discovers. Notwithstanding the usual volubility and the natural frivolity of the Parisians; instead of that incessant buzz, occasionally swelling into a hoarse and grating murmur, by which the lower tones of the actor are overpowered, the attention of those who would listen distracted, and the charm and illusion of the piece destroyed, the most perfect silence pervades the whole house, like that which the soul-subduing O'Neill occasionally produced within the walls of Covent-Garden.

The representation of French comedy is infinitely superior to that of tragedy, and seems to be a faithful picture of the manners of former and better times; and the actors, much to their credit, form themselves on this school. They are free from grimace and affectation; and while they present a strong contrast with the character and manners of the present age, they depict every thing that used to be engaging and amiable in the French people. The comedies are equally devoid of the puling sentimentality and the low buffoonery of many of the English plays. I shall be understood as principally speaking of the Théâtre Français, to which, as to the theatres of Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden in London, we must look for the real dramatic character of the age; yet,

even in the smaller houses, there are very few pieces corresponding with our farces, nor do the performers so insufferably overact every part of levity or humour.

In French tragedy the traveller will probably feel little interest. It is well known that all the French tragedies are written in heroic verse ; and it may be easily imagined, that, to an English ear at least, the constant recurrence of the rhymes is completely destructive of theatrical illusion.

Another peculiarity of French tragedy is the unconscionable length of the speeches. The authors are not content with the genuine and powerful expression of feeling in a few emphatic words, but every idea is wire-drawn, and every sentiment is amplified to insufferable tediousness.

The consciousness of this defect has produced an unnatural and offensive mode of acting in most of the tragic performers. Either they endeavour to conceal the tedious length of the speeches by a hurried delivery, that leaves both the speaker and the auditors breathless, or they strive to relieve the dull uniformity of the protracted dialogue by affected bursts of passion, which the subject does not authorize, and which the performer cannot really feel. The consequence of this is, that the French tragic actors have a strangely mingled whining bombastic enunciation, as ludicrous as it is fatiguing and disgusting. Even Talma was not exempt from it, except when he occasionally burst from his trammels, and exhibited all his natural pre-eminence of strong feeling, sublime conception, and interesting and harrowing representation.

The English tragedies are often distinguished by variety of incident, and usually by strong delineation of character. A French tragedy is only valued as a display of eloquent declamation.

A few minor circumstances may be mentioned before I proceed to a description of the different houses.

Sentinels, more numerous than at the English theatres, guard all the avenues, and preserve order in the interior. The visitors who await the opening of the doors are regularly arranged in files of two or three abreast; and, although the crowd probably consists of several hundreds, no pressure or inconvenience is felt, and every person is gently and quietly admitted in his turn. At leaving the theatre, not the smallest confusion or uproar takes place. No person is permitted to call his carriage until he is actually waiting for it at the door; and should not the owner step into it in an instant, it is ordered off by the police, and makes way for another. By this arrangement, the company is dispersed in an inconceivably short space of time.

No very profuse decoration is bestowed on the interior of the Parisian theatres; and the mode of lighting them has some resemblance to that at Astley's amphitheatre, which is now adopted at Covent-Garden and Drury-Lane. An enormous chandelier, or rather a double row of Argand lamps, is suspended from the centre, which diffuses a gentle and agreeable light through the whole house. The light is not so brilliant as at the London theatres, nor so favourable to the display of female beauty which the boxes occasionally exhibit; but it much increases the effect of the scenic representation.

Ladies are not admitted to the pit, except at some of the minor theatres.

When a favourite actor appears at the commencement of his part, he is usually greeted, as in London, with enthusiastic applause; but, according to the proper etiquette of the French stage, he seems to be perfectly insensible to the rapture with which he

is hailed. He returns not the slightest gesticulation, but stands in the proper attitude of his character until the acclamation subside, and he can be heard. But, when he has finished his part, and is again summoned on the stage once more to receive the applause of his admirers, when he is no longer the monarch or the hero, he can, without impropriety, express his genuine feelings, and he acknowledges the kind patronage of the audience by many a bow of respectful gratitude.

After the successful performance of a new piece, the name of the author is loudly demanded, and his appearance on the stage required. The moment he is seen, the house rings with acclamation ; he replies with a few humble congés, and retires.

The manner of remunerating the authors of successful pieces deserves notice. They are allowed a certain share of the profits during life, and the benefit descends to their family for ten years after their decease. This regulation extends through every theatre in the whole French empire. No provincial manager can exhibit the production of a living author without making him this allowance. The proportion depends on the celebrity of the author, and the specific agreement between him and the manager. It sometimes amounts to one-sixteenth, but occasionally does not exceed a sixtieth. A few authors, as Dacis and Picard, derive a handsome revenue from this source.

The boxes at the principal theatres usually contain six persons ; but a small party may take any box on paying for five places. A ticket is immediately placed on the door, stating that it is let, and no other person is permitted to intrude during the whole of the night, although the box may not be occupied by more than two or three.

L'Opera, ou Académie Royale de Musique.

The Opera, or Royal Academy of Music. .

[*Rue Lepelletier, No. 10, Chaussee d'Antin.*] F 2.

CARDINAL MAZARIN first introduced the Italian Opera into Paris, for the amusement of Ann of Austria, in 1646.

The old opera-house having been closed in 1820, in consequence of the assassination of the Duke de Berry, the present edifice was erected, and opened for the first time in August 1821. Its situation in a narrow street is unfavourable, but the approaches are easy, and there are three modes of egress for visitors. The doors in Rue Lepelletier are appropriated to carriages, those in Rue Chauchat to fiacres, and those in Rue Grange Batelière to pedestrians. The last are, however, admitted at all the doors. The interior presents a far more splendid appearance than any of the other theatres; the eye being quite dazzled by the profusion of gilding, with which the fluted columns that surround the house are decorated. The ceiling is richly ornamented, and has a large chandelier, lighted with gas, suspended from its centre. On the right of the stage is a box, fitted up in a magnificent style, for the Royal Family.

The saloon is a handsome room 180 feet by 25, and at each end are coffee-houses, communicating with open terraces.

This theatre presents a striking exception to the remark which I have made on the want and variety in the scenery. Nothing can exceed its splendour or beauty, or the adroitness with which it is managed.

The performances of the opera resemble those of the house of the same name in London, except that the poetry and music are frequently French. The orchestra is decidedly superior to that in London,

and probably unequalled in Europe; but the singing is scarcely above mediocrity. This will be easily accounted for, when it is recollected that few Italian singers are engaged here.

For the beauty and splendour of the ballet, and the excellence of the dancing, the opera is deservedly celebrated. It is far superior to any thing which the rest of Europe can afford. France is the native land of dancing, and in her grand national theatre we may expect to see the very perfection of the art; nor will that expectation be disappointed. The principal charm of the ballets of the opera consists in the uniform excellence of all the performers; but it is only where dancing is an object of universal and passionate admiration, that we may hope to see almost every figurante on the boards displaying an elegance, agility, and knowledge of the art, which would apparently enable her to fill the most important parts.

It must, however, be confessed, that the French taste is much degenerated with respect to this art. The effects of that degeneracy have reached every neighbouring country, and have weakened the interest and destroyed the illusion of the ballet. Gracefulness of attitude, and elegance of motion, are now mere secondary considerations, or are completely disregarded; and the whole of the art is confined to a display of agility and muscular power. Although the dancer may have executed his part with inimitable grace, and most touchingly expressed the sentiments of his character, not one voice applauds; but if, after having whirled himself round with inconceivable velocity, until even the spectator becomes giddy, he suddenly stops, and remains immovable on one foot, the whole theatre rings with acclamations.

The most delightful ballets are those which represent rural scenes, and the adventures of some rustic shepherd and his innamorata. The French give to

these a peculiar and exquisite interest. I would advise my reader not to lose an opportunity of witnessing them.

The Opera is open in summer on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and in winter, on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

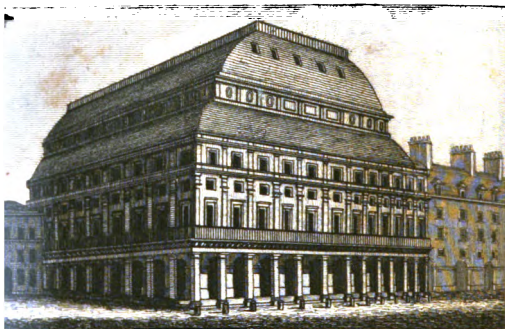
The prices of admission are—balcony, 10 francs; first and second tier of boxes in front, amphitheatre and orchestra, 7 francs 10 sous. First and second boxes at the sides, and third boxes in front, 6 francs. Third tier of boxes at the side, 4 francs. Fourth and fifth boxes, and pit, 3 francs 12 sous. Number of places 1937. The doors open at six, and the opera commences at seven.

Théâtre Français. The French Theatre.

[*Rue Richelieu, No. 6.*] E 3.

THIS theatre was built from designs by M. Louis, in 1799. It presents nothing striking in its exterior. Its peristyle towards the Rue Richelieu is of the Doric order, and is composed of eleven intercolumniations, forming ten arcades. Above are pilasters of the Corinthian order, whose entablature is cut by a range of small windows. The principal saloon is of an elliptical form, and is surrounded by three rows of Doric columns. The first row is coupled; the two others are isolated. The ceiling is adorned with sculpture and arabesque ornaments. Four staircases ascend from the saloon to the different divisions of the house. The theatre is sixty-nine feet wide, and as many in depth, and the stage presents an opening of thirty-eight feet. The internal decoration of the house is far from attractive, and consists principally of a dingy yellow marble.

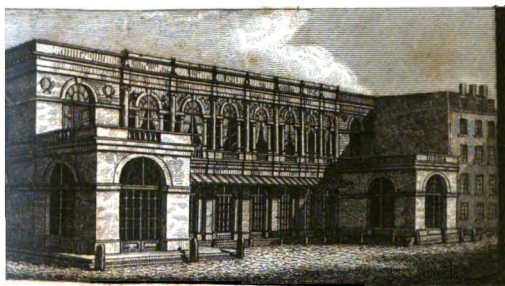
This theatre is consecrated to the exhibition of the classical productions of the best French writers; Racine, Corneille, Voltaire, Crébillon, and Molière, are the sources from which its most frequent and



THEATRE FRANÇAIS.



THÉÂTRE DE L'ODEON.



ACADEMIE ROYALE DE MUSIQUE.

most approved performances are selected; and no attempt has been made to disgrace the immortal productions of genius, by false ornaments, and contemptible pageants.

This theatre is open every day.

Prices of admission.—Balcony, orchestra, and first boxes, 6 francs 12 sous. First gallery and second boxes, 5 francs. Third boxes, 3 francs 6 sous. Pit, 2 francs 4 sous; and second gallery, 1 franc 16 sous. No. of places 1522. The doors are here likewise opened at six o'clock, and the entertainments commence at seven.

Théâtre Royal de l'Odeon.

[*Faubourg St. Germain, near the Luxembourg.*] F 5.

Is a handsome insulated building, situated at the junction of seven streets, and adorned with a portico of eight Doric columns, the entablature of which is carried round the four sides. The interior, which is splendidly decorated, is lighted with gas. The ceiling was painted by Daguerre, and represents the signs of the Zodiac. There is a superb saloon, and the grand staircase is much admired. The mode of ingress and egress is rendered peculiarly commodious by eight doors, a larger number than that of any other theatre in Paris. This house has been twice burnt down, first in 1799, and afterwards in 1818, but was rebuilt the same year, and opened under the sanction of a royal ordonnance.

The actors perform tragedies, comedies, comic operas, and Italian operas, translated into French, similar to those acted at the Théâtre Français. Mademoiselle Georges performs here.

This theatre is open every day.

Prices.—First and second row of stage boxes, first balcony, and first latticed boxes, 6 francs. First row of boxes, pit boxes, second latticed boxes, and orchestra, 5 francs. Third row of stage boxes and first gallery, 4

francs. Second row of open boxes, 3 francs. Third and fourth row of boxes and second gallery, 2 francs. Pit, 1 franc 13 sous. Amphitheatre, 1 franc 5 sous. No. of places 1756. The doors open at six, and the performance begins at seven.

Théâtre Italien, or Opera Buffa.

[*Place des Italiens.*] F 3.

Is a small but pretty theatre, appropriated to the performance of Italian operas. It is supported by government, and is attached to the grand French opera. The performances take place on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Prices.—First and second boxes, 10 francs; balcony of first boxes and *stalles*, 9 francs. Orchestra and pit-boxes, 7 francs 10 sous. Balcony of second boxes and third boxes, 5 francs. First gallery, 4 francs. Second gallery and third balcony, 3 francs. Pit and third gallery, 2 francs 5 sous. Amphitheatre, 1 franc 10 sous. No. of places 1232. The doors are opened at seven, and the performance commences at eight.

L'Opéra Comique. The Comic Opera, or Théâtre Feydeau.

[*Rue Feydeau, No. 19.*] F 3.

THE exterior of this theatre is almost concealed by surrounding buildings. The interior much resembles that of the French theatre. Its name well expresses the entertainments that are usually given here. They are principally operas, representing country scenes, like the English operas of *Rosina*, *Love in a Village*, &c. It must, however, be acknowledged, that the French give an interest to these rural pictures seldom felt on the English stage. Much unnatural sentimentality is omitted in the higher characters, and all rudeness and grossness are banished from the lower. The best performances of *Lesueur*, *Cherubini*, *Da-*

leyrac, and Mehul, may frequently be witnessed at the Comic Opera.

The stranger may at all times depend on much amusement at this theatre, which is open every day.

Prices.—First boxes on ground-floor, first boxes with lattices, balcony, and orchestra, 6 francs 12 sous. First gallery and second boxes, 4 francs 10 sous. Third boxes, 3 francs 12 sous. Second gallery and fourth boxes, 2 francs 15 sous. Pit, 2 francs 4 sous. Third gallery, 1 franc 15 sous. No. of places 1720. The doors are opened at six, and the play begins at seven.

Théâtre Favart, or, Théâtre des Italiens.

[*Rue Favart.*] F 3.

THIS edifice was erected by M. Heurtier, in 1782, on the site of the Hotel de Choiseul. A peristyle of six columns, of the ancient Ionic order, forms the only ornament of the façade. The proportions of the columns are grand, but altogether without decoration. The entablature has a heavy appearance.

Some years ago this little theatre was taken by Madame Catalani, who engaged a small company of Italians, and exhibited here her unrivalled powers of voice. The speculation did not prove so lucrative as she expected. It is now used as the Italian Opera-house.

Théâtre du Vaudeville.

[*Rue de Chartres, No. 14, near the Palais Royal.*] E 4.

THE performances of this theatre are various, often singular, and always attract crowded audiences. They principally consist of very short, yet interesting little comic sketches, filled with songs (vaudevilles), either amatory, sentimental, or epigrammatic. These songs are usually furnished by a club of wits, whose meetings are known by the name of Les Diners du Vaudeville. The passing events or occurrences of

the day often form the subject of little comic or serious pieces. Happy parodies are frequently given of the spectacles of the larger houses. Occasionally, however, the performances assume a superior character.

This theatre is open every day.

Prices.—First row of stage-boxes, 5 francs. First boxes and balcony, 4 francs. Orchestra, ground-floor, and first gallery, 3 francs 10 sous. Second boxes, 3 francs. Third boxes, 2 francs 5 sous. Amphitheatre of third boxes, 2 francs. Pit, 1 franc 18 sous. No. of places 1257. The doors open at six, and the performance commences at seven.

Théâtre de l'Ambigu Comique.

[*Boulevard du Temple, No. 74.*] H 3.

THIS little theatre, of an oval form, is very tastefully decorated, and devoted to the performance of melo-dramas, with dancing, and short comic pieces, *ambigu*, signifying a medley. It is open every day.

Prices.—Stage-boxes, 8 francs 12 sous. First boxes, 2 francs 8 sous. Gallery, 2 francs. Second boxes and pourtour, 1 franc 16 sous. Pit and Amphitheatre, 1 franc 5 sous. Amphitheatre of the second boxes, 18 sous. Third boxes, 12 sous. No. of places 1530. The doors are opened at five, and the performances commence at half-past five.

Théâtre de la Porte St. Martin.

[*Boulevard St. Martin, No. 18.*] G 3.

THIS house was originally designed for the opera; but it was afterwards considered to be too distant from the court. It is now appropriated to the same kind of performances as the Ambigu Comique. The interior of the theatre is peculiarly elegant.

The favourite melo-drama of the Maid and the Magpie was brought out here, and attracted crowded

audiences, at the period when the cannon of the Allies could be distinctly heard from the Boulevards. —This house is open every evening.

Prices.—Stage-boxes, ground-floor, first and second row, 5 francs. Balcony of the first row, and latticed boxes, 4 francs 10 sous. Balcony of the second boxes, first and second row of side boxes, orchestra, and first and second gallery, 2 francs 15 sous. Ground-floor boxes, second boxes, and boxes *du ceintre*, 2 francs. Pit and first amphitheatre, 1 franc 13 sous. Third boxes, 1 franc 5 sous. Second amphitheatre, 15 sous. No. of places 1803. The doors open at five, and the entertainments commence at six o'clock.

Théâtre de la Gaieté. Theatre of Gaiety.

[*Boulevard du Temple, No. 68.*] H 8.

THE performances of this theatre are not different from those of the two preceding, and at either of the three the representation of the melo-drame is decidedly superior to that of any of the minor houses in London.

The dancers at this house are supposed to be superior to those at either of the two preceding theatres. It is open every day.

Prices.—Stage boxes, latticed boxes, and first boxes in front, 3 francs 12 sous. First boxes in front, and second side boxes, 2 francs 8 sous. First gallery, 2 francs. Orchestra, 1 franc 16 sous. Second gallery, 1 franc 10 sous. Pit, 1 franc 5 sous. Second boxes, sides, 18 sous. Third amphitheatre, 12 sous. No. of places 1754. The doors open at five, and the entertainments commence at half-past five.

Théâtre des Variétés. Theatre of Varieties.

[*Boulevard Montmartre, No. 5.*] F 8.

THIS little theatre, designed for pieces of a burlesque and popular kind, was built by Cellier, in 1807.

The exterior has four Ionic over four Doric columns, crowned with a triangular pediment. The style of building is simple, light, and theatrical.

The pieces performed here profess not to rank higher than farces; although divested of all the coarseness of the English farce. Let not this, however, deter the traveller from visiting it; for he may be assured, that he will generally be pleased, and never disgusted.

This theatre is said to be the favourite resort of courtezans; they do not, however, offend by their obtrusive, noisy, or indecent behaviour.

This theatre is open every day.

Prices.—Stage boxes and balcony, 5 francs. First boxes, front boxes on ground-floor, and front boxes second tier, 4 francs. Side boxes ground-floor, orchestra, and first gallery, 3 francs 10 sous. Second boxes, sides, 3 francs. Third boxes, sides, 2 francs 5 sous. Amphitheatre of the third boxes, pit, and gallery, 1 franc 13 sous. No. of places 1245. The doors open at half-past five, and the performances begin at six.

Théâtre de Madame, ou Gymnase Dramatique.

[*Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, No. 8.*] F 3.

Is so called, because it is intended as a nursery for young singers for the grand opera, and other theatres of a superior description. It is principally confined to the performance of comedies and vaudevilles, and forms a rival to the Theatre Vaudeville.

It was first opened in 1820, and has an elegant front of the Corinthian and Ionic orders. Rougerin was the architect. Perlet performs here.

This theatre is open every day.

Prices.—Stage boxes and balcony, 5 francs. First boxes, 4 francs. First gallery, orchestra, and ground-floor, 3 francs and 10 sous. Second boxes, 2 francs 10 sous. Second gallery, 2 francs 5 sous. Pit, 1 franc 15 sous. The doors open at six, and the performance commences at seven.

Cirque Olympique. The Olympic Circus.[*Rue du Faubourg du Temple, No. 14.*] H 3.

THE entertainments exhibited on this stage resemble those at Astley's, and are scarcely inferior to them. The house is spacious and elegant, and the whole is under the direction of M. Franconi, whose family are the principal performers. It is only open, however, in the winter season, as the Franconis visit the country during the summer. This theatre was burnt down in March, 1826, but rebuilt in 1827.

Prices.—Stage boxes and lattice boxes, front, 4 francs. Ground-floor boxes, 3 francs. First gallery, 2 francs 10 sous. Second gallery, 2 francs. Third gallery, 1 franc 10 sous. Pit, 1 franc 5 sous. Amphitheatre, 15 sous. The doors are open at five, and the performances begin at six.

English Theatre.[*Rue Chantierine.*] F 2.

THIS is a neat house, erected in 1827, for the performance of English plays. It is situated near the Boulevard des Italiens.

Théâtre du Mont Parnasse.[*Outside the Barrière du Maine.*] D 6.

THIS small theatre is appropriated to the performance of vaudevilles and low comedy.

It is open every evening at six o'clock, except on Sundays, when there are two representations, one at half-past four, and another at seven. Admittance from 6 sous to 1 franc 4 sous.

Théâtre Montmartre.[*Outside the Barrière des Martyrs.*] F 1.

THIS is a small and neat theatre, and the performances are similar to those at the preceding.

Théâtre du Roule, or de Ranelagh.[Outside the *Barrière du Roule.*] B 2.

THE entertainments here resemble those at the two theatres just noticed; but there is also a second theatre at Ranelagh, where amateurs perform to a select society.

Spectacle des Acrobates.[*Boulevard du Temple, No. 62.*] H 3.

THIS is so called from a Greek word, signifying to walk on one's toes. Rope-dancing and pantomimic tricks are exhibited here every evening. Madame Saqui dances on the tight-rope.

Admission from 1 franc 10 sous to 8 sous.

Théâtre des Funambules.[*Boulevard du Temple, No. 64.*] H 3.

THE name of this theatre is derived from the Latin, *funis* a rope, and *ambulo* to walk. Rope-dancing and pantomimes are exhibited here every evening.

Admission from 15 to 4 sous.

Théâtre Mécanique. Mechanical Theatre.[*Boulevard du Temple, No. 60.*]

Is open every evening. Admission from 1 franc 5 sous to 6 sous.

Théâtre de Physique Amusante.[*Rue Grenelle St. Honoré, No. 55.*]

Is open every day for the exhibition of philosophical experiments, mechanical performances, &c. Admission 1 franc to 10 sous.

Théâtre Forain du Luxembourg.[*Rue Madame, No. 7.*] E 5.

THE amusement here is called Bobino. It consists of rope-dancing, pantomimic tricks, &c.

Admission from 15 to 6 sous.

Idalie.

[*Passage de l'Opéra, Boulevard des Italiens.*] F 3.

THIS is a large subterranean gallery, containing two small stages, on which conjurors and grimaciers exhibit their talents.

It is open on Sundays and Thursdays. Admission 2 francs.

• *Diorama.*

[*Boulevard St. Martin.*] H 3.

THIS novel exhibition is intended, like the Panorama, to exhibit correct delineations of the beauties of nature and art, but differs from it in this respect, that instead of a circular view of the objects represented, it exhibits the whole picture at once in perspective. It is decidedly superior both to the Panorama and the Cosmorama, in the fidelity with which the objects are depicted, and in the completeness of the illusion. The interior of the building resembles a small theatre. Above is a circular ceiling ornamented with beautiful transparent devices, and surrounded with a series of medallions, representing eminent painters and sculptors of various nations. The whole is moveable, and is made to revolve with the spectators, at intervals of a quarter of an hour, so that as one picture recedes, the other comes gradually into view. Such is the effect produced by the disposition of the building, and by the various modifications of light and shade, that the optical deception is complete, and it is difficult for the spectator to persuade himself that he is only contemplating a work of art.

MM. Bouton and Daguerre are the artists who executed the pictures, which, after remaining some time in Paris, are exhibited in the British metropolis.

The Diorama is open every day from 10 to 4, and the price of admission is 2 fr. 30 c.

Panoramas.

[*Passage des Panoramas*, F 3, and *Boulevard des Capucines*.] E 3.

THESE exhibitions are on the same principle as that in Leicester-square in the British metropolis, and not inferior in size or effect. The views are changed as frequently as the rapid pencil of the artist will permit.

They are open from ten o'clock in the morning until night. Admittance 2 fr. 30 c.

Cosmorama.

[*Galerie Vitrée* of the Palais Royal, No. 231.] F 3.

THIS is a somewhat similar, and not less pleasing exhibition. It comprises picturesque views of some of the most celebrated cities and constructions of ancient and modern times.

It is open every night from five o'clock until eleven. Admittance, 1 fr. 10 sous.

Exhibition of Paintings.

[*Rue du Coq St. Honoré*, No. 7.] F 4.

HERE are to be seen gratis, every day from eleven to four, some very valuable paintings, and other curiosities for sale, which are well deserving inspection.

Exhibition of Ancient Monuments.

[*Petit Passage des Panoramas*, No. 6.] F 3.

THIS is an interesting collection of models of numerous objects, which have been destroyed at various times, by volcanic eruptions.

Open every day from 10 in the morning to 10 at night. First places, 1 fr. Second, 50 cent. Third, 25 cent.

Panstéoroma, or Galerie des Capitales et Monumens.

[Rue de Seine St. Germain, No. 12.] G 6.

THIS is an exhibition representing the principal cities of Europe, on an exact scale.

It is open every day from 10 to 3. Price of admission 1 fr. 50 c.

Spectacle de M. Comte. M. Comte's Exhibition.

[*Passage des Panoramas.*]

THE amusements of this little theatre consist principally of slight of hand and ventriloquy. M. Comte is supposed to be the first ventriloquist in Europe. A company of children also perform here in pieces suited to their talents.

Front seats, 5 francs. Second seats, 3 and 2 francs. Back seats, 1 franc.

Ombres Chinoises de Séraphin. Seraphin's Chinese Shadows.

[Palais Royal, Stone Gallery, No. 121.] F 3.

THE nature of this exhibition is well known. The story of the broken bridge, and the enchanted forest; have amused all my readers in the years of childhood, and will please from the association of early ideas. There are two representations on Sunday evenings, and one on other days, commencing at seven o'clock.

Front seats 15 sous. Second seats, 12 sous. Back seats, 8 sous.

Componium.

[Rue de l'Echiquier, No. 84.] G 3.

THIS is a curious musical instrument, which has the power of composing variations to an unlimited extent.

Admission 3 francs.

Bazar.

[Rue St. Honoré pres de la Place Vendome.] E 3.

THIS splendid establishment is on the same plan as those in the English metropolis.

Combats des Animaux. Combats of Animals.

[Near the Barrier St. Martin.] H 1.

THIS singular and disgraceful spectacle is more frequented than is honourable to the humanity of the Parisians. It consists of an inclosure surrounded by a gallery, under which are the dens of various wild and ferocious animals. At a short distance are kennels containing fighting dogs of every description. Any person who wishes to try the courage of his dog, may, for a certain gratuity, select an antagonist from the kennels.

But on Sunday, and every festival, a public exhibition takes place, when it is crowded by gentlemen of a certain description, and by those whose education and rank in society should have taught them better feelings.

The entertainments commence about four o'clock by various dog-fights. To these succeed bull-baiting, bear-baiting, &c. The humanity of the spectators, or the avarice of the proprietors, usually interferes to preserve the lives of the various animals, but they are often sadly worried and mutilated. The amusement usually concludes, on grand festivities, with a ludicrous, but cruel scene. A bear is compelled to climb a pole. He is then surrounded with fire-works, which not only terrify him by their explosions, but evidently torture him by their flames. He is afraid to escape by one bold leap, and he is equally afraid to slide down through the fires which are blazing underneath him. The clumsy and grotesque attitudes by which he expresses his terror and

his pain, excite shouts of pleasure from the greater brutes with which the galleries are thronged. Sometimes a bull-dog is employed for this cruel exhibition. The baited animals are fastened with ropes to a ring in the centre of the amphitheatre, and the keepers manage them with wonderful dexterity.

Admission 15 sous and upwards.

GAMING-HOUSES.

THE principal gaming-houses are Hotel d'Oigny, No. 6, Rue Grange Batelière, and Hotel Frascati, No. 108, Rue de Richélieu. The apartments are magnificently furnished, and dinners, suppers, and expensive wines are given to promote the grand object of such establishments.

The other gaming-houses are No. 154, No. 129, No. 113, in the Eastern Gallery of the Palais Royal; No. 9, in the Western Gallery; No. 36, Rue Dauphine; Paphos, Rue du Temple; and Marivaux's, Rue du Temple.

HORSE RACES.

ON the 8th and 12th of September there are horse races, in the Champ de Mars. The prizes are 50*l*. After a few days' repose, the Paris winning horse runs against the best horse from the departments, for 2,000 francs, and on the following Sunday for 4,000. The amusement is much inferior to sports of this kind in England.

LOTTERIES.

There are five national lotteries, viz. Paris, Strasbourg, Lyons, Lille, and Bordeaux, each of which are drawn three times a-month. The Paris lottery is drawn on the 5th, 15th, and 25th of each month, at nine o'clock, at the office, Rue Neuve des Petits Champs.

Each lottery consists of 90 numbers, of which only five nominally, and in reality but four, are entitled to prizes. The system is simply this: Suppose you gain an *extrait*, which is when only one of the numbers you may have chosen comes up, you gain fifteen times what you have placed. If two numbers come up, that is an *ambe*, 270 times what you stake. If three should also be drawn, your gain amounts to 5,500 times what you have placed in the compartment appropriated to the *terne*. And should you have the extraordinary (but by no means unexampled) good fortune to have your four numbers drawn, you gain 75,000 times the sum you placed on the *quaterne*.

MOUNTAINS.

These singular amusements were first commenced in the French metropolis in the year 1817, and the eagerness with which they were resorted to fully justified the speculation of the proprietors. The novelty, however, having gradually decreased, it has been found necessary to unite them with other recreations, in order to produce attraction. The mountain is made of wood, and its steep inclined planes are furnished with grooves, in which a car, capable of containing one or two persons, descends with astonishing velocity. The diversion is much practised in Russia during the winter, when the inclined plane is usually covered with ice.

BALLS.

In the native land of dancing, it may be expected that public balls and assemblies will be held every night, and almost in every street. They are, however, much more frequent in winter than during the summer.

A ball is given at the opera-house every Saturday during the season, and sometimes on Thursdays. Admittance, 6 francs. It usually commences about midnight, and frequently continues until the bells toll for early matins. The company is usually masked, and many appear in fancy dresses.

The utmost order and decorum prevail, although it is said that many a young man has cause to lament the seducing acquaintance which he has formed at this ball.

Balls are also given at the Odeon Theatre, and are tolerably well attended. Admission 3 francs.

The public gardens are also much frequented by dancers; and besides these, there are ball-rooms at the following places, where the price of admission varies according to their character. There are likewise numerous others of an inferior description.

Le Cirque des Muses, Rue de Grenelle St. Honoré,
No. 9.

La Galerie Pompeii, Rue Neuve des Petits Champs,
No. 36.

Le Ruggieri d'Hiver, salle Mont Thabor.

Le Prado, Place du Palais de Justice.

La Galerie Corinthienne, Cour des Fontaines,
No. 1.

L'Idalie, Passage de l'Opera.

La Redoute, Rue de Grenelle St. Honoré, No. 45.

CONCERTS.

THESE are numerous in the French metropolis, particularly during the winter, when there are sometimes two or three on the same day. They are advertised in the daily papers, and the usual price of admission is 10 francs.

Requiems and particular masses are occasionally performed at Notre Dame, St. Sulpice, and St. Roch. They are also previously advertised.

Jeux de Paume. The Tennis Courts.

THE several buildings erected for this amusement are situated as follows:—

Rue Mazarine.—Rue des Ecouffes.—Rue de Grenelle, St. Honoré.—Rue Beaurepaire.—Place St. Michel.

Exhibitions on the Water.

THE watermen of the Seine formerly amused the people on every Sunday evening with rowing and sailing matches, opposite the Gros Caillou. The amusements terminated with an exhibition of fireworks, but they have been for several years discontinued.

Aquatic sports, however, sometimes take place at the village fêtes near Paris.

Skating.

THE places most frequented for this amusement are the Bassin de la Villette; the Gare, Faubourg St. Jacques; and the octagon basin in the gardens of the Tuileries.

REVIEWS.

THESE generally take place in the Place du Caroussel, when only a small number of troops are employed; but when large bodies of troops perform their various evolutions, the reviews generally take place on the Plaine de Grenelle, or the Champ de Mars.

The troops on duty at the Palace of the Tuileries exercise every day at nine in summer, and at noon in winter.

PROMENADES AND PUBLIC GARDENS.

The Boulevards.

THE Boulevards were formerly the boundaries of Paris; but, as that city gradually extended itself on every side, parts of them were at length found in the very centre of the population. They consist of a road, or rather of a superb street, as wide as Portland Place, with a row of elms on each side. This road extends through the whole of the city, and nearly round it, forming a circumference of almost seven miles. Little of the natural luxuriance of the elms is pruned; and, arching over head, they form a pleasing shade. Some of the walks are carefully gravelled for the accommodation of foot-passengers; and on each side of the malls is an uninterrupted succession of noble mansions, splendid hotels, cafés, restaurateurs, theatres; shops, booths, tea-gardens, flower-gardens, and fountains.

The Boulevards on the north, which are called the Great Boulevards, were planted in 1660. The trees have therefore attained a majestic size: Some of

those on the south were not completed until 1761; but the walks are wider, and the trees more luxuriant. The Boulevards were formerly covered with turf, and were much resorted to for playing at bowls; hence the derivation of the name, "bouler sur le vert," to bowl upon the green.

The principal charm of the Boulevards consists in the gay and festive crowd which constantly fills them, and the inexhaustible fund of amusement which every step supplies. From noon until night they are the favourite resort of the Parisians of every description. In the heat of the day and the early part of the evening, the walks are lined with a double or treble row of chairs, occupied by various groups, reading, chatting, drinking, smoking, or gazing on the pedestrians. The Parisian *petit-maitre* is always to be seen here, carelessly lolling with his legs on one chair, while a second supports his body, and his arm is, with studied negligence, thrown over a third. The chairs are hired at two sous each.

At the side of the malls, especially of the Boulevard du Temple, is a motley and indescribable group, which contributes not a little to the amusement and interest of the scene. Ballad-singers, dancing-children, and dancing-dogs, tumblers, posture-masters, conjurors, puppet-showmen, merry-andrews, players, and fortune-tellers, stand in long and interminable succession; each unweariedly exerting himself to please, and thankful for the few sous which are occasionally thrown to him. Intermixed with these, are stalls, glittering with a gaudy display of toys and trinkets; tables at which the scribe, with the pen of a ready writer, will indite a letter, or memorial of any length, and on any subject; women, professing to perform every kind of operation on the dog, with their instruments ostentatiously arranged before them; flower-girls by dozens, who will take no denial;

musicians, performing on every instrument which the art of man has invented, to please or torture the ear; professors of natural philosophy, who contrive to make their hydrostatic experiments sufficiently impressive on the visages and clothes of their auditors; manufacturers of orgeat and lemonade; the sage diviners of the lucky numbers of lottery-tickets; men with castles inhabited by white mice, who play a thousand antics in the different apartments; fortresses, guarded by a regiment of canary birds, who perform their different evolutions with the precision of veterans; and last, not least, caricaturists or grimaciers, who change the human face divine into a rapid succession of odd and inconceivably grotesque forms, which no risible muscles can possibly withstand.

Towards night the crowd increases, and almost the whole extent of the Northern Boulevards, from that of the Capuchins to St. Antoine, but particularly the Boulevard des Italiens, forms one closely-wedged moving mass. Dancing now commences in the booths, and the gardens by the side of the walks; every angle and nook of the Boulevards, on which the crowd does not press, is occupied by a group lightly tripping to the music of some guitar or violin. The *cafés* are brilliantly illuminated; the stalls are also tastefully, if not splendidly, lighted up. Each candidate for public favour displays his lamp or his candle, and redoubles his efforts to attract attention. The face of every passenger is clothed with smiles; the Parisian has forgotten the vexations and fatigues of the day, and abandons himself to the dominion of pleasure. No city in Europe habitually presents so lively and amusing a spectacle. It is only exceed by the Carnival at Naples or at Venice.

The Southern Boulevards are not so much fre-

quented, and will be visited by the stranger when he wishes for a pleasant and more solitary walk. They were planted in 1761.

Champs Elysées. Elysian Fields. D 3.

THIS vast enclosure was planted by Colbert, in 1670, and extends from the Place Louis XV., as far as Chaillot on the east, and to the extremity of the Faubourg du Roule on the west. The Faubourg St. Honoré borders it on the north, and the Cours la Reine on the south. Its principal walk extends from the Place Louis XV. to the Barrière of Neuilly. Its entrance from the square is ornamented by two lofty pedestals supporting the figures of restive horses, by Coustou. Few parts of Paris afford a view comparable to that which this spot presents. In front is the palace of the Tuileries, and its magnificent garden; on the left are the noble hotels of the Faubourg St. Honoré; on the right is the river, and behind, the picturesque barrier of Neuilly.

This vast extent of ground is planted with trees in various avenues, and composing different forms.

In 1823, a new quartier was commenced in the Champs Elysées, which is to be called Quartier de François I. A wide street, planted with trees, will extend in a direct line from the quay opposite the Invalides across the Champs Elysées. The houses are uniform, and are 45 feet in height. Four streets will diverge from an open space, called Place de François I., and in the centre will be a fountain adorned with a statue of that monarch.

The principal avenue of the Tuileries, on the side of the terrace of the Feuillans, is now the most frequented spot. Swings are erected in various places; numerous parties are at all hours joining in the graceful dance. The pavilions are filled with bourgeois enjoying themselves after the labour of the day;

and every kind of pastime is displayed for the amusement of the promenaders.

At the Etoile is the *Salon de Mars*, where the lovers of dancing attend in crowds.

Cours la Reine. The Queen's Course. C 3.

THIS, when the roads are not too dusty, is as pleasant a promenade as any that Paris affords. It is on the south of the Champs Elysées, and extends nearly a mile along the bank of the Seine, from the corner of the Place Louis XV. almost to the site of the projected palace of the King of Rome. It was planted by Mary de Medicis in 1628, and re-planted by the Duke d'Antin in 1723. The trees do not afford so much shade as might be expected, and in dry weather the dust is apt to be troublesome. There are four rows of trees, twelve feet from each other, forming a grand principal walk, and two smaller ones.

Allée des Veuves. The Widows' Walk. G 3.

AN avenue of trees bearing this name extends from the Star of the Champs Elysées to the west extremity of the Cours la Reine. It is crowded with guinguettes and tea-gardens, and is frequented by the middle and lower classes of Parisians.

The Champ de Mars. The Field of Mars. C 4.

THIS vast expanse reaches from the front of the Military School to the banks of the Seine. It is bordered by a double avenue of trees, and surrounded by a fossé, and a lofty, wide embankment. Exclusive of the space covered by the trees, it is 2700 feet in length, and 900 in breadth. It was the scene of the celebrated Champ de Mai, at the close of the second usurpation of Buonaparte.

The troops quartered in the city are frequently

reviewed here. Ten thousand men can easily manœuvre in the Champ de Mars. Chariot, horse, and foot races, are exhibited here on public festivals. A great proportion of the spectators are accommodated on the surrounding embankment, whence they have an uninterrupted view of the sports, without the possibility of accident or danger.

Nouveau Tivoli. New Tivoli.

[*Rue de Clichy.*] E 2.

THE delightful garden of Tivoli, which was situated in the Rue St. Lazare, ceased to be a place of amusement in 1827. The present is intended as a substitute, and bids fair to equal that celebrated place. The walks are pleasingly diversified, and the lawns exhibit rope-dancers, mountebanks, grimacers, groups riding at the ring, or playing at shuttlecock, and innumerable parties in the little bowers around, gazing on the amusements, and sipping their lemonade or orgeat.

In the evenings these gardens are splendidly illuminated,—a tolerable concert is given, additional bands of musicians await the command of the dancers, and an exhibition of fire-works takes place at ten.

On gala and festival days additional decorations and amusements are presented. The price of admission in the day is one franc, three francs twelve sous at night, and five or six francs on festivals.

Jardin Delta.

[*Faubourg Poissonnière.*] F 1.

Is a spacious garden, where fire-works, dancing, &c., are exhibited. It formerly contained the Egyptian Mountains, but their site is now occupied by a theatre, in which pantomimes are performed. Admission, 1 franc.

Jardin Belleville.[*Barrière Belleville.*] H 3.

THE amusements here are similar to those of the Jardin Delta. Admission, 1 franc.

Jardin Turc. The Turkish Garden.[*Boulevard du Temple.*] H 3.

THIS garden and the café attached to it were for some time quite out of fashion, but in 1824 they were embellished at an expense of 200,000 francs, and are now very much frequented. The ornaments are in the Turkish style. A principal recommendation is, that in many of the little arbours or alcoves that surround the garden, which is called Tivoli du Marais, an uninterrupted view is obtained of the amusements of the Boulevards, while the visiter is removed from the crowd and confusion.

La Chaumière.[*Boulevard du Mont Parnasse, No. 28.*] E 6.

THIS garden, situated on the southern Boulevards, is not inferior to the most attractive which the Boulevards of the north of Paris can boast.

A little band of rope-dancers, tumblers, and professors of legerdemain, is engaged here to add to the attraction of the place. The charge for refreshments is moderate. The garden contains a café and a restaurateur, and here are the Swiss Mountains. Admission, about half a franc.

Vauxhall d'Été. Summer Vauxhall.[*Boulevard du Temple, near the Château d'Eau.*] G 3.

THIS is open on Monday and Sunday. It has a pretty rotunda, and is famous for dancing; but is far inferior to the establishment of the same name

near London. Admission, 1 franc for a gentleman, and 10 sous for a lady.

The rotunda was opened in 1824 for the exhibition of cock-fighting.

Wood of Vincennes.

THIS park, which contains about 2,000 acres, is situated a mile from the Barrière du Trône, and was enclosed in 1183, by Philippe-Auguste, to contain the animals presented to him by the king of England; it is regularly planted in long walks. There is an oak, under which Saint Louis used to render justice to his subjects; and in the grand walk is a place where cannon are proved.—See Vincennes, in ENVIRONS.

Prés-St.-Gervais.

NATURE has made this fit for a promenade as well as the wood of Romainville. On Sunday it is much frequented.—See ENVIRONS.

Parc ou Jardin de Mouceaux.

[*Rue de Chartres, No. 4, Faubourg du Roule.*] D 2.

THIS sweet garden was constructed in 1778 by M. Carmontel, for the Duke of Orleans; it is planted in the English taste. Gothic and Greek ruins, superb peristyles, statues, obelisks, and every thing curious or elegant, ornament this garden. Tickets of admission may be obtained at the Palais Royal.

NURSERY GROUNDS.

La Pepinière du Luxembourg is situated on the ground formerly belonging to the Chartreusians. It contains a choice collection of rare plants and fruit trees.

La Pepinière du Roi, Faubourg du Roule, No. 20,

is a dépôt for exotics, principally intended for the royal gardens. It may be seen on application to the gardener.

Tripet's Flower Garden, Rue de Clichy, No. 20, is much frequented by the amateurs of tulips, carnations, &c.

GUINGUETTES ET BASTRINGUES.

THE guinguettes are the gardens in the suburbs or environs of Paris to which the lower and middling classes are accustomed to resort on Sundays and festival days, and regale themselves at a trifling expense. Provisions of every kind may be procured here, ready dressed. When a guinguette adds an orchestra and a room for dancing to its other attractions, it is called a Bastringue.

The most celebrated are—the *Hérmitage*, at the foot of Montmartre; *Fanchon la Veilleuse*, Boulevard du Mont Parnasse; *Le Salon Denoyez*, Barrière de la Courtelle; *La Maison Morel*, Barrière de Menilmontant; *Le Jardin de la Gaiété*, Barrière du Maine, and *Le Salon de Varlet*, Boulevard de l'Hôpital. Most of the houses, also, at Belleville and Montrouge are guinguettes. The stranger will probably occasionally look in at some of these places, for there he will form the most correct idea of the real characters and manners of the mass of the French people.

The houses which sell only wine and liquors are denominated *guinches*.

ENVIRONS OF PARIS.

The most remarkable places only in the vicinity of Paris are noticed in the following pages, as a description of every insignificant village would far exceed the limits of this work.

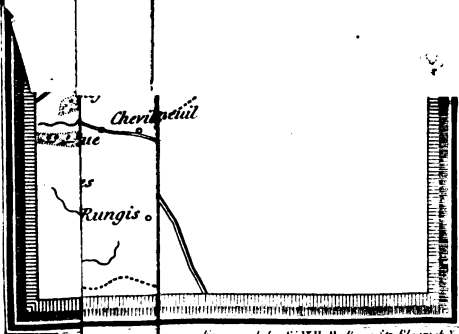
To most of the principal towns in the environs there are diligences, in which places may be booked at various hours of the day; besides other smaller vehicles. For places to which there is no stage or regular public conveyance, the best plan is to take a cabriolet or fiacre. See **CABRIOLETS** and **FIACRES**.

ALFORT is a village two leagues from Paris, remarkable for its Veterinary College, which has been already described. Cabriolets from the Rue de la Roquette.

ANTONY is a village about $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from Paris, on the road to Orleans. The church has a beautiful choir and a steeple, surmounted by a pyramid, said to have been erected in the fourteenth century. Cabriolets from the Rue d'Enfer. Pop. 1100. Fête, Second Sunday in May.

ARCUEIL.—About one league from Paris stands the village of Arcueil, on the little river Bièvre, where is a magnificent aqueduct, the architecture of which may be compared with the finest specimens that Italy can afford. Mary de Medicis caused this fabric to be built after the designs of Jacques Desbrosses, to convey the waters of Rungis for the use of the inhabitants of Paris. The aqueduct consists of twenty arches. It is 400 yards in length, and 24 in height. The distance between the springs of Rungis and the fountains at Paris to which the water is conveyed, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues. In order to see the aqueduct, application must be made to M. Beurier, No. 123, Rue des Arcs, at Arcueil.

At some distance on the road from Paris to Gentilly, are the ruins of an ancient aqueduct, which is said to have been erected by the Emperor Julian, to convey water to his palace of Thermes, situated in the Rue de la Harpe, at Paris.



Leigh, 18

Engraved by Sid^r Hall, Ruey Str. Bloomb^g

A spring in the neighbourhood of Arcueil has the property of depositing a stony crust on small bodies immersed in it. Little pieces of wood, apples, and peaches, are frequently thrown into it, which in a short time assume the appearance of pleasing petrifications.

Cabriolets for Arcueil stand in the Rue d'Enfer, near the Place St. Michel. Pop. 1170. Fête, Sunday after St. Denis's Day (Oct. 9th).

ARGENTEUIL is a large market town on the Seine, about two leagues and a quarter from Paris, nor is there any place in the environs of that capital so renowned in the page of history. Argenteuil is of very remote antiquity, and has frequently been the scene of fanaticism and bloodshed. Its abbey was rendered conspicuous by having had for its prioress the far-famed Eloisa, as celebrated for beauty and wit as for her misfortunes. From Argenteuil, accompanied by some faithful sisters of the order, she retired to the Paraclete, which was given up to her by Abelard, when he removed to Ruys. Argenteuil is noted for the excellence of its grapes and figs. Great crowds used formerly to resort to it, to see a robe of Charlemagne, without seam, found in a wall, in which it had been concealed more than 200 years. Cabriolets from the Quai des Tuileries.

ARNOUVILLE is a league from St. Denis, on the bank of the little river Cran. The park, which contains about 300 acres, is beautifully diversified with groves, lawns, cascades, and sheets of water. The appearance of the village is much admired. All the streets centre in a spacious lawn, ornamented by a noble fountain. Louis XVIII. passed three days in the chateau of Arnouville, previous to his entrance into Paris in July, 1815.

ASNIERES is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Seine, a league and a half from Paris. It contains a great number of elegant country seats, and particularly a chateau formerly belonging to the Comte d'Argenson. Pop. 310.

AUBERVILLIERS, a village between 4 and 5 miles from the Barrière de la Villette, was formerly celebrated for a statue of Notre Dame des Vertus, to which numerous pilgrims resorted. It was destroyed in the war

against the Armagnacs, but was rebuilt by the donations of the devout pilgrims. During the contest between the French and Prussians in 1815, it was several times taken and re-taken.

AUTEUIL.—This village is situated on an eminence between the Bois de Boulogne and the road to Versailles, about a league from Paris. It dates its origin from very remote antiquity, and was formerly celebrated for the excellence of its wines. If it has, however, lately lost much of its reputation on this score, it will never be deprived of the fame which it derives from having been the retreat of numerous persons eminent for their talents and their virtues; among whom may be reckoned the satirist Boileau, the learned Helvetius, the inimitable La Fontaine, the witty Molière, and the tragedian Racine. Here, likewise, Condorcet, Cabanis, Count Rumford, and Franklin occasionally resided. In the churchyard is a pleasing monument to the Chancellor d'Aguesseau, who was buried here.

The fête is on August 15th, and following Sunday, and concludes with a ball, and an exhibition of fireworks. The best restaurateur is at the Grille de Bois. Cabriolets for Auteuil stand on the quay of the Tuileries, near the Place of Louis XV. Pop. 1040.

BAGATELLE.—This beautiful structure, which was inhabited by the late Duke of Berry, stands on the borders of the Bois de Boulogne, and near the banks of the Seine, about four miles from Paris. It was built for the Count d'Artois by Bellanger, whose designs unite at once grandeur and grace. Three court-yards lead to the pavilion, from the innermost of which a flight of steps conducts to the grand entrance, splendidly embellished with columns. In the vestibule is a marble bust of the Duke d'Angouleme, beneath which is an inscription, referring to his imprisonment in the South of France. The saloon is ornamented with exquisite bas-reliefs, and other specimens of art in the Italian style. On the left of this apartment is the bathing room, fitted up in the most tasteful manner, and decorated with several large paintings from the pencil of Robert. The second apartment is a boudoir, embellished with six

pictures by Collet. The mansion also contains a handsome billiard room. The furniture of the sleeping apartment is completely *en militaire*, consisting of trophies, and every attribute connected with war. The inscription on the portal gives the true character of the place: *Parva sed apta*. The different windows present the most enchanting views in every direction, comprising the windings of the Seine, the bridge of Neuilly, and Mount Valerien. The garden always delights by the variety and beauty of the objects which it presents. Temples, grottoes, busts, are scattered with tasteful profusion, and nothing is wanting to complete the beauty of the scene. This house may be seen on Wednesdays, and tickets of admission may be procured at the Palais d'Elysée Bourbon.

BAGNEUX is pleasantly situated on an eminence overlooking the road to Orleans, one league and a-half from Paris. It contains numerous chateaux. The porch of the church, which is very ancient, is decorated with some curious sculpture.

Cabriolets for this place stand in the Rue d'Enfer. Pop. 600.

BAGNOLET is one league from Paris, on the road to Pantin, and has many pleasant country-houses. The fête of the patron saint is on the first Sunday in September. Pop. 910.

BELLEVILLE.—This village is at no great distance from the Barriers of Paris, and its delightful situation has doubtless conferred upon it the name which it bears. Belleville is erected upon an eminence which commands a noble view of Paris. The descent of the hill is decorated with pretty country seats, built in a style of simple but elegant architecture, each possessing a terrace, whence the eye wanders over an immense tract of country, studded with hamlets and villages. On the S.E. the gloomy towers of Vincennes rise above the forest, and on the west the spires of Paris are occasionally discerned through the openings of the wood. The poet Favart resided at Belleville; and here the terms of the capitulation of Paris in 1814, were signed by the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia.

Not far distant is St. Gervais, one of the most beautiful country walks in the world. Strangers should walk here on Sunday, to see the motley and joyous crowd which the city then pours out.

Belleville, as well as its hamlets Courtille and Menilmontant, has numerous guinguettes, and elegant baths, which have been recently constructed.

A small portion of Paris is supplied with water from an aqueduct which commences at this place. Pop. 1850.

BELLEVUE.—Walking on the banks of the Seine, Madame de Pompadour was so struck with the noble prospect which this spot affords, that she immediately determined to erect a chateau here, and make it her favourite residence. Louis XV., enchanted with the delightful situation of the place, prevailed on her to yield it to him. The architecture of the building is at once simple and grand. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the winter saloon.

The park and gardens are tastefully laid out, particularly that denominated the English garden. The prospect to the north has little comparable to it in the environs of Paris. Plains and woods, hills and villages, are most agreeably interspersed. Paris and the Bois de Boulogne form an admirable contrast. The Seine, which, with beautiful meanderings, alternately appears and disappears from the view, seems to return from the remotest distance to water the hill of Bellevue. All that is enchanting in nature and in art is combined to embellish this delightful retreat. Bellevue was inhabited by the aunts of Louis XVI., and shortly after their departure from France it was transformed into a prison. The furniture and all the exquisite works of art were wantonly defaced, or destroyed, or sold. The saloon alone escaped the general destruction, being used by the commanding officer of the day as his apartment. Cabriolets stand at the Quai des Tuileries.

BERCI is charmingly situated on the banks of thy Seine, half a league from Paris. The principal chateau was very superb, but has lately been employed as a manufactory for extracting sugar from beet-root. The

park, laid out by the celebrated Lenostre, affords a delightful view of the Seine, the neighbouring villages, and the metropolis.

The annual fête is on the Sunday after the 8th of September, and is much frequented. Prizes are contested at archery, horse and foot racing. The cabriolets for Berci stand at the gate of St. Antoine. Pop. 1150.

BICETRE is situated on an eminence about a league from Paris. It is noted for its prison and hospital already described. See INDEX.

BIEVRE.—This little stream has its source near Versailles. Its waters are muddy and unwholesome, but are noted for dyeing. The manufacture of the Gobelins is said to have originated from this circumstance. The river turns numerous mills in its course through Paris and its vicinity.

BOIS DE BOULOGNE.—The village of Boulogne, about one league from Paris, was well known in the annals of superstition. Certain pilgrims, on their return from a holy journey to the chapel of Our Lady, at the seaport of the same name, founded a religious house here, and gave the present village, then called Mêmes le St. Cloud, the appellation which it now bears. It is from this village that the adjoining forest derives its name, being formerly called the Forest of Rouvnet.

The name of the Bois de Boulogne would lead the traveller to expect lofty trees and luxuriant foliage; but much of the fine wood which once adorned it is destroyed, and it is now merely an extensive copse, thinly scattered with young plants.

The annual procession, on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of Passion Week, called the Promenade of Long Champ, draws together the Parisians of every rank. In former times nuns from the neighbouring convent, which was called Long Champ, went in grand procession through the wood. It is now nothing but a long string of coaches, carts, cabriolets, and horsemen. Every one puts on all his finery, and seems determined to be gay and merry.

This wood is frequently the scene of the royal hunt; and to the English sportsman a more tame and ludicrous

business can scarcely be conceived. The park is sufficiently inclosed on every side to prevent the possibility of the escape of the animal from its narrow limits; it has innumerable avenues of trees, and in every principal avenue a person is placed to watch the direction which the deer takes, and communicate the intelligence to the royal hunters. The sport, therefore, consists in galloping up and down these walks, without the possibility of a leap in a run of many a mile. When the Prussians pitched their tents on this spot they destroyed much of the timber for fire-wood, during their encampment there. The wood, or park, is a fashionable morning ride for the Parisians.

BONDI is two leagues from Paris, on the road to Meaux. It has many pleasant houses. The road is prettily studded with the country residences of the Parisian merchants. Chilperic was assassinated in the neighbouring forest; and many marvellous and tragical tales of the atrocities committed in this neighbourhood are related by the peasants. The forest is intersected by the canal de l'Ourcq. It was at Bondi that the prefect and the magistrates of Paris delivered the keys of the city to the allied sovereigns, March 31st, 1814. Cabriolets from Rue St. Martin. Pop. 500.

BONNEUIL is a village three leagues S.E. of Paris. It formerly possessed a palace, which was the residence of the kings of the first and second race. There are now two villas, with parks.

BOURG LA REINE.—This village is two leagues south of Paris, on the road to Orleans. Henry IV. had a palace here, to which he retired as often as he could escape from the cares of government. This palace is now a seminary for the education of young ladies. The room in which the monarch used principally to reside is still shown.

Cabriolets for the above place stand in the Rue d'Enfer. Pop. 720.

BRIE SUR MARNE.—This village is beautifully situated on the summit of a little hill on the banks of the Marne, three leagues from Paris. The principal chateau is an elegant building. The park is extensive, and affords some extremely picturesque views. Pop. 980.

BUC is a village in the park of Versailles; $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues S.W. of Paris. It is remarkable for a superb aqueduct of nineteen arches, erected by Louis XIV.

BUTTE ST. CHAUMONT, is the name given to a lofty rock between Belleville and Pantin. Gypsum being constantly taken from this eminence, a large cavity is formed resembling the interior of a church, which being lighted naturally on one side, and on the other by the torches of the workmen, presents a curious appearance. The nearest way to this cavity is by the Barrière du Combat.

CALVAIRE, ou LE MONT VALERIEN is situated at a short distance from the villages of Nanterre and Suresne. It is the most elevated mountain in the vicinity of Paris, of which it commands a fine view. On the summit are three crosses, and in several places are chapels, which were destroyed during the Revolution, but have been rebuilt by Louis XVIII. In 1824 a handsome road was constructed from Paris to this place.

CANAL DE L'OURCQ.—This useful undertaking was commenced by Buonaparte, for the purpose of affording Paris a greater supply of water. It begins at the Ourcq, about 24 leagues from Paris, and terminates at the basin of La Villette, near the barrier of that name, after receiving in its course the waters of the Grisettes, the May, the Therouanne, and the Beuvronne. Amongst the places on its banks are Mareuil, Echampier, Lizy, Grisy, Meaux, Villemoie, Charmantré, Claye, Sevran, and the forest of Bondy. As this canal is intended to form a communication between the Marne and the canal of St. Quentin, it was necessary to make it of considerable dimensions. Its breadth from Mareuil to the mill at Lizy, is 30 feet 9 inches, and its depth 4 feet 7 inches; but from Lizy to the basin, a distance of 23 leagues, it is only 10 feet eight inches broad.

This basin is of a rectangular form, 3660 feet long and 366 broad, and is bordered by a double row of trees, which renders it a pleasant promenade in summer. During frost it is much frequented by skaters.

Two other canals connected with this basin are nearly completed, one extends through the suburbs of Paris to

the Arsenal, and the other to St. Denis, by which the passage to that place is greatly abridged.

When the canal of L'Ourcq is completely finished, it is calculated that it will supply Paris with 672,000 hogs-heads of water every 24 hours.

CHAILLOT.—This benevolent institution is beautifully situated about two miles from Paris, commanding a most extensive view of the city, the Seine, and the Champ de Mars. The plan on which it is established is singular and excellent. Persons above seventy years of age can by right place themselves in it, to pass the remainder of their days in comfort and repose. In order to acquire this right, they must pay a subscription of ten-pence per month, from ten to thirty years of age; one shilling and three-pence from thirty to fifty; and one shilling and eight-pence per month from fifty to seventy. These different payments will amount to forty-five pounds.—Should any person wish to become a subscriber, who is more than ten years of age, he must, at the time of subscription, deposit the sum which would have been paid if the subscription had commenced at ten.

The establishment usually contains about 100 persons of both sexes. Each has a separate bed-chamber, and a common parlour between every two, for the reception of their visitors and friends. Neatness and simplicity are the characteristics of these apartments. At one o'clock a plentiful dinner is served up in the hall for the whole society, and at seven they again assemble to supper. In case of sickness they are removed to a comfortable infirmary, and provided with every medical assistance. At their decease they are decently interred at the expense of the society.

Their time is at their own disposal. They may employ themselves in any occupation which does not interfere with the cleanliness or quiet of the house, and the profit of their industry furnishes them with pocket-money.—There is no unreasonable restriction on any of their amusements.

This establishment has the strongest claim on the attention of the stranger. Its plan is equally benevolent and wise. A subscription, so inconsiderable as to be

scarcely noticed, much less felt, in the bustle of life, secures to old age and infirmity a respectable dwelling of independence, open to them as a *right*, and as the fruit of their own prudence and economy.

CHANTILLY.—This interesting place has been already described, in the Routes.

CHARENTON is two leagues from Paris, on the road to Troyes, and is divided into two parts, Charenton le Pont, so called from the ancient bridge here over the Marne, and Charenton St. Maurice. It contains a benevolent institution for the reception of lunatics, of which there are frequently nearly 400. An ancient castle in Charenton, on the right of the road from Paris, once belonged to the celebrated Gabrielle d'Estrées, and the house called *Le Sejour du Roi*, was once the residence of the Duke of Burgundy. Most of the chateaux afford a pleasing prospect of the surrounding country. Fête second Sunday in July. Cabriolets, Rue de la Roquette. Pop. 1555.

CHARONNE is a village at the end of the Faubourg St. Antoine. Vines and other fruit trees are much cultivated here, and there are quarries. Pop. 620.

CHATILLON is charmingly situated one league and a-half S.W. of Paris. The prospect, although not very extensive, is pleasingly diversified, presenting the course of the Seine, Mount Valerian, Vincennes, the heights of Montmartre, and the city of Paris. It is crowded with chateaux.

Its annual fête is on the Sunday following the 1st of May. Pop. 770.

CHOISY SUR SEINE, or CHOISY LE ROI, is situated about two leagues and a-half from Paris, on the banks of the Seine. It is defended by hills from the scorching winds of the south. The air is remarkably salubrious, and the view is agreeable and picturesque. It contains more than three hundred elegant houses, built in the same style of simple architecture.

A magnificent palace formerly decorated Choisy, which, after passing into the possession of several of the noblesse, was purchased by Louis XV. It was occasionally visited by Madame de Pompadour, accompanied

by her royal lover. Of this sublime structure and its beautiful gardens not a vestige now remains; but manufactories of earthenware, Spanish leather, and mineral acids, occupy its site. The church is an elegant building, with a very low belfry.

The fête is on the Sunday after Aug. 25th, and continues three days; it is superior to most in the neighbourhood of Paris. Boats go to Choisy from the bridge of the garden of plants, and cabriolets stand at the gate of St. Antoine.

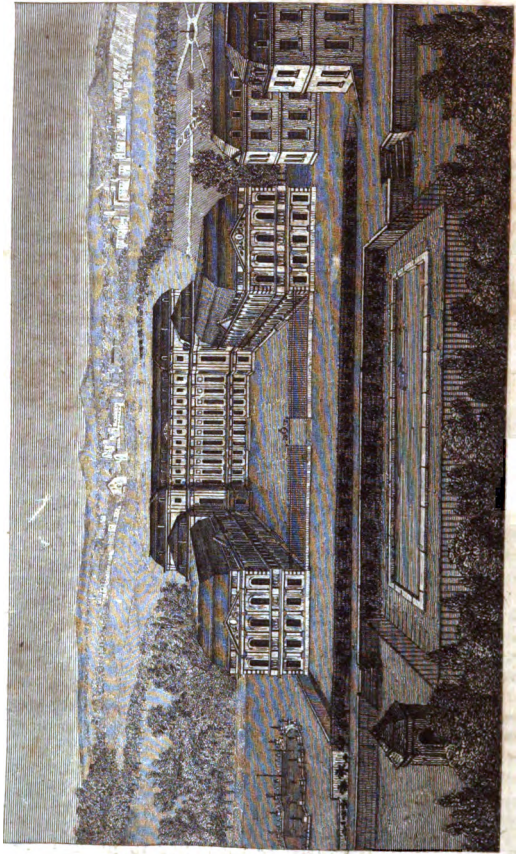
CLICHY, or CLICHY-LA-GARENNE, is a pretty village about one league from Paris, and lying between the right bank of the Seine and the road from St. Denis to Versailles. The ancient kings of France often resided here. Dagobert held a solemn council in his palace at Clichy. Pop. 1500.

SAINT CLOUD.—The village and palace of St. Cloud are situated about two leagues from Paris, on the banks of the Seine. This place derives its name from very remote antiquity. Clodoald, or St. Cloud, grandson of Clovis, having escaped when his brothers were murdered, retired to this place to escape the persecution of his uncles, and founded a monastery at the village of Nogent, now called from him St. Cloud.

The palace of St. Cloud is justly celebrated for its beautiful prospect, its gardens, its parks, its cascades, and the master-pieces of painting and sculpture which it contains.

It stands on a deep declivity overhanging the Seine, and commands an extensive prospect of mingled wildness and beauty. The situation is picturesque and romantic, and worthy of becoming the favourite residence of the monarchs of France.

The entrance to the palace is by an extensive court, composed of a great range of buildings, and a façade 144 feet in length, and 72 in height. Two pavilions at the extremity form the commencement of two wings less elevated. On the pediment of the principal front, Time is represented exhibiting a dial, surrounded by children, denoting the different parts of the day; and the cornice is surmounted by statues of Strength, Prudence, Wealth, and War. The pediment of the right wing presents a



CHÂTEAU DE ST-CLOUD.

statue of Cybele, and that of the left wing Bellona. The ascent to the state apartments is by the grand staircase to the left, the pillars and balustrades of which are composed of the choicest marble.

The principal apartments are distinguished by the following titles, and are embellished by corresponding ornaments.

First, is the saloon of Mars. It contains twenty columns of the Ionic order, and each composed of a single piece of marble. The paintings, by Mignard, are deservedly reckoned among his best. On one side are the Forges of Vulcan; and on the other Mars and Venus, surrounded by the Loves and Graces. The ceiling represents the Assembly of the Gods, called by Vulcan to witness his dishonour. Over the doors are represented Jealousy and Discord and the Pleasures of the Gardens. At the angles of the ceiling is the motto of the Duke d'Orleans; and over the mantelpiece is a painting of Henry II. conferring the order of St. Lazarus upon the Viscount de Taverne.

The apartment to which this conducts is denominated the Gallery of Apollo. Over the door is represented Latona indignant at the insults of the Libyans, and demanding Vengeance of Jupiter. The painting of the ceiling is likewise by Mignard. It is divided into nine compartments. Apollo, or the sun, is seen issuing from his palace, accompanied by the Hours, Aurora is seated in her car, a Cupid scatters flowers before her, and the break of day chases the last constellations of the night. The Seasons attend on this superb scene. Spring is represented by the marriage of Flora, and Zephyrus; and Summer by the festival of Ceres; the sacrificer is in the act of immolating the victim. Autumn is described by the festival of Bacchus: Ariadne and the rosy deity are seated in a car drawn by panthers. Winter is represented by Boreas and his children: Cybele implores the return of the sun; and the ocean, although agitated by a storm, has its shores covered with ice. On the ceiling, also, are four small paintings, representing Clymene offering her son Phaeton to Apollo; Cupid presenting enchanted herbs to Circe; Icarus failing in his flight to

heaven, and Apollo pointing Virtue to a brilliant throne. Some most magnificent porcelain vases are seen in the gallery, as well as portraits of Louis XV. and his queen, and Louis XVI. and his queen. The windows are adorned with flowers and fruit, by Fontenay; and there are eight imitations of bas-relief, representing Apollo and the Sybil; Apollo and Esculapius; the Judgment of Midas; the Punishment of Marsyas; the Metamorphosis of Coronis; Daphne transformed into a laurel; Cyparissus changed to a cyprus, and Clytia to a sunflower.

Next is the saloon of Diana. The centre of the ceiling represents Night; and four other paintings describe the chase, the bath, the sleep, and the toilette of Diana. Some beautiful specimens of Gobelin tapestry will not be overlooked, particularly the one depicting the Rape of Helen.

Adjoining the saloon of Diana, is the chapel adorned with various specimens of sculpture and painting. It is capable of accommodating 150 persons.

The ceiling of the saloon of Louis XVI., or of the Throne, is painted by Munich, except the figure of Truth, in the centre, by Prudhomme. The damask hangings are of Lyonnese manufacture, and cost 2,500*l.* Over the mantelpiece is a portrait of the Grand Dauphin, father of Louis XV.

The saloon of the Princes was likewise painted by Munich. The tapestry, of arabesque design, cost 600*l.* This room is furnished as it was in the time of Marie Antoinette. The principal ornaments are a clock by Robin, two vases, a bronze bust of the great Condé, and two porphyry chandeliers.

The ceiling of the Grand Crimson Saloon, or Hall of the Council, is by Munich, except the figure of Aurora, in the centre, which is by Ducq. The hangings of crimson and purple velvet cost 4,500*l.*, and the magnificent chandeliers are valued at 500*l.* each. Here also are four large bronze chandeliers, several vases, a clock, representing Lucretia's Death, by Lepaute, and two splendid French cut-glass lustres.

All the apartments are adorned with a magnificence becoming a royal residence. Those of the Duchess

d'Angoulême, which were occupied by the late Empress Maria Louisa, form a fairy palace, and her boudoir is the cabinet of the Graces.

The gardens are universally admired. Nature and Art combine to render them highly picturesque and beautiful. Antique and modern statues, temples, altars, sheets of water, groves, and parterres of flowers; are tastefully arranged in every direction; while an extensive and pleasing landscape opens to the view, and the whole city of Paris displays itself, intersected by the Seine, whose innumerable windings give peculiar interest to the prospect.

The most striking object is the cascade. It is divided into two parts. The upper cascade is 108 feet wide, and the same in height. Its head is decorated by sculptures of a river-god and a naiad, representing the Seine and the Marne. The sheets of water which proceed from them unite as they fall into a great shell in the centre, whence flow nine other sheets, which, in their descent into a large basin, assume many fantastic forms. An alley divides the upper from the lower cascade. Three distinct sheets of water here fall into a circular basin, thence into a second and a third, and lastly into a canal ornamented with a variety of jets. In the intervals between the cascade are enormous leaden figures, representing dolphins, frogs, &c., which spout large quantities of water to an immense distance. In one place a number of jets intersect each other in a pleasing manner, and on the right a single jet rises to the height of 97 feet.

On one of the finest spots in the park stands an obelisk, surmounted by a model of the monument of Lysicrates, usually called the lantern of Demosthenes. From its summit is a fine view.

St. Cloud is much frequented, especially on the Sunday. An *auberge* at the foot of the bridge affords rest and refreshment.

This place was the favourite residence of Buonaparte. Here he projected all his plans for the glory of France and the subjugation of the world; and here the second capitulation of Paris was signed, which for ever blasted

his schemes of aggrandizement, and eventually devoted him to imprisonment on the rock of St. Helena.

The annual fête is on the first three Sundays after the 1st of September. The gardens are then filled with booths of every description, the water-works play on each of the three Sundays, from 3 to 5 o'clock, and the whole population of Paris crowds to a scene at all times delightful, and now enlivened by joy and festivity. Cabriolets for St. Cloud stand at the quay of the Tuileries. Pop. 1800.

COLOMBE is situated about two leagues N.W. of Paris. Henrietta of England, daughter of Henry IV., died at this village in 1660. Pop. 1610. Cabriolets from the Place Louis XV.

COUR DE FRANCE is a hamlet, consisting of only two or three houses, between Villejuif and Essonne, on the road to Fontainebleau. The inn here is remarkable as the house at which Buonaparte was stopping when informed that the Allies had entered Paris.

COURBEVOIE.—This village contains many pleasant country-seats, and magnificent barracks for the royal guard. It is situated on one of those delightful eminences which diversify the left bank of the Seine, and is about one league and a-quarter from Paris, on the road to St. Germain. Pop. 1210. Cabriolets from the Place Louis XV.

SAINT CYR.—This village, situated about one league from Versailles and five from Paris, was long celebrated for an Institution established by Louis XIV., under the title of the Royal Society of St. Cyr, for the education of the female nobility. Its first Abbess was the famous Madame Maintenon, who there ended her days. This institution was abolished after the Revolution, and the building appropriated to the reception of wounded soldiers. It has since been converted into a school of public instruction for young men intended for the army.

SAINT DENIS.—This city, about two leagues from Paris, derives its name from the cathedral so called.

A noble Christian lady, named Catulla, caused a chapel to be built near the spot on which the present church

stands, wherein she deposited the remains of the martyred St. Denis and his companions, which she had purchased from the executioner. The chapel was successively enriched by Clotaire, Chilperic, Dagobert, and numerous ancient monarchs, until it arrived at the acmé of its greatness. This once beautiful cathedral was, during the Revolution, reduced almost to a heap of ruins. The tombs of Guesclin and Turenne, the oriflamme of Clovis, the sceptre and sword of Charlemagne, the portrait and sword of the maid of Orleans, the bronze chair of Dagobert, and an immense number of reliques and curiosities disappeared. The royal dead were torn from the repositories of departed greatness, the bones of heroes were made the playthings of children, and the dust of monarchs was scattered to the wind.

Towards the close of the reign of the late emperor this venerable structure was repaired. The royal vaults were cleared and improved. The subterranean chapels were re-established, and fitted up with exquisite taste; and the church of St. Denis has now resumed a considerable portion of its ancient majesty. The grand altar is remarkably splendid, but can only be seen during the time of service, which commences every day at ten o'clock. It was erected for the marriage of Buonaparte and Maria Louisa, when it was placed in the gallery of the Louvre. Buonaparte afterwards presented it to the church of St. Denis. Behind the altar is a shrine, containing the relics of St. Denis, which was given by Louis XVIII.

Two expiatory altars have been erected on the right; one for the race of Merovingian monarchs, the other for the descendants of Charlemagne. On the left is an altar consecrated to the kings of the third dynasty, whose names are inscribed on a beautiful column. In the vaults may be seen the massive bronze gates which were intended by Buonaparte for the entrance of his tomb. The remains of Louis XVI. and his queen were transferred to these vaults in 1816; and here also the Duke de Berry, two of his children, the Prince de Condé, and Louis XVIII. were buried.

The canal from St. Denis to Paris was opened in May 1821.

There are three fairs held at St. Denis. The most frequented is that called the Landit, which commences on the Saturday or Wednesday nearest the 11th of June, and continues fourteen days. The second begins February 24th, and also continues fourteen days. The third commences October 9th, and lasts nine days.

Stages from No. 12, Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, and cabriolets from the same street. Pop. 4250.

ENGHIEEN, about four leagues from Paris, and a quarter of a league from Montmorency, is built at the extremity of the small but beautiful lake of St. Gratien, and consists of only one street and several houses on the water side. It is celebrated for its sulphur baths and chalybeate waters, and is very much frequented.

The bath-houses are handsome buildings, with extensive grounds; and for the accommodation of the inmates and their visitors, there is a table d'hôte, every day, at 4 fr. per head. The weekly expense for apartments and baths is from 25 to 30 francs, or the whole expense including board, about 60 francs.

There are also several restaurateurs and coffee-houses at Enghien, as well as a small public garden. In the centre of the lake is a restaurateur's, to which the visitors must go in boats.

Cabriolets from Rue d'Enghien, and stages three times a day, from No. 12, Rue du Faubourg St. Denis.

EPINAY-SUR-SEINE.—This village is pleasantly situated about four leagues from Paris on the road to Rouen. The kings of the first dynasty had a country residence here. Dagobert assembled a great council of the nobles, and died in the palace, the remains of which are scarcely visible. Among the numerous chateaux, that in the hamlet of La Briche is remarkable as having been the residence of Gabrielle d'Estrées. Pop. 725.

ERMENONVILLE, a village about twelve leagues from Paris on the road to Flanders. It was formerly much frequented by persons who went to visit the tomb of Rousseau, in the Isle of Poplars.

Coaches from No. 9, Rue du Bouloy.

ESSONNE is a fine long street between Paris and Fontainebleau about $7\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from Paris. It has a royal

gunpowder manufactory, as well as manufactories of cotton, copper, and printed calicoes. Near it is the hamlet of *Moulin Gallant*, celebrated for its paper-mills. Pop. 1300.

Conveyances from 55, Quai des Augustins.

FONTAINEBLEAU.—About thirteen leagues from the capital stands the palace of Fontainebleau, a spot mentioned in some of the earliest records of France. The edifice, which is a large irregular building, composed of numerous squares, is much indebted for its magnificence to the refined taste of Francis I., who was greatly delighted with this charming retreat. Henry IV. also contributed to its further embellishment. It has experienced the effects of revolutionary anarchy. There is, however, sufficient left to compensate for a visit to this sumptuous residence of some of the most accomplished and celebrated sovereigns that wore the crown of France. It will long be celebrated as the place where the abdication of the throne of France and Italy was signed by Buonaparte, April 3, 1814.

The palace is situated in a small plain in the centre of the forest of Fontainebleau, and where that forest most exhibits its peculiar wildness and grandeur. No part of France can boast of more picturesque and romantic scenery than the neighbourhood of Fontainebleau.

FONTENAY AUX ROSES, is situated two leagues S.W. of Paris. The metropolis is supplied with the greater part of its roses and other flowers from the neighbourhood of this village. In the latter months of spring the country round Fontenay is completely covered with flowers. Fête, the first Sunday after July 16th.

Cabriolets for this place stand in the Rue d'Enfer. Pop. 770.

FONTENAY SOUS BOIS is a village contiguous to the Park of Vincennes, two leagues east of Paris. It abounds with country-houses, one of which occupies the site of an ancient convent. Pop. 798. Fête the first Sunday in August. Conveyances from Rue de la Roquette.

GENTILLY.—This village, situated on the banks of the little river Bièvre, half a league from the barrier of Fontainebleau, is one of the most ancient in the environs

of Paris. The kings of the first dynasty had a palace here, and the beautiful Diana of Poitiers long inhabited a chateau in the neighbourhood. These royal residences are now no more; but numerous country-houses are seen, and the guinguettes are crowded on every festival. Pop. 5300. Fête, second Sunday in May.

SAINT GERMAIN-EN-LAYE.—Four leagues from Paris stands the city of St. Germain-en-Laye, which derives its name from the adjoining forest of Laye. It is, like many other places in the environs of the capital, of the greatest antiquity. The old palace was appropriated to receive the kings of France when they took the diversion of the chase in the forest of Laye, the largest and finest in the kingdom, containing 5,700 acres. Henry IV. built what was called the New Palace, which is now converted into barracks. The situation is peculiarly beautiful. The palace stands on the edge of a steep declivity hanging over the Seine, and a beautiful terrace stretches from it along the heights that border the river for more than a mile. The declivity is clothed with vineyards and fruit trees. Beyond the Seine is an immense plain, diversified with chateaux and woods, with the towers of St. Denis in the remote distance. Behind is the noble forest of St. Germain.

The city of St. Germain-en-Laye is well peopled, the houses are commodious, the streets wide and well paved, with several fine squares. It consists of one parish only, and, prior to the Revolution, contained some celebrated religious houses. That of Pères des Logis, situated in the forest, is well worthy of observation. It was founded by Anne of Austria, the consort of Louis XIII., in 1644. The hotel de Noailles likewise deserves the stranger's attention; it was built on a very grand scale, from the design of Mansard. St. Germain was for many years the residence of James II., after he abdicated the English crown. He ended his days here in 1700, worn out with grief and the vicissitudes of fortune. His body was re-entombed with great ceremony in 1824. There is a neat theatre at St. Germain, in which the Parisian actors occasionally perform.

Two fêtes are held annually at St. Germain. The first,

called *Fête de St. Louis*, is held at the entrance of the forest, near the gate of Poissy, on the Sunday after the 25th of August, and continues three days. The second, called *Fête des Loges*, also continues three days, beginning on the first Sunday after August 30th, and next to that of St. Cloud, is one of the most frequented in the environs of Paris. It is held in the forest; and the peculiarity of the situation gives to it a highly pleasing and picturesque appearance. It concludes with the favourite amusement of the French, a splendid ball.

Cabriolets for St. Germain stand at the quay of the Tuileries, and Rue de Rohan.

ST. GRATIEN is a village about three leagues north of Paris. It is the place where Marshal Catinat died.

Conveyances from Rue d'Enghien.

GRENELLE.—The plain of Grenelle is situated between Issy and Vaugirard. It is noted for its powder manufactory, and as the place of military executions. The unfortunate Labedoyere was shot here, Aug. 19, 1815.

GROSBOIS, four leagues S.E. of Paris, is celebrated for its chateau, which has been successively occupied by Louis XVIII. when Count of Provence, Barras, Moreau, and Berthier.

Conveyances, Rue Geoffroy l'Asnier.

JOUY EN JOSAS is a village about four leagues from Paris, on the banks of the Bièvre. It has a beautiful chateau, and a very large linen manufactory. Its fête is on the first Sunday after 16th of August.

Conveyances from Place Louis XV.

ISSY is a village situated on a little hill about one league and a-quarter from Paris, and not far from the Seine. It derives its name from an ancient temple dedicated to Isis, no vestige of which now remains, except some Roman building in the cellars of the seminary of St. Sulpice may be considered as part of it. The ancient palace of Childebert yet stands on an eminence opposite to the Church, and is an interesting Gothic structure.

Here the admirable actress Mademoiselle Clairon resided, and was often visited by the most celebrated characters of the times. It was here that the Cardinal

de Noailles, Bossuet, Fenelon, and Tronson assembled, to hold those meetings known under the name of the Conferences of Issy. Fête, first Sunday after September 17th.

Cabriolets from the Rue d'Enfer. Pop. 1025.

IVRY is on the summit of one of the little hills that enrich the left bank of the Seine, about three-quarters of a league from Paris. It is crowded with country-seats. In the grounds attached to one of them are immense cellars hewn out of the rock, and capable of containing 100,000 hogsheads of wine. The annual fête is on the first Sunday in May. Pop. 1000.

LIVRY is about four leagues from Paris, on the road to Meaux. The chateau was once a place of strength and importance. Louis-le-Gros besieged it in the wars which he carried on against the Count of Champagne. He mounted to the assault himself, and was wounded in the thigh by a pike. This redoubled the ardour of the besiegers, and the place was taken and dismantled. Malherbes and Madame de Sevigny inhabited Livry. It was under its delightful shades that this amiable woman composed those letters to her daughter, which are a model of elegance and delicacy.

Cabriolets from Rue St. Martin.

LUCIENNES, or, LOUVECIENNE.—This chateau, near the village of Marly, and three leagues and a-quarter from Paris, was built by Le Doux in three months, for the residence of Madame du Barry. The delightful prospect which the place affords, the talents of the architect, the sculptures, the paintings and decorations, all united to make Luciennes a model of magnificence, elegance, and beauty. Since the Revolution, however, almost every moveable has been sold, the bas-reliefs have been mutilated, the fine cornices broken, and the hand of anarchy has left its destructive traces on every work of art.

The entrance presents a peristyle of four pillars with niches, in which are marble statues, and a bas-relief representing a group of Bacchanalian children. From the sumptuous saloon the eye is gratified by the view of an extensive tract of country. On the left is St. Germain, on the right Paris, and in front Vesinch and

St. Denis, with the river Seine in all its delightful meanderings.

MAISONS ALFORT is a village on the left bank of the Marne, two leagues S.W. of Paris. It has a wharf, where corn, wine, iron, and wood are landed for the supply of Paris. The stone tower of the church was erected by the English during their invasion of France. Pop. 800. Fête second Sunday in July.

Conveyances from Rue de la Roquette.

MALMAISON is about two leagues and a-half from Paris. This building, which was long the residence of Buonaparte, is by no means well-constructed. The apartments were formerly decorated with the finest specimens of painting and sculpture, but though these ornaments have been removed, they are still entitled to attention. A few years since two pavilions were built at the entrance of the avenue conducting to the edifice. It is surrounded by a park, and has fine gardens attached to it, containing seventy-five acres. The gardens are well watered, and their situation extremely picturesque. Previously to Napoleon's possessing this mansion, it was falling to ruin, but it has been completely repaired by Percier and Fontaines. Here the ex-empress Josephine expired in 1816. The Abbé Delille has immortalized the rivulet of Malmaison. It is not, however, the stream which flows through the gardens that has employed his pen, but a little rivulet winding through a long avenue of spreading chesnut-trees. Tickets for viewing Malmaison may be obtained by application to the Baron d'Arney, No. 6, Rue de Buffault at Paris.

Diligences from the Place Louis XV. and the Rue de Rohan.

SAINTE MANDE.—This village, about three-quarters of a league from Paris, is composed almost entirely of the country-houses of the Parisian merchants, and has a very pleasing appearance. The annual fête is on the Sunday after St. Peter's Day. There is a ball every Sunday during the summer in the wood of St. Mandé.

Cabriolets for St. Mandé stand in the Rue de la Roquette.

MARLY.—About three leagues and a-half from Paris

is the village of Marly. At the foot of a superb cascade, and below the most delightful gardens, formerly stood a sumptuous chateau, the residence of Louis XIV. It was demolished during the reign of revolutionary fury. On its site now stands a cotton-mill.

The principal curiosity of the place is the steam-engine for supplying Marly and Versailles with water from the Seine, which has replaced the old and celebrated machine. Pop. 1200.

Stages from the Place Louis XV., and Rue de Rohan.

SAINT MAUR is situated two leagues from Paris, in a peninsula formed by the river Marne. It is celebrated in history on account of the massacre of the Christians by the troops of Attila. The witty and licentious Rabelais here composed his *Pantagruel*. In this place the Brothers of the Passion, first performed their mysteries.

The chateau was built by Catherine de Medicis. The front towards the garden still retains its ancient architecture, but the rest of this palace is modern, and decorated in the most sumptuous manner; while the gardens, which were embellished by the famous Le Notre, are laid out in a style that confers honour upon his acknowledged talents.

A canal is nearly completed, to shorten the navigation of the Marne. It commences at this place, and terminates at Charenton St. Maurice. The tunnel through a hill is more than half a mile in length, and at the extremity of the canal is a large basin capable of containing a thousand boats.

The annual fête is on the Sunday after St. John's Day, and affords every kind of amusement. Cabriolets for St. Maur stand at the gate of St. Antoine, and at the Rue de la Roquette. Pop. 560.

MEUDON.—About two leagues S.W. of Paris stands the village of Meudon, dating its origin from the earliest period of antiquity. The palace stands upon an eminence commanding an extensive view of Paris and its environs. The stranger arrives at the edifice by a very fine avenue, at the end of which is a superb terrace, 260 yards in length, serving as a court-yard to the building, which was originally erected by the Cardinal de Lorraine, in the

17th century, after the designs of Philibert de Larma. When Monsieur de Louvois became the possessor of Meudon, he employed Mansard to superintend the formation of the terrace, moats, and the grand entrance of iron-work.

The front of the palace presents a most majestic *coup d'œil*. It is ornamented with arcades and pilasters. The centre pavilion, which is rounded off at the extremities, projects from the main façade of the edifice, and is adorned with a second order of pilasters and bas-reliefs, representing the four Seasons. The whole terminates with a pediment, upon which are two recumbent statues, and an octagonal vaulting which supports a terrace. The apartments of this palace are numerous, and decorated in the most sumptuous manner; while the gardens, which were embellished by Le Notre, are laid out in the very best style of that celebrated French gardener.

Delille has immortalized them in his beautiful poems. The view from the terrace is one of the most interesting in the neighbourhood of Paris.

The village of Meudon is very mediocre, and would indeed be altogether unworthy observation, were it not rendered conspicuous from having had the celebrated Rabelais for its curate, before his removal to St. Maur.

At the bottom of the hill of Meudon, and at a short distance from the banks of the Seine, are the immense chalk quarries of Molineaux, which are well deserving the attention of the curious.

Meudon is much frequented by the Parisians in the summer. Fête on the two Sundays after the 4th of July. Cabriolets for this place stand at the Quai des Tuileries.

MONTMARTRE is a village on a hill at a short distance N.N.W. of Paris. Its name was probably derived from a temple dedicated to Mars, the remains of which were to be seen here two centuries ago. Many persons, however, trace its name to the martyrdom of St. Denis, which took place here.

It is remarkable for its limestone quarries, and the windmills which crown the top of the hill. The inhabitants of Paris often climb this hill to admire the

distinct and complete view which it affords of their city.

Montmartre contains many pleasant country-houses, and numerous guinguettes. Pop. 950.

MONTMORENCY is a little village, four leagues and a-half from Paris, placed on an eminence which gives it an extensive prospect and a salubrious air. All that remains of the magnificence of the dukes of Montmorency is found in the church, which affords a perfect specimen of Gothic architecture, and contains some curious painted glass.

The Hermitage, to which visitors generally proceed on donkeys, hired in the Grande Place, is situated on the declivity of a hill, and is much frequented on account of having been the residence of J. J. Rousseau, who composed his *Nouvelle Héloïse* here. It was afterwards inhabited by Gretry, the composer, who died here in 1813. The house itself is remarkable neither for elegance nor neatness, and the gardens are by no means extensive; but they are prettily laid out, and possess much interest from having been the retreat of these eminent men. In the centre of the grounds is shown the seat where Rousseau composed the works which have given him such celebrity, and in a corner of the garden is seen his bust, so much disfigured by inscriptions, that it has been found necessary to put a glass window before it. In a room of the house is placed a board for visitors to inscribe their names, and in the same apartment is the bedstead on which Rousseau slept. Here also may be seen the cup and saucer, which Gretry used to the day of his death, the comb with which he arranged his hair, the handkerchief which he wrapped round his head, and the original of the inscription which he wrote upon the tomb of his friend and master Rousseau. Near the Hermitage is a good inn called the *Rendezvous*.

The chateau here called the Luxembourg, was erected by the famous Lebrun in the time of Louis XIV., and is remarkable for its fine plantations and noble prospects.

The *point de vue* of the valley of Montmorency is considered one of the most beautiful and picturesque

in France. The White Horse is the best inn. Cabriolets for Montmorency stand at the gate of St. Denis. The annual fête is on the first and second Sunday after July 25th.

MONTREUIL, one league E. of Paris and near Vincennes, is noted for its peaches. Fête on the first Sunday in July.

MONTROUGE, le Grand et Petit, are two little villages, commencing at the Barrière d'Enfer. They contain numerous well-frequented guinguettes. Freron, the celebrated critic, had a country-house at Le Grand Montrouge. Pop. 810.

MORTFONTAINE is a chateau twelve leagues N.E. of Paris. It was once the property of Joseph Buonaparte.

MOULIN JOLI.—The gardens of Moulin Joli, in some little islands of the Seine, a league and three-quarters from Paris, well deserve the traveller's attention.

NANTERRE is two leagues and a-half from Paris, on the road to St. Germain. It is celebrated for its excellent sausages and cakes; but more so as the birth-place of the humble shepherdess who became the patron saint of Paris. Pop. 1500. Fête, First Sunday after the Fête Dieu. Conveyances from Rue de Rohan and Place Louis XV.

NEUILLY, or **PONT DE NEUILLY**.—This village, situated upon the banks of the Seine, on the road from Paris to St. Germain, about two leagues from the Barrière de l'Etoile, has acquired much celebrity on account of its magnificent bridge, delightful gardens, and the interesting views which it commands. In 1608 there was only a ferry at this village, but an event which nearly terminated the lives of Henry IV. and his suite, led to the construction of the bridge. The monarch was returning from St. Germain with his queen, and several of his noblesse: on approaching the river, the horses, frightened by a thunder-storm, precipitated themselves into the water, dragging the vehicle into the deepest part; and had not the most timely assistance been given, that great king and his companions must

inevitably have perished. The bridge which was built upon this occasion only lasted thirty-five years; after which period the present superb structure was planned and executed, being 750 feet long, and composed of five arches, each 120 feet wide, and 30 feet in height. It was erected after the design of Peronnet. It was opened with great ceremony in 1772, in presence of a vast concourse of people, and Louis XV. was the first who drove over it in his carriage. This spot has to boast of many noble houses, which belong to the opulent and fashionable inhabitants of the French metropolis. The numerous little streams which descend from the hill contribute much to the embellishment of the gardens. The annual fête is on the first Sunday after 24th of June.—Cabriolets at the quay of the Tuileries. Pop. 2260.

NOGENT-SUR-MARNE is a large village agreeably situated on the summit of one of the little hills that border the Marne two leagues from Paris. The annual fête is on Whitsunday and two following days. The Parisians deliver themselves up to amusements and pleasures of every kind, and prizes are distributed to the most skilful archers.

Cabriolets for Nogent stand at the gate of St. Antoine. **NOISY-LE-SEC.**—This village is beautifully situated on an eminence a league and three-quarters eastward of Paris. It contains a great number of agreeable chateaux. On the front of the church is a curious inscription. Pop. 1520.

ORLY is a village three leagues S. of Paris. It is remarkable as having held out against the English for three months in 1360. The tower of the church is said to be in the same state as the besiegers left it. Pop. 500. Fête, June 1. Cabriolets from Rue d'Enfer.

St. OZEN-SUR-SEINE.—Should the traveller pass through this village, which is about a league and a-half from Paris, on the banks of the Seine, he will acknowledge that, although it is situated on a plain, the number of chateaux, the pleasing views of the river which they command, and the picturesque arrangement of the gardens, render it one of the most inviting retreats for the

rich merchants and citizens of Paris. Louis XVIII. stopped at the chateau (since demolished), at this place, previous to his entry into Paris.

On the 24th of August a fair is held here, which continues three days, and is much frequented by the Parisians. Pop. 680.

OURCQ. See CANAL DE L'OURCQ.

PANTIN, a village about two miles and a-half from Paris, where there are stone quarries. Pop. 980.

PASSY.—This delightful village is situated upon an eminence on the banks of the Seine, a short league from the centre of Paris. Its vicinity to the capital, the Bois de Boulogne, and the river, renders it peculiarly interesting. It is likewise esteemed for its mineral waters, the salubrity of its air, and the most charming views in every direction.

In this village are many handsome houses, one of which was the residence of the celebrated Dr. Franklin after his return from America. Here likewise the Abbé Raynal died in 1796, and Piccini, the composer, in 1803. At the extremity of Passy is a spacious esplanade covered with turf, whence the view of several fine structures presents a most agreeable contrast with the wavy verdure of the Bois de Boulogne, which in this direction assumes a very picturesque appearance. Here also is a small theatre, and a building called Ranelagh, in which there is a fête champêtre every Sunday during the summer. Pop. 2320.

PIERREFITTE.—This village is two leagues and a-quarter north of Paris, on the road to Beauvais. It is situated on the declivity of a small hill, and contains the chateau of M. Faucompret de Vieuxbanc, celebrated for its valuable collection of rare and beautiful plants. Pop. 700.

PLESSY-PIQUET is two leagues and a-half S.W. of Paris. The castle belonging to the Duc de Masse is worth seeing. The terrace commands a noble prospect, extending as far as Paris. The annual fête is on the 24th of July. The peasants assemble on a beautiful lawn, and amuse themselves with dancing, and various recreations. Fête, Sunday after Mary Magdalen's Day.

Cabriolets for Plessy stand in the Rue d'Enfer. Pop. 270.

POISSY is a small and ancient town on the road to Caen, about five leagues from Paris. It is celebrated for its cattle market, whence the capital is supplied, and for its stone bridge, which is one of the longest in France. St. Louis was born at Poissy, April 24, 1215, in a chateau which was pulled down by his son Philip le Hardi, and the present church erected on its site. The high altar is said to occupy the exact spot where he was born, and in one of the chapels of the nave is preserved his baptismal font. The painted windows also represent his birth.

Pop. 2400. Cabriolets from the Place Louis XV.

PRES ST. GERVAIS is a delightful village about half a league N.E. of Paris. It abounds with guinguettes, country-houses, and pleasing walks, and is very much frequented as a promenade. In going to this village the heights of Belleville may be avoided by taking the Pantin road. Pop. 230. Fête, first Sunday in August.

PUTEAUX is a league and three-quarters westward of Paris. The neighbourhood of the village is one uninterrupted garden, delightful both to the eye and smell. It is celebrated for its early vegetables and asparagus. Some beautiful chateaux adorn the banks and islands of the Seine. Pop. 1200.

RAMBOUILLET is a considerable market town, ten leagues and a half S.W. of Paris, on the road to Chartres. It has a royal chateau, in which Francis I. died, and Louis XIV. held his courts. The room in which he slept remains in the same state as when he left it. The dairy is all of white marble, and in the park is a flock of Merino sheep.

RINCY, or RAINCY, is a chateau four leagues from Paris, on the road to Strasburg. It formerly belonged to the late Duke of Orleans, but during the Revolution became the property of a banker, and afterwards of Buonaparte. At the restoration it was given up to the Orleans family. The park and gardens have been much neglected, but they still retain many beauties; and the rural scenery by which they are surrounded cannot fail

to delight. The skilful disposition of the mirrors in some of the apartments, so as to reflect the charming scenery around, will not escape observation.

Voitures from Rue St. Martin.

ROMAINVILLE is situated one league and a half from Paris. The wood in the neighbourhood of this village is a favourite resort of the Parisians. The grounds of the chateau in the wood are pleasingly ornamented by numerous basins and canals; and there is another chateau called Moulin de Romainville, more delightfully situated, with numerous plantations tastefully laid out. The annual fête is celebrated with much pomp on July 31st. The cabriolets stand at the gates of St. Denis and St. Martin. Pop. 980.

ROSNY is two leagues and a quarter from Paris, in the direction of Montreuil. Like many of the villages in the neighbourhood of Paris, it is principally devoted to the cultivation of vegetables. Pop. 940.

RUELLE, or **RUEIL**. This is a large village two leagues and a-quarter west of Paris, situated at the foot of a delightful hill, and containing 3,000 inhabitants. The chateau and park are very magnificent, and the barracks are some of the noblest in the vicinity of Paris. The chateau was inhabited by Cardinal Richelieu, and afterwards by Marshal Massena. In the church are deposited the remains of the Empress Josephine, and in the chapel of St. Joseph, near the altar, is a monument erected to her memory by her son Eugene Beauharnois. It was constructed from designs by Berthaut. On the right of this monument is the tomb which the Empress erected in honour of her uncle the Count de la Tacherie. Cabriolets at the quay of the Tuileries, and in the Rue de Rohan.

RUNGIS.—This village is two leagues and a-quarter from Paris on the road to Fontainebleau, and is principally remarkable as the source of the waters which the aqueduct of Arcueil conveys to Paris. Pop. 160.

SCEAUX is two leagues south of Paris, on the road to Orleans. It formerly contained a magnificent castle, at first the property of Colbert, but afterwards of the duke of Penthièvre, the very ruins of which have almost dis-

appeared. In this chateau Florian died in 1794. Part of the garden remains, and is a favourite promenade of the Parisians. The market, by which Paris is principally supplied with cattle, is held here every Monday. On every Sunday, from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, the park and garden are crowded by the middle and lower classes of the Parisians. Dancing commences in the evening, in a spacious rotunda, and is continued until a late hour. Fête on the first Sunday after June 24th. The cabriolets to Sceaux stand in the Rue d'Enfer. Pop. 1450.

SEINE.—The river Seine rises in the forest of Sainte Seine, and after receiving the waters of the Aube, the Yonne, and the Marne, crosses Paris from East to West, and divides it into nearly two equal parts. The length of its course through the city is about 2000 yards. Its breadth at the Pont du Jardin des Plantes is 420 feet, at the Pont Neuf 909 feet, and at the Pont de l'Ecole Militaire 418. It usually flows at the rate of 20 inches in a second.

The river contains various kinds of fish, but its principal advantage to Paris is the facility which it presents for the conveyance of provisions, and the communication it affords with Havre and Rouen.

SEVE, or SEVRES.—Two leagues W. of Paris, on the banks of the Seine, and near the park of St. Cloud, is the celebrated Porcelain manufactory of Sèvres. For brilliancy of colour, and delicacy of execution, the porcelain of Sève is perhaps unrivalled.

The visiter will meet with every attention at the manufactory. An extensive range of apartments, crowded with the most beautiful articles, is open to his inspection. The minutest examination is allowed, and the price affixed to each article. See **MANUFACTORIES**. Behind the manufactory of Sèvres is a house in which Lully composed part of his works.

Cabriolets for Sèvres stand at the quay of the Tuileries, near the Place Louis XV.

STEINS.—This village is three leagues north of Paris, and two north-east of St. Denis. The chateau is worth visiting, not only on account of its pleasant situation,

although the country round it is comparatively flat, but for an extensive collection of aquatic birds, and the rarest and most beautiful species of deer. Pop. 720.

SURENE is a large village two leagues west of Paris, situated on the declivity of a hill, on the banks of the Seine. The festival of the Rosière is held here on the first Sunday after the fête of St. Louis. The rector selects three girls of the village most distinguished for their good conduct, and from these the parish officers elect one, who is crowned with a garland of roses, and receives 300 francs. It is said that the stranger should be cautious what wine he drinks at Surène. Cabriolets for Surène stand in the Place Louis XV.

TRIANON is within the enclosure of the park of Versailles, on the right of the great canal, and was built by Mansard, at the command of Louis XIV., on the spot where the village of Trianon formerly stood. The front is 384 feet in length. Between the windows are elegant pilasters of Languedoc marble, of the Ionic order. Two wings are terminated by two pavilions, which are united by a peristyle, composed of twenty-two columns of red marble. The roof, in the Roman style, is surrounded by balustrades, ornamented with vases and groups of little cupids.

The interior of the palace corresponds with its exterior embellishments, and is adorned with some fine pictures. The gallery and the billiard-room present some exquisite views of the scenery of the gardens and park. The gardens form the principal charm; they are tasteful and luxuriant beyond description. Every beautiful shrub and flower of every climate blooms here: it is in truth a fairy scene. It used to be said of the three principal gardens planted by Louis XIV., that Versailles was the garden of waters; Marly the garden of trees; but Trianon the garden of flowers. Trianon was much frequented by Louis XIV., XV., and XVI., as well as by Buonaparte.

PETIT TRIANON.—(*Little Trianon*.)—This small palace, situated at one of the extremities of the park of Great Trianon, consists of a pavilion, in the Roman style, forming a complete square. Each front measures

2 T 2

about eighty feet in length, consisting of two stories above the ground-floor, and each exhibits a different specimen of architecture. The whole is decorated with the Corinthian order, and crowned with a fine balustrade; the columns and pilasters being fluted from the top to the bottom. The most delicate and finished taste is observable in the construction of this edifice, which was built by Gabriel, at the command of Louis XV. The pleasure-grounds consist of gardens, laid out in the English and French taste; being diversified with statues, orangeries, a musical saloon or theatre, grottoes, temples, cottages, cascades, and canals. The gardens are now, however, going to decay. The little Temple of Love, among artificial rocks, and embowered amid the thickest trees, has been pillaged. The cottages are dilapidated, and the lake is almost dry.

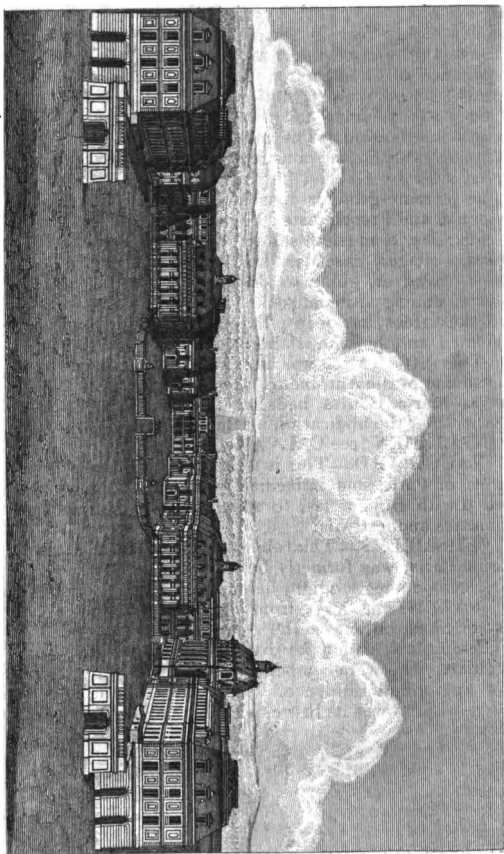
This little palace was the favourite resort of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, and here, in 1814, the Empress Maria Louisa had her first interview with her father after the abdication of Buonaparte.

VALERIEN, see CALVAIRE.

VAUGIRARD.—This is a pretty village on the Southwest of Paris, and immediately under its walls. It is filled with guinguettes, to which the Parisians resort on Sundays and festivals.

VERSAILLES.—This celebrated city, about four leagues from Paris, was formerly but an inconsiderable village, the surrounding country being successively acquired by Louis XIII. and XIV. from the bishop of Paris. The latter monarch caused the estate to be apportioned into different lots, which he divided among numerous individuals, who were compelled to erect on each allotment an appropriate residence. Such was the origin of this city, which owes its lustre to Louis XIV., who certainly placed it on a par with cities of the secondary order.

The palace stands upon an elevated spot, being completely isolated, and affords a remarkable instance of the persevering spirit of that monarch, who, in this undertaking, appeared anxious to render even nature herself subservient to his views. The period of seven years was employed in completing the palace, park, and gardens.



CHÂTEAU DE VERSAILLES.

They were commenced in 1678, and finished in 1680, as appears from a medal engraved upon this occasion by the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and the *Belles Lettres*. The palace was erected after the plans and under the inspection of Mansard.

On either side of an avenue are edifices for different officers of the suite; and the great and small stables, which are remarkable for the regularity and taste which they display, as well as choice specimens of sculpture.

This avenue conducts to the *Place d'Armes*, having traversed which, the traveller arrives at the first court, called the court of the ministers, being erected for their reception. Hence he proceeds to that of the palace, which terminates with the marble court, so called from being paved with squares of variegated marble. The buildings which surround this *place*, together with a portion of those in the former court, constituted part of the old palace, built by Louis XIII. Two arcades conduct to the northern and southern terraces. On this side of the palace is a vestibule decorated with the Ionic order, the ceiling being in compartments. This vestibule leads to the chapel, the opera, and the small comic theatre.

Having examined this quarter of the building, the traveller proceeds along the northern terrace between large pieces of water, and at length has a complete view of the decorations and extent of the palace. It is more than 800 feet in length, consisting of a first story and the attic, decorated with Ionic pilasters, with fifteen projecting buildings, supported by isolated columns of the same order, and ornamented with statues, representing the seasons, the months, and the arts.

Above the attic is an entablature after the Roman taste, surmounted by balustrades, decorated with vases and trophies. The entrance into the interior is by a marble staircase, whither the stranger repairs by the arcade of the chapel, proceeding along the gallery that conducts to the vestibule, and passing by the *depôt* containing the archives of the department.

On entering the fine range of apartments, the traveller will no longer be gratified with a view of all the paint-

ings and ornaments which formerly constituted their principal beauty; many of them were conveyed to Paris to embellish the national museum, and others have since been restored to those to whom they rightfully belonged; but Versailles can yet boast of some of the best works of the greatest masters of the French school, and the splendid decorations of most of the saloons cannot fail to please.

As the traveller enters by the staircase on the north terrace, the first apartment into which he is ushered is called the Saloon of Hercules. This chamber, which is the admiration of every spectator, and forms the glory of the French school, is indebted for its magnificence to the taste of Louis XV. It is sixty-four feet long, and fifty wide. It is decorated by twenty Corinthian pilasters of marble, the pedestals of which are brass, and the capitals of gilded metal supporting a burnished cornice ornamented with trophies. The pedestals are supported by green marble, and the panels of Antin marble. The ceiling, the production of F. Le Moine, is one of the finest compositions that exists. Olympus itself appears to open, displaying all the deities of the heathen mythology, with their respective attributes. Nine groups and three compartments represent the labours and apotheosis of Hercules. These groups, consisting of 142 figures detached from the ceiling in a most extraordinary manner, are inclosed in a fictitious attic of veined white marble, with violet-coloured panels, while over them is the cornice, crowned with oak garlands, in imitation of stucco.

In this saloon are also two celebrated pictures of Paul Veronese. The first, presented to Louis XIV. by the republic of Venice, is fourteen feet high, and thirteen long, and represents our Saviour at the house of Simon the Pharisee. The second, over the marble chimney-piece, decorated with bronze, is nine feet and a-half high, and nine feet nine inches long, representing Rebecca receiving from Eliezer the gifts of Abraham. The frames of these pictures, which are the workmanship of Vassée, seem incorporated with the marble, and are supported by gilt brackets. In the centre of this

apartment is placed the statue of Cupid bending his bow, which formerly adorned the Temple of Love at Petit Trianon.

The second saloon is called the Hall of Plenty, the ceiling of which was from the pencil of Hourasse. At the extremity of the chamber the goddess appears seated on a pedestal, which is surrounded by a railing. On either side appear two statues, representing Apollo and Ganymede.

The third is the saloon of Venus. On the ceiling, this goddess is represented on a car drawn by doves, and being crowned by the Graces. Four pictures also adorn this room: they represent Nabuchodonosor constructing the gardens of Babylon; Augustus presiding over Horse-races which took place in the Circus he had built; Alexander's Marriage with Roxana; and Cyrus reviewing his Troops. These paintings were executed by Hourasse and other pupils of Le Brun.

The fourth is the saloon of Diana; the ceiling of which was decorated by Blanchard, and displays the moon, under the figure of Diana, seated on a car drawn by two hinds, and accompanied by the Hours, together with the attributes of hunting and navigation. There are four other paintings by Audran and Lafosse, the latter of whom executed the beautiful representation of the sacrifice of Iphigenia, which hangs over the chimney-piece. Beneath is a bas-relief in white marble, by the famous Sarrasin, representing the Flight into Egypt. At the end of the room is a bust of Louis XIV., by Bernini.

The grand staircase, so much celebrated for the beauty of its construction, and the noble paintings with which Le Brun has enriched it, communicates with this hall.

The fifth saloon is that of Mars. The talents of Audran were exerted in the decoration of the ceiling, on which the god is displayed in his car, surrounded by military attributes, and drawn by wolves. The figures of Terror, Fury, and Revenge, in another compartment of the ceiling, are by Hourasse; and those of Victory and Hercules, by Jouvenet.

Two statues, representing Health and Sickness, which

formerly decorated Trianon; now contribute to embellish this apartment.

Next is the saloon of Mercury. The ceiling was painted by Philip Champagne after the designs of Le Brun, and represents the god in his car, environed by characteristic figures. Four other paintings by the same artist ornament this apartment. A magnificent cabinet, formerly designed to inclose some precious relics, will particularly attract the attention. A curious clock, by Morand, is likewise shown. Two cocks crow the quarters, and two slaves strike the hours on large globes, which project for the purpose. A beautiful set of chimes then begin to play, during which a door opens in the centre, a figure of Louis XIV. presents itself, surrounded with a Glory, and Victory places a crown of laurel on its head.

The Saloon of Apollo comes next in succession. The ceiling, painted by Lafosse, displays that divinity in his chariot accompanied by the Seasons, Flora, Ceres, Bacchus, and Saturn. The figures of France, Magnanimity, and Munificence, which follow the car, show that the painter has represented Louis XIV. under the figure of the Sun. The paintings round the cornice are Augustus constructing the port of Misenum; Vespasian building the Coliseum; Coriolanus yielding to the tears of his mother; and Alexander restoring his conquered kingdom to Porus. The supporters of the ceiling are formed of dark-green marble.

The Saloon of Bellona forms the entrance into the great gallery, or may be said to constitute a part of it. The ceiling is the work of Le Brun. Bellona is in her car, drawn by wild horses, which are trampling under feet men and arms. A warrior, in a menacing attitude, goes before her; Discord follows with her flaming torch; and Charity, carrying an infant, flies in terror.

On a fictitious chimney-piece is an oval bas-relief twelve feet in height, the workmanship of N. and G. Coustou. It is encircled by a marble frame, and contains an equestrian figure of Mars. In the deceptive opening of the same chimney-piece is a second bas-relief, modelled by Desjardins, representing a female seated, and in the act of writing, surrounded by Genii.

It is to the justly celebrated Le Brun that the Great Gallery is indebted for its architecture and paintings. Nothing in Europe surpasses it, either in magnificence, taste, or arrangement. It is 332 feet long, 30 in breadth, and 37 in height, and is lighted by 17 great windows. On the opposite side is a similar number of arcades. The intermediate spaces are filled with immense plate glasses, reflecting the gardens, several pieces of water, and the objects in the gallery. Between the arcades and the windows are forty-eight marble pillars, the bases and capitals of which, of the Composite order, are of gilt bronze. The vaulted ceiling represents, in nine large and eighteen small paintings, under symbolical figures and allegories, the most memorable epochs of the reign of Louis XIV., from 1661 to 1678. These different pieces are distributed into several compartments, embellished by the most beautiful architecture, and supported by Mercuries of burnished bronze. The respective Geniuses of the arts and sciences are occupied in decorating the roof with flowers, while the cornice is embellished with trophies, to which Cupids are hanging wreaths of flowers. Two grand arcades, ornamented by four columns and eight pilasters, adorn the entrance to this sumptuous gallery. The pilasters are separated by salient pedestals supporting vases.

The gallery is terminated by the Saloon of Peace. The cupola of this chamber, painted by Le Brun, represents the figure of France seated in a car on an azure sphere, supported by a cloud, and crowned by Glory. Peace and the Loves are employed in uniting turtle-doves, around whose necks are medallions, symbolical of the alliances formed under the reign of Louis XIV. Pleasure and Joy, represented by two Bacchantes, play on the castanets and the cymbal. Discord and Envy are giving up the ghost, and Religion and Innocence offer incense on an altar, at the foot of which Heresy, with her masks and her books, is overthrown. Numerous gilt bronze ornaments in relief add to the effect of the whole.

The two adjoining chambers, which complete the whole suite, are superbly decorated by gildings, mirrors,

vases, columns, and busts. In the last is a fine collection of twenty-two pictures, the compositions of Le Sueur, and other celebrated masters.

The apartments of Louis XVI. were appropriated, during the Revolution, to the reception of military invalids, and consequently were shamefully mutilated and defaced; the traveller will therefore retrace his steps, and descend into the gallery of the chapel, which conducts to the Opera-house.

This building was commenced in 1753, after a plan presented to Louis XV. by Gabriel; and was completed in 1770, to celebrate the marriage of the unfortunate Louis XVI. The decorations were of the most splendid description, but they suffered much during the Revolution, and have been greatly neglected.

In the construction of the royal banqueting-room Arnoult may be said to have surpassed himself. This chamber, equally appropriated for the dress balls of the court, is eighty feet long, sixty-nine wide, and fifty-eight high.

The chapel is a most superb monument of the munificence of Louis XIV. It is the last work of J. H. Mansard, and was begun in 1699, and finished in 1710, two years prior to his death. Its external decoration consists of Corinthian pilasters, having a basement, and being surmounted by an attic story. In the spaces between the columns, arcades present themselves, ornamented with angels. These support a balustrade, on the pediments of which are stone statues nine feet in height, representing the apostles, the evangelists, the fathers of the church, and the theological virtues.

The interior, which is decorated with the same order, is composed of freestone. Twelve fluted pillars sustain the dome; between which are balustrades of gilded bronze, supported by grey marble. The bas-reliefs and ornaments of the columns, and arcades of the nave, are of the most exquisite workmanship. The grand altar, formed of the choicest marble, is decorated with a Glory; and at the sides appear angels in the act of adoration. The whole of the bronze is heightened with or-molu. In front is the gallery appropriated for the royal

family, and the organ, which is beautifully sculptured.

The paintings of the arches are by three different masters; and the ceiling over the gallery was executed by the famous Jean Jouvenet, who has represented the Holy Ghost descending among the apostles. The centre painting, which represents the Almighty Father, is from the hand of Coypel; and the Resurrection, over the grand altar-piece, is the work of Charles de la Fosse. The other smaller ceiling-paintings were by the two Bolognas. The chapel of the Virgin was ornamented by them; and to one of them is attributed the picture of the Annunciation, over the altar-piece, which is highly esteemed. The chapel entirely escaped the ravages of the Revolution.

Service is performed here every Sunday at half-past eleven.

The gardens of this sumptuous palace are equal in splendour to the fabric to which they belong. Innumerable statues, temples, and pavilions, greet the view in every direction; while shrubberies, parterres, sheets of water, and jets-d'eaux, diversify and complete the enchanting scenery.

The cascades and jets-d'eaux are the noblest which France, or perhaps the world, afford. I would particularly point out to the notice of the traveller the bath of Latona. A group, composed of Latona and her two children, is in the centre; and seventy-four enormous frogs, representing the peasants of Libya, who were changed into those animals by Jupiter at the prayer of Latona, are covering them with torrents of water; the obelisk of water, formed by the union of innumerable jets; the water-walk, composed of a succession of cascades and jets; and the basin of Neptune, representing the triumph of that deity, the effect of which is truly superb.

The most advantageous point of view is on the lawn, opposite to the basin of Neptune, and a little on the right. Every part of this noble fountain is there displayed; and behind is the grand jet of the Dragon, the elegant water-walk, with all its numerous and elegant groups, the

pyramid further behind, and an angle of the chateau appearing between the dark woods, beautifully closing the perspective. The jets play once a month on a Sunday during the summer, and on most of the principal festivals.

The grand water-works, however, only play on the first Sunday after the 25th August, in honour of the fête of St. Louis, and on one or two other occasions in the course of the year.

1050
The principal ornament of the gardens of Versailles, next to the water-works, is the orangery, which was planted in 1685, after the designs of Mansard, and finished the ensuing year. It stands on the left of the terrace beneath the flowery parterre.

1.400
The canal is 1600 yards long and 64 broad; two arms, each of which is 512 yards long, join on one side Great Trianon, and on the other what was the menagerie.

Since the Restoration, a small pleasure-ground has been formed at Versailles, on the model of one at Hartwell, where Louis XVIII. resided during his stay in England. It is open every evening for two hours, from May 1st to Oct. 1st.

Philip V. of Spain, Louis XV., Louis XVI., and Louis XVIII., were born in the Palace of Versailles.

Independent of the palace, there are many other buildings at Versailles deserving the attention of the stranger; namely, the Town House, formerly inhabited by the Prince of Condé; the College or Lyceum, containing a museum of natural history; the building once occupied by the celebrated manufactory of arms; and the three Churches. Notre Dame, erected by Louis XIV., from designs by Mansart, contains several transparent paintings; and in the church of St. Louis is a monument to the memory of the late Duke de Berry. The Public Library, comprising 30,000 volumes, is open from 9 to 2.

Amongst other curious books is one containing representations of the fête given to Mme. de la Vallière by Louis XIV. Over the doors of the rooms are views of the principal cities in the world.

At the entrance to Versailles, the visiter will find guides ready to conduct him to the various objects of curiosity.

Cabriolets for Versailles stand at the Rue de Rivoli, and the quay of the Tuileries. The fare is about 1½ franc. Diligences also set out from the same street.

Messrs. Bluck and Co. have a large establishment at Versailles for the instruction of youth in the French and foreign languages. It is called the European Academic Institution, and is situated at No. 52, Avenue de St. Cloud. The house was formerly an university, and contains upwards of 100 rooms. Pop. 28,000.

There are three annual fairs, commencing May 1, Aug. 20, and Oct. 9th, and continuing five days.

VILETTE, LA, is a considerable village at the north extremity of the Faubourg St. Martin. It abounds with guinguettes, and the basin of La Villette or Canal de l'Ourcq, forms a delightful promenade. Pop. 1700.

VINCENNES.—The village of Vincennes is a league and a-half from Paris. It is of the remotest antiquity, and was inhabited by many of the early kings and queens of France. The palace, which was erected by Francis I., had the appearance, and possessed all the advantages of a fortress; particularly that part denominated the Dungeon. In this fabric Charles V. expired; and here, in 1422, the warlike Henry V. of England breathed his last; nor is there a building more connected with curious ancient historical incidents than the chateau now under review. Of more recent date, may be seen the apartments wherein was confined the Prince of Condé, in 1617, and forty years after, the great Condé his son. Cardinal Mazarine also expired at Vincennes in 1661; nor should the name of the celebrated Mirabeau be omitted, who was imprisoned four years within the walls of this building; during which period he wrote the admirable letters between Gabriel and Sophia. In the moat of this castle the Duke d'Enghien was murdered, and in the chapel is a monument to his memory, erected by order of Louis XVIII. Mass is performed every Sunday morning in this chapel, accompanied by music.

Vincennes is still used as a state prison, and is also the central depôt of the artillery and ammunition, so that a considerable military force is constantly maintained here.

The annual fête is on August 15th and following Sunday, and Paris pours forth all its population to partake of the amusements of the day. The lovers of archery have then a grand trial of skill. There is a ball every Sunday, and fête in the Bois de Vincennes. Cabriolets for Vincennes stand in the Place de la Bastille. Pop. 2160.

VITRY.—This pleasant village is two leagues from Paris, on the road to Choisy. It contains numerous country-seats, and is surrounded by extensive nurseries. Its annual fête is on Whitsunday. Pop. 2000.

TABLE OF FETES IN THE ENVIRONS OF PARIS,

Showing the Days on which they occur, the Distance of the respective Places, and the Barriers leading to them.

FETE DAYS.	NAMES OF PLACES.	LEAGUES.	BARRIERS.
FEB. 24, (for 14 days)	St. Denis	2	St. Denis
MAY 1 to 5	Versailles	4	de Passy
— First Sunday in,	Ivry	$\frac{1}{2}$	de Vaugirard
— Second Sunday in,	Chatillon	$1\frac{1}{2}$	d'Enfer
—	Gentilly	$\frac{1}{2}$	de l'Oursine
—	Antony	$2\frac{1}{2}$	d'Enfer
JUNE 1	Orly	3	d'Italie
Whitsunday and two following days	Nogent-sur-Marne	2	du Trône
JUNE 11. Saturday or Wednesday nearest to, (for 14 days)	St. Denis	2	St. Denis
First Sunday after the Fête Dieu	Nanterre	$2\frac{1}{2}$	de l'Etoile
JUNE 24. First Sunday after,	Neuilly	2	de l'Etoile
—	Sceaux	2	d'Italie
Sunday after St. Peter's Day	St. Mandé	$\frac{3}{4}$	St. Mandé
JULY. Second Sunday in,	Charenton	2	de Charenton
—	Maisons Alfort	2	de Charenton
— 4. First and Second Sunday after,	Meudon	2	de Vaugirard
— 16. First Sunday after,	Fontenay aux Roses	2	d'Enfer
Sunday after Mary Magdalen's Day	Plessis-Piquet	$2\frac{1}{2}$	d'Enfer

GENERAL INDEX.

- ABATTOIRS, 314**
 Abbaye Royale [de St. Germain, 234
 Abbaye Royale de Port Royal, 233
 Abbaye du Val de Grace, 248
 Abbeville, 44
 Abbey, Prison of the, 322
 Abbey of St. Martin, 378
 Abbey Royal of St. Germain des Prés, 234
 Academical Society of Sciences, 401
 Academies, Private, 354
 Academy, Royal, or Institute, 397
 Academy of Music, 424
 Accouchement, Hospice de l', 333
 Acrobates, Spectacle des, 434
 Admiralty, 208
 Agricultural Society, 401
 Airaines, 44
 Aire, 54
 Alfort, 452
 Allaitement, Hospice de l', 333
 Allée des Veuves, 447
 Ambassador's Office at Paris, 116
 Amiens, 48
 Amusements, Diary of, 157
 Anatomy, Cabinet of, 384
 Ancient Monuments, Exhibition of, 436
 Animals, Combats of, 438
 Antiquaries, Society of, 401
 Antiques, Gallery of, 374
 Antiquities, 226
 Antony, 452
 Antwerp, 78
 Arch de l'Étoile, 303
 Arch of the Tuileries, 302
 Archbishop's Palace, 200
 Archæ, Triumphal, 301
 Architecture, Cabinet of, 324
 Archives of the Kingdom, 218
 Arueil, 452
 Ardres, 54
 Argenteuil, 453
 Arms, Manufactory of, 411
 Arnouville, 453
 Arras, 71
 Arsenal, the, 217, 393
 Arrival at Paris, 87, 115
 Artillery, Museum of, 383
 Arts, Athenæum of, 398
 Arts and Trades, Conservatory of, 378
 Asiatic Society, 402
 Asnières, 453
 Assomption, Eglise de l', 242
 Ateliers de Sculpture, 221
 Athenæum of Arts, 398
 _____, Ladies', 400
 _____ of Paris, 399
 Attornies, 316
 Aubervilliers, 453
 Auctioneers and Appraisers, 318
 Augustines, Market of, 310
 Auteuil, 454
 Bagatelle, 454
 Baggage, 8
 Bagnoux, 455
 Bagnolet, 455
 Bakehouse, General, 338
 Balls, 441
 Bank, the, 215
 Bankers in Paris, 5
 Barracks, 220
 Barriers, 304
 Barrier of l'Étoile, or de Neuilly, 305
 _____ Fontainebleau ou d'Italie, 304
 _____ St. Martin, or de Villette, 305
 _____ Passy, 305
 _____ du Trône, or de St. Antoine, or de Vincennes, 305
 Bastringues, 451

- Batelets, 416
 Baths, 293
 Bazar, 438
 Beaujon, Hospital of, 331
 Beaumont, 46
 Beauvais, 45
 Belleville, Jardin, 449
 Village of, 455
 Bellevue, 456
 Berci, 456
 Bethune, 54
 Bicêtre, 321, 457
 Hospital of, 332
 Bièvre, the, 457
 Blanche, Queen, 227
 Blancs Manteaux, Marché des, 811
 Blind, Institutions for the, 348, 349
 Boarding-houses, 98
 Bois de Boulogne, 457
 Bolbec, 76
 Bondi, 458
 Bonneuil, 458
 Books, 138
 Bouchain, 85
 Boulevards, the, 443
 Boulogne, 39
 Bourbon, Palace of, 190
 Palace of the Duchess of,
 206
 Library of the, 395
 Bourg la Reine, 458
 Breteuil, 50
 Bridges, 290
 and Roads, School of, 345
 Brie sur Marne, 458
 Brighton, 55
 Brill, 77
 British College, 351
 Brussels, 80
 Buc, 459
 Burials, 134
 Butchers, 315
 Butte St. Chaumont, 459
 Butter Market, 310

 Cabinet of Anatomy, 384
 Architecture, 384
 Natural History, Gar-
 den of Plants, 360
 Physiology, 384
 the School of Minera-
 logy, 366
 Cabriolet, Description of, 35
 Cabriolets, 413
 Cafés, 99
 Calais, Arrival at, 23
 Description of, 28
 Inns of, 24
 Calvaire, 459
 Calves' Market, 313
 Cambray, 85
 Carmelite's Market, 312
 Carriages, Duty on, 86
 Catacombs, 260
 Cattle Market, 313
 Caveau Moderne, 403
 Celtic Academy, 401
 Cemetery of St. Catherine, 276
 of Mont Louis, or Père
 la Chaise, 265
 Montmartre, 276
 Mont Parnasse, 276
 of Vaugirard, 276
 Central Office of Admission into
 the Hospitals, 337
 Chailot, 460
 Chaises, 413
 Chamber of Deputies, 190
 of Peers, 181
 Champ de Mars, 447
 Champs Elysées, 446
 Chantilly, 51
 Chapelle Beaujon, 235
 Expiaitoire, 244
 La Sainte, 241
 Chapels, English, 258
 Character of the Parisians, 141
 Charenton, 461
 Charitable Institutions, 322
 Charities, 183
 Charity Schools, 253
 Hospital of, 330
 Charonne, 461
 Chateau d'Eau, 290
 Chatillon, 461
 Chaumière, La, 449
 Cheese Market, 310
 Choisy, 461
 Churches, 228
 Protestant, 259
 Church of the Carmelites, 259
 Foreign Missionaries, 245
 La Madelaine, 242
 the Visitation, 253, 259
 Circular Exchange Notes, 2
 Circulating Libraries, 403

- City Library, 893
 Clergy, 228
 Clermont, 50
 Clichy, 462
 Cloth and Linen Hall, 807
 Clothing, Price of, 114
 Cloud, St., 462
 Coaches, 12
 Coches d'Eau, 416
 Cochin, Hospital, 234
 Coffee-houses, 99
 Coins, 5
 Colligny, Admiral de, 227
 Collection of Paintings in Rue de
 Lille, 385
 Collections of Paintings, 385
 College of St. Barbe, 354
 — Britannique, 351
 — of France, 349
 — Law, 340
 — Letters and the Sciences,
 342
 — Theology, 339
 Colleges, or Lycœums, 350
 Colombe, 466
 Combats of Animals, 428
 Comic Opera, the, 428
 Commerce of Paris, 136
 Commissaries of the Police, 317
 Commissionnaires, 417
 Committee of Longitude, 400
 Componium, 437
 Comte's Exhibition, 437
 Concerts, 442
 Conciergerie, the, 319
 Conservatory of Arts and Ma-
 chines, 378
 — Music, 358
 Consumption, 134
 Convents, 259
 Conveyance, Modes of, 412
 Corneille, 227
 Corn Market, 306
 Cosmorama, 436
 Cour Batave, 222
 Courbevoie, 466
 Cour de France, 466
 Cours la Reine, 447
 Court of Accompts, 316
 — Appeal, 315
 — Assizes, 189
 — Cassation, 315
 — Municipal Police, 317
 Court Royal, 316
 Criel, 51
 Crystal Manufactory, 411
 Curiosities of Paris, Guide to the,
 152
 Custom-House Duties, 86
 Cyr, St., 466
 David's Gallery, 396
 Deaf and Dumb, Institution for the,
 349
 Delta, Jardin, 448
 Denis, St., 466
 Departure from Paris, 115
 Dépôt des Laines, 309
 Dépôt of the Models of Fortified
 Towns, 363
 Diary of Amusements, 157
 Dieppe, 56
 Diligence, Description of, 86
 Diligences, 140, 414
 Diorama, 435
 Dissecting Rooms, 323
 Dover, Description of, 22
 — Directions on arriving at, 20
 Drawings, Schools of, 246
 Drowned Persons, 124
 Duties, 139
 Duty on Carriages, &c., 86
 Eating Houses, 104
 Ecouen, 52
 Egg Market, 310
 Elysée Bourbon, Palace of, 203
 Elysian Fields, 446
 Enfants Malades, Hospital of, 334
 Enfants Trouvés, Hospital of, 333
 Enghein, 468
 English Theatre, 433
 Environs of Paris, 452
 — Festivals in the,
 495
 — Stages to the, 414
 Epinay sur Seine, 468
 Ermenonville, 463
 Essonne, 468
 Establishment for Clarified Waters,
 290
 — Nurses, 337
 — the Orphan
 Daughters of the Legion of Mo-
 nour, 345

- Establishment for Wounded Poor, 336
 European Museum, 385
 Exchange, the, 211
 Notes, 2, 3
 Exchequer, the, 190
 Exhibitions on the Water, 442
 Exhibition of Ancient Monuments, 436
 Exhibition of Paintings, 436

 Faculties, 339
 Fallots, 417
 Fencing Academies, 353
 Festivals, 164
 Festivals in Environs, 495
 Fiacres, 412
 Field of Mars, the, 447
 Fine Arts, Palace of the, 202
 School of the, 345
 Fires, 134
 Fish Market, 310
 Flixecourt, 47
 Flower Market, 312
 Fontaine d'Alexandre, 288
 de Bacchus, 288
 du Chatelet, 286
 de la Croix de Trahoir, 287
 Dessaix, 289
 du Diable or de l'Échelle, 285
 de l'École de Médecine, 286
 Egyptienne, 289
 de l'Elephant, 289
 de l'Esplanade des Invalides, 289
 St. Eustache, 287
 François I., 287
 Grenelle, 285
 de l'Hospice Militaire de Gros Caillon, 287
 des Innocens, 286
 Fontaine de Leda, 284
 de la Naiade, 288
 de la Nouvelle Athènes, 283
 de St. Martin, 290
 de la Place de l'École, 288
 de la Place St. Michel, 284
 de Popincourt, 288
 de la Rue Censier, 288
 de la Rue de Sèvres, 289

 Fontaine de Tantalé, 287
 de la Rue de Vaugirard, 284
 de St. Sulpice, 284
 des Vieilles Andriettes, 288
 St. Victor, 288
 Fontainebleau, 469
 Fontenay aux Roses, 469
 Fontenay sous Bois, 469
 Force, La, Prison of, 318
 Forges, 59
 Foundling Hospital, 333
 Fountains, 131, 284
 France, College of, 342
 Francis I., 227
 Franconville, 59
 Francs, Table of, 6
 French Theatre, the, 426
 Fruit Market, 312
 Funerals, 276

 Gabrielle, 227
 Gaillon, 66
 Gallery of Antiques, 374
 David's, 386
 of the Louvre, 368
 of the Luxembourg, 184
 Gaming Houses, 144, 180, 439
 Garde-Meuble, 208
 Garden of the Luxembourg, 185
 of Plants, 356
 Gardens of the Tuileries, 167
 Public, 443
 Gate of St. Denis, 301
 Martin, 303
 Gentilly, 469
 Germain en-Laye, St., 470
 Gisors, 59
 Glass Coaches, 114
 Gobelins, Manufactory of, 407
 Jonesse, 73
 Gournay, 59
 Granary, 308
 Grandvilliers, 45
 Gratien, St., 471
 Grenelle, 471
 Grosbois, 471
 Guillotine, the, 222
 Guinches, 451
 Guinguettes, 451

 Hackney Coaches, 412
 Halle au Blé, 306

- Halle aux Cuirs, 308**
 — aux Draps, et aux Toiles, 307
 — aux Vins, 307
Havre de Grace, 74
Hay Market, 314
Helvoetsluis, 77
Henry IV., Assassination of, 226
 — Statue of, 291
History of Paris, 117
Horse Market, 318
Horse Races, 439
Horses, 138
Hospices, 323
Hospitals, 323, 336
Hospitals, Office for Admission to, 337
Hotels, 87, 96
Hotel, Meurice's, 88
 — de Biron, 223
 — de Brunoy, 224
 — de Carnavalet, 222
 — Cluny, 225
 — de Crey, 225
 — Devaux, 222
 — Dieu, 328
 — des Invalides, 323
 — of the King's Body Guard, 206
 — Lambert, 222
 — de Longueville, 225
 — Petit Luxembourg, 221
 — de Mademoiselle Guimard, 224
 — de Marigny, 226
 — de Mars, 323
 — de Matignon, 224
 — de Mêmes, 227
 — of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, 219
 — de Mirabeau, 225
 — de Monnaies, 214
 — d'Osmond, 223
 — de la Rochefoucault, 226
 — Runski, 225
 — St. Aignan, 222
 — of the Salamander, 227
 — de Salm, 201
 — de Sens, 226
 — Soubise, 218
 — Sully, 225
 — du Timbre, 220
 — de Ville, 210
Hotel, Wagram, 219
Houses of Paris, 125, 140
Humanity, Hospital of, 328
Idalie, 435
Incurable Women, Hospital for, 335
 — Men, Hospital for, 335
Industry and Commerce of Paris, 136
Infirmary of Maria Theresa, 335
Innocents, Market of the, 309
Inns, French, 26
Institute, Palace of the, 202
 — or Royal Academy, 397
 — Library of the, 395
Institution de l'Université, 355
Institutions for the Blind, 318, 319
Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, 319
Interpreters, 114
Invalids, Hospital for, 323
Issy, 471
Italian Opera, 428
Ivry, 472
Jesuits, Church of the, 229
Jews' Synagogues, 258
Jouy en Josas, 471
Justice, Courts of, 315
 — Palace of, 187
Justices of the Peace, 317
King's Garden, 353
Ladies' Athenæum, 400
Larochefoucaud, Hospice de, 333
Lazare, St., Prison of, 317
Law, College of, 340
Leather Market, 308
Legion of Honour, Palace of, 201
Letters and Sciences, College of, 312
Levels in Paris, 132
Libraries, Circulating, 403
 — Public, 386
Library of the Arsenal, or of Monsieur, 393
 — of the Bourbon Palace, 395
 — City, 393
 — of St. Geneviève, 394
 — of the Institute, 395
 — of the Medical School, 396
 — Mazarine, 395

- Library of the Museum of Natural History**, 396
 _____ **Royal**, 386
Lille, 70
Lillers, 54
Literary Societies, 396
Livry, 472
Lodgings, 97
Longitude, Committee of, 400
Long Champ, Promenade of, 457
Lotteries, 440
Louviers, 66
Louvre, the, 195, 367
Louvres, 73
Lucionnes, 472
Luggage, 8
Lutheran Church, 258
Luxembourg, Palace of the, 181
 _____ **Petit**, 221
 _____ **Garden of the**, 185
Luzarches, 52
Lyceums or Colleges, 350

Madelaine, Church of the, 242
Madelonettes, Prison of, 321
Magazines, 404
Mail Coaches, 416
Maison d'Arrêt de la Garde Nationale, 322
Maison Batave, 222
 _____ **Callet**, 224
 _____ **du Chanoine Fulbert**, 226
 _____ **Colbert**, 224
 _____ **Dorlian**, 224
 _____ **St. Foix**, 223
 _____ **St. Germain**, 223
 _____ **Lathuile**, 223
 _____ **de Refuge**, 321
 _____ **de Santé**, 331
 _____ **Scipion**, 338
Maisons Alfort, 473
 _____ **Réunies, Trois**, 223
Malines, 79
Malmaison, 473
Mandé, Ste., 473
Manners of the Parisians, 141
Mantex, 67
Manufactories, 407
Manufactory of China, Husson's
 410
 _____ **of Crystals**, 411
 _____ **of Fire Arms**, 411
 _____ **of the Gobelins**, 407

Manufactory of Painted Papers,
 411
 _____ **of Plate Glass**, 408
 _____ **of Porcelain**, 409
 _____ **of P.**
Tharaud, 410
 _____ **of M.**
M. Dilh et Gnerard, 410
 _____ **of La Savonnerie**, 408
 _____ **of Snuff**, 410
 _____ **Turkish Velvets**, 410
Manufactures, 137
Marie Thérèse, Infirmery of, 336
Market of the Innocents, 309
Markets, 306
Marly, 473
Marquise, 39
Mars, Hotel de, 323
Maternité, Hôpital de la, 333
Maur, St., 474
Mazarine Library, 395
Measures, 8
Meat Market, 313
Mechanical Theatre, 434
Mechlin, 79
Medals, Collection of, 215
Medical School, 340
 _____ **Library of the**, 393
Medical Society, 397
Melting Houses, 315
Menages, Hospice des, 335
Menin, 70
Messageries Royales, 414
Meudon, 474
Meulan, 67
Meurice's Hotel, 88
Military School, 343
Mineralogy, School of, 346, 366
Mint, the, 214
Missionaries, Church of the, 245
Models of Fortified Towns, 363
Molière, 227
Money Changers, 1
Mons, 84
Mont de Piété, 217
Montaigu, Prison of, 322
Montmartre, Cemetery of, 276
 _____ **Village of**, 475
Montmorency, 476
Montreuil, 43
 _____ **near Paris**, 477
Montrouge, 477
Morgue, La, 277

- Mortfontaine, 477**
Mosaic School, 450
Moureaux, Garden of, 450
Moulin Joli, 477
Mountains, 440
Museum of Artillery, 383
 ——— European, 385
 ——— of French Monuments, 367
 ——— of Natural History, 356
 ——— Li-
 brary of, 396
 Royal, 195, 367
Music, Conservatory of, 353
 ——— Royal Academy of, 424

Nanterre, 477
Necker, Hôpital, 330
Neuilly, Pont de, 477
Newspapers, 404
Nogent sur Marne, 478
Noisy le Sec, 478
Normal School, 347
Notaries, 316
Notre Dame, Cathedral of, 299
Notre Dame des Victoires, 251
Nursery Grounds, 450
Nurses, Establishment for, 337

Observatory, 208
Odeon, Theatre, 427
Office for Hospitals, 337
Olympic Circus, the, 433
One-horse Chaises, 409
Opera, the, or Royal Academy of
 Music, 424
 —— Comic, 428
 —— Italian, 429
Oratoire, the, 258
Orleans. Duc d', Assassination of, 226
Orly, 478
Orphans' Hospital, 331
Ostend, 68
Ouen sur Seine, St., 478
Oureq, Canal de l', 459

Packets, 15
Painted Papers, Manufactory of,
 411
Paintings, Collections of, 384
 —— Exhibition of, 436
Palace of the Archbishop, 200
 —— of Bourbon and Chamber of
 Deputies, 190

Palace of the Duchess of Bourbon,
 206
 —— d'Elysée Bourbon, 203
 —— of the Fine Arts, or of the
 Institute, 202
 —— of Justice, 187
 —— of the Legion of Honour, 201
 —— of the Louvre, 195
 —— of the Luxembourg, or
 Chamber of Peers, 181
 —— of the Little Luxembourg,
 221
 —— the Royal, 174
 —— of the Temple, 206
 —— of the Tuileries, 165
 —— of the Warm Baths, 207
Palais Royal, the, 174
 —— Cafés of, 101, 103, 179
Panorama, 436
Panstéréorama, 437
Pantheon, 254
Panthemont, the, 258
Pantin, 479
Paris, Athenæum of, 399
 —— History of, 117
 —— Present state of, 124
 —— Papers and Magazines, 404
 —— Statistics of, 130
Parisians, Character of, 141
Parvis Notre Dame, 283
Passage Boats, 416
Passages, 220
Passports, 9, 115
Passy, 479
Peace, Justices of the, 317
Pelagie, Prison of St., 320
Père la Chaise, 265
Peronne, 71
Petit Pères, Church of, 251
Physiology, Cabinet of, 384
Picquigny, 47
Pierreitte, 479
Pitié, Hôpital de la, 332
Place de la Bastille, 283
 —— Beauveau, 283
 —— du Chatelet, 282
 —— Dauphine, 282
 —— de Grève, 282
 —— de Louis XV., 277
 —— Notre Dame, 283
 —— Royale, 278
 —— Vendôme, 280
 —— des Victoires, 279

- Plan for Viewing Paris in a Week, 152
 Plate-Glass Manufactory, 408
 Pledges, 133
 Plessy-Piquet, 479
 Poissy, 67, 480
 Poix, 45
 Police, Commissaries of, 317
 — Prefecture of, 318
 Polytechnic School, 344
 Pont des Arts, 296
 — au Change, 293
 — St. Charles, 298
 — de la Cité, ou Pont Rouge, 296
 — aux Doubles, 293
 — Grammont, 292
 — des Invalides, 297
 — de Jena, or de l'Ecole Militaire, 297
 — du Jardin des Plantes du Roi, or d'Austerlitz, 295
 — Louis XVI., 293
 — Marie, 295
 — St. Maxence, 79
 — St. Michel, 294
 — Neuf, 291
 — Notre Dame, 294
 — Petit, 294
 — Royal, 292
 — de la Tournehé, 295
 Pontoise, 59
 Population, 129, 182
 Porcelain Manufactory, 409
 Pork Market, 314
 Port Royal, Abbaye de, 258
 Porters, 417
 Post-Office, 139, 212
 Posting, Price of, 31, 32
 — Laws of, 34
 Potato Market, 314
 Poultry Market, 310
 Prés St. Gervais, 450, 480
 Printing, 136
 Printing-Office, the Royal, 218
 Prisons, 319
 Private Schools, 354
 Promenades, 443
 Prostitutes, 180
 Protestant Churches, 258
 Provisions, Consumption of, 134
 — Price of, 114
 Public Schools, 339
 Puteaux, 480
 Quays, 297
 Queen's Course, the, 447
 Quinze Vingts, Hospital of, 349
 Rag Fair, 319
 Raincy, 480
 Rambouillet, 480
 Reading Rooms, 403
 Record Office, 218
 Religious Edifices, 228
 Restaurateurs, 104
 Review at the Tuileries, 174
 Reviews, 443
 Riding Schools, 353
 Rincy, 480
 Romainville, 481
 Rosny, 481
 Rotterdam, 77
 Rotunda, Temple, 220
 Rouen, 61
 Routes, 10, 19
 Royal Academy, 397
 — Court, 316
 — Garden of Plants, 356
 — Library, 386
 — Museum, 195
 — Palace, 174
 Roze, 72
 Ruelle, 481
 Rungis, 481
 St. Barbe, College of, 364
 St. Bennett, 252
 St. Cloud, 462
 St. Cyr, 466
 St. Denis, 466
 Ste. Elizabeth, 252
 St. Esprit, Seminary of, 259
 St. Etienne du Mont, 237
 St. Eustache, 243
 St. François Xavier, 245
 — d'Assise, 252
 St. Geneviève, 254
 — Library of, 304
 St. Germain l'Auxerrois, 236
 — en Laye, 479
 — des Prés, 234
 St. Germain's Market, 312
 St. Gervais, 241
 St. Gratien, 471

- St. Jacques du Haut Pas, 253
 St. John's Market, 311
 St. Joseph's Market, 311
 St. Laurent, 244
 St. Lazare, Prison of, 321
 St. Leu, 236
 St. Louis, 235
 St. Louis—St. Paul, 239
 St. Louis, Hospital of, 330
 St. Louis en l'Isle, 239
 Ste. Marguerite, 243
 St. Martin's Market, 311
 St. Medard, 237
 St. Merry, 240
 St. Nicholas des Champs, 244
 — du Chardonnat, 252
 St. Omer, 54
 St. Ouen-sur-Seine, 478
 St. Pelagie, Prison of, 320
 St. Philippe du Roule, 251
 St. Pierre du Gros Caillou, 252
 St. Roch, 246
 St. Severin, 235
 St. Sulpice, 249
 — Seminary of, 351
 St. Thomas d'Aquin, 245
 Sainte Chapelle, 241
 Sales in Paris, 138
 Saltpetrière, Hospital of, 329
 Samer, 42
 Savonnerie, Manufactory of La, 408
 Sceaux, 481
 School of Charters, 352
 — Commerce, 352
 — Bridges and Roads, 345
 School of Drawing, 346
 — the Fine Arts, 345
 — Medicine and Surgery, 340
 — Mineralogy, 346
 — Military, 343
 — Mosaic, 354
 — of Music, 353
 — Normal, 347
 — Royal Polytechnic, 344
 — for Teaching Young Women
 to Draw, 346
 — Veterinary, 347
 Schools, Charity, 353
 — Private, 354
 — Public, 339
 — Riding, 353
 — Swimming, 301
 Scipion, Maison, 338
 Scotch College, 352
 Sculpture Gallery, 412
 Seine, the, 482
 Seminaries, 228, 351
 Senlis, 72
 Seraphin's Chinese Shadows, 437
 Sève, or Sèvre, 482
 Sheep Market, 313
 Shops of Paris, 127, 137
 Skating, 442
 Slaughter-Houses, 314
 Snuff Manufactory, 410
 Society des Bonnes Lettres, 402
 — for the Encouragement of
 National Industry, 401
 — of Medicine, 401
 Sorbonne, the, 245
 Soupers de Momus, 402
 Spectacle des Acrobates, 434
 — of M. Comte, 437
 Squares or Places, 277
 Stage, the French, 418
 Stages to the Environs, 414
 Stamp-Office, 220
 Stamps, Amount of, 139
 Statistics of Paris, 130
 Statuary's Work Rooms, 291
 Steins, 482
 Steam-Packets, 15
 Stranger's Methodical Guide; or
 Plan for Viewing Paris in a
 Week, 152
 Streets of Paris, 124, 129
 Summer Vauxhall, 449
 Surène, 482
 Surgical School, 310
 Swimming Schools, 301
 Synagogues, 258
 Table of Francs, 6
 Taxes, 139
 Temperature of Paris, 130
 Temple, Palace of the, 206
 — Prison of the, 319
 Temple Rotunda, 220
 Tennis Courts, 442
 Theatres, 418
 Théâtre de l'Ambigu Comique, 430
 — du Cirque Olympique, 433
 — of the Comic Opera, of
 Foydeau, 428

- Théâtre, English, 438
 ——— Forain du Luxembourg, 434
 ——— Favart, or des Italiens, 429
 ——— des Funambules, 434
 ——— Français, 426
 ——— of Gaiety, 431
 ——— Gymnase Dramatique, or
 Théâtre de Madame, 432
 ——— Italian, or Opera Buffa, 428
 ——— de la Porte St. Martin, 430
 ——— Mécanique, 434
 ——— Montmartre, 428
 ——— of the Opera, or Academy
 of Music, 424
 ——— de l'Odeon, 427
 ——— du Mont Parnasse, 428
 ——— de Physique Amusante, 424
 ——— du Roule, or de Banélagh,
 434
 ——— of Varieties, 431
 ——— Vaudeville, 429
 Theology, College of, 339
 Thermes, Palais des, 207
 Thuilleries. *See* Tuileries.
 Tivoli, 448
 Torch-Bearers, 417
 Tour de St. Jacques-La-Boucherie,
 228
 Tour de St. Jean de Latran, 229
 Town-hall, the, 210
 Traiteurs, 104
 Transferable Exchange Notes, 8
 Travellers, Number of, 141
 Travelling in France, 30
 Trianon, 483
 Trianon, Petit, 483
 Tribunal of the First Instance, 316
 ——— Commerce, 317
 Triumphal Arches, 301
 Tuileries, Palace of the, 163
 ——— Arch of the, 302
 ——— Gardens of the, 167,
 Turkish Garden, 449
 ——— Velvet, Manufactory of, 410
 University of France, 330
 Val de Grace, 248
 Valenciennes, 84
 Valerien, Mont, 459
 Valets de Place, 114
 Vaugirard, 484
 Vauxhall, Summer, 449
 Vernon, 66
 Versailles, 484
 Veterinary School at Alfort, 347
 Viande, Marché de la, 318
 Views of Paris, 129
 Villette, La, 493
 Vilvorde, 80
 Vincennes, Wood of, 450
 ——— Village of, 493
 Visitation, Church of, 253, 258
 Vitry, 494
 Wardrobe, Royal, 208
 Water, Exhibitions on, 442
 Water of Paris, 114, 131
 Waterloo, 82
 Weights, 8
 Widow's Walk, the, 447
 Wine-Hall, 307
 Wood of Vincennes, 451
 Wool Warehouse, 209
 Wounded Poor, Establishment for,
 336
 Yvetot, 76

INDEX

TO

THE PLAN OF PARIS.

The Figures, on the left side of the Columns, refer to Places the Names of which could not be distinctly introduced in the Plan.

RUES.

- A.**
Abbaye, de l', e 5
Aboukir, d', *see* Bourbon
Villeneuve, fg 3
Acacia, des, d 5
Agnasseau, d', d 3
1 Alguillerie, de l', f 4
Aligre, d', j 5
Alpes, des, *see* Beaujolais, g 3
Amandiers, des, j 4
Amandiers, des, f 5
Amboise, d', f 3
Ambroise, St., h j 4
Amelot, h 4
Anastase, St., g 4
André, St., j 4
André des Arts, St., f 5
2 Angiviller, d', f 4
1 Anglade, de l', e 3
Anglais, des, f 5
Anglaises, des, f 7
Angoulême, d', c 3
Angoulême, d', h 3
Anjou, d', f 4
Anjou, d', d 2 2
Anjou, d', g 4
Anne, Ste., e 3
Anne, Ste., f 4
- Antin, d', e 3
Antoine, St., g h 4 5
Apolline, Ste., g 3
Arbalète, de l', f 6
Arbre-Sec, de l', f 4
Arcade, de l', e 2 3
3 Arche-Marion, de l', f 4
4 Arche-Pepin, de l', f 4
Arcis, des, f 4
1 Arcole, d', *see* Beaujolais, f 3
Argenteuil, d', e 3
Arras, d', g 5
Artois, d', f 2
1 Arts, des, g 3
Assas d', e 5
Astorg, d', d 2
Aubry-le-Boucher, f 4
1 Audriettes, des, g 4
Aumaire, g 3
Aval, d', h 4
Avenglas, des, e 5
5 Avignon, d', f 4
Avoye, Ste., g 4
- B.**
6 Babilie, f 4
Babylone, de, d 5
Bac, du, e 4 5
B

- Bagneux, de, e 5**
Baillet, f 4
Baillet, f 4
Ballif, f 3
2 Bailly, g 3
2 Ballets, des, g 4
Banquier, du, g 7
Barbe, Ste., f 3
Barbette, g 4
Barillerie, de la, f 4
Barouillère, de la, d 5
Barre-du-Bec, g 4
Barres, des, g 4
Barrés, des, g 5
Basfroid, de, j 4 5
Basse Porte St. Denis, g 3
Basse St. Pierre, c 3
Basse du Rempart, e 3
Basse des Ursins, g 4 5
41 Basville, de, f 4
Batailles, des, b 3 4
Batave, see Valois, e 4
Battoir, du, f 5
Battoir, du, g 6
Beanbour, g 4
Beauce, de, g 4
Beauharnais, de, h 4
Beaujolais, de, g 3
1 Beaujolais, de, f 3
1 Beaujolais, de, e 4
Beanne, de, e 4
Beauregard, f 3
Beaurepaire, f 3
Beautreillis, de, h 5
Beauveau, de, j 5
Belle-Chasse, de, e 4
Bellefond, de, f 2
Benoît, St., e 4 5
2 Benoît, St., g 3
Bercy, de, g 4
Bercy, de, h j 5 6
Bergère, f 2
Bernard, St., j 5
Bernardins, des, g 5
Berry, de, g 4
10 Bertin-Poirée, f 4
Bétizy, f 4
1 Beurrière, e 5
Bibliothèque, de la, f 4
Bienfaisance, de la, d 2
Bièvre, de, f g 5
Billettes, des, g 4
Biron, de, f 7
2 Bissy, de, e 5
Blauche, e 2
Blanche-de-Castille, see St. Louis, g 5
Blanchisseuses, des, c 3
Blancs-Manteaux, des, g 4
Bleuc, f 2
Bon, St., g 4
Bon-Puits, du, g 5
Bonaparte, see Germain des Prés, e 4
Bondy, de, g 3
Bons-Hommes, des, b 4
Bons-Enfants, des, f 3
Bordet, see Descartes, f 5
Bossuet, de, g 5
Boucher, f 4
Boucherat, de, h 3 4
Boucherie des Inv., de la, d 3
Boncheries, des, f 5
Boucheries, des, e 3
2 Boudreau, e 3
Boulangers, des, g 5
Boulets, des, j 5
Bouloy, du, f 3
Bourbe, de la, f 6
Bourbon, de, d e 4
3 Bourbon-le-Chateau, e 5
Bourbon-Villeneuve, f g 3
Bourdonnais, des, f 4
Bourdonnaye, de la, e 5
Bourg l'Abbé, g 3
Bourgogne, de, d 4
Bourgtibourg, g 4
Bourguignons, des, f 6
Bout-du-Monde, du, see Co-dran, f 3
1 Boutebrie, f 5
Boyauterie, de la, h 2
Braque, de, g 4
Bretagne, de, g 4
2 Breteuil, de, g 3
Bretonvilliers, de, g 5
3 Brise-Miche, g 4
Brocteurs des, d 5
Bucherie, de la, f 5
Buffault, de, f 2
Buisson, de, g 6
Buisson S. Louis, du, h 2 3
Bussy, de, f 5
Buttes, des, k 5 6

- C.**
- Cadet, f 2
 Cadran, du, f 3
 Caffarelli, g 3
 Caille, de la, e 7
 Caire, du, f g 3
 Calandre, de la, f 4 5
 Calettes, des, e 5
 1 Canivet, du, e 5
 Capucins, des, f 6
 Cardinale, e 4
 Carême-Prenant, de, h 2 3
 3 Cargaisons, des, f 5
 Carmes, des, f 5
 Caron, g 4
 Caronnel, du, e 4
 Carpentier, e 5
 Casette, e 5
 Cassini, f 6
 Castex, h 5
 Castiglione, de, e 3
 Catherine, Ste., f 5
 Caumartin, de, e 3
 Cendrier, du, g 6
 Censier, g 6
 Cerisaye, de la, h 5
 Cérutti, *see* Artois, f 2
 Chabannais, de, f 3
 Chaillot, de, c 3
 Chaise, de la, e 5
 Champ de l'Alouette, du, f 7
 Champs, des, b 3
 Champs Elysées, des, d 3
 Chanollesse, g 5
 Chantreine, e f 2
 Chantre, du, f 4
 Chantres, des, g 5
 Chanverrierie, de la, f 4
 Chapelle, de la, g 1 2
 Chapon, g 4
 Charbonniers, des, h 5 6
 Charbonniers, des, f 6
 Charenton, de, h j 5 6
 1 Charité, de la, g 2
 Charlot, g h 3
 Charonne, de, h j k 4 5
 5 Chartière, f 5
 Chartres, de, e 4
 Chartres, de, c 2
 Château-Landon, du, g h 1
 6 Chat-qui-pêche, du, f 5
 Chauchat, f 2
 Chaudron, du, h 1
 Chaume, du, g 4
 Chaussée d'Antin, de la, e 2
 Chaussée des Minimes, de la, h 4
 Chemin de Lagny, du, k 5
 Chemin de Pantin, du, h 1
 10 Chemin du Rempart, du, e 3
 Chemin-vert, du, h 4
 Chemin de la Voirie, du, g 1
 Cherche-midi, du, e 5
 7 Chevalier-du-Guet, du, f 4
 8 Chevet St. Landry, du, f 4
 Chevert, de, c d 4
 Chevreuse, du, e 6
 7 Chiens, des, *see* Jean-Hubert, f 5
 4 Childebert, e 5
 9 Chilpéric, f 4
 Choiseul, de, e 3
 7 Cholets, des, f 5
 Chopinette, de la, h 2
 Christine, f 4
 9 Christophe, St., f 5
 Cygne, du, f 4
 Cimetière St. André, du, f 5
 8 Cimetière St. Benoît, du, f 5
 Cimetière St. Nicolas, du, g 3
 15 Cinq-Diamants, des, f 4
 Cisalpine, *see* Valois, d 2
 5 Ciseaux, des, e 5
 3 Claude, St., g 3
 Claude, St., h 4
 Clcf, de la, g 6
 Clery, de, f g 3
 Clichy, de, e 2
 Cloche-Perche, g 4
 Cloître Notre-Dame, du, g 3
 10 Cloître St. Benoît, du, f 5
 5 Cloître St. Médéric, du, g 4
 Clopin, f g 5
 3 Clos-Georgeot, du, e 3
 42 Clotilde, f 5
 Clovis, f 5
 11 Cluny, de, f 5
 12 Cocatrix, f 5
 Cœur-Volant, du, f 5
 Colbert, de, f 3
 6 Colombe, de la, g 4
 Colombier, du, e 4
 Colannes, des, f 3
 Colysée, du, c d 3
 n 2

- Caméte, de la, e 4**
1 Commerce, du, g 3
Comtesse d'Artois, f 3
Condé, de, f 5
10 Contrat-Social, du, f 3
Contrescarpe, f 5
Contrescarpe, f 6
Contrescarpe, de la, h 5
Convention, de la, see Dauphine, e 3
Copeau, g 6
Coq. du, f 4
Coq. du, g 4
Coq héron, f 3
Coquenard, f 2
Coquilles, des, g 4
Coquillière, f 3
Cordeliers, des, see Ecole-de-Médecine, f 5
4 Corderie, de la, e 3
Corderie, de la, g 3
Cordiers, des, f 5
11 Cordonnerie, de la, f 4
14 Corneille, f 5
Cornes, des, g 6
Cossonnerie, de la, f 4
Cotte, de, j 5
Gourcelles, de, d 2
Conrrolierie, de la, g 4
12 Courtalon, f 4
8 Coutellerie, de la, g 4
Couture St. Gervais, des, g 4
Courty, de, d 4
15 Crébillon, de, f 5
Croissant, du, f 3
Croix, de la, g 3
Croix, Ste., f 4
Croix-Blanche, de la, g 4
2 Croix-Boissière, de la, b 3
Croix de la Bretonnerie, Ste., g 4
Croix des Petits Champs, f 3 4
Croulebarbe, de, f g 7
Crussol, de, h 3
Culture Ste. Catherine, g 4
- D.**
- 2 Damiette, de, f 3**
Dauphin, du, e 3
Dauphine, f 4
14 Déchargeurs, des, f 4
18 Dégres, des, g 3
- 9 Demi-Saint, du, f 4**
Denis, St., f g 2 3
Denis, St., j k 5
1 Dervillé, f 7
Desaix, b 5
Descartes, f 5
Deux Anges, des, e 4
Deux Boules, des, f 4
Deux-Ecus, des, f 4
Deux-Eglises, des, f 6
12 Deux-Hermites, des, f 5
Deux-Ponts, des, g 5
Deux-Portes, des, f 3
Deux-Portes, des, f 5
Deux-Portes, des, g 4
Dominique, St., f 5
Dominique, St., d e 4
Dominique, St., c 4
Dorée, h 4
Douze-Portes, des, h 4
Doyenné, du, e 4
Dragon, du, e 5
Duguay-Trouin, e 5
Duphot, c 3
Dupleix, b c 5
Dupont, c 3
Dupuis, g 3
Duras, de, d 3
Durnstein, de, see Echaudé, e 5
- E.**
- 1 Echarpe, de l', h 4**
14 Echaudé, de l', g 4
Echaudé, de l', e 5
Echelle, de l', e 3
Echiquier, de l', f g 3
Ecole-de-Médecine, de l', f 5
Ecosse, d', f 5
Ecouffes, des, g 4
13 Ecrivains, des, f 4
Eglise, de l', c 4
Egout, de l' e 5
Egout, de l' g 4
Elisabeth, Ste., g 3
16 Eloy, St., f 4
Enans-Rouges, des, g 4
Enfer, d', e f 5 6 7
Elghien, d', g 3
Epee-de Bois, de l', g 6
Eperon, de l', f 5

- 6 Erfurt, d', e 5
 Essai, de l', g 6
 Est, de l', f 6
 Etienne, f 4
 Etienne-des-Grès, St., f 5
 2 Etoile, de l', g 5
 16 Evêché, de l', f 5
 Evêque, l', e 3

F.

- Faubourg St. Antoine, du, h j
 k 5
 Faubourg St. Denis, du, g 1 2 3
 Faubourg St. Honoré, du, d 3
 Faubourg St. Jacques, du, f 6 7
 Faubourg St. Martin, du, g h 1 2 3
 Faubourg Montmartre, du, f 2
 Faubourg Poissonnière, du, f
 1 2 3
 Faubourg du Roule, du, c 2
 Faubourg du Temple, du, h 3
 Faconnier, du, g 5
 Favart, f 3
 8 Femme-sans-tête, de la, g 5
 Fer, au, *see* Mar. des Innocents,
 f 4
 Fer-à-Moulin, du, g 6
 Ferdinand, h 3
 Ferme des Mathurins, de la, e 2
 Férou, e 5
 Ferronnerie, f 4
 3 Feuillade, de la, f 3
 Fèves, aux, f 4
 Feydeau, f 3
 Fiacre, St., f 3
 Fidélité, de la, g 2
 Figuier, du, g 5
 4 Filles-Dieu, des, g 3
 Filles-du-Calvaire, des, h 4
 Filles St. Thomas, des, f 3
 Fleurus, de, e 5
 Florentin, St., e 3
 Foin, du, h 4
 Foin, du, f 5
 Folie-Méricourt, de la, h 3
 Folie-Regnault, de la, j 4
 Fontaine, h 3
 Fontaine, de la, g 6
 Fontaines, des, g 3
 Fores, de, g 3
 4 Forges, des, f 3

- Fossés du Temple, des, h 3
 Fossés Montmartre, des, f 3
 Fossés St. Bernard, des, g 5
 Fossés St. Germain l'Auxer-
 rois, des, f 4
 Fossés St. Germain des Prés,
 des, f 5
 Fossés St. Jacques, des, f 5
 Fossés St. Marcel, des, g 6 7
 Fossés St. Martin, des, g 1
 Fossés St. Victor, des, g 5
 Fourarre, du, f 5
 Four, du, e 5
 Four, du, f 4
 Four, du, f 5
 Fourcy, de, g 4
 Fourcy, de, f 6
 26 Fourreurs, des, f 4
 Fourneaux, des, d 6
 Foy, St., g 3
 5 Française, f 3
 Francs-Bourgeois, des, g 4
 Francs-Bourgeois, des, g 6
 17 Francs-Bourgeois, des, f 5
 Fréjus, *see* Monsieur, d 5
 Frépillon, g 3
 9 Frileuse, g 4
 Froidmanteau, f 4
 52 Fromagerie, de la, f 4
 18 Fromental, f 5
 1 Frondeurs, des, e 3
 2 Furstemberg, de, e 4
 56 Fuseaux, des, f 4

G.

- Gaillon de, e 3
 Galande, f 5
 Garancière, e 5
 Gasté, h 3
 Geneviève, Ste., c 3
 Geoffroy l'Angevin, g 4
 Geoffroy l'Asnier, g 4
 Georges, St., f 2
 Gérard-Boquet, g 5
 Germain l'Auxerrois, St., f 4
 Germain des Prés, St., e 4
 Gervais, St., g 4
 20 Gervais-Laurent, f 4
 Gindre, du, e 5
 Git-le-Cœur, f 5
 Glacière, de la, f 4
 21 Glatigny, de, f 7/

RUES.

- Gobelins, des, g 7
 Gourdes des, e 3
 Gracieuse, g 6
 Grammont, de, f 3
 Grand-Chantier, du, g 4
 Grand-Prieuré, du, h 3
 1 Grande Rue de la Trinité, g 3
 Grands-Augustins, des, f 5
 1 Grands-Degrés, des, g 5
 18 Grande Friperie, de la, f 4
 Grand-Hurleur, du, g 3
 Grande-Truanderie, de la, f 4
 Grande Rue Verte, d 2
 Grange-aux-Belles, g 3
 Grange-Batelière, f 2
 Grayilliers, des, g 3
 Grenelle, de, d e 4 5
 Grenelle, de, c 4
 Grenelle, de, f 4
 Grenétat, g 3
 Grenier-St. Lazare, g 4
 6 Grenier-sur-l'eau, g 4
 Grés, des, f. 5
 Grésillons, des, d 2
 Grétry, f 3
 Gril, du, g 6
 Gros-Chenet, du, f 3
 Guénégaud, f 4
 Guerin-Boisseau, g 3
 Guillaume, g 5
 Guillaume, St., e 4
 11 Guillemites, des, g 1
 Guisarde, e 5
 2 Gantzbourg, de, *see* Cardin. e 4

H.

- Hanovre, d', e 3
 Harlay, de, h 4
 Harlay, de, f 4
 Harpe, de la, f 5
 11 Haut-Moulin, du, f 4
 Haut-Moulin, du, h 3
 21 Haute des Ursins, f 4
 Hautefeuille, f 5
 Hauteville, d', g 2
 Hazard, du, e 3
 22 Héaumerie, de la, f 4
 Helder, du, e 2 5
 Helvétius, *see* Ste. Anne, e 3
 1 Henry Premier, g 3
 19 Hilaire, St., f 5
 Hillerin-Bertin, d 4

- Hirondelle, de, f 5
 12 Homme-Armé, de l', g 4
 Honoré, St., c f 3 4
 Honoré-Crevalier, e 5
 Hôpital, St. Louis, de l', h 3
 Houssaye, de, e 2
 Huchette, de la, f 5
 2 Hugues, St., g 3
 5 Hyacinthe, St., e 3
 Hyacinthe, St., f 5
 38 Hyacinthe, g 4
 Hypoite, St., f 7

I.

- Inpériale, *see* Caroussel, e 4
 Irlandais, des, f 6
 Ivry, d', g 7

J.

- 20 Jacinte, f 5
 Jacob, e 4
 Jacques, St., f 5
 Jacques de la Boucherie, St.
 f 4
 25 Jacques de l'Hôpital, St., f 3
 Jardin du Roi, du, g 6
 Jardinot, du, f 5
 Jardins, des, g 5
 Jarente, de, g 4
 Jean, St., c 4
 1 Jean-Baptiste, St., d 2
 Jean-Bart, e 5
 Jean-Beausire, h 4 5
 18 Jean-de-Beauce, f 4
 Jean-de-Beauvais, St., f 5
 Jean-de-l'Epine, g 4
 18 Jean-de-Latran, St., f. 5
 7 Jean-Hubert, f 5
 Jean-Jacques-Roussseau, f 3
 Jean-Lantier, f 4
 Jean-Pain-mollet, g 4
 Jean-Robert, g 3
 Jean-St. Denis, *see* Pierre
 Lescot, f 4
 Jean-Tison, f 4
 24 Jérôme, St., f 4
 40 Jérusalem, de, f 4
 Jeuneurs, des, f 3
 24 Joaillerie, de la, f 4
 Joquelet, f 3

Joseph, St., f 3

Joubert, e 2

Jour du, f 3

Jouy, de, g 4

Judas, f 5

Juifs, des, g 4

Juiverie, de la, f 4

1 Jules, St., j 5

Julien-le-Pauvre, St., f 6

Jussienné, de la, f 3

K.

Klæber, b 4

L.

1 Laiterie, de la, g 3

Lauery, de, g 3

6 Landry, St., f 4

57 Lanterne, de la, f 4

37 Lanterne, de la, g 4

Lappe, de, h 5

43 Lard, au, f 4

Laurent, St., g 2

Laval, f 2

Lavandières, des, f 4

45 Lavandiers, des, f 5

3 Lazare, St., g 2

Lazare, St., e f 2

Leclerc, e 7

Lenoir, j 5

3 Lenoir, g 2

43 Lenoir, f 4

Lepelletier, f 2

Les digulères, de, h 5

13 Levrette, de la, g 4

Lloorne, de la, f 4 5

Llle, de, *see* Bourbon, d e 4

14 Limace, de la, f 4

14 Limoges, de, g 4

43 Lingerie, de la, f 4

Lions, des, g 5

Lombards, des, f 4

Long-Champs, de, b 3

15 Long-Pont, de, g 4

Lorillon, de, h 2

Louis, St., h 4

Louis, St., g 5

Louis, St., e 3

Louis-le-Grand, e 3

Louvois, de, f 3

Lubeck, de, b 3 4

6 Lully, de, f 3

Lune, de la, f 3

Lycée, du, *see* Valois, f 3

Lyonnais, des, f 6

M.

Mably, de, *see* Enghien, g 3

Macon, f 5

Macon, des, f 5

Madame, de, e 5

Madeleine, de la, d e 2 3

23 Magloire, St., f 4

Mail, du, f 3

Maison-Neuve, d 2

Malte, de, h 3

Malte, de, *see* Chartres, e 4

Mandar, f 3

Mantoue, de, *see* Chartres, e 2

Marais, des, e 4

Marais, des, g 3

Marc, St., f 3

Marceau, *see* Rohan, e 4

2 Marcel, St., g 6

Marche, de la, g 4 7

Marché, du, d 3

Marché aux Chevaux, du, g 6

52 Marché aux Poirées, du, f 4

Marché des Jacobins, du, e 3

Marché-Neuf, du, f 5

9 Marché Palu, du, f 5

2 Marché-St. Martin, du, g 3

2 Marcou, St., g 3

Marguerite, Ste., e 5

Marguerite, Ste., j 5

Marie, Ste., e 4

Marie, Ste., b 3

Marie-Stuart, f 3

Marivaux, de, f 3

24 Marivaux, de, f 4

Marmouzets, des, f 4

Marmouzets, des, f 7,

Martel, g 2

4 Marthe, Ste., e 5

Martin, St., g 3 4

30 Martrois, du, g 4

Martyrs, des, f 2

Masseran, de, d 5

5 Massillon, g 5

Mathurins, des, f 5

Mathuon, de, d 3

x 4

- Maubuée, g 4
 Mauconsell, f 3
 Maur, St., e 5
 Maur, St., h j 2 3
 2 Maur, St., g 3
 Maure, du, g 4
 Mauvais-Garçons, des, f 5
 Mauvais-Garçons, des, g 4
 Mauvaises-Paroles, des, f 4
 Mazarine, f 4
 15 Masure, de la, g 5
 1-Mécaniques, des, g 3
 Méchain, f 7
 Menars, de, f 3
 Ménétriers, des, g 4
 Ménilmontant, de, h j 3
 6 Mercier, f 4
 Merry, St., *see* Nve. St. Mé-
 déric, g 4
 Meslay, de, g 3
 Messageries, des, f g 2
 1 Métiers, des, g 3
 Mézières, de, e 5
 Michodière, de la, e 3
 2 Michel, St., d 2
 Michel-le-Comte, g 4
 Mignon, f 5
 Milan, de, c 2
 6 Milieu des Ursins, g 4
 Minimés, des, h 4
 Mironménil, de, d 2
 Moineaux, des, e 3
 Molay, g 3
 21 Moillère, de, f 5
 Monceau, St. Gervais du, g 4
 Mondétour, de, f 3 4
 Mondovi, de, e 3
 Monnaie, de, a, f 4
 Monsieur, de, d 5
 Monsieur-le-Prince, f 5
 Moutaigne, de, d 3
 Montagne, St. Geneviève, de
 la, f 5
 Mont-Blanc, du, *see* Chaussée
 d'Antin, e 2
 Montesquieu, de, f 4
 Montgallet, j 6
 Montholon, de, f 2
 Montmartre, f 3
 Montmorency, de, g 4
 Montorgueil, f 3
 Mont-Parnasse, du, e 6

- Montpensier, de, f 3
 Montreuil, de, f k 5
 Mont-Tabor, da, e 3
 Moreau, h 5
 Mortellerie, de la, g 4 5
 Morts, des, h 2
 Mouceaux, de, c 2
 Mouffetard, f g 6 7
 Moulins, des, k 6
 Moulins, des, e 3
 Moussy, dé, g 4
 16 Mouton, du, g 4
 Muette, de la, j 4
 15 Mulets, des, e 3
 Murier, du, f 5

N.

- Napoléon, *see* Paix, e 3
 60 Nazareth, de, f 4
 7 Necker, g 4
 7 Neuve, St. Anastase, g 5
 Neuve, St. Augustin, e f 3
 Neuve de Babylône, c d 5
 Neuve de Belle-Chasse, d 4
 Neuve de Berry, c 2
 Neuve des Bons-Enfants, f 3
 Neuve de Bretagne, h 4
 Neuve des Capucines, e 3
 Neuve Ste. Catherine, g 4
 Neuve de la Cerisaye, h 5
 Neuve des Petits-Champs, e f 3
 Neuve du Colombier, g 4
 Neuve Ste. Croix, e 2
 Neuve, St. Denis, g 3
 Neuve St. Etienne, f 3
 Neuve St. Etienne, g 6
 Neuve St. Eustache, f 3
 Neuve St. François, g 4
 Neuve Ste. Geneviève, f 6
 Neuve St. Gilles, h 4
 Neuve Guillemain, e 5
 Neuve St. Jean, g 2 3
 Neuve St. Laurent, g 3
 Neuve de Luxembourg, e 3
 Neuve St. Marc, f 3
 Neuve St. Martin, g 3
 Neuve des Mathurins, e 2
 Neuve St. Médard, g 6
 Neuve St. Méderic, g 4
 Neuve de Ménilmontant, h 4
 Neuye St. Nicolas, g 3

RUES

- 9 Neuve Notre-Dame, f 5
 Neuve d'Orléans, g 3
 Neuve St. Paul, g 5
 9 Neuve des Petits-Pères, 3
 Neuve St. Pierre, h 4
 Neuve Plumet, d 5
 41 Neuve des Poirées, f 5
 44 Neuve de Richelieu, f 5
 Neuve St. Roch, e 3
 Neuve S. Sauveur, f 3
 Nevers, dc, f 5
 3 Nicaise, St., e 4
 Nicolas, St., e 2
 Nicolas, St., h 5
 Nicolas du Chardonnet, St.,
 f 5
 Nicolet, d 4
 Nonaindières, des, g 5
 Normandie, de, h 3 4
 7 Notre-Dame de Bonne-Nou-
 velle, f 3
 Notre-Dame de Nazareth, g 3
 8 Notre-Dame de Recouvrance,
 f 3
 Notre-Dame des Champs, e 5 6
 Notre-Dame des Victoires, f 3
 Noyers, des, f 5

O.

- 6 Oblin, f 4
 22 Observance, de l', f 5
 Odéon, de l', f 5
 15 Ogniard, g 4
 22 Oiseaux, des, f 4
 Olivet, d', d 5
 Orangerie, de l', g 6
 Oratoire, de l', c 2
 Oratoire, de l', f 4
 53 Orfèvres, des, f 4
 Orléans, d', f 4
 Orléans, d', g 4
 Orléans, d', g 6
 Ormeaux, des, k 5
 7 Ormesson, d', g 4
 Orties, des, e 3
 Oseille, de l', h 4
 Ouest, de l', e 5 6
 Ours, aux, g 3 4
 Oursine, de l', f 6 7

P.

- Pagevin, f 3
 Paillassons, des, c d 8
 Paix, de la, e 3
 7 Palatine, e 5
 20 Paon, du, f 5
 Paon, du, g 5
 15 Paon-Blanc, da, g 5
 Papillon, f 2
 Paradis, de, g 4
 Paradis, de, g 2
 Parc Royal, du, g 4
 Parcheminerie, de la, f 5
 Pas-de-la-Mule, du, h 4
 Pastourelle, g 4
 Paul, St., g 5
 Pavée, f 5
 Pavée, g 4
 Pavée, f 3
 2 Paxent, St., g 3
 Payenne, g 4
 25 Pélerius St. Jacques, des, f 3
 Pélican, du, f 4
 Pelletierie, de la, f 4
 Pepinière, de la, d 3
 Percée, f 5
 Percée, g 4
 Perche, du, g 4
 Perche, f 5
 Peres, des Ste., e 4 5
 2 Perignaux, de, h 4
 Perle, de la, g 4
 13 Pernelle, g 4
 2 Perpignan, de, f 4 5
 44 Perrin-Gasselain, f 4
 Petit Bourbon, du, e 5
 Petit Carreau, du, f 3
 Petit Champ, du, f 7
 13 Petit Crucifix, du, f 4
 Petit Gentilly, du, g 7
 Petit Hurlleur, du, g 3
 Petit Lion, du, f 3
 Petit Lion, du, f 5
 Petit Moine, du, g 6
 Petit Muse, du, h 5
 22 Petit Pont, du, f 5
 10 Petit Reposoir, du, f 3
 Petit Thouars, du, g 3
 Petit Vaugirard, du, d 5
 Petite Rue des Acacias, d 5
 Petite Rue du Bac, e 5
 Petite Rue de Banquier, g 7
 3 5

- 1 Petite Rue de Chevert, c 4
 18 Petite Friperie, de la, f 4
 Petite Rue Neuve St. Gilles
 h 4
 24 Petite Rue de Marivaux, f 4
 Petite Rue St. Pierre, h 4
 Petit Rue de Reuilly, j 5
 Petit Rue Taranne, e 5
 45 Petite Truanderie, de la, f 4
 Petite Rue Verte, d 3
 3 Petite Voirie, de la, d 2
 3 Petite Rue de la Vrilliere, f 3
 Petits Augustins, des, e 4
 Petits-Champs, des, g 4
 Petites-Ecuries, des, g 2
 Phelipaux, g 3
 11 Philippe, St., f 3
 2 Philippe, St., g 3
 Piepus, de, k 5 6
 34 Pied de Bœuf, du, f 4
 20 Pierre des Arcis, St., f 4
 Pierre, St., f 2
 Pierre, St., h 4
 25 Pierre-à-Poissons, f 4
 3 Pierre-Asis, g 6
 Pierre-au-Lard, g 4
 12 Pierre-aux-Bœufs, St., f 5
 Pierre-l'Escot, f 4
 2 Pierre-Lombard, g 6
 Pierre-Sarrasin, f 5
 Pigale, e 2
 47 Piliers des Potiers d'Étain,
 des, f 4
 Pinon, f 2
 47 Pironette, f 4
 Place Vendôme, de la, see
 Louis-le-Grand, e 3
 Placide, Ste., e 5
 Plâche, de la, e 5
 26 Plâche-Mibray, de la, f 4
 Planchette, de la, h 5
 14 Plat d'Étain, du, f 4
 Plâtre, du, f 5
 Plâtre, du, g 4
 Plumet, d 5
 13 Plumets, des, g 4
 Pochet, see Brodeurs, d 5
 41 Poirées, des, f 5
 Poirier, du, g 4
 Potossonnière, f 3
 Poissy, de, g 5
 23 Potevin, des, f 3
 Poitiers, de, e 2
 Poitiers, de, e 4
 Poitou, de, g 4
 Poivreau, de, g 4 6
 Pompe, de la, e 4
 Poncean, du, g 3
 Pont-aux-Biches, du, g 6
 5 Pont-aux-Biches, du, g 2
 Pont-aux-Choux, du, h 4
 Pont de Lodi, du, f 4
 Ponthieu, de, c 2
 Pontoise, de, g 5
 Popincourt, de, h 4
 Port-Mahon, du, e 2
 Porte-Foin, g 3
 Postes, des, f 6
 Pot-de-Fer, du, e 5
 Pot-de-Fer, f 6
 Poterie, de la, g 4
 Poterie, de la, f 4
 Poutier, g 5
 Poules, des, f 6
 Poulies, des, f 4
 Poupée, f 5
 17 Pourtour, du, g 4
 Prêcheurs, des, f 4
 Prétrelle, f 2
 24 Prêtres, des, f 5
 Prêtres, des, f 4
 Prêtres, des, g 5
 25 Prêtres, des, f 5
 Princesse, e 5
 Projetée, d e 2
 Prouvaires, des, f 4
 Provence, de, e f 2
 Puits, du, g 4
 Puits-de-l'Hermitte, du, g 6
 Puits-qui-parle, du, f 6
 Q.
 Quatre-Fils, des, g 4
 Quatre-Vents, des, f 5
 56 Quenouilles, des, f 4
 Quiberon, de, see Montpen-
 sier, f 3
 Quincampoix, g 4
 6 Quinze-Vingts, des, e 4
 R.
 Racine, f 5

- Rambouillet, de, j
 Rameau, f 3
 Rats, des, f 5
 Rats, des, j 4
 Réale, de la, f 4
 Récollets, des, g 2
 Regard, du, e 5
 21 Regnard, f 5
 17 Regnault-Lefèvre, g 4
 Regratière, g 5
 Reine-Blanche, de la, g 6 7
 6 Rempart, du, e 3
 Renard, du, g 4
 Renard, du, f 3
 Reuilly, de, j k 5 6
 7 Rheims, de, f 5
 Ribouté, f 2
 Richelien, de, e f 3
 Richepanse, e 3
 Richer, f 2
 Rivoli, de, e 3
 Roch, St., f 3
 Rochechouard, de la, f 1 2
 Rochefoucault, de la, e 2
 Rocher, du, d 2
 Rohan, de, e 4
 Roi-de-Sicile, du, g 4
 Romain, St., d 5
 Roquépine, d 2
 Roquette, de la, h j 4 5
 Rosiers, des, g 4
 Rosiers, des, *see* St. Gull-
 laume, e 4
 Roule, du, f 4
 Rousselet, d 5
 Rousselet, d 3
 Royale, h 4 5
 Royale, d e 3
 2 Royale, g 3

S.

- Sabin, St., h 4
 Sabot, du, e 5
 Saintonge, de, h 3 4
 18 Salle-au-Comte, g 4
 Sanson, g 3
 Santé, de la, f 7
 6 Sartine, de, f 4
 Saussayes, des, d 3
 Sauvcur, St., f 3
 Savonnerie, de la, f 4

- Savoye, de, f 5
 Scipion, de, g 6
 Sébastien, St., h 4
 Seine, de, f 4 5
 Seine, de, g 5 6
 Sentier, du, f 3
 Serpente, f 5
 Sept-Voies, des, f 5
 Servandoni, e 5
 Severin, St., f 5
 Sévres, de, d e 5
 33 Simon-Finet, g 4
 Simon-le-Franc, g 4
 Singes, des, g 4
 Soly, f 3
 25 Sonnerie, de la, f 4
 Sorbonne, de, f 5
 Soufflot, f 5
 Sourdière, de la, e 3
 4 Spire, St. g 3
 Sully, de, h 5
 Surenne, de, d 3

T.

- 12 Tabletterie, de la, f 4
 Tacherie, de la, g 4
 3 Taillepain, g 4
 Taïtbout, e 2 3
 Tannerie, de la, f g 4
 Taranne, e 5
 26 Teinturiers, des, f 4
 Temple, du, g 3 4
 Terres-fortes, des, h 5
 7 Thérèse, e 3
 Thévenot, f g 3
 Thibautodé, f 4
 Thionville, de, *see* Dauphine
 f 4
 Thiroux, e 2
 Thomas, St., f 5
 4 Thomas d'Aquin, St., e 4
 Thomas du Louvre, St., e 4
 Thorigny, de, g 4
 Tiquetonne, f 3
 Tirechappe, f 4
 Tiron, g 4
 Tixeranderie, de la, g 4
 Tonnellerie, de la, f 4
 Tour, de la, h 3
 Tour-d'Auvergne, de la, f 2
 3 6

- Tour-des-Dames, de la, e 2
 Touraine, de, g 4
 Touraine, de, f 5
 Tournelle, de la, g 5
 Tournelles, des, h 4
 19 Tourniquet, St. Jean, du, g 4
 Tournon, de, f 5
 Tracy, de, g 3
 Trainée, f 4
 Transnonain, g 3
 Traverse, de, d 5
 Traversière, h 5
 Traversière, e 3
 Traversine, f 5
 Tripperet, g 6
 5 Trognon, f 4
 Trois-Bornes, des, h 3
 9 Trois-Canettes, des, f 5
 3 Trois-Chandelliers, des, f 5
 6 Trois-Couronnes, des, g 6
 Trois-Couronnes, des, h j 3
 Trois-Frères, des, e 2
 51 Trois-Maures, des, f 4
 9 Trois-Maures, des, g 4
 Trois-Pavillons, des, g 4
 6 Trois-Pistolets, des, g 5
 20 Trois-Portes, des, f 5
 Trousse-Vache, f 4
 Trouvée, h 5
 Trudon, e 2
 34 Tuerie, de la, f 4
 Turenne, de, see St. Louis, h 4

Ulm, d', f 6
 Université, de P, e 4
 Université, de P, d e 4
 Urselines, des, f 6

V.

- Val-de-Grâce, du, f 6
 Valois, de, d 2
 Valois, de, f 3
 Valois, de, e 4
 Vannerie, de la, g 4
 6 Vannes, de, f 4
 2 Vannes, St. g 3
 6 Varennes, de, f 4
 Varennes, de, d 4
 Vaugirard, de, d e f 5 6
 Vendôme, de, g h 3

- Venise, de, g 4
 Ventadour, de, e 3
 Verdelet, f 3
 Verderet, f 3
 Verneuil, de, e 4
 Verrerie, de la, g 4
 Versailles, de, g 5
 Vert-Bois, du, g 3
 Vertus, des, g 3
 Viarmes, de, f 4
 9 Vide-Gousset, f 3
 Victoire, de la, ses Chante-
 reine, e f 2
 Victor, St., f g 5 6
 Vieilles-Andriettes, des, g 4
 26 Vieille-Bouclerie, de la, f 5
 Vieille-Draperie, de la, f 4
 Vieille-Estrapade, de la, f 6
 Vieilles-Etuves, des, f 4
 Vieilles-Etuves, des, g 4
 20 Vieilles-Garnisons, des, g 4
 34 Vieille-Harobergerie, de la, f 4
 34 Vieille-Lanterne, de la, f 4
 Vieille-Notre-Dame, g 6
 26 Vieille-Place aux Vaux, de
 la, f 4
 34 Vieille-Tannerie, de la, f 4
 Vieille-Rue du Temple, g 4
 Vieillés-Tuileries, des, e 5
 Vierge, de la, c 4
 Vieux-Augustins, des, f 2
 Vieux-Colombier, du, e 2
 Vignes, des, e 3
 Vignes, des, g 7
 Villedot, e 3
 Ville-l'Évêque, de la, d 2 3
 Villiot, h 6
 Vinaigriers, des, g h 2 3
 4 Vincent-de-Paule, St., e 4
 Vivienne, f 3
 3 Voirie, de la, h 3
 Voirie, de la, g 1
 Voirie, de la, d 2
 Voltaire, de, f 5
 Vosges, des, see Royale, h 4
 Vrillière, de la, f 3

W.

- 2 Wertingen, see Furstemb. e 4

Z.

- 27 Zacharie, f 5

RUELLES.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Beauregard, f 2 | Pelée, h 4 |
| Buvette-Champêtre, de la, c 3 | Planchette, de la, j 6 |
| Ferme-de-Grenelle, de la, c 5 | Quatre-Chemins, des, j k 6 |
| Gobelins, des, g 7 | Rue-Projetée, de la, c 4 |
| Jardiniers, des, j 6 | Sabin, St. h 4 |
| Jardiniers, des, h 4 | Sourdis, de, g 4 |
| Jean-Bouton, de, h j 5 | Trois-Chandelles, des, j 6 |
| Lilas, des, h 4 | Trois-Sabres, des, k 6 |
| Moulin Joli, du, j 3 | |

CUL-DE-SACS.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 28 Amboise, d', f 5 | 24 Clairvaux, de, g 4 |
| 21 Anglais, des, g 4 | 17 Conti, f 4 |
| 28 Argenson, d', g 4 | Coquenard, f 2 |
| Argenteuil, d', e 2 | 25 Coquerelle, g 4 |
| 8 Anmont, d', g 5 | 9 Corderie, de la, e 3 |
| 6 Babillards, des, g 3 | 30 Cour-de-Rohan, de la, f 5 |
| Basfour, de, g 3 | 9 Courbâton, du, f 4 |
| Baudin, e 2 | Coypel, f 2 |
| 18 Beaufort, de, g 4 | 35 Croix, Ste., g 4 |
| 24 Beaudoirie, de la, g 4 | 7 Dandrelas, g 6 |
| 8 Benoit, St., g 4 | Dominique, St., f 5 |
| Bernard, St., j 5 | Echiquier, de l' g 4 |
| Berthaud, g 4 | Egout, de l', g 3 |
| Biset, e 2 | Enfant-Jésus, de l', d 6 |
| Blanchisseuses, des, c 3 | Etoile, de l', d 4 |
| 23 Bœuf, du, g 4 | 12 Etoile, de l', f 3 |
| 41 Bœufs, des, f 5 | 24 Etuves, des, f |
| 9 Bon-Puits, du, g 5 | 26 Faron, St., g 4 |
| Boule-Rouge, de la, f 2 | Ferme-des-Mathurins, de la, e 2 3 |
| 27 Bourdonnais, des, f 4 | 8 Féron, e 5 |
| Bouteille, de la, f 3 | Feuillantines, des, f 6 |
| 9 Bouvart, f 5 | 15 Fiacre, St., f 4 |
| 8 Brasserie, de la, e 3 | Fiacre, St., h 3 |
| Briare, de, f 2 | 9 Filles-Dieu, des, g 3 |
| 3 Cargaisons, des, f 5 | Forge-Royale, de la, j 5 |
| 5 Carmelites, des, f 6 | 27 Fourcy, de, g 4 |
| 7 Catherine, Ste., g 3 | Grand-St. Michel, du, g 2 |
| Cendrier, du, e 3 | 11 Grenelle, de, d 4 |
| Charbonniers, des, h 5 | 1 Grénetat, g 3 |
| 5 Chat-Blanc, du, f 4 | 4 Grosse-Tête, de la, g 3 |
| 7 Chevalier-du-Guet, du, f 4 | Guéménéc, h 5 |
| 10 Clade, St., f 3 | 27 Guépine, g 4 |
| Claude, St., h 4 | 3 Hautfort, f 6 |
| Claude, St., h 5 | 23 Héanmerie de la, f 4 |

- 3 Hospitalières, des, h 4
 Jean-Beausire, h 4
 9 Jérusalem, de, f 5
 8 Landry, St., f 4
 Laûnay, de, j 4
 Laurent, St., g 2
 Lazare, St., g 2
 Longue-Avoine, de, e 7
 Louis, St., h 3
 23 Magloire, St., f 4
 Marais-Ronges, des, g 2
 4 Marché-aux-Chevaux, du, g 6
 12 Marine, Ste., f 5
 10 Martial, St., f 4
 Martin, St., g 3
 13 Mauconseil, f 3
 Mont-Parnasse, du, e 6-
 17 Mont-Thabor, du, e 3
 Morlaix, h 2
 Mortagne, de, j 5
 48 Nevers, de, f 4
 2 Nicolas, St., g 3
 1 Opportune, Ste., f 4
 20 Paon, du, f 5
 Patriarches, des, f g 6
 8 Peintres, des, g 3
 Péquay, g 4
 9 Petite-Bastille, de la, f 4
 4 Pierré, St., h 4
 14 Pierre, St., f 3
 Planchette, de la, g 3
 Plumet, d 5
 4 Poissonnerie, de la, g 4
 Pompe, de la, g 3
 9 Provenceaux, des, f 4
 10 Puits-de-Rome, du, g 2
 28 Putignieux, g 4
 Quatre-Vents, des, f 5
 Réservoirs, des, b 3
 Reuilly, de, j 5
 28 Röllin-prend-Gages, f 4
 Roquette, de la, h 4
 Rue-Projetée, de la, e 2 3
 Sabin, St., h 4
 22 Salembrière, f 5
 Sébastien, St., h 4
 5 Sœurs, des, g 6
 9 Sourdis, de, f 4
 9 Treille, de la, f 4
 Trois-Frères, des, h 5
 19 Trois-Visages, des, f 4
 Venise, de, g 4
 9 Versailles, de, g 4
 Vert-Buisson, du, e 4
 Vieilles-Tuileries, des, e 5
 Yignes, des, f 6

PASSAGES.

- 1 Ancre-Nationale, de l', g 3
 14 Ancien-Grand-Cerf, de l', f 3
 12 Aubert, g 3
 18 Beaufort, de, g 4
 10 Benoît, St., f 5
 9 Benoît, St., e 5
 13 Bois de-Boulogne, du, g 3
 15 Bonnefoi, f 3
 2 Boule-Blanche, de la, h 5
 1 Boule-Ronge, de la, f 2
 1 Café-de-foi, du, f 3
 Caire, du, f g 3
 Cendrier, du, e 3
 20 Chartreux, des, f 4
 7 Châtelets, des, f 5
 13 Cirque-Olympique, du, e 3
 20 Cloître-St. Honoré, du, f 4
 Cloître-St. Jacques l'Hop, f 3
 10 Commerce, du, g 3
 31 Cour-Batave, de la, f 4
 30 Cour-du-Commerce, de la, f 5
 15 Cour-du-Dragon, de la, e 5
 Cour-du-Puits-de-Rome, de la,
 g 3
 Cour-du-Rétiro, de la, d 3
 5 Cour-des-Miracles, de la, h 4
 20 Cour-de-Rohan, de la, f 5
 35 Croix-de-la-Bretonnerie, Ste.,
 g 4
 15 Dames-S. Chaumont, des, g 3
 Desair, du, g 2
 7 Eustache, St., f 3
 Feydeau, f 3
 3 Foire-St. Laurent, de la, g 2
 11 Galerie-de-l'Orme, de la, e 3
 1 Genty, h 6

- 8 Guillaume, St., e 3
 16 Grand Cerf, du, g 3
 Grand-Chantier de Tivoli, du,
 e 2
 55 Hôtel d'Aligre, de l', f 4
 Hôtel-des Fermes, de l', f 3
 32 Jeu-de-Paume, du, f 4
 18 Jussienne, de la, f 3
 16 Lemoine, g 3
 16 Longue-Allée, de la, g 3
 7 Louis, St g 4
 Luxembourg, du, e 6
 33 Madeleine, de la, f 4
 Manège, du, e 5
 Marie, Ste., e 4
 14 Messageries, des, f 3
 30 Molière, de, g 4
 30 Montesquieu, de, f 4
 Noir, f 4
 Panoramas, des, f 3
 9 Petites-Pères, des, f 3
 1 Perron, du, f 3
 29 Petit-St. Antoine, du, g 4
 10 Petite-Boucherie, de la, e 5
 Petites-Ecuries, des, g 2
 Pierre, St., g 5
 Pompe-à-feu, de la, e 3
 6 Quinze-Vingts, des, e 4
 Radziwill, f 3
 29 Reine-de-Hongrie, de la, f 3
 Rétiro, du, *see* cour id, d 3
 31 Réunion, de la, g 4
 Roch, St., e 3
 Saumon, du, f 3
 Saunier, f 2
 1 Soleil-d'Or, du, e 2
 1 Trinité, de la f 3
 Variétés, des, e 3
 19 Vigan, du, f 3

PLACES.

- 31 André-des-Arts, St., f 5
 1 Angoulême, d', h 3
 Antoine, St., *see* Bastille, h 5
 Ansterlitz, d', *see* Museum, f 4
 Bastille, de la, h 5
 17 Baudoyer, g 4
 1 Beauveau, de, d 3
 Breteuil, de, d 5
 15 Caire, du, f 3
 18 Cambrai, de, f 5
 Carousel, du, e 4
 40 Carré-Ste., Geneviève, du, f 4
 Carreau-de-la-Halle, du, f 4
 24 Châtelet, du, f 4
 7 Chevalier-du-Guet, du, f 4
 2 Collégiale, de la, g 4
 Concorde, de la, *see* Louis-15
 d 4
 2 Croix, Ste. e 4
 Dauphine, f 4
 Duplex, b e 5
 25 Ecole, de l', f 4
 22 Ecole-de-Médecine, de l', f 5
 3 Estrapade, de l', f 6
 22 Enstache, St., f 3
 2 Fléclité, de la, g 2
 Fontenoy, de, e 5
 1 Fourcy, de, f 6
 1 Gastine, f 4
 36 Germain l'Auxerrois, St. f 4
 11 Germain-des-Prés, St., e 5
 Hôpital St. Antoine, de l', j 5
 Hôtel-de-Ville, de l', g 4
 13 Italiens, des, f 3
 23 Jacques de la Boucherie, St, f 4
 Louis 15, de, d 3
 Louvre, du, f 4
 Marché-aux-Veaux, du, g 5
 Marché de Beauveau, du, j 5
 Marché-des-Innocents, du, f 4
 12 Marché-des-Jacobins, du, e 3
 Marché-St. Jean, du, g 4
 Marché-Ste. Catherine, du, g 4
 Marengo, de, *see* Oratoire, f 4
 12 Marguerite, Ste., e 5
 Maubert, f 5
 Maras, h 5
 33 Michel, St., f 5
 2 Montholon, de, f 2
 11 Morland, g 5
 Museum du, f 4
 Nicolas des Champs, St., g 3
 Odéon, de l', f 5
 Opportune Ste., f 4

PLACES.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Oratoire, de P, f 4 | Sorbonne, de, f 5 |
| Palais Bourbon, du, d 4 | Sulpice, St., e 5 |
| 42 Palais de Justice, du, f 4 | Talonville, de, see Dauphine, |
| 38 Palais Royal, du, f 4 | f 4 |
| Pantheon, du, f 5 | 4 Thomas-d'Aquin, St., e 4 |
| Parvis-Notre-Dame, du, f 5 | 59 Trois-Maries, des, f 4 |
| 9 Petite-Pèrre, des, f 3 | Trône, du, k 5 |
| 26 Pont-St. Michel, du, f 5 | 2 Vannes, St., g 3 |
| Rivoli, de, e 3 | Vauban, de, d 5 |
| 17 Rotonde-du-Temple, de la, g 3 | Vendôme, e 3 |
| Royale, h 4 | Victoires, des, f 3 |
| 6 Scipion, de, g 6 | |

CARREFOURS

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 9 Benoit, St., e 5 | Gaillon, de, c |
| Bussy, de, f 5 | 34 Orléon, de P, f 5 |
| 13 Butte-St. Roch, de la, e 3 | 1 Reully, de, j 5 |
| 13 Croix Rouge, de la, e 5 | |

BOULEVARDS.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Antoine, St., h 4 | Invalides, des, h 4 5 |
| Bonne-Nouvelle, de, f g 3 | Italiens, des, e f 3 |
| Bourdon, h 5 | Jacques, St., e f 7 |
| Capucines, des, e 3 | Madeleine, de la, e 2 |
| Denis, St., g 3 | Martin, St., g 3 |
| Enfer, d', e 6 | Montmartre, f 3 |
| Filles-du-Calvaire, des, h 4 | Mont-Parnasse, du, d e 6 |
| Gobelins, des, f g 7 | Poissonnière, f 3 |
| Hôpital, de, g 6 7 | Temple, du, h 3 |

ALLEES.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| Antin, d', d 3 | Vouves, des, e d 3 |
|----------------|--------------------|

AVENUES

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Arsenal, de P, h 5 | Neuilly, de, c d 3 |
| Bel-Air, du, k 5 | Ormes, des, k 5 |
| Bourdonnaye, de la, c 4 | Saxe, de, d 5 |
| Bretenil, de, d 5 | Séjour, de, d 5 |
| Cours-la-Reine, du, c d 3 | Suffren, de, c 5 |
| Louendal, de P, c 5 | Tourville, de, c d 5 |
| Mandé-St., de, k 5 6 | Triumphes, des, k 6 |
| Marigny, de, d 3 | Villars de d 6 |
| Motte-Piquet, de la, c 4 5 | |

- Alençon, d', *see* Bourbon, g 5
 Anjou, d', g 5
 Archevêché, de l', f g 5
 Bernard, St., g 5
 Béthune, de, g 5
 Bignon, f 5
 Bonaparte, *see* Orsay, d e 4
 Bourbon, de, g 5
 Célestines, des, g 5
 Cité, de la, f g 4 5
 Conférence, de la, c d 3
 Conti, de, f 4
 Debilly, b 4
 Dessix, f 4
 Ecole, de l', f 4
 Féraulle, de la, *see* Mégisserie, f 4
 Gèvres, de, f 4
 Grands-Augustins, des, f 4
 Grève, de la, g 4
 Hôpital, de l', h 6
 Horloge, de l', f 4
 Invalides, des, *see* Orsay, c d 4
 Louvre, du, e f 4
 Lunettes, des, *see* Horloge, f 4
 Malaquais, e 4
 Mégisserie, de la, f 4
 Monnaie, de la, *see* Conti, f 4
 Montébello, de, *see* Bignon, f 5
 Morland, g h 5
 Napoléon, *see* Cité, f g 4 5
 Orfèvres, des, f 4
 Orléans, d', g 5
 Ormes, des, g 5
 Orsay, d', b c d e 4
 Paul, St., g 5
 Pelletier, f g 4
 Rapée, de la, h 6
 Tournelle, de la, g 5
 Tuileries, des, e 4
 Vallée, de la, *see* Gr. Augustins, f 4
 Voltaire, de, e 4

PONTS.

- Arts, des, f 4
 Change, au, f 4
 35 Charles, St. f 5
 Cité, de la, g 5
 Concorde, de la, *see* Louis-16, d 3 4
 36 Doubles, aux, f 5
 Grammont, de, g 5
 Invalides, des, b 4
 Jardin du Roi, du, h 6
 Louis-16, de, d 3 4
 Marie, g 5
 Michel, St., f 5
 Neuf, f 4
 Notre-Dame, f 4
 Petit-Pont, f 5
 Royal, e 4
 Tournelle, de la, g 5

PORTS.

- Bled, au, g 4
 12 Mail, du, g 5
 Nicolas, St., e 4
 13 Paul, St., g 5
 Pères, des Sts., e 4
 14 Tuiles, aux, g 5
 Vins, aux, g 5

HALLES.

- 6 Bled, au, f 4
 5 Cuir, aux, f 3
 54 Draps, aux, f 4
 39 Laines, aux, f 5
 Vins, aux, g 5

MARCHÉS.

- 14 Abbaye-St. Germain, del', e 5
 2 Aguesseau, d', d 3
 Beauvais, de, f 5
 32 Blancs-Manteaux, des, g 4
 5 Boulainvilliers, e 4
 Carmes, des, f 5
 Catherine, Ste., g 4
 Chevaux, aux, g 6
 22 Enfants-Rouges, des, g 4
 Fleurs, aux, *see* Quai Dessix, f 4

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 39 | Giblet, au, f 4 | | Place-Maubert, de la, f 5 |
| | Innocents, des, f 4 | | Porte St. Denis, de la, g 3 |
| 12 | Jacobijs, des, e 3 | | Porte-St. Martin, de la, g 3 |
| | Jean, St., g 4 | | 15 Rue de-Sèvres, de la, d e 5 |
| 24 | Joseph, St., f 3 | | Veaux, aux, g 5 |
| | Martin, St., g 3 | | Vieux-Linge, av, g 3 |
| | Neuf, f 5 | | |

ENCLOS.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|--|---|---------------------|
| 26 | Jean-de-Latran, St., f 5 | | 1 | Trinité, de la, g 3 |
|----|--------------------------|--|---|---------------------|

CLOITRES.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|--|----|--|
| 10 | Benoit, St., f 5 | | 13 | Jacques-la-Boucherie, St., se ^e |
| 26 | German l'Auxerrois, St., f 4 | | | Place idem, f 4 |
| 30 | Honoré, St., f 4 | | 28 | Opportune, Ste., see Place |
| | | | | idem, f 4 |

COURS.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|--|-------------|----------------------------|
| 19 | Albiet, d', f 5 | | Joseph, h 5 | |
| 1 | Arsenal, de l', h 5 | | 3 | Juiverie, de la, h 5 |
| 31 | Batave, f 4 | | 18 | Jussienne, de la, f 3 |
| 46 | Chapelle, de la, etc., f 4 | | 41 | Lamoignon, de, f 4 |
| 7 | Cholets, des, f 5 | | 19 | Martin, St., g 3 |
| | Commerce, de, f 4 | | 2 | Miracles, des, f 3 |
| 30 | Commerce, du, f 5 | | 12 | Palais-de-Justice, du, f 4 |
| | Commerce, du, g 3 | | | Palais-Royal, du, f 3 |
| 15 | Dragon, du, e 5 | | | Puits-de-Rome, du, g 3 |
| 40 | Fontaines, des, f 4 | | 10 | Rohan, f 5 |
| 8 | Guillaume, St., e 3 | | | Rétiro, du, d 3 |
| 41 | Harlay, de, f 4 | | | |

PORTES.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|--|----|----------------------------|
| 4 | Antoine, St., démolie, h 5 | | 14 | Honore, St. démolie, e 3 |
| 16 | Bernard, St., démolie, g 5 | | 39 | Jacques, St., démolie, f 5 |
| | Denis, St., g 3 | | | Martin, St., g 3 |

BARRIERES.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Amandiers, des, j 4 | Clichy, de, e 1 |
| Arcueil, d', e 7 | Combat, du, h 2 |
| Aunay, d', f 4 | Courcelles, de, c 2 |
| Bassins, des, b 3 | Croulebarbe, de, f 7 |
| Belleville, de, h 3 | Cunette, de la, b 4 |
| Bercy, de, j 6 | Denis, at., g 1 |
| Blanche, e 1 | Deux Moulins, des, g 7 |
| Boyaunterie, de la, l. 2 | Ecole Militaire, de l', e 5 |
| Charenton, de, j 6 | Enfer, d', e 7 |
| Chartres, de, fermée, d 3 | Etoile, de l', see Neuilly, c 2 |
| Chopinette, de la, b 2 | Fontainebleau, de, see Italie, g 7 |

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Fontarabie, de, k 4 | Oursine, de l', 57 |
| Fourneaux, des, d 6 | Pantin, de, h 1 |
| Franklin, b 4 | Paillassons, des, fermée, e 5 |
| Gare, de la, h 0 | Passy, de, b 4 |
| Grenelle, de, b 5 | Picpus, de, k 6 |
| Italie, d', g 7 | Poissonnière, f 1 |
| Ivry, d', g 7 | Rapée, de la, h 6 |
| Jacques, St., see Arcueil, e 7 | Ramponeau, j 3 |
| Long-Champs, de, b 3 | Rats, des, fermée, j 4 |
| Maine, du, d 6 | Réservoirs, des, see Bassins |
| Mandé, de St., k 6 | fermée, b 3 |
| Marengo, de, see Charenton | Reuilly, de, k 6 |
| j 6 | Rochechouard, de la, f 1 |
| Marie, Ste., b 4 | Route, du, c 2 |
| Martin, St., see Villette, h 1 | Santé, de la, f 7 |
| Martyrs, des, f 1 | Sèvres, de, d 6 |
| Ménilmontant, de, j 3 | Trois-Couronnes, des, j 3 |
| Montmartre, f 1 | Trône, du, see Vincennes, k 5 |
| Mont-Parnasse, du, e 6 | Vaugirard, de, d 6 |
| Montreuil, de, k 5 | Vertus, des, fermée, h 1 |
| Mouceaux, de, d 2 | Villette, de la, h 1 |
| Neuilly, de, o 2 | Vincennes, de, k 5 |

ABATTOIRS.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Grenelle, de, d 5 | Route, du, d 2 |
| Ménilmontant, de, j 4 | Ville-Juif, de, g 7 |
| Montmartre, de, f 1 | |

PALAIS.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Tuileries, des, e 4 | Elysée-Bourbon, de l', d 6 |
| Louvre, du, f 4 | 42 Justice, de, f 4 |
| Chambre des Pairs, de la, f 5 | 37 Beaux-Arts, des, f 4 |
| Chambre des Députés, see | 7 Légion-d'honneur, de la, e 4 |
| Bourbon, d 4 | Archiépiscopal, g 5 |
| Royal, f 3 | Bourse, de la, f 3 |
| Bourbon, d 4 | |

HOPITAUX DE MALADES

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 56 Hôtel-Dieu, de l', f 5 | Necker, d 5 6 |
| Pitié, de la, g 6 | Beaujon, c 2 |
| 28 Ecole de Médecine, de l', f 5 | Malades, des, d 5 6 |
| Charité, de la, e 4 | St. Louis, h 2 |
| St. Antoine, j 5 | Vénériens, des, f 6 |
| Cochin, f 7 | |

MAISONS DE SANTE.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Rue du sq. St. Jacques, f 6 | Rue du sq. St. Martin, g 2 |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|

HOPITAUX MILITAIRES.

Invalides, des, d 4
Gros-Cailhou, c 4

Maison des Oiseaux, de la, d 5
Val-de-Grâce, f 6

MAISONS DE RETRAITE.

Montrouge où la Santé, de, e 7

Ste. Périne, à Chaillot, de, c 2

HOSPICES D'INDIGENS.

Aveugles, aux 15-20, des, h 5
Bourda-Moets, des, f 6
Maternité, accouchement, de la,
c 6
Maternité, allaitement, de la,
f 6
Salpêtrière, de la, g h 6

Bicêtre, hors de Paris
Incurables, femmes, des, d-5
Incurables, hommes, des, g 2
Orphelins, des, h 5
Ménages, des, e 5
43 Centrale de la Vaccime, f 5,

PRISONS CIVILES.

Bicêtre, hors de Paris, de
42 Conciergerie, de la, f 4
Grande et Petite Force, de la,
g 4

S. Lazare, g 2
Madelonnettes, des, g 3
Ste. Pélagie, g 6

PRISONS MILITAIRES

12 Abbaye, de l', e 5

Montaigu, de, f 5

MAIRIES.

1er. Arrondissement.

Rue du Faubourg, St. Honoré,
No. 14

2e. Arrondissement.

Rue d'Antin, Hôtel Mondragon,
No. 3

3e. Arrondissement.

Aux Petits. Pères, Place des Vic-
toires.

4e. Arrondissement.

Place du Chevalier du Guet,
No. 14

5e. Arrondissement.

Rue Grange aux Belles, No. 2

6e. Arrondissement.

Rue St. Martin, à la Ci-devant
Abbaye.

7e. Arrondissement.

Rue Ste. Avoye, Hôtel St. Aignan,
No. 58

8e. Arrondissement.

Place Royale, No. 14.

9e. Arrondissement.

Rue de Jouy, No. 9.

10e. Arrondissement.

Rue de Verneuil, No. 13.

11e. Arrondissement.

Rue de Vieux Colombier, No. 26.

12e. Arrondissement.

Rue St. Jacques, No. 202.

BOOKS

2b.3

PUBLISHED BY

SAMUEL LEIGH, 18, STRAND,

FOR

Travellers on the Continent.

REICHARD'S ITINERARY of FRANCE and BELGIUM; or, the Traveller's Guide through those Countries, being an Account of the Post and Cross Roads, Cities, Towns, Rivers, Canals, principal Inns, Coins, Modes, and Price of Travelling; List of the Diligences, Voitures, &c. Illustrated by an accurate Map, New Edition, 18mo. bd. 5s.

A LARGE and ACCURATE MAP of FRANCE; BELGIUM, SWITZERLAND, &c. BY BELLEYME, LAPIE, and PICQUET. Size 31 inches by 29½. Done up in a portable form. Price 6s., Canvas and Case, 9s.

A MAP of FRANCE, GERMANY, and PART of ITALY. 53 inches by 31. Canvas and Case, 15s.

BOYCE'S BELGIAN and DUTCH TRAVELLER; being a complete Guide through the United Netherlands, or Kingdom of BELGIUM and HOLLAND; containing a full Description of every Town; its objects of Curiosity, Manufactures, Commerce, and Inns; the Mode of Conveyance from Place to Place. New Edition, with a Map of the Netherlands, Plans of Brussels, the Hague, and Amsterdam, and numerous Views. 18mo. bound, 9s.

ROMBERG'S NEW PICTURE of BRUSSELS and its Environs. New Edition. Embellished with a large Plan of Brussels, and numerous Views. 18mo. bound, 8s

The STRANGER'S GUIDE to the PLAINS of WATERLOO, &c., exhibiting, on a large Scale, the Positions of the Armies on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th of June, 1815. Done up in a Portable form, 5s.

A-PLAN of the **BATTLE** of **WATERLOO**, or **Mont St. Jean**. Done up in a Portable form, 4s.

REICHARD'S ITINERARY of **GERMANY**; to which is added, an Itinerary of Hungary and Turkey. Illustrated by Plans of Berlin and Vienna, a correct Map, and numerous Views. New Edition, 18mo. 12s. bound.

SCHREIBER'S TRAVELLER'S GUIDE DOWN THE RHINE, exhibiting the Course of that River from Schaffhausen to Holland, and describing the Moselle from Coblenz to Treves, &c. &c. Embellished with a minute and accurate Map of the Rhine from Schaffhausen to Wesel, and of the Moselle from Coblenz to Treves. New Edition, 18mo. bound, 8s.

PANORAMA of the **RHINE** from Mayence to Cologne. Drawn from Nature, and engraved by **F. W. DELKESKAMP**. Done up in a portable form. Price 10s.

This Panorama is seven feet six inches long, and nine inches broad. It affords a complete View of both Banks of the most beautiful portion of this celebrated River, and in the style of execution far exceeds any work of the kind that has yet appeared.

EBEL'S TRAVELLER'S GUIDE THROUGH SWITZERLAND; altered and improved by **D. WALL**, in one convenient pocket volume, bound, and an elegant Atlas; containing Major Keller's Map of Switzerland, Panoramic Views of the Mountains, &c. Half-bound, 16s.

REICHARD'S ITINERARY of **ITALY**; or, Travellers's Guide through that interesting Country; with a View and three large Maps. New Edition, enlarged and corrected from the Observations of recent Travellers. 18mo. 10s. 6d. bound.

VASI'S NEW PICTURE of **ROME** and its Environs; New Edition with Additions. Embellished with Forty Views, a large Plan of Rome, and a Guide to the Curiosities. 18mo. 12s. bound.

VASI'S NEW PICTURE of NAPLES, and its Environs. New Edition. Embellished with Numerous Views, a Map of the Route from Rome to Naples, and a Plan of the City. 18mo. 10s. 6d. bound.

A STATISTICAL, POLITICAL, MINERALOGICAL, and MODERN MAP of ITALY. The size of the Map is 46 inches by 27. It includes the Lake of Geneva on the North, and Marseilles and Avignon on the West: forming the most comprehensive Map of Italy that has ever appeared. By J. A. ORGIAZZI. Price 15s. Canvas and Case. The Northern Part only, including Rome, 8s.

REICHARD'S ITINERARY of SPAIN and PORTUGAL; illustrated by an accurate Map. Price 7s. bound.

REICHARD'S ITINERARY of DENMARK, SWEDEN, NORWAY, and RUSSIA; illustrated by an accurate Map. Price 7s. bound.

POST ROADS of EUROPE, being a Translation of the *Etat des Postes*, published by authority during the reign of Napoleon. 18mo. bound, 8s.

BLAGDON'S FRENCH INTERPRETER: consisting of copious and familiar Conversations; together with a *Complete Vocabulary*, Tables of the relative Value of Coins, with Forms of Cards, Notes, and Letters. The whole exhibiting, in a very distinct manner, the exact mode of Pronunciation, and particularly adapted for Tourists who have not acquired a knowledge of the French Language. New Edition, greatly improved by M. DE LA MARQUE. Neat pocket volume, half-bound, 6s. 6d.

MABIRE'S CONVERSATIONAL PRECEPTOR, in French and English, consisting of Useful Phrases, arranged under distinct Heads, on a new and more simple plan than any hitherto attempted; to which are added Amusing Dialogues on various subjects of general interest. By M. LEBLANC. Neat pocket volume, 6s. 6d. half-bound.

THE ITALIAN INTERPRETER, consisting of Copious and Familiar Conversations, on subjects of general interest and utility, together with a Complete Vocabulary in English and Italian; to which is added, in a separate column, the exact Mode of Pronunciation. By S. A. BERNARDO. In a neat pocket volume, price 6s. 6d. half-bound.

MANUEL DU VOYAGEUR; or, Traveller's Pocket Companion: consisting of Familiar Conversations in English, French, and Italian; also Models of Letters, Notes, &c., a List of French and Italian Coins, and the various Terms used in Music. By MADAME DE GENLIS. New Edition, corrected and greatly improved by P. A. CIGNANI. Half-bound, 6s. 6d.

MANUEL DU VOYAGEUR, in Six Languages, English, French, Italian, German, Spanish, and Portuguese. By MADAME DE GENLIS. New Edition, half-bound, 9s. 6d.

A MODERN FRENCH GRAMMAR. By C. P. WHITAKER, formerly of the University of Gottingen. Neat pocket volume, half-bound, 6s. 6d.

HAMONIERE'S NEW POCKET DICTIONARY, French and English, and English and French. Revised by C. P. WHITAKER. Neat pocket volume, 8s. bound.

The TOURIST'S POCKET JOURNAL, with ruled Columns for the Expenses of each day, and a suitable space for Observations, &c. half-bound, 2s. 6d., 4s., 6s., 8s.

The GENTLEMAN'S WASHING-BOOK, in French and English. 1s.

The FAMILY WASHING-BOOK, in French and English. 1s.

A more extensive List of New Publications may be obtained on application at No. 18, Strand.

Harvard College, Cambridge, MA 02138: (617) 495-2413

If the item is recalled, the borrower will be notified of the need for an earlier return. (Non-receipt of overdue notices does **not** exempt the borrower from overdue fines.)

WIDENER
CARROLL-21202006
CAMBRIDGE



3 2044 011 752 250



