

Henri d'Orleans, Duc d'Aumale, fourth son of Louis Philippe, was born at Paris on the 16th January, 1822. He was educated, like his brother, at the College Henri IV., and after having finished his education entered the army at the age of seventeen. In 1840 he accompanied his brother, the Duke of Orleans, to Algeria, where he served until 1848, when, though he occupied the high position of Governor-General of Algeria, he withdrew from the army and retired to England, where he has since resided. In 1844 the Duke married Princess Marie-Caroline de Bourbon, daughter of the Prince of Salerno, a member of the Neapolitan branch of the family. The Princess died two years ago leaving one son, Francis, Duke of Guise, who was born in 1854. The Duke d'Aumale is well-known as the most bitter opponent of the Bonapartes to be found in the ranks of the Bourbon family. In 1861 he published in France a paper addressed to Prince Napoleon, under the title of "A Letter on the History of France," but the only result of the venture was to draw down the vengeance of the law on both printer and publisher. The former was condemned to a fine of 5,000 francs and a term of six months' imprisonment, while the latter was fined in the same amount with double the term of imprisonment. Undaunted by this rebuff, the Duke began again, and the following year was announced a "History of the Princes of Condé," by the Duc d'Aumale. Seven years elapsed, however, before this work saw the day, in consequence of lengthy judicial proceedings; but when once the work appeared its success was secured, though this, perhaps, was as much due to the arbitrary persecution to which the Duke had been subjected in the matter as to the intrinsic worth of the book. Nor did the Duke confine himself to mere verbal attacks, witness the challenge sent by him to Prince Napoleon, which the latter took good care to decline. On his return to France the Duc d'Aumale was chosen by two constituencies, Haute-Marne and Oise, and elected to sit for the latter.

CURIOSITY AMONG THE RUINS OF PARIS.

From a French illustrated paper, one of the few which have risen phoenix-like from the ashes of Paris, we borrow the illustration on another page representing a party of curious "strangers" (English of course) on their rounds doing the lions of the ruined city. Let us hope that the artist was troubled with some obliquity of vision, otherwise he might lay himself open to a charge of exaggeration, for never, never can we believe our countrymen have looked as he has made them look. Be that as it may, thus deponeth the French chronicler:

"Mr. Cook (the well-known English excursion agent) has organized a series of excursions from London, which bring us swarms of curious mortals, whom, on payment of so many pounds sterling, he undertakes to pilot through the ill-used capital of France, to feed them, to 'cart' them round, in a word, to distract them from their natural spleen. Mr. Cook was the first to set foot in Paris after the defeat of the Commune. Standing between a smoking ruin and a house shattered by a shell he was struck with the idea of organizing the 'Great Continental Attraction' of the day. Week after week you may see this great man getting out of a railway carriage at the Northern station, and after having grouped around him some twenty, thirty, or forty eager Englishmen, beginning, with Ciceroian eloquence, the history of the Prussian siege and of the horrors of the Commune insurrection.

"Throughout all Paris from end to end does this excursion-contractor drive his flock of travellers. You see them at the Tuileries, at the Ministry of Finance, at the Grenier d'Abondance, and at the magazines at La Villette. To-day it is Croix-Rouge, to-morrow it will be Point-du-Jour, wherever you go, wherever you may be, you are sure of meeting his flock of Englishmen busy collecting mementoes of our ruined monuments—here a bit of charred wood, there a blackened stone.

"When once the whole of England shall have followed Mr. Cook to Paris, there will be left not the smallest tangible souvenir of the catastrophes of the war or the atrocities of the Commune. Only let us hope that after having attacked our ruined monuments Mr. Cook's excursionists will not take it into their heads to demolish what is left us, on pretext of satisfying their hunger for archaeological relics."

The Parisians can well be forgiven for their dislike to be stared at in their misfortunes; but the English do not look upon them without sympathy, nor have they forgotten the old friendship which may yet again be made warm in the glow of mutual prosperity.

M. THIERS' SOIREE.

Among the subjects illustrated in these pages this week will be found the soiree given on Sunday, the 11th of June, by the President of the French Executive, to the members of the Diplomatic Corps, to celebrate the restoration of peace in Paris, and to inaugurate a new era in the political history of France. Among the guests present at the dinner which preceded the reception were Jules Favre, the new Minister of Commerce Lefranc, Lord Lyons, Prince Metternich, and Gen. Fabrice, the Prussian Commandant at St. Denis, who, during the whole entertainment, looked somewhat out of place. At the reception several of the new deputies were presented, among them Prince de Joinville, the Duc d'Aumale, and the Duc de Chartres, who made their appearance quite unexpectedly, and received a most cordial welcome.

THE MONTH OF MAY IN FRENCH HISTORY.—The month of May has always been an eventful month in the annals of France. On the 30th of May, 1431, Joan of Arc was burned at Rouen; on the 14th of May, 1610, Henri IV. was murdered by Ravaillac; on the 23rd of May, 1706, the French were defeated at Ramillies; in May, 1756, began the Seven Years' War; on the 10th of May, 1774, died Louis XV.; the 5th of May, 1789, was the date of the opening of the States-General; on the 12th of May, 1794, Madame Elizabeth was executed; on the 12th of May, 1796, Babeuf's conspiracy was suppressed, and in the same month in the following year Pichegru's conspiracy failed; on the 19th of May, 1802, the "Legion of Honour" was instituted; on the 22nd of May, 1803, war was declared against England; on the 29th of May, 1805, Napoleon I. was crowned King of Italy; on the 5th of May, 1808, Charles IV. of Spain and his son abdicated in favour of Napoleon, and on the 27th of the same month commenced the insurrection in that country. In May, in the following year, Napoleon entered Vienna; on the 3rd of May, 1814, the Bour-

bon dynasty was restored, and Louis XVIII arrived in Paris; and on the 4th of that month, in the same year, Napoleon arrived at Elba. On the 5th of May, 1821, Napoleon died at St. Helena; on the 16th of May, 1830, the Chamber of Deputies was dissolved three months before the abdication of Charles X.; on the 20th of May, 1834, Lafayette died; on the 8th of May, 1837, Louis Philippe being on the throne an amnesty was granted for political offences; and in the same month Louis Napoleon published his "Idées Napoléoniennes;" on the 20th of May, also in that year, Talleyrand died; on the 25th of May, 1846, Louis Napoleon escaped from Ham; on the 7th of May, 1848, the Provisional Government resigned to an Executive Commission elected by the National Assembly of the French Republic; on the 15th the people's attack on the Assembly was suppressed; and on the 16th the perpetual banishment of Louis Philippe and his family was decreed; on the 15th of May, 1855, the Industrial Exhibition was opened at Paris; on the 12th of May, 1859, France having declared war against Austria, the Empress Eugenie was appointed regent, and the Emperor Louis Napoleon arrived at Genoa; on the 21st was raised a loan of 20,000,000 fr.; on the 26th occurred the victory of the French and Sardinians at Montebello; and on the 30th and 31st at Pallalastro. On the 22nd of May, 1864, died the Duke of Malakoff; on the 3rd of May, 1865, the Emperor visited Algeria; on the 6th of May, 1866, at Auxerre, his Imperial Majesty expressed his detestation of the treaties of 1815; and we all know too well what has happened in May, 1871.

INEXTINGUISHABLE STORM AND DANGER SIGNAL.—An Englishman, named Nathaniel Holmes, has patented an "inextinguishable storm and danger signal light," which was first exhibited at the President's meeting of the Royal Society of London, on 22nd of April, when it attracted great attention. Nature gives the following account of it and its uses:—The peculiarities of the signal light are that it is self-igniting when placed in water or thrown on the sea. Contact with water being the only means of igniting the lamp, it is inextinguishable when once ignited; neither wind nor storm has any effect upon the flame. The light is of intense brilliancy, and of great duration, and can be seen for a great distance in the open air. Photographs may be taken by the light of this new signal. Experiments were tried on the evening of the 25th of April, at ten o'clock, in the presence of some scientific gentlemen, to determine its brilliancy as a signal. A lamp was placed in a bucket of water on the top of Primrose Hill, and the light was so intense that after the signal had been burning for twenty minutes small newspaper print could be distinctly read at a distance of seventy feet, notwithstanding that the night was thick and foggy. This new signal light will burn for over forty minutes. In construction the lamp is exceedingly simple, and so contrived that when once burnt the whole may be thrown away. The chemical preparation contained in the lamp is a solid hard substance, free from danger; not affected by heat, and so non-explosive; and the signal is comparatively inexpensive. Its applications for marine signals are numerous. In cases of shipwrecks a few lamps thrown on the sea would illuminate the entire scene, and enable assistance to be promptly and efficiently rendered. For rocket-line apparatus it is equally valuable, as bursting into a flame on falling into the sea, it would indicate the position of the rocket-line. In connection with life-buoys, it would be a mark to the drowning sailor. In life-boat services it would be a signal to the vessel in distress, the brilliant light would greatly assist in the rescue. In cases of salvage, ships' signals, and harbour warnings, the duration of the light renders this new invention of great value. As a railway signal, to be used by the guards and railway porters in cases of accident, it is equally available, and will be of great utility.

INJUDICIOUS EARLY RISING.—One of the very worst economies of time is that filched from necessary sleep. The wholesome but blind commendation of early rising is as mischievous in practice as it is arrogant in theory. Early rising is a crime against the noblest part of our physical nature, unless it is proceeded by an early retiring. Multitudes of business men in large cities count it a saving of time if they can make a journey of a hundred or two miles at night by steamboat or railway. It is a ruinous mistake. It never fails to be followed by a general want of well-feeling for several days after, if, indeed, the man does not return home actually sick, or so near it as to be unfit for a full attention to his business for a week afterward. When a man leaves home on business, it is always important that he should have his wits about him; that the mind should be fresh and vigorous, the spirit lively, buoyant and cheerful. No man can say that it is thus with him after a night on a railroad, or on the shelf of a steamboat. The first great recipe for sound, connected and refreshing sleep is physical exercise. Toil is the price of sleep. We caution parents particularly not to allow their children to be waked up in the mornings: let nature wake them up, she will not do it prematurely; but have a care that they go to bed at an early hour; let it be earlier and earlier, until it is found that they wake up of themselves in full time to dress for breakfast. Being waked up early, and allowed to engage in difficult or any studies late and just before retiring, has given many a beautiful and promising child brain fever, or determined ordinary ailments to the production of water on the brain.—*Journal of Health.*

The Germans often make it a point of accusation against us that we copy their inventions and give them out as our own. There is hardly a thing that we can invent which they do not in the first instance ascribe to German genius; we gain the credit for it by fathering it with a greater spirit of enterprise and liberality of purse. The *Magazin für Literatur des Auslandes* applies the same charge to the science of tobacco smoking. Not that we are supposed to claim historical precedence as smokers, but, according to the magazine, we have been the first to smoke scientifically. Germans smoke without method or artistic object; they make their mouth a chimney which must be puffing night and day; the more tobacco they consume the better. And as for their meerschaums, they might as well be made of brick-clay, so roughly are they handled. English smokers smoke little, but with far more gusto; they treat their meerschaums as they would a child, eagerly watching the progress of colouring and carefully keeping them from harm. Our superiority the journal ascribes partly to female influence, which still makes a pipe or cigar a comparatively rare indulgence, and to the higher price of tobacco in our country.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

VARIETIES.

All the biographies of the great and the good show that not one of them had a fashionable mother.

Fragments of human beings, blown into the air by steam-boat explosions, are spoken of in Arkansas as "atmospheric phenomena."

Some trouble has occurred in an Illinois town by the discovery that a judge has for several months past been swearing witnesses on a dictionary.

A young candidate for the legal profession was asked what he should first do when employed to bring an action. "Ask for money on account." He passed.

The Shaster, or Hindoo bible, forbids a woman to see dancing, hear music, wear jewels, blacken her eyebrows, eat dainty food, sit at a window, or view herself in a mirror, during the absence of her husband; and it allows him to divorce her if she has no sons, injures his property, scolds him, quarrels with another woman, or presumes to eat before he has finished his meal.

The "wonderful snake woman," who has been exciting sympathy and puzzling the doctors for years with a snake which would show itself in her mouth and then wriggle down out of sight, has been cured at last. A doctor who was quicker and smarter than his professional brethren caught the reptile and pulled it from the woman's throat. It was a black snake, made of India-rubber.

Sir Walter Scott, in his days of law practice, once defended a house-breaker at Jedburg. After the trial the prisoner sent for him, thanked him for his exertions, and said he was sorry he could not give him a fee, but he would give him two bits of information: First, that a yelping terrier inside a house was a better protection than a big dog outside; and, secondly, that no lock so bothered a house-breaker as an old rusty one.

Sunflowers were recommended by a commission of European savants called by Bismarck to rid the air of the taint occasioned by the heaps of dead near Paris. They called the sunflower a precious plant for that purpose, as having a great power of absorbing the nitrogenous matters in which the soil would be so rich, as yielding an excellent oil from its seed, good forage from its leaves and having a combustible stalk which can be used in the domestic fireplace.

A correspondent says, in connection with the New York yacht races: "I understand Mademoiselle Nilsson, whom Dr. Carnochan, the health officer of this port, had been polite enough to invite, with quite a large and distinguished party, on board of his boat to witness the race, behaved, as she usually does, in the most disagreeable way. There is no excuse for her manner, either off or on the stage, for it is atrocious, and, if she is going to remain in this country, she will soon find out her mistake."

Trenton, Tenn., has a haunted house, guarded by a ghost in regulation white, who makes it exceedingly uncomfortable for regular and transient lodgers. An incredulous gentleman recently attempted to pass a night in the haunted house, and received a midnight call from the shadowy proprietor, who withstood the fire of a navy revolver without flinching, and, advancing on the intruder, proceeded to put a bead on him. This incident, vouched for by the local paper, establishes an important fact in ghostology. Though the thinnest of thin air, so far as bullets are concerned, these refugees from the other side of Jordan have substantial bunches of fives, capable of breaking earthly eye, and drawing claret from the material nose.

GENUINE ELOQUENCE.—Leith, in his "Travels in Ireland," says:—"In my morning rambles, a man sitting on the ground, leaning his back against the wall, attracted my attention by a look of squalor in his appearance which I had rarely observed, even in Ireland. His clothes were ragged to indecency, and his face was pale and sickly. He did not address me, but having gone a few paces, my heart smote me, and I turned back. 'If you are in want,' said I, with a degree of peevishness, 'why don't you beg?' 'Sure, it's begging I am,' was the reply. 'You did not utter a word?' 'No! is it joking you are with me, sir? Look here!' he said, holding up the tattered remnant of what had once been a coat, 'do you see how the skin is speaking through the holes in my trousers, and the bones crying out through my skin? Look at my sunken cheeks, and the famine that's staring in my eyes! Man alive! isn't it begging I am, with a hundred tongues?'"

The Kansas correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* says:—"Pictures in the old geographies used to represent the Indian solitary and in a melancholy attitude on a rock, gazing in a sad reflective way upon a train of cars speeding along in the valley below. He seemed weeping to see the steam horse invading his hunting grounds, and overcome with gloomy forebodings as to his future. I saw the lonely Indian at the railroad depot this morning. He was grumbling because the train was a few minutes behind time, and cursed the depot agent in good missionary English because he did not hurry up and check his carpet bag. He looked delighted when he saw the train coming, shook hands with the conductor when it arrived, borrowed a 'chaw terbacker' of a brakeman; and, as the train moved away, I saw him comfortably stretched out on two seats, eating peanuts."

The old Charleston good livers boasted of their wines, and some of their cellars were stored with the oldest and best. One of them, the well-known J. L., said that he had \$70,000 worth of wine in his cellar when his house was burned during the war. He thought himself, and was thought to be, the best judge of wine in the State. At a dinner party where he was a guest it was secretly arranged to bring him into disgrace in the matter of judgment, and the host sent out to a corner grocery, and for a dollar bought a bottle of wine, and had it put upon the table as a specimen rare and extraordinary. Mr. L. pronounced it the best they had had, and said he: "I recognize the vintage—it is 1784; there is nothing better than this in America." The shout of laughter that followed assured him that he was sold, and the host explained that he had just procured it "around the corner." "Send for the man," said Mr. L., "and let me see if this is so."

The man soon appeared, and Mr. L. said to him, "Now I will hold you harmless if you will tell me frankly where you got that bottle of wine."

"Well," answered the grocer, "if you will know, I bought it of one of your niggers!"

So Mr. L. had them all, and the laugh was now on the other side.