

that he should receive a military education, and afterwards assume a military command, it was designed as a compliment to the army that he should, at least nominally go through all gradations of the service.

The other living members of the Bonaparte family are Prince Napoleon (Plon-Plon), who married Princess Clothilde, daughter of the King of Italy. He constituted himself a sort of break-water between the despotism of his cousin the Emperor and the liberalism of the party of progress. He lived in the Palais Royal until the Napoleonic fabric broke down. He now passes his time contemplating the beauties of Lake Leman.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte was born at Rome on the 11th of October, 1815. He was the son of Lucien Bonaparte by his second wife. At the age of sixteen he took part in the Tuscan insurrection, was arrested, and shut up for six months in the citadel of Leghorn. In January, 1832, he arrived at New York in a commercial brig, and went up to Breeze Point, on the Delaware, where his uncle Joseph was living. From that he turned to New Granada, where a struggle for independence was going on, and he received the commission of *chef d'escadron*. In 1833 he returned to Europe and was permitted by the Pope to settle at Canino, in the Maremma. He is now reported to be in Corsica.

Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte, of the order of Priests of the Sacred College of the Vatican, in which he stands twenty-eighth on the list, was born in Rome 15th November, 1828. He was nominated Cardinal 13th March 1868. He is one of the private secretaries to Pope Pius the Ninth. He is a man of finished education, extremely taciturn, and has the reputation of being a consummate diplomatist.

Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte, born January 4, 1813, was Senator, with the title of Imperial Highness.

Prince Antoine Bonaparte, born 31st October, 1816, bears the title of Imperial Highness and holds a position in the Household of the Pope.

Princess Alexandrine-Marie, born October 12, 1818, married to Count Vincent Valentini de Canino.

Princess Constance, born January 30th, 1823, became Abbess of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at Rome.

Princess Julie - Charlotte - Zenaide - Pauline - Letitia - Desirée - Bartholomée, born June 6, 1830; married August 30, 1847, to Alexandre Dell Gallo, Marquis de Roccagiovine.

Princess Charlotte-Honorine-Josephine, born March 4, 1832; married October 4, 1848, to Prince Pierre, Count of Primoli.

Princess Marie-Desirée-Eugénie-Joséphine, born March 18, 1836; married March 2, 1851, to Paul, Count de Campello.

Prince Napoléon - Charles - Gregoire - Jacques - Philippe, born February 5, 1839; President of the General Council of Corsica, Chief of the Battalion of Infantry in the service of France, Ordinance Officer under the Emperor; married November 25, 1859, to the Princess Marie-Christine, born July 25, 1842, daughter of Jean Nepomucene, Prince of Ruspoli and of Cerveteri and of Barbary.

Princess of Masimo and d'Arsoili.

Princess Mathilde-Letitia-Wilhelmine, born May 27, 1820; married October 21, 1841, to Annatole Demidoff, Prince of San Danato; became widow May 18, 1870. She is now residing in England, like a good many more of the family.

The Ashes of the Bonapartes

Have undergone as many vicissitudes as its members have experience in life—

Their graves are severed far and wide
By mountain, stream, and sea.

The dust of the first Napoleon rests in the Invalides; Josephine is buried at Malmaison; the King of Rome lies in the vaults of Schonbrunn; Joseph, Lucien, Charles and Jerome, the four brothers of the first Emperor, lie in different parts of Europe; Napoleon Charles, the eldest son of Hortense and Louis and the brother of the late Emperor, is buried at St. Leu, and there, too, is buried Charles Marie Napoleon, of Corsica, the father of the whole family. In St. Leu, too, is buried Napoléon Louis, the elder brother of the late Emperor, who died at Forli in 1831, and there finally was interred Louis himself, with his father and his children. The late Emperor, it seems, had adopted St. Leu as the family resting-place, and altered the name of the village to Napoleon St. Leu," rebuilt

and enlarged the village church, and constructed a special vault in the chancel, into which were removed the remains of the four members of his family buried there. The pillars, roofs and walks of this church are studded thickly with imperial bees. In the recess behind the altar is a monument of white marble, surmounted by a painting of St. Napoléon and crowned by a life-size statue of Louis, and below, in niches, are the busts of the other three occupants of the vault.

The Necrology of 1872.

The death-roll of the year just closed includes the names of many persons who acquired distinction in their respective pursuits. Journalism lost Horace Greeley, founder of *The Tribune*, who was mourned by the whole American people; James Gordon Bennett of *The New York Herald*, Mr. S. A. Alding of *The New York World*, Edward A. Pollard, formerly of *The Richmond Examiner*; Thomas B. Holcombe, formerly editor of *The Indianapolis Sentinel*; the Rev. Amasa Converse, editor of *The Christian Observer*; Adolph Guerout of the French press, Joseph B. Lyman and William F. Beers of *The Tribune* staff, and D. O'Connell Townley.

Literature lost Charles Lever, the genial novelist; Théophile Gautier, the French art critic, moralist and poet; D'Aubigné, the historian of the Reformation; Prof. Hadley of Yale, Sir John Bowring, the reformer, writer, and versatile linguist; Robert Prutz, A. W. Fonblanque, Sara Payson Parton, (Fanny Fern); Norman McLeod, Moritz Hartmann, Scotch churchman and author; Horace Maynard, the English novelist, and Franz Grillparzer, who enriched German dramatic literature.

Many great names have been lost to science—among them Prof. Lee, eminent in medicine; Major-Gen. Chesney, the pioneer of the overland route to India; Professor Morse, the great electrician; Feuerbach, the German speculative philosopher; Babinet, the French savant; Dr. Francis Lieber, the publicist; Prof. Upham of Bowdoin College; Mary Somerville, the English astronomer; M. Ponchet, the French physiologist; Dr. W. Baird of London, and Prof. Goldstacker, the philologist.

The pulpit has lost Dr. Francis Vinton of Trinity Church; the Rev. Dr. Henry Ostrander of the Reformed Church, Saugerties, N. Y.; Peter Cartwright, the Methodist backwoods' preacher; the Catholic prelates Cardinal Amat, Archbishop Spaulding, Bishop McGill of Richmond, and the Very Rev. Thomas Mulvey, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Virginia.

Among the great soldiers who died were Majors-Gen. Meade and Halleck of the regular army; Marshal Forey, of the French army; Lieut's-Gen. Ewen and Patten Anderson and Gen. Wright, of the Confederate army; Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, Constable of London Tower.

The death-roll of artists includes Kensett, the landscape painter; Sully, Ames, T. Buchanan Read, both painter and poet; and Robert S. Duncanson and George Catlin, all Americans; and Westmacott, the English sculptor.

The stage lost the veterans Forrest and Sedley Smith; also, Miss O'Neil, who was popular in England 50 years ago; Eliza Logan, McKean Buchanan, Bogumil Dawson and Emile Devrient. Few eminent musicians died; the art, however, lost Hastings, the writer of church music; Lowell Mason of New England fame, and Henry G. Chorley, the critic of the London *Athenæum*.

Among Americans in political life who died were ex-Secretary Seward, ex-Minister Ingersoll, ex-Postmaster General Randall, Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky, ex-Gov. Bragg of North Carolina, Norman Eddy, Secretary of State for Indiana; ex-United States Senators Wall of New Jersey, Grimes of Iowa, Walker of Wisconsin, Van Winkle of West Virginia, Garrett Davis of Virginia.

Among the foreigners distinguished in political life who died were Juarez, President of Mexico; Earl Mayo, Governor-General of India, assassinated by a religious fanatic; J. R. Thorbecke, Dutch statesman; Mazzini, the great Italian revolutionist, Duke de Persigny, the ardent adherent of Napoleon III.; Conti, another devoted friend of the ex-Emperor; Lord Lonsdale, once Postmaster-General of England; and the Duke of Bedford.

Royalty and royal houses lost King Charles XV. of Sweden Archduke Albrecht of Austria, the Duke de Guise, Don Angel