

nary sacrifice would restore His favor. All that the heart held most dear must be given up.

W. M. M. JACKSON, New York.

#### CORRECTION

In article vii., page 268, near the middle of the second column, a most unfortunate typographical error appears. I can blame no one besides myself for the error, as I looked over the proof, but I trust the readers of that number realized that the word there used, "Jehovah," was a mistake. The sentence should be: "We cannot believe the last statement to be correct if by the term 'judged' we understand Samuel to have been to the people during his life what Gideon, Jephtha or Joshua was, viz, their political leader."

#### THE PILGRIMAGE.

##### v.

The journey to Paris, France, was accomplished in a day—through tunnels and mountain scenery for awhile, then more level country. Farm houses and other buildings are often under one roof, sometimes built so as to enclose a court, the neat condition of the premises giving rise to a feeling of respect. We also pass beds of peat being prepared for fuel by cutting it out of the black bog and piling it up to dry.

Paris is a handsome city, with solid looking stone buildings, beautiful parks, and extensive squares. Place Vendome is the most stately, the most perfect in symmetry and unspoiled by modern buildings. The Column Vendome which stands in the centre has a figure of Napoleon on its apex. The Place de l'Opera is the centre of boulevard life, and is truly a gay scene, every nationality being represented in the moving crowd. The public buildings are fine, and the Tuilleries Gardens are full of trees, statuary, flower beds, and two rows of orange trees in boxes each side of a broad walk.

The tomb of Napoleon I. is situated beneath a gilded dome, in an open circular crypt, thirty feet in depth and thirty-six in diameter, the walls of polished slabs of granite, adorned with ten marble reliefs and sixty flags, which long lay concealed in the Luxembourg. On the Mosaic pavement which represents a wreath of laurels, rises the Sarcophagus, thirteen feet long, six and a-half wide, and four and a half feet high, consisting of a single huge block of reddish brown granite brought from Finland, weighing upwards of sixty-seven tons, and costing £140,000. There is much in memory of departed military greatness, but in a gallery somewhere we have seen a statue representing the great conqueror when he was conquered and in exile, awaiting the summons which called him hence to be seen of men no more, the marble figure in disarray, with a countenance depicting desolation. His parting request was respected:—"I desire my ashes may be buried on the banks of the Seine, in the middle of my country."

We wander among the treasures of art in the grand Palace of the Louvre, which was begun in 1541 and finished by Napoleon the III. Here we find much of the work of the old masters, both in painting and sculpture, gaze until both mind and eye are weary and come away feeling that a description is far beyond our ability and space.

Several old churches were interesting—Notre Dame, St. Roch's and St. Sulpice. Also attended some of the meetings of the Prison Reform Association in the Sorbonne. The expression was mostly in French, so we understood but little. It was interesting, however, to watch the demonstrative Frenchmen as they endeavored to emphasize their ideas. English was allowed one afternoon, and we were impressed by this resolution: "That the judge before whom a criminal is brought, shall, at his discretion, forbear to sentence him to prison for his first offence, but placing him under the guardianship of a respon-