

As we walk through these melancholy rooms we cannot but think that there is no more striking contrast presented by the history of fallen greatness than was here witnessed during the closing years of the life of the first Napoleon. The seeds of discontent that began to show themselves at the Briars developed at Longwood into vigorous growth. The instructions of the English Government with regard to the treatment of their prisoner had been prepared with a view completely to secure his person. His attendants were debarred from free intercourse with the inhabitants; sentinels were posted throughout the island, and all letters to or from Longwood had to pass through the hands of the Governor. On the retirement of Admiral Cockburn, whose bluff and hearty frankness was distasteful to Napoleon and savoring too much of familiarity to his suite, Sir Hudson Lowe made his appearance as the new Governor. Napoleon had predetermined that he should dislike this new Governor, and at their first interview declaimed wrathfully on the eternal disgrace the English had brought upon themselves by exiling him to St. Helena, and charged Sir Hudson with having lied in some despatches that he had sent to his Government while acting in an official capacity in Germany. After Sir Hudson had retired,—a good deal surprised, we have no doubt, at such a reception—Napoleon harangued upon the sinister expression of his countenance, abused him in the coarsest manner, and made his servant throw a cup of coffee out of the window because it had stood for a moment on a table near the Governor. Unfortunately for the peace of Napoleon, he had not only to suffer from the infirmities of his own temper, and to bear the misery of his fallen greatness, but he had also to contend with the perverse humor of his attendants, who frequently quarrelled among themselves, forgetting in their petulance and ill-temper the respect which they owed to

the chief whom they had voluntarily followed.

We learn that Napoleon's life was very regular. "He rose early, frequently at three or four o'clock, dictated for an hour or two to one of his suite, or took a ride on horseback. If he had not slept well he would lie down again for a time, after sunrise. He generally breakfasted about ten o'clock. The forenoon was devoted to dictation. About two or three o'clock he received visitors. After this, he rode on horseback or in his carriage, attended by his suite. On his return, he resumed his book, or continued his dictation, until dinner-time, which was eight o'clock. Then cards, chess, reading or conversation served to pass the time away until ten or eleven o'clock, when he retired to bed."

Time had no effect in reconciling the exile to his position. He continued to hug his unhappiness to him. Every attempt at conciliation on the part of the Governor furnished only fresh cause of irritation. He sent fowling-pieces to Longwood; they were rejected. What use for fowling-pieces where there was no game? An invitation to a ball was resented vehemently. The despatch of clothing and other useful articles which had been received from England created great offence. An ornamental iron railing was placed round the immediate grounds; this was indignantly viewed as an attempt at closer confinement. The source of all these miserable and vexatious ill-feelings continued to arise from the title of "Emperor" being still withheld from Napoleon, and from his refusal to acknowledge and realize the fact that he was a prisoner. He would not be reasoned with, nor listen to explanation, and invariably styled the Governor "hangman" and "liar."

Undoubtedly no courtier this Sir Hudson Lowe; neither of an irrepressible disposition, nor given to sympathetic manifestations; rather a hard, stern man, imperturbably calm, who had been