

hungry gaze to bridge the miles that part him from the land of his adoption and his love; it may be that there rises up before him, as in a dream, a vision of the faithful Josephine, who loved "not wisely, but too well," and memories of her loyal love crowd upon him, bringing with them shame and remorse; perchance he hears again the thunders of his conquering artillery, and his eyes gleam with the old-time light as in imagination he leads the veterans of the Empire on to victory or death; or it may be that, oppressed by the shadows which are closing in, there comes to him a sudden realization of the infinite, with the all-wise Judge and the great white throne, and, in the clear light of eternity, the power that he had wielded and the fame that he had won seemed as bubbles shattered by the lightest breath of God.

Long and weary months passed away during which Sir Hudson Lowe added daily to the misfortunes of his unhappy prisoner. Friendship with the Emperor meant disfavour with the Governor, and in consequence of this Mr. Balcombe, Napoleon's former host at "The Briars," was compelled to leave for Europe. In July, 1818, Dr. O'Meara, who had been zealous in untiring service, was withdrawn, and for six months Napoleon, refusing to accept the services of the British surgeon that the Governor would force upon him, was without a medical attendant. Thus lingered out in pain, loneliness and depression the third year of captivity.

In 1819, permission was given to the Emperor's friends in Europe to send another physician to his succour, and in September of that year Dr. Antomarchi, to whose journal we are indebted for many minute and interesting details of the last illness, arrived at the island, and was presented to his illustrious patient. He was accompanied by two ecclesiastics, one of whom, the Abbe Buonavita, had been chaplain to Napoleon's mother at Elba. Physicians alike for body and soul, all were warmly welcomed by the Emperor; and, his temporal comforts attended to, with characteristic impulsiveness, the invalid made instant arrangements for the ministry of those things which are eternal. At the close of an affecting interview, and feeling, no doubt, the near approach of death, he said, "We have too long been deprived of the ordinances of religion not to be eager to enjoy them, now that they are within our power. I wish to establish at St. Helena the religious ceremonies which are celebrated at France."

A word or two here concerning the Emperor's views on religion, knowledge of and faith on Christ, may not be out of place. A man's inner life is his own peculiar property, and within the heart of that inner life are the vital questions of doctrine and faith settled for time and for eternity; and it is only by the out-