

governor, that he might the better advance his patriotic plans. He entered the army, became a knight, and a captain of a German band of auxiliary troops. During all this time he was secretly preparing his countrymen to throw off the Roman yoke. When matters were ripe the Germans fell on Varus, near the river Lippe, in the Teutoburg forest, through which he was marching with three legions to quell an insurrection in a distant part of the country. The whole army was cut to pieces, and Varus in despair fell by his own hands. So terrible did the disaster appear in the eyes of the Emperor Augustus, that he ordered strict watch to be kept all over Rome, for fear of public disturbance. He also made a vow to celebrate the great games in honour of Jupiter, if he pleased to give a happy turn to affairs. Suetonius tells us further that he was in such a state of sorrow and alarm that he allowed his hair and beard to grow for several months, and sometimes knocked his head against the door crying out "*Quintilius Varus, give me back my legions!*"

This battle was fought when our Saviour was a youth in Nazareth, and the very year (A.D. 34) when Vespasian was born. Eight years after this battle, which shook Rome to its centre, Hermann died, being only thirty-seven years of age.

It is very fitting that at this very time, and by the very men now in power in Germany, a becoming memorial should be erected to the man that saved his country from the power

that subjugated Western Europe. Had it not been for Hermann, Luther could have no more delivered Germany than Knox could have delivered Scotland but for Wallace. Hermann began the conflict with Rome: Bismark we trust, is finishing it. Hermann's plans were such as we might expect in rude and rough times: Bismark's plans are those of a Christian statesman. Hermann's conflict was with armed soldiers: Bismark's conflict is with monks and priests. Hermann delivered his country from political tyranny: Bismark is now delivering his country from ecclesiastical oppression. Hermann arrested the march of Imperial Rome towards the full and complete subjugation of Europe from the Mediterranean to the Baltic: Bismark has arrested the march of Papal Rome on the same ambitious mission.

The conjunction of these two names, and comparison of their work, shows clearly that Papal Rome is the Ghost of Imperial Rome sitting on its grave, animated by its proud ambitious spirit, and striving to perpetuate under the name of Christianity the pagan idolatry of the Roman empire. The body is changed, but the spirit is the same. Imperial Caesar is now Infallible Pope. Armed legions have given place to disciplined priests: but the same soul is there, from the rude times of Hermann to the enlightened times of Bismark.

"But freedom's battle once began,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft is ever won."