

is out, I am sure we are undone both at home and abroad,—at home by our increasing debt and expensés, abroad by our ill luck and incapacity.

It was at this crisis then that Pitt was recalled to office. With great confidence in his ability to save his country, he overcame all obstacles thrown in his way by enemies in and out of Parliament; he overcame the suspicion of the people; undaunted by his first reverses he finally dispelled the despair and gloom that had settled over the land; he inspired the Parliament and the army with renewed vigour; he lifted his fallen country from subjection, humiliation and shame, and gave her once more the first place among the nations of the world. By his skill in detecting the vulnerable parts of his opponents, and mapping out brilliant campaigns, by his peculiar ability in discovering talent and resolution, the reverses of his armies were compensated for by brilliant victories, and all his expeditions were rewarded with the most gratifying results. In 1760 the conquest of Canada was completed, and about the same time India passed under English rule; while on the continent his enemies were bewildered with the turn affairs had taken and the success of the English arms. The work of Pitt was brought to a glorious termination in 1763, when by the Treaty of Paris, England was placed in the enviable position she now enjoys. This, indeed, was an Empire, destined at length by much genius and much heroism, by skillful administration, and not by a few acts of atrocious perfidy to attain to a splendour and magnitude unequalled in the history of mankind; and he who founded it was one of the greatest, as he was one of the noblest men that ever lived.

And now let us turn to Bismarck. His greatness also must be reckoned on what he did, on what was accomplished for Germany through his prudence, foresight and tact. And, therefore, to compare the two men, let us compare their work and how fortune favored both. The condition of Germany when Bismarck entered office did not indicate any great calamity about to befall the people; the army was well organized; there was no serious dissention in Parliament; there was no impending war to be feared, and in fact the state of the country was quite enviable in comparison to the wretched condition of England about the year 1756. The confederation of the German states undoubtedly exhibited great prudence and foresight, and by this Bismarck contributed more than by anything else to German greatness. The war with France, which gave Germany so much prestige abroad and which created so much peace and good feeling between the people and the Parliament, must