

that call for notice. We look forward with pleasant anticipations to the appearing of Dr. Kingsford's volumes, as we are indebted to him for the ablest history of Canada that has yet appeared, and his work must be the great storehouse from which later historians may largely draw their materials.

We hope in a succeeding number of this Quarterly to give a more extended notice of this valuable history.

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*Die Begründung des Deutschen Reichs durch Wilhelm I.* von Heinrich von Sybel.

This is one of the most important contributions that has appeared for a long time. Its purpose is to trace the growing ascendancy of Prussia among the German states, with the ultimate transference of supreme power from Austria. As the author says in his preface, "The war of 1866 was no mere product of personal passions; it arose from the inevitable conflict between rights which had grown up in the course of centuries, and the increasing pressure of national needs. This unhealthy state of things at last became intolerable, and nothing but a violent crisis could effect a permanent remedy. It is fortunate for Germany that the remedy has been found. The combatants of 1866 are now not merely reconciled, but they are united in a firmer bond of union than at any former period. The days of the old Diets are past, and have become merely a matter of history. Of Koniggratz we can speak as calmly as of Kollin and Leuthen." The Thirty Years War brought about a marked separation between North and South Germany. The Northern States had become protestant, and the bond of religion as well as the tendency of trade to the Baltic and North Seas united them more closely together. On the other hand the sympathies and interests of Austria as well as of Bavaria lay more with Italy and the Papacy. Austria naturally looked for any extension of territory either towards the lower Danube, and the Balkan peninsula, or to the north shore of the Adriatic, and to the neighbouring lands of Italy.

The seven years war not merely extended the Prussian territories, but secured the House of Hohenzollern on the Prussian throne; the old Duchy of Brandenburg had become a kingdom, but before Frederick's army defeated the troops of Maria Theresa, and drove them out of Bohemia and Silesia that throne was not secure, but now Prussia stood on an equality with her southern rival.

Austria received a still greater injury when after the battle of Austerlitz Napoleon entered Vienna, and chasing the Emperor Francis from his capital, he cast to the ground the old Imperial crown, and brought to an