

Since the war the appearance of Prussia on the map has been much improved. It is more compact and connected, in consequence of the following duchies and kingdoms having been added to it by force of arms :

PRUSSIA AFTER THE WAR.

	Area in Square Miles.	Pop. in 1864.
Kingdom of Hanover	14,847	1,923,492
Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.....	6,815	960,996
Grand Duchy of Mecklenberg.....	5,612	632,612
Electorate of Hesse Cassel	3,740	745,063
Landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg	106	27,374
Grand Duchy of Oldenburg	2,441	301,812
Duchy of Nassau	1,795	468,311
Duchy of Brunswick	1,531	293,388
Duchies of Saxe, &c.....	3,698	764,632
Minor principalities, together with a strip off the northern part of Bavaria, about	12,000	1,034,000
Total	42,594	7,171,680
Add old kingdom of Prussia	108,770	19,304,843
Grand Total	151,365	26,476,523

Thus it appears that more than ten new countries, so to speak, with an area of 32,582 square miles, and a population of 7,171,680 inhabitants, have been incorporated with Prussia by a campaign which lasted only about six weeks. Besides these material advantages, she is making Austria and the old German Confederation pay down in hard cash such large sums as will in a great measure cover the expenses of the war. Bismarck may well congratulate himself on such triumphant results. He has done more for his country than any man since the days of Frederick the Great. He has elevated her to a high position among European nations. The following table shows the standing of the great powers of Europe according to their extent of European territory and European populations :

	Area in Square Miles.	Pop. in 1863 or 1864.
Russia.....	2,162,216	66,898,484
France.....	211,100	37,472,732
Austria.....	235,235	31,711,157
Great Britain and Ireland.....	122,550	29,070,932
Prussia.....	151,355	26,476,523
Italy.....	122,788	25,268,879
Spain.....	176,671	15,752,607
Turkey.....	189,920	15,730,000
Sweden and Norway.....	292,440	4,762,274

Prussia, however, is not the only power which has gained by the war. Although worsted in every engagement with Austria, Italy yet comes out of the fight with Venetia, and a fair prospect of acquiring the Tyrol, with a combined population of 3,122,748, and an extent of territory of 20,676 square miles. Before the war the kingdom of Italy contained 25,268,879 inhabitants, and an area of 122,788 square miles. So that as it is most probable she will be reconstructed, she will embrace a total of 143,464 square miles and a population of 28,401,663 souls.

Of course quite a number of petty sovereigns have been deposed in this war. Foremost among them is George V. of Hanover, known in England as the Duke of Cumberland, and said to be a first cousin of our Queen. Then there are : Frederick Francis II. Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Schwerin ; Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz ; Frederick William I., Elector of Hesse-Cassel ; Ferdinand, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg ; Nicholas, Grand Duke of Oldenburg ; Augustus, Duke of Nassau ; Augustus, Duke of Brunswick ; and Ernest, Duke of Saxe Cobourg, brother of our late Prince Consort.

The abolition of all these petty potentates, and the incorporation of their little territories into the powerful kingdom of Prussia, promises to be attended with good results, provided always that the people to be affected by the change are willing, and are not, in fact, reduced from independence to slavery. What will become of the dethroned and deposed ones it is hard to say. But it is by no means so hard to predict that the late revolutionary powers of Europe—Prussia and Italy—now that they have gained all that they wanted, will become very speedily eminently conservative in their policy, and in the views they will take of future European struggles and conflicts.—*London Prototype.*

IX. Educational Intelligence.

—UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE.—The annual Convocation of Trinity College took place in one of the rooms of that institution, Nov. 8th. The

attendance was large, the ladies, as usual on such pleasing occasions, predominating. The chair was occupied by the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, Chancellor.

Degrees Conferred.—B. A.—Rev. Henry Wilson, Francis Checkley, George Irwin Taylor, Alfred Lindsay, William Wilson Holcroft, Rev. William Westney, Ralph W. Hindes, William Banfield Carey, Thomas F. Lewis Evans, John O'Rielly, Rev. William Grant, Thomas Charles Patteson, *ad eundem* from Merton College Oxford ; Rev. Mr. Morton, *ad eundem* from Lennoxville. M. A.—John Wells, Rev. Charles A. Wetherall, Rev. Mr. Morton, Rev. Featherstone L. Osler, *ad eundem* from St. Catherine's College Cambridge. D. C. L.—Robert A. Harrison, Charles J. Carroll, Henry B. Morphy.

Scholars.—George Mackenzie, from Rev. J. G. D. Mackenzie's school, Hamilton, Cameron and First foundation Scholarships, £45 R. Doherty (Brantford Grammar Schools), Bishop Strachan Scholarship of £30. T. W. Paterson (U. C. College), D. F. H. Wilkins (private tuition), equal—Dickson Scholarship, each £27 10s.

Matriculants.—G. A. Mackenzie, C. W. Ball, R. Doherty, T. W. Paterson, D. F. H. Wilkins, A. H. Coleman, A. E. Hagarty, G. Hamilton, A. J. Johnson, Rev. G. J. Low, A. N. Macnab, A. F. Matheson, E. F. Milbourne, E. Whitaker, Brown.

Prizes Presented.—Latin Essay, 1865, Rev. H. Wilson. Hamilton Memorial Prize, 1866, Rev. H. Wilson. Prince of Wales' Prize, 1865, Fletcher. The smallness of the prize list was occasioned by the fact that the annual examinations held usually in June, were deferred till Christmas, all the students of the College being with the Queen's Own, at Limeridge and Port Colborne.

The CHANCELLOR then offered a few observations relative to the progress and prospects of the college, which, he was glad to say, were in as satisfactory a condition as she had ever been. He believed that at no time since the year 1856 had there been a greater number of matriculants. He was gratified to state there was not a single room in the college vacant. They had also the fact that in the feeder of Trinity College, although not so highly favoured as the college in the west, there are no less than eight and forty students at present. Although, he said, as compared with the other school, it laboured under many disadvantages, yet he believed that in the character of the instruction, and the manner in which the young will be turned out, they will have no reason to regret their connection with it ; and although their scholars had been brought up in what he termed a more humble house, yet they would have quite as good if not better education than they could have received in the west. It was a great gratification that the school had turned out so successfully. It was a very satisfactory thing also, he said, to be enabled to state that their position in many respects was better this year than it has been for some time before, and that the number of inducements held out were also greater. This he proved by a contrast between 1865 and 1866, from which he argued that increased numbers would every year take advantage of the opportunities offered. In 1865, they found there were four foundation scholarships tenable for one year, one of £30, one of £25, and two of £20, open to all candidates of the the required age. In 1866, they found one of the value of £50, one of £45, and two of £30, with scholarships of the same value to be held during the second and third years, awarded according to the result of the June examination in each year. A scholarship of £25 per annum, tenable for three years, in the Arts course, is also open for the sons of clergymen while the Corporation has also provided that four bursaries shall be open every year, tenable from year to year, for a period not exceeding three years, of the value of £15 10s. per annum. Any student who shall have passed the matriculation examination, and shall have satisfied the Corporation that he cannot without the aid thus afforded, avail himself of the advantages of a University education, shall be eligible for a bursary, provided that he be not the holder of a scholarship. *Ceteris paribus*, the sons of clergymen to be preferred. He also expressed a hope that the medical branch which had been discontinued in consequence of their financial position some time ago, would be again resumed, and he had no doubt the beneficial effects of the statute lately passed, and which he explained would be fully taken advantage of, and that they would have that opportunity of holding out to their young men all the advantages they would obtain at any other institution. It was, he continued, a great satisfaction that the first scholarship had this year been taken by a young gentleman then present, Mr. McKenzie, who had been present at the conflict, where so many young men had been killed, and had himself received a wound, which, however, did not incapacitate him for study. The learned Chancellor afterwards adverted to the