

with deep anxiety: 'If the present state of Europe subjects us to such interference on the part of Germany, how much worse will it be, when once victorious she has dictated terms of peace to all other Powers, and stands as the supreme and uncontrolled Great Power above all others, exercising her iron hegemony over all the world? May it not be feared, that even if she leaves us the name of independence, it will scarcely be more than a mere title without any real value?'

Now, if we wish to ascertain what conditions of moral and cultural life such dependence upon Germany offers to foreign nations, we need but cast a glimpse at the German yoke laid upon the Danes in South-Jutland (Slesvig). It has been frequently proved, and occasionally avowed by the German authorities themselves, that there does not exist throughout all the German Dominions a single people more cultivated, more quiet, and more obedient to the laws than these very Danes. But are they treated accordingly? Have their characteristics been respected as was promised by the King of Prussia in a proclamation of 1864?

In the law-courts the Danish language was abolished a few years after the conquest, and all the business is conducted in German, a language not understood by the population. In the churches, German was introduced and its use gradually extended whenever a few immigrated Germans, or persons dependent on the authorities, could be induced to give the impulse by petitioning for it. These proceedings were carried on even in congregations where the overwhelming majority of the members were Danish, incapable of understanding a German sermon, to such an extent that earnest people were seized with a keen apprehension of the population being alienated from the Church and even