

Thou Danish path of fame and might,  
 O gloomy sea!  
 Receive thy friend, who for the right  
 Dares danger face, in death's despite,  
 Proudly as thou the tempest's might,  
 O gloomy sea!  
 And lead me on, though storms may rave,  
 Through strife and victory to my grave,  
 With thee!

### Denmark.

The territories of Denmark comprise the peninsula of Jutland, with the adjoining duchies of Schleswig and Holstein; the large islands of Zealand (upon which and the small island of Amak Copenhagen is built), Funen, Laaland; several others at the entrance of the Baltic; Bornholm, off the south-east coast of Sweden; and some colonial possessions. The extreme length of the Danish peninsula is about 300 English miles; its greatest width about 100 miles. Its surface consists of flat and slightly-undulating ground, forming, with the exception of Holland, the lowest part of the great plain of Northern Germany. The soil is frequently sandy and marshy, producing, however, fine pasturage and abundant crops of the coarser description of grain.

The peninsula of Jutland is a vast bank of sand, gravel, water-worn stones, and transported round blocks of granite, of all sizes, covered with a bed of clay and vegetable earth. It has been formed or thrown up by the ocean, and defends now from its fury a large portion of Northern Europe. The natural features of the country generally are agreeable, and present a very different character from that of the other two neighbouring Scandinavian kingdoms of Norway and Sweden. Here the dark pine and stately fir are superseded by the verdant beech and knotted oak, the rugged mountain steep and abrupt precipices by the soft undulations of hill and valley, and the waters which rush along in foaming torrents, here flow quietly in limpid streamlets, or are gathered in mirror-like lakes which reflect the smiling and fertile landscapes on their banks.

The Danish peninsula offers, however, besides these features others of a less attractive character; for while the eastern side, possessing the natural advantages which we have just described, forms one of the most beautiful parts of Denmark, the middle tract possesses to the eye nothing but an immeasurable extent of naked heath and dark moorland, with only here and there a farmstead surrounded by a few patches of cultivated ground rising like oases in the midst of the desert.

Notwithstanding its northern situation the climate of Denmark is not very rigorous. The flatness of the country and the immediate neighbourhood of the sea, which so greatly moderate the cold in winter, have the natural effect of rendering the climate somewhat humid, but, in summer and autumn especially, the weather is generally steady and delightful. The population of Denmark, according to the census of 1855, numbered above two millions and a half.

As late back as the eleventh century the history of Denmark became very intimately connected with that of England. After centuries of predatory incursions, in 1013 all England was finally subdued by the Danes, and Sweyn I. of Denmark became likewise King of this country, in which dignity he was succeeded by Canute the Great and some of his descendants.

There have been several intermarriages between the Royal families of Denmark and our country. Among these are James III. of Scotland, who married Margaret, daughter of Christian I., in 1469; James I. of England, who married Anne, daughter of Frederick II.; while in later years Mauida, sister of George III., was married to Christian VII.

Agriculture is now the great source of national prosperity in Denmark, large tracts of land being annually reclaimed and brought into cultivation. The fisheries of the coast are extensive, and the terrific seas to which the men are exposed render them most hardy and admirable seamen. The commerce of Denmark is in a thriving state, although confined chiefly to the export of her own agricultural produce and imports for home consumption; and the manufactures are principally those of the flax and wool of the country, woven in a coarse form for domestic use.

The Danes, as a race, are kind-hearted, honest, and simple-minded. In the intellectual world they have always maintained an honourable position; in science, literature, and in art they can boast of names worthy of being ranked with the best of other countries.

### Prince Christian and Princess Louisa of Denmark.

His Royal Highness Prince Christian of Denmark, formerly known as Prince Christian of Glucksburg, was proclaimed Prince of Denmark after the law of July 31, 1853, had secured to him and his male issue the succession to the throne of Denmark. He was born on the 8th of April, 1818, his parents being Duke Frederick William Paul Leopold of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, deceased, and Landgravine Louisa Caroline of Hesse-Cassel. He is the sixth-born of ten children, and descends in a direct line, as ninth male, from King Christian III. of Denmark, who died in 1559.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louisa Wihelmina Frederica Caroline Augusta Julia of Denmark, Princess of Hesse-Cassel, was born on the 7th of September, 1817, her parents being the Landgrave and Prince William of Hesse-Cassel, residing at Copenhagen; and her Royal Highness Princess Louisa Charlotte, sister to the late King Christian VIII., and aunt to the present King of Denmark.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Denmark were married at the Palace of Amalienborg, in Copenhagen, on May 26, 1842, and have ever since been residents in the capital, and all their children were born there. They have issue their Royal Highnesses Prince Christian Frederick William Charles, born June 3, 1843; Princess Alexandra, the betrothed of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, born Dec. 1, 1844; Prince William, born Dec. 24, 1845; Princess Maria Dagmar, born Nov. 26, 1847; Princess Thyra, born Sept. 29, 1853; and Prince Waldemar, born Oct. 27, 1858.

When a revolution broke out, at the instigation of the Duke of Augustenborg, in Holstein and Schleswig, in 1848-50, and many of the relations of Prince Christian sided with the Duke, his Royal Highness never doubted for a moment where duty and honour called him, and the King of Denmark rewarded his fidelity by settling the succession of the Danish throne, after the London Protocol of 1852 had been signed and ratified, and with the consent of the Danish Parliament, on the Prince and his male line, and the children of the Prince have been educated with the strictest principles of loyalty and honour towards the Danish Crown.

### The Reception of Princess Alexandra (Princess of Wales), by the People of London.

The welcome which the metropolis gave to Princess Alexandra on Saturday last was emphatically spontaneous and individual. Without at all desiring to detract from the merit due to the efforts which corporate bodies and the public made to greet the arrival of her Royal Highness in her future home, there can be no question that the spectacle of her entry into, and progress through, the metropolis, was signally wanting in those accessories which constitute a pageant in the ordinary sense of the word. Anxious as the country was to lavish upon its welcome of Princess Alexandra all that it could of its wealth and means, it never dreamt—it would not, indeed, have brooked had others suggested it—that she should have been met with the show of authority and the pomp of war which constitute so large a part of such receptions elsewhere. It would very likely have proved somewhat fearful and impatient had anything of the kind been allowed to come between that fair young presence and the friendly warmth of the simple welcome that it had prepared for her. As it was, the long line of civic procession which, east of Temple Bar, preceded the Royal cortège, was endured with scant patience, and the countless thousands who had filled the streets and windows, and looked down from perilous heights among the housetops, were content to have done so much and waited so long for the few moments' gratification which they experienced, when a plain carriage drove by in which were seated a young girl, of whom the nation had agreed to expect great things, and the fortunate Heir to virtues which have rarely graced an earthly throne.

The demonstration of Saturday last, incomprehensible as it must have appeared to foreigners, has somewhat startled the more apathetic among ourselves, and set them upon suggesting causes, more or less wide of the mark, that should explain it. But to us the explanation seems simple enough. It is impossible to doubt the depth of the feeling that this incident of the marriage of the heir of the British throne has stirred among us. It is as impossible to doubt its general and universal character. It is probable, indeed, that there were not a score of reasonable persons in our huge metropolis who had any hesitation in contributing their share to the