schools. The ground floor of the Belvedere also contains a fine collection of ancient armour, and of portraits of the most distinguished persons connected with the house of Hapsburg. The arsenal likewise contains collections of weapons of war ingeniously arranged; and, in the city arse­nal, besides sufficient arms for 30,000 men, and a propor­tional artillery, there is a large collection of Turkish tro­phies, including the head of the grand vizier, Kara Musta­pha, who commanded the Turks at the siege of Vienna in 1683. Vienna is indeed well calculated to afford gratifica­tion to the antiquary and the admirer of the fine arts; for, besides the imperial and public collections, many noblemen have their separate galleries and collections, and all are of easy access.

Vienna contains fifty-seven Catholic, one Lutheran, one Calvinist, and four Greek churches, with two Jewish syna­gogues. The principal of these is the cathedral church of St Stephen, almost in the heart of the city ; a beautiful Go­thic building, with a steeple remarkable for its symmetry and height. It was begun by the first duke of Austria, be­fore the middle of the twelfth century; in the thirteenth it was twice destroyed by fire, and then rebuilt in its present form. Its greatest length is 355 feet, and its extreme breadth 230; the height of the steeple is 420 or 434 feet, and it is ascended by 753 steps. Next in rank to the ca­thedral the Viennese reckon the church of St Carlo Bor- romeo, in the suburb Wieden, erected by the emperor Charles VI., between 1715 and 1737. It is a large massy structure, surmounted by an oval dome cased in glittering copper, and having in front a portico of six Corinthian co­lumns. Before the church are placed two Doric columns, each of thirteen feet diameter, and having their shafts adorned with a spiral band of bas relief; those of the one representing the life and death, and those of the other the actions of the saint. The church of the Capuchins is only remarkable for containing the sepulchral vault of the im­perial family, where the remains of its members have been deposited, since the emperor Matthias, in 1619. The cof­fins are of bronze, oblong in form, and very large. But the hearts of the deceased are deposited in one of the chapels of the Augustinians, and their other viscera in St Stephen’s. We may also mention St Peter’s church, a poor imitation of St Peter’s at Rome ; the church of the Augustinians, remarkable for its extent, and for the tomb of the archduchess Christina, the work of Canova ; and the church of St Rupert, remarkable for its antiquity, having been originally built in A.D. 740, restored in 1436, and again in 1703.

Vienna is most liberally provided with scientific institu­tions and charitable establishments. The university, found­ed in 1237, possesses an astronomical observatory, an ana­tomical theatre, a laboratory, a good library of 100,000 vo­lumes, a museum of natural history, a botanical garden, and forty-two professors. It was established on its present foot­ing, and the building which it occupies was erected by the empress-queen Maria Theresa, in 1755. Besides the uni­versity garden, the late emperor Francis II. established, at the Upper Belvedere, another botanical garden, where may be found almost all the plants indigenous to Germany. There is also a gymnasium, equally well appointed, and a commercial academy, in which pupils are instructed, not only in the usual routine of school learning, but also in the science and the history of commerce, the knowledge of mer­chandise, and mercantile law, the productions and advan­tages of all the commercial states in the known world, and those objects of natural history that furnish materials for commerce, manufactures, and philosophy; chemistry asap- plied to the useful arts; correspondence on all kinds of bu­siness; drawing, mechanics, mathematics, &c. For all these branches the pupils pay only three florins (six shil­lings and twopence) a-month ; and for a small additional sum they are taught the Latin, English, French, and Italian languages. The oriental academy is unique of its kind. Here young men are instructed in the oriental languages, and also in the political relations of Austria with the Eastern nations. When their studies are finished, they are employ­ed as secretaries to ambassadors, consuls, or other agents of the government in the East. This excellent institution was founded by the emperor Joseph II., and has produced some of the most distinguished men in the recent history of Aus­tria. The Theresian academy was founded by the empress-queen Maria Theresa, for the education of the sons of the nobility; but her philosophic son, Joseph II, thinking they would be better fitted to perform the duties of good citizens, if educated in a school of more mixed character, suppress­ed it, and distributed the revenues in pensions to meritori­ous civil and military officers. His nephew, however, the late emperor Francis II, re-established it on the original plan. It is under the superintendence of a director, and has twenty-one professors, ten masters of modern languages, and several tutors. The medico-chirurgical academy, found­ed by Joseph II, is one of the finest buildings in Vienna. It has accommodation for 1200 patients; the science is taught by six professors ; and the collection of anatomical figures in wax, by Fontanor, is little inferior to that of Flo­rence. The general hospital for the sick, also founded by the same emperor, contains 111 rooms, with 2000 beds, and is computed to receive annually about 10,000 patients. Adjoining to this is the lying-in-hospital, another monument of Joseph’s benevolence. There is likewise a foundling hos­pital, and many other charitable institutions, which reflect the highest honour on the founders, and on the liberality of the government which supports them. Besides the scien­tific establishments already mentioned, there are also at Vienna an academy of military engineers established in 1717, in which seventy-nine pupils are gratuitously educated ; a veterinary school ; and the imperial polytechnic school, de­signed for the instruction of tradesmen in their various arts and professions. The general state of science is however represented as far from flourishing. The number of scien­tific men is small ; and, with the exception of a small medi­cal society, there is no institution, by means of which they can keep up an intercourse with each other. Medicine and the various branches of natural history are the sciences most cultivated. The botanical gardens are good ; and the imperial museum of natural history, which occupies se­veral large rooms in the palace, is particularly important. Of all accomplishments, however, a proficiency in music holds the highest place in the estimation of the Viennese; and, in the practice of this art, they are certainly as much above the other nations of Europe (except the Italians), as they are below them in more solid and useful pursuits.

Besides the Bastey and the Glacis, already mentioned, Vienna possesses several other public walks and gardens of great value and importance to the health and recreation of the citizens. The most celebrated of these is the Pra­ter, said to be the finest public park in Europe. It is si­tuate on the north-east of the city, in a large island, formed by two branches of the Danube. From the entrance, the principal drive extends about half a mile in length, divided by rows of trees into five alleys, of which the two outer are appropriated to pedestrians, the next two to equestrians, and the inner one to carriages. Beyond its termination, is the more rural part of the Prater. There the wood becomes thicker, the alleys are no longer straight and forma), but wind irregularly till they are stopped by the banks of the Danube itself. On each side of the drive stretches a ver­dant lawn, plentifully studded with coffeehouses, and there­fore much frequented by the listless pedestrians, who seat themselves under shady awnings, or on the grass beneath clumps of trees, enjoying in idle gaiety their ices, coffee, and cigars. The Prater is frequented daily by the rich