786,619, and the females 825,180, making thus 1,611,799. As the increase of the population seems still to be progres­sive, it may probably at this time (1841) exceed 1,750,000 persons.

This population is found in 130 cities (having or formerly having had walls), 128 market-towns, 1115 parishes, 558 hamlets, 2591 farms, and 269 castles or seats of the nobi­lity. The increase of population, calculated by the excess of births over deaths, has been about 10,000 on an average of several years.

The inhabitants are partly of Swabian and partly of Fran­conian origin, and retain the peculiar pronunciation of the races from which they are descended. There are likewise some settlements of the Waldenses. The Swabians make use of many words very different from the other German people, and adopt many variations in the idioms not known elsewhere. These may be observed to alter at every ten or twelve miles in travelling through the country.

The prevailing religion in old Wurtemberg was the Lu­theran, for which it suffered most severely during the thirty years’ war. No toleration was granted to any other sect except to the Waldenses, and they were confined within prescribed limits, and even in those spots were under some strict regulations, and excluded from the rights of citizen­ship. Since 1806, the three religious parties have enjoyed the free exercise of their modes of worship, and a partici­pation in all civic rights, with eligibility to all public offices. The Lutherans and Calvinists, now united, are distinguished by the name of the Evangelical Church. Their number in 1833 was 1,087,413, and that of the Romish church 489,025. There are many sectaries, such as Separatists, Baptists, Hernhutters, and others, who are neither favoured nor persecuted by the government. Through the whole of protestant Würtemberg there is a great number of per­sons distinguished by the appellation of Pietists, who hold their private meetings for devotion, but do not in other re­spects separate from their churches. The Lutheran church is under the direction of six superintendents, whose dioceses are divided into fifty deaconries, and supplied with 818 pas­tors. The Catholics are governed by a vicar general, who is assisted by a council consisting of clerical and lay mem­bers ; the priests under them are about 640. The Lu­theran clergy are in general better supported, and taken from a somewhat higher class of people than in most of the other parts of protestant Germany. The Jews, who have established themselves chiefly in the new provinces of Wür­temberg, amount to about 10,766 persons.

Few parts of Germany have exhibited more or better specimens of knowledge and talent than have been produced from the institutions for education in Würtemberg. The state has, for its population, more means for acquiring learn­ing. The endowed classical schools are fifty-five, from which the theological pupils are transferred to the univer­sity of Tübingen, where they are maintained from the funds of the institution. In these establishments the pupils are not confined to mere professional pursuits, but have their attention directed to general knowledge. The university of Tübingen has long been considered one of the best in Germany. There are, besides, the gymnasium at Stutt­gart, and seminaries for the protestant clergy at Maulbroun, Schoenthal, Ulm, Heilbron, and Ochriengen ; and for Ca­tholics at Rothenburg, Rothweil, and Ellwang. Schools for instructing the poorer classes of the people are amply pro­vided in every part of the kingdom, so that the knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic is almost universal. No village is without its school, and scarcely a market-town without a classical instructor.

The kingdom may be considered as hilly, if not moun­tainous. On the eastern part is the group of the Swabian Alps, and on the western the Black Forest, a continuation of the Swiss Alps. The highest points of these two groups of elevations are from 2500 to 2800 feet. The eastern are not so lofty as the western ranges of hills, but they are more bleak, raw, and unhealthy. There are no plains, but some extensive and beautiful valleys, highly fruitful, of which that of the Neckar with its branches, and that of the Danube from Tutlingen to Ulm, are the most celebrated. The va­rious smaller valleys, running between the hills, and ter­minating on the banks of the several rivers, present rich and beautiful prospects. The woods are extensive, and contain almost every kind of forest-tree ; but the absence of hedge-rows is a great drawback to the beauty of the country in most parts of the kingdom. The scenery is much indebted to the rivers and the several tributary streams which run through all the valleys. The Neckar rises in the southern extremity of Würtemberg, and, with many windings, leaves the kingdom on its northern frontier, in its course to join the Rhine. It collects the waters of the Kocker, the Jaxt, the Rems, the Ens, the Erms, and the Zaber. The Danube rises in this kingdom, from the mountains of the Black Fo­rest, and leaves it at Ulm, on the frontiers of Bavaria. It is increased by the several streams of the Iller and the Brentz. The Tauber, in the north, is one of those streams which contribute to the waters of the Maine. The Schussen and the Argen are two small rivers that empty themselves into the Lake of Constance. That lake borders a small part of the kingdom. The Feder Lake, about three miles in length and breadth, and those of Laufen and Pfaffen, which are smaller, lie within its boundaries.

The land of Würtemberg has been recently classed thus : meadows 640,000, arable 1,620,000, woods and forests 1,520,000, and vineyards 61,000 acres; the remainder is either waste or occupied by the lakes, rivers, cities, and towns. In no part of Germany is so much attention di­rected to agriculture as in this kingdom, and in no part of it are the practices so generally good. The cultivation of green crops is much diffused. Turnips, but more especially mangel wurzel, are grown to clear the land from weeds, and to a great extent have superseded the former mode of fal­lowing. Potatoes are very extensively cultivated, and not only form the chief food of the working classes, but are used for the purpose of making brandy, as well as feeding cattle. The rape and poppy plants are grown for making oil ; and that which is expressed from the latter is found to be equal, if not superior, for the use of the table, to the oil of olives. Hemp and flax are raised in abundance, the former chiefly in the middle provinces, and the latter most extensively in the district of the Black Forest. The harvests of com are tolerably productive of wheat, rye, oats, and, in some of the warmer districts, of maize. The supply of grain is estimat­ed for the whole kingdom at about 23,000,000 bushels ; of which, as potatoes are extensively used for food, some is every year sent to supply the wants of the neighbouring states. The woods afford more fuel and building materials than are demanded for domestic consumption ; and the sur­plus, by means of the rivers, is conveyed to the countries lower down the several streams. The vineyards produce abundance of wine, and, though generally not of a good quality, and much of it very bad, its culture is found very beneficial. The best wines usually comprehended in the general class of Neckar wine are those made on the hills near the old castle of Wurtemberg, at Uhlbach, Fehlbach, Upper and Lower Turkheim, Lichtenberg, Rosswag, Maul­broun, and Tauberthal. The most productive vineyards are those on the western borders of the eastern Alps, where a single acre has been known to yield more than 2000 gal­lons ; but it more resembles vinegar than wine. It is ge­nerally remarked that the Neckar wines have much dete­riorated of late years ; which is attributed to negligence ir. the choice of the most proper plants, and to attention being principally paid to such as yield much, rather than to such as yield the best wine. The wine made in the year 1811,