as was the case on the banks of the Rhine, and in most parts of Germany, was of an unusually good quality ; and such of it as now remains sells for 300 florins the emir, while the wines of later years are not worth more than 139 florins. The annual value of the wines made in the kingdom on an average is L.400,000 sterling.

The cattle in Würtemberg have been carefully attended to, and the cows especially are of a very good description, which is attributed to the care in improving the breed, and to their being generally stall-fed, or soiled with green food. The butter is excellent, and in many districts good cheese is made, but the last less extensively than with due pains it might be. The sheep have been much improved by con­stant crossings between the old races of the country and those of the Rousillon and Merino breeds, and now the greater part of the flocks are of the fine-woolled kind. The breed of horses was at one time much improved by the in­troduction of Holstein and English stallions. Of late years they have been retrograding, but the government has now been induced to take steps, by introducing studs of the best horses, for improving them again. The number of cattle in the year 1820 was thus enumerated: horses 80,870, cows 599,490, sheep 488,940, swine 114,200, goats 16,620, asses 1008. There is however good reason to conclude, from what is known of the prosperous state of the country, that the increase in the live-stock has kept advancing in a degree similar to that of the human beings.

The fisheries are very productive both in the lakes and the rivers. The Lake of Constance affords abundance of salmon trout, perch, carp, and barbel ; the other lakes and the rivers yield trout, eels, barbel, pike, and several other kinds of fish ; and in the Feder Lake the shad is found of a very large size.

The only mines that are extensively worked are those of iron, at Neuhausen, Fluorn, Neuenberg, Aalen, and Was­seralfingen. The ore from these mines is prepared both by smelting and the hammer, and supplies the manufacturers of Fredicksthal, Christophsthal, Ludwigsthal, Harras, and Heidenheim, with minerals for their cutlery and ironmong­ery. There are saline springs at Hall, Sultz, Offenau, and Weisbach, from whence are annually made about 8000 tons of culinary salt ; and a new spring, lately opened at Koch­endorf, promises to afford a more copious supply, so as to dispense with the quantity of that commodity now purchas­ed from the kingdom of Bavaria.

Since the conclusion of war, some valuable mineral springs, before unknown or neglected, have been used for medicinal purposes ; and accommodations have been provided in a style of elegance and convenience which attracts to them a great number of visitors in the summer months, when the power of the waters is deemed most efficacious. The prin­cipal of these are at Kannstadt, on the right bank of the Neckar, a few miles from Stuttgart. There are more than thirty springs in and about the town. The waters are cold ; they contain Glauber, Epsom, and common salts, mixed with a small portion of iron, and are found of great efficacy in curing disorders of the digestive powers. At Wildbad in the Black Forest, nearer to the capital of Baden than to the capital of Würtemberg, the springs are hot, vary­ing from the temperature of 65° to 100° of Fahrenheit. The water is colourless, and has neither taste ncr smell, but it gives out much carbonic acid gas. Few ingredients of a medicinal nature have been detected in it; but the use of the baths has been found by experience highly salutary in gouty and rheumatic complaints, and the tem­perature being nearly the same as that of the human blood, the use of them is highly pleasant to the feelings. The baths are hollows scooped out from thc granite rock, some large enough to hold many persons at once, who, however, when bathing in company, have bathing gowns provided for them. The supply of water is so copious

that it is constantly flowing, and never allowed to stagnate in the baths. Rippoldsau is also in the Black Forest, and on the confines of Baden, to which duchy it formerly be­longed. The accommodations are tolerably settled, and gradually improving, but scarcely yet adapted for more than 150 or 200 visitors. The water is alkali-saline, is pleasant to take as a common drink, and is as effervescent as the cele­brated water of the Selzer well.

The chief manufactory of Würtemberg is that of linen. The inhabitants of the eastern Alps and of the Black Fo­rest are employed in this branch of industry. In those dis­tricts almost every female is occupied during the winter in spinning, and every peasant is a weaver. Both fine and coarse linen is produced, and also diaper and sail-cloth. In Münsengen there is a manufactory for damask table- linen, which produces most excellent goods. In some parts of the kingdom the females find employment in making a coarse kind of bone-lace. The cloth-manufactures are in­considerable, and seem to be far from flourishing ; and much of the wool clipped within the kingdom is either ex­ported in the raw state, or, after being spun, to the neigh­bouring countries. Cotton spinning and weaving have been introduced at several places, but those establishments are in a languishing state. Leather, glass, paper, snuff, beer, hardware, cutlery, with oil, pitch, tar, and potash, are all made in different parts of the kingdom. The breweries, and especially the distilleries, are numerous. In the large village of Mossingen there are no less than 280 stills for making brandy and whiskey. This is the country for mak­ing wooden clocks ; and those works produced in Würtem- berg, or from natives of it who have transferred their la­bour to other countries, are to be seen in almost every part of Europe.

The chief commerce of Wiirtemberg consists in the ex­change of its commodities with the adjoining states. It sells to them 18,000 oxen, 12,000 cows, 75,000 sheep and lambs, and 550,000 lbs. of wool, more than it buys. The usual export of corn beyond the import is 80,000 quarters. The corn exported chiefly consists of rye, most of which is sent to Switzerland from the Würtemberg ports of Frede- rickshaven and Mersburg, on the Lake of Constance. The other sales include linens, leather, snuff, pitch, tar, potash, oil. and wood, and wooden toys of various descriptions. The imports are silk, cotton, wool, East and West India productions, flax, hemp, hides, and salt. The balance of payments is usually in favour of Würtemberg.

The government of Würtemberg is at present an here­ditary limited monarchy. The king is the sole sovereign, and acts without control by his ministers, in every execu­tive department. He appoints to all offices, makes war and peace, commands the forces, distributes rewards, confers dignities and honours, executes justice, and dispenses par­dons. Under the ancient dukes, within the original ter­ritories of Würtemberg there existed a feudal constitution. The states, consisting of fourteen prelates and seventy-one deputies from the cities, exercised some legislative autho­rity ; but on the assumption of the kingly dignity, and the addition of the acquired provinces in 1806, the monarch as­sumed unlimited power, until the termination of the war, and the end of the congress of Vienna, when a new con­stitution was promulgated. Two legislative chambers were instituted. The upper was composed of the mediatized princes, the high nobility, and the prelates of the Protes­tant and Catholic churches ; the lower consisted of the deputies from the cities of Stuttgart, Tubingen, Ludwigs­burg, Ellwang, Ulm, Heilbron, and Reutlingen, from the learned institutions, and from the several bailiwicks. The privileges of the nobles were thought by themselves to be invaded, and they did not concur in this constitution. Dif­ficulties arose in reducing to practice the project, and how far it may be realized, or how it may eventually work, can-