and the great, on horseback or in carriages. On Sundays and other festivals the shopkeepers and mechanics likewise resort to it in flocks, to amuse themselves and their chil­dren with ninepins, conjurors, see-saws, and roundabouts, and to dine under the trees and the pavilions. Three or four times a-year fireworks are displayed in the Prater, each exhibition of which lasts forty minutes, and represents tern - ples, grottoes, parterres of flowers, fortresses, &c. To the westward of the Prater, communicating with it by two al­leys, and on the same island, is the Augarten, a large en­closure, intersected by regular walks, and containing two large eating-rooms, where parties are supplied with dinner, a billiard-room, a dancing-room, and a coffee-room. On the first of May this garden is crowded to excess. The Brigitenau is a large meadow to the west of the Augarten, divided from it by the wall of the suburb, and still on the same island. It contains a church and two public houses, and has its share of company in fine weather. On the first Sunday and Monday after St Bridget’s day, a fête is held here; and the number of persons who then come to dance and amuse themselves usually amounts to about thirty thousand. The island which contains these parks and gar­dens, is connected with the city and the southern suburbs by six bridges. The Volksgarten is a large enclosure, be­tween the Kaiserburg and the south wall of the city ; it is in fact the palace garden, but the people are freely ad­mitted, and it forms a favourite promenade. It contains a semicircular building where coffee and other refreshments may be procured ; and also a Doric temple, built on the model of that of Theseus at Athens, to contain a group by Canova, of Theseus killing the Minotaur. For in-door amuse­ment, there are several theatres. Two of these are in the city, namely the Burg, or Palace theatre, and the Kaernth- nerthor (Carinthian gate) theatre. There are others in the suburbs, and one of them, near the Wien, is capacious and handsome. The imperial theatre, where operas are per­formed, is not remarkable for its architecture or its stage decorations; but its instrumental and vocal performances may, generally speaking, be called the best in Europe.

The police in Vienna has long been celebrated as one of the most perfect in the world. But its functions are not confined to the ordinary duties of repressing crime, and watching over the public health and convenience; it also takes care that no one presume to discuss too freely af­fairs of state, or canvass the measures of the government in a spirit opposed to its wishes. Foreigners, and especially those who come from countries where liberal opinions are prevalent, are therefore kept under a vigilant inspection, and any offensive conduct on their part is instantly followed by an order to quit the city. As a necessary appendage to this system, spies are employed, whose official duties are not confined to coffeehouses, and other places of public re­sort, but extend even to the privacy of domestic life. For the more legitimate, or at least more laudable purposes of police, the city and suburbs are divided into eight districts, to each of which is appointed a physician, a surgeon, an apothecary, and an accoucheur, all paid by government. It is their duty to attend the necessitous sick at their own houses, and to administer advice and medicine gratis. These func­tionaries are the guardians of the public health, and make a daily report to the police of the births and deaths; and, to guard against secret crimes, the proprietors of houses are obliged to announce to them the deaths of any of their inmates, nor can any person be interred without producing their certificate. In short, their surveillance, in conjunc­tion with that of the police, is extended to the minutest circumstances that can affect the public health. In what may be called compulsory clcanliness, Vienna might serve as a model to every other city. No dirt of any kind is permitted to be thrown into the streets ; no accumulated mass of decayed vegetables is ever to be seen in the mar­

kets ; no slaughter-houses are to be seen throughout the city. Putrefying provisions are never allowed to be sold ; no adulterated bread, for that is not only weighed, but chemically analyzed, if suspected to contain improper in­gredients ; and woe to the offender, for the fine is gene­rally ruinous. The police also regulate the markets and the price of provisions.

Yet notwithstanding all this care, Vienna is decidedly unhealthy, and the climate is generally fatal to delicate constitutions. Colds, catarrhs, and pulmonary complaints are frequent and most malignant. This insalubrity arises from its peculiar situation ; for it is exposed to the fre­quent prevalence of easterly winds, which, blowing over the cold plains of Russia, Poland, and Hungary, the icy tops of the Carpathians, and the waters and marshes of the Danube, increase continually in coldness and dampness till they reach Vienna. To the north wind the city is also equally exposed, while, from the softer influences of the south and the west. It is excluded by a neighbouring chain of mountains, behind which rise the everlasting snows of the Tyrolian and the Carnic Alps. Alternations from heat to cold, and from cold to heat occur two or three times a-day, almost throughout the year. The narrow streets preclude any benefit from the sun, even when he shines; and in dry weather the clouds of dust are intolerable. The mean temperature is from 7° to 9° below zero of Reaumur’s thermometer.

Vienna is the most important manufacturing town in the empire, more than 60,000 persons finding employment in different branches of industry. The principal manufac­tures consist of silk and other stuffs, gold lace, silver lace, ribbons, hardware, and ironmongery goods, needles, philoso­phical instruments, carriages, and paper. The carriages are prized in most parts of Germany. There are also se­veral porcelain works, one of which employs 150 painters, and about 1500 work people. There are also made steel ornaments, jewels, watches, musical instruments, and che­mical productions. There is a cannon-foundry, and a manufactory of arms, belonging to government. Vienna is indeed the centre of Austrian commerce, and of the ca­pital and circulation requisite to maintain it. The produce of its industry gives rise to an exportation sufficient an­nually to furnish cargoes for 6000 boats, and loads for nearly 2,000,000 of waggons. The canal of Newstadt serves for a communication, not only with that town, but also with the Danube, through the lower part of the Wien. Three annual fairs are held in the town, and the number of mercantile houses amounts to about a thousand. Be­sides the canal of Newstadt and the Danube, by which Vienna communicates with Hungary and the upper parts of southern Germany, communications have recently been, or are in the course of being, formed with other provinces, by means of railways. The Ferdinand railway, 276 miles in length, commences in the Prater, extends through Mo­ravia and Silesia by Brunn, Olmutz, and Troppau, to the salt mines of Bochnia, beyond Cracow, with various branches; one of which goes to Presburg, and another from Brunn to Prague. Baron Lina’s railway extends from Vienna to Newstadt, and onward to Raab, with branches to Modling, Lachenburg, and Baden. It then goes to Oedenburg, and south of the Neusiedler See to Raab. The Mittelbahn, or Central railway, extends from the Ferdinand railway at Gausendorf to Presburgh, Romorn, Pesth, and Debreczin, crossing the Theiss by a very long bridge. The total length of this railway is 326 miles. A line has also been projected to connect Vienna with Trieste ; but the difficulty of passing so many large rivers and lofty mountains as intervene, is such as would involve a most enormous outlay, even if the execution of the project were found to be practicable.

The population of the city and suburbs was found, in