1830, to amount to 319,873 souls, without counting the garrison and strangers : including them, the total might be 332,000.

The roads immediately beyond the gates of the suburbs are worse than those around any other capital in Europe ; and, for several miles, the country is dreary and devoid of interest. But the more distant environs are highly beauti­ful, and offer numberless interesting excursions to the citi­zen and the traveller. On the north are the islands of the Danube ; on the west the lofty summit of the Calenberg ; on the south the mountains of Styria, covered with forests and vineyards ; and on the east, towards Hungary, exten­sive plains, along which the eye ranges unobstructed to the distant horizon. A few miles east of the capital is the im­perial palace of Schoenbnmn (Pretty spring,) which was oc­cupied by Napoleon as his head-quarters in 1805 and 1809∙ It was built by Maria Theresa, who used it as her favourite residence. The building is large and superbly furnished ; the gardens are well laid out and very beautiful ; and the si­tuation is delightful. Lachsenburg or Laxenburg is another imperial palace, where the emperor has two residences; the one an ordinary palace, with a theatre and other append­ages ; the other a sort of model of an ancient baronial castle, with a moat, portcullis, arched gateway, court, hall, chapel, chambers, dungeons, walls, passages, galleries, communica­tions, turrets, and every other proper accompaniment of an ancient fortress. The interior is fitted up in a correspond­ing style ; and at a little distance there is a regular tilting ground, where occasionally mock tournaments have been held for the emperor’s amusement. We may also mention Maria Hitzing, near Schoenbrunn, which possesses a theatre and baths, and has been considered the finest and most picturesque village in Austria ; Penzing, noted for its rib­bon manufactures ; Meidling, for its mineral waters ; and Baden, fifteen miles south-east of Vienna, a fine town, with 3000 inhabitants, and frequented annually by four or five thousand strangers, to drink its mineral waters ; and, near Baden, Weilburg, a magnificent palace recently erected by the archduke Charles.

Notwithstanding all its disadvantages of climate and si­tuation, few places possess such ample resources, such ge­neral means of enjoyment, both intellectual and physical, as this imperial city. Its magnificent imperial library, scarce­ly inferior to any in Europe, and its admirable museums and public galleries, are all open to the public, in a manner so perfect as to arrangement and accommodation, as to render them practically and generally useful. The theatres and the opera are all excellent. The streets are crowded with a lively, active, bustling population. Nothing oc­curs to annoy or molest the passenger ; and in no capital of continental Europe does the stranger, whose passports are regular, and conduct orderly, experience or perceive so little of the interference of the police as at Vienna. No beg­gars are to be seen ; no appearance of poverty meets the eye ; no one appears badly dressed. The Viennese are indeed a happy and enjoying people ; frugal, cheerful, and contented, they seek no alteration in their condition ; they know little of their government but its mild and paternal influence ; and they dread changes of any kind as fraught with evil. They see their princes mixing among them with all the simplicity and kindness of private citizens ; and they love them with an affection which they believe to be reci­procal. Their general tone of character forms them for tranquil enjoyment in themselves, and promoting it mothers; and the lower classes, as well as the higher, are generally found to be mild, kind, and obliging. They are, however, said to be more addicted to sensual than to intellectual plea­sures ; and the standard of morality is very low among all classes.

Vienna is a place of considerable antiquity, and has been the scene of many historical events. It was originally a

small village, encircled by marshes and forests, and peopled by fishermen ; but here the Romans established *castra stati­va,* or a standing intrenched camp, which gradually became a town, with the name of *Vindobona;* and it was here that the emperor Marcus Aurelius died, a.d. 180. On the de­cline of the Roman empire. It fell successively into the hands of the Goths and Huns ; and in 791 was, with the rest of Austria, attached by Charlemagne to his dominions. The origin of the modern town is commonly ascribed to Henry the First, duke of Austria, who is said to have found­ed it in or about the year 1142. In 1241 it was taken by the emperor Frederick II, and again, in 1297, by the em­peror Rudolph, who bestowed it, with the duchy of Austria, upon his son Albert, who became the founder of the arch- ducal, now the imperial family. It was vainly besieged by the Hungarians in 1477 ; but, eight years afterwards. It was obliged to surrender to Matthias, king of Hungary and Bo­hemia. It was besieged by the Turks in 1529, and again in 1683; and was relieved, on the latter occasion, only by the arrival of a Polish army, under their king, Sobieski, who beat the Turks with great slaughter before the city. In 1805. It surrendered to the emperor Napoleon ; and again in 1809, after a short resistance. Six miles east of the city is the island of Lobau, in the Danube, where the French were encamped for six weeks, in 1809 ; and opposite it, near the north bank of the river, are the villages of Aspern, Essling, and Wagram, where were fought the desperate battles which decided the fate of the Austrian monarchy at that time. (c.h.)

VIENNE, a department of the south-west division of France, formed out of the ancient province of Upper Poitou. It extends in north latitude from 46° 8', to 49° 9', and in longitude from 0° *7'* east, to 0° 58' west. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Mayence and Indre- Loire, on the east by the Indre and Loire, on the south by Upper Vienne and Charente, and on the west by the two Sèvres. The extent is 2640 square miles. It is di­vided into five arrondissements, thirty-one cantons, and three hundred communes. It sends two deputies to the legislative chamber, and contained in 1836, 288,002 inha­bitants. They all adhere to the Catholic church, except about 14,000 Calvinists, settled in and around Rouille. The people adhere rigidly to their ancient manners and practices, and are reported to be enemies to all improve­ment, and to be careless, idle, and ignorant. They are chiefly agriculturists, and live, as their ancestors lived, in a state of great filth and destitution, on the half produce of the land ; the other half being delivered to the landlords, who pay out of it the territorial imposts.

The surface of the department is an elevated plain, un­interrupted by any remarkable hills or valleys. In some parts it is sandy, in others clayey, but in all of tolerable fe­cundity, with the exception of about one-fourth, which is uncultivated heath land, but which might be made produc­tive if capital could be found, and the ancient prejudices and customs were exchanged for the more modern usages. Most of these neglected wastes are situated in the eastern division of the department, on the arrondissements of Chatelherault and Montmorillon. The principal river, the Vienne, passes through the department, from north to south, about fifty- six miles, and is the only one that is navigable, and that only for a short distance, and with vessels of a small bur­den. It receives in its course the water of numerous small rivers. The climate is in general mild and temperate, but the north-west winds often bring early and sudden frosts, which occasionally do great injury both to the corn land and the vineyards.

The product of com is insufficient for the consumption, and potatoes, but especially chesnuts, are used as substitutes for grain. The quantity of wine produced is considerable, and some of it has the property of being improved by keep