not yet be fully ascertained. The citizens and the pea­sants enjoy equal rights, and the feudal slavery of the latter is universally abolished. All have equal pretensions to pub­lic employments, and all the Christian sects enjoy the same rights. The feudal tenures are destroyed, and the estates formerly subject to them are converted into freehold pro­perties.

The administration is executed by six ministers, whose departments are thus denominated : justice, foreign affairs, domestic affairs, war, finance, and police. Each of these ministers is at the head of the board which regulates his own branch of the executive government. The law is founded upon the ancient feudal principles which prevailed in Würtemberg at the earliest period, but in some in­stances is tempered by the addition or intermixture of the Roman law. The administration of justice in smaller mat­ters is executed by provincial judges. There are four su­perior courts for the four circles, and a supreme tribunal of appeal and revision is established at Stuttgart.

The finances of the kingdom are in an improving condi­tion. The income, according to the latest budget, amount­ed to 10,794,114 florins, of which about 4,000,000 are de­rived from the royal domains, and the remainder from direct and indirect taxes. The expenditure was 9,150,460, thus leaving a surplus of 1,643,654 florins, which was applied to the payment of the interest and to the reduction of the public debt. That debt has been reduced during the long peace, and now amounts to about ‘23,000,000 florins, bear­ing interest at the average rate of four per cent. The florin there is equal to twenty pence sterling. To the honour of the kingdom, it is to be observed, that the expenditure on the church and on education (chiefly for the iatter ob­ject) is greater than for the war department by 350,000 florins.

The army consists chiefly of what may be called skeleton regiments, and, though now not exceeding 5000 men, can be instantly augmented in case of need to 16,000, by call­ing into service those on furlough. It would then consist of four regiments of cavalry, eight regiments of infantry, a corps of guards, of horse and of foot artillery, a small corps of riflemen, and another of sappers. The contingent to the German league is fixed at 13,955 men.

The cities whose population exceeds 6000 are the fol­lowing. Stuttgart, including the military, 35,000 ; Ulm, 12,500; Heilbron, 10,500; Reutlingen, 10,400; Tübingen, 7500; Esslingen, 6500; Hall, 6300; Ludwigsburg, 6200; Rothenburg, 6150; Gmünd, 6050.

WÜRZBURG, a large city of Bavaria, formerly the ca­pital of the sequestrated ecclesiastical principality of that name, but now the chief place of a bailiwick to which it gives the name, in the Bavarian province of the Lower Maine. It still retains the name of a grand duchy, and comprehends an extent of nearly 2000 square miles, with a population of about 290,000 souls. The land is for the most part level, but is surrounded with woody mountains on three sides. It is watered by many small streams which fall into the Maine, and ultimately into the Rhine. The soil is fertile, yielding abundance of corn ; but the vineyards occupy a great portion of the land very profitably. The best wines are produced near the capital, and are known by the names of Stein wine, or Leisten wine. The dis­trict is not rich in minerals, nor has it much manufacturing industry. The city is built on the river Maine, by which it is divided into two parts connected by a bridge. It is surrounded with walls and ditches ; and it is defended by the citadel of Marienburg, built on a hill 400 feet high, which overlooks the city. Some of the streets are broad, and contain fine piles of building ; but others are gloomy and narrow. The most distinguished edifice is the former episcopal, now royal residence, a building of vast extent, and of some beauty; and the grounds belonging to it are

laid out and preserved in good taste. The university was founded after the model of that of Bologna, in 1403, and after suffering much in stormy times, was renewed in 1582 ; but since that period it has numbered among its professors some of the most eminent men of Germany. The library of the institution contains upwards of 100,000 volumes, and there are also collections of the different branches of natural history, and all scientific helps. Besides the cathc­dral, Würzburg contains several churches and monasteries. The inhabitants are for the most part Catholics, and in 1834 amounted to 22,674. The chief trade is in wine, and some is carried on in timber. Long. 9. 49. 25. E. Lat. 49. 46. 6. N.

WYCHERLEY, William, a comic writer who occupied a very conspicuous place among the wits of his age, was born about the year 1640. He was the eldest son of Daniel Wycherley, Esq., a gentleman possessed of a consi­derable estate near the town of Shrewsbury. Wycherley was probably a cavalier by descent, for during the last years of the commonwealth he was sent by his father, at the susceptible age of fifteeen, to prosecute his studies in France ; a country which an old puritan was not likely to select as the most eligible place of instruction for his off­spring. While in France, he passed some time on the banks of the Charente, and was a frequent and acceptable guest of the duke of Montausier ; and in compliment to the duchess, the accomplished Julie d’Angennes de Ram­bouillet, who is celebrated in the letters of Voiture, the young Englishman became a convert to the Romish faith. From the bosom of that infallible church he was after­wards recalled by the eloquence of Dr Barlow ; but to what visible communion a man so profligate, both in prac­tice and speculation, belonged, is a matter of no great mo­ment.

Upon the eve of the Restoration he returned to Eng­land, and, from Wood’s Athenæ Oxonienses, it appears that he lived for some time in the provost's lodge at Queen’s College, Oxford, but left that university without being ma­triculated. He now proceeded to London, and entered him­self of the Middle Temple ; but if he had acquired in France too keen an appetite for pleasure to submit to aca­demic restraint, it was not probable that he would apply himself with much earnestness to voluntary drudgery. The gayeties of the metropolis soon converted the stu­dent of law into a man of wit and gallantry ; nor did any one experience less difficulty in assuming that ostentatious profligacy which was regarded as the true badge of loyalty, in 1672 he produced a comedy entitled “ Love in a Wood, or St James's Park,” which was acted at the Theatre Royal with great applause. Among the admirers of the author’s genius was the duchess of Cleveland, the mistress of the king, and one of the most celebrated beauties of her time. Love in a Wood is dedicated to that lady ; a compliment for which she manifested the sincerity of her gratitude by the most signal tokens. Dennis relates, that when Wycherley was taking the air in that place of fashionable resort which had given a name to his play, his carriage came in contact with that of her grace, who threw herself half out of the window, and rallied him with a freedom and gayety that can­not well be repeated. The result of this rencontre was, that Wycherley became the successful rival of his sovereign, and incurred the displeasure of the haughty Buckingham. In this emergency, he solicited the good offices of Rochester and Sedley, who had such confidence in his colloquial powers that they hurried him off to sup at the apartments of the duke. The event justified this bold proceeding, for, like a noble bard of modern times, who should have been the contemporary of his grace, he was always most “ strongly acted on by what was nearest ;” and after some irresistible sally of his guest, he exclaimed with an oath, “ My cousin’s in the right on’t!” But Charles could be as fickle as herself.