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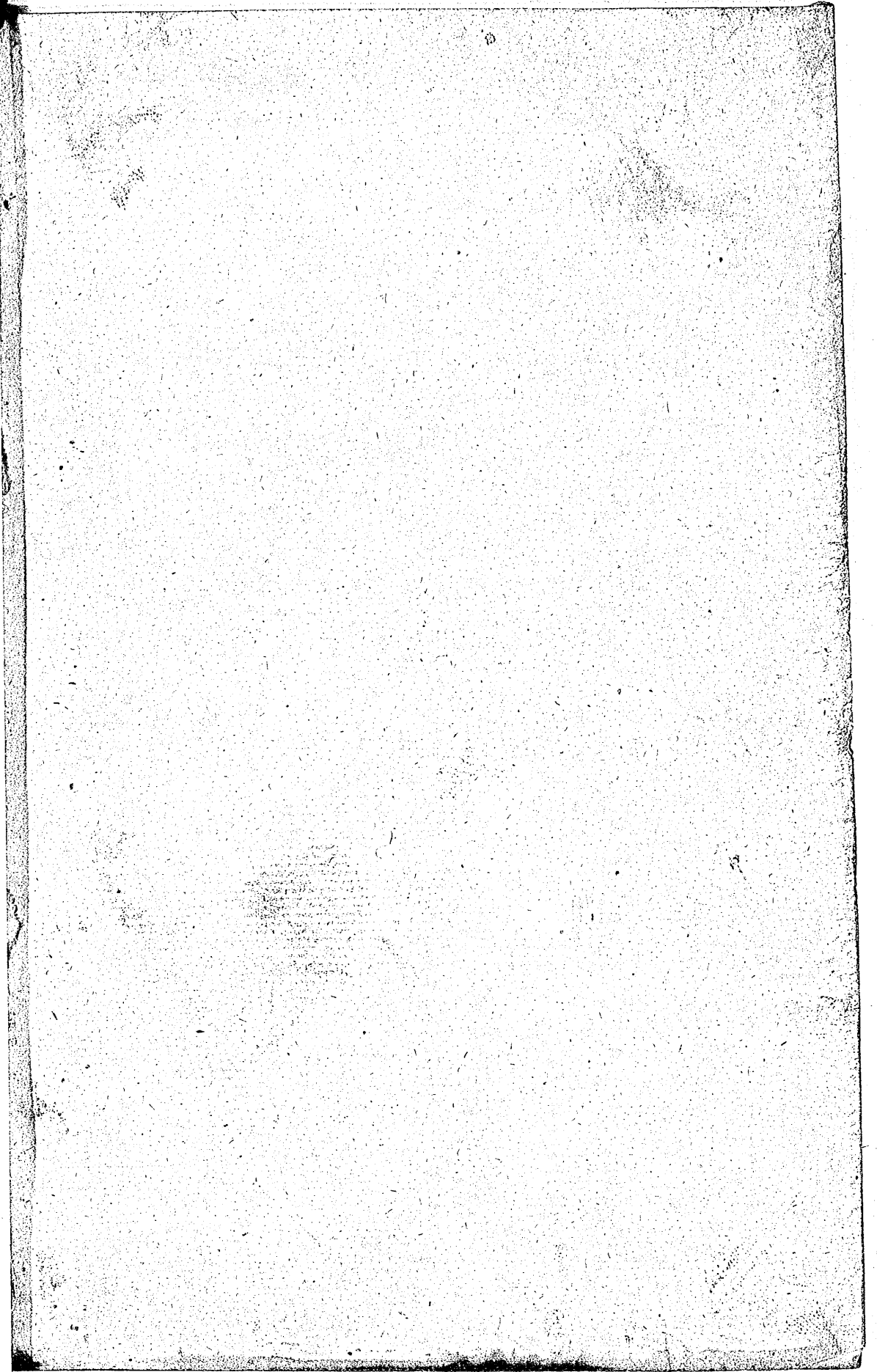
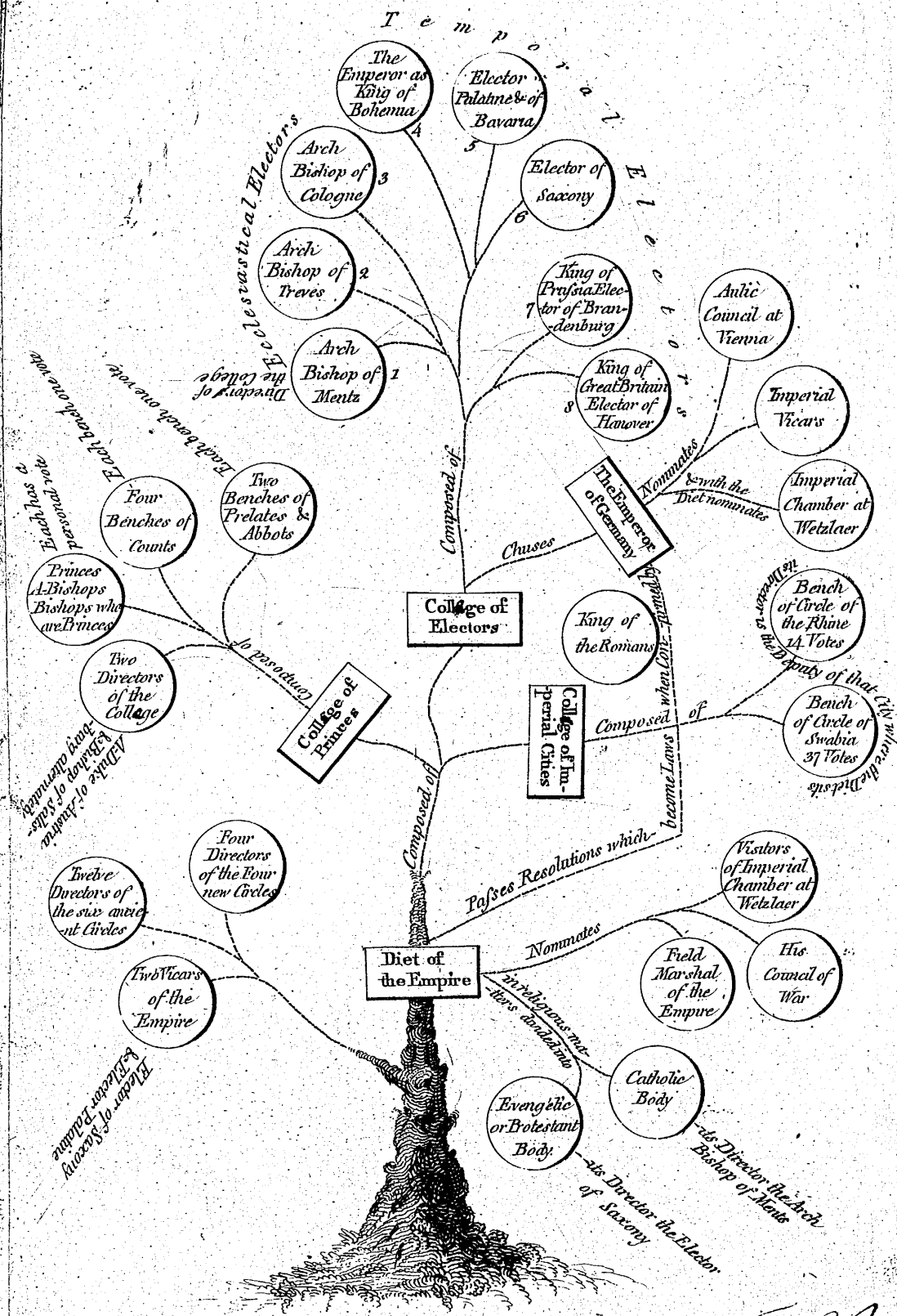


CHART of the GERMANIC CONSTITUTION.



A
 STATISTICAL VIEW
 OF
 GERMANY,
 IN RESPECT TO THE
 IMPERIAL AND TERRITORIAL CONSTITUTIONS, FORMS OF GOVERNMENT,
 LEGISLATION, ADMINISTRATION
 OF JUSTICE, AND
 ECCLESIASTICAL STATE;
 WITH A SKETCH OF THE
 CHARACTER AND GENIUS
 OF THE
 GERMANS,
 AND A SHORT INQUIRY INTO THE STATE OF THEIR
 TRADE AND COMMERCE;
 AND ALSO

A distinct View of the Dominions, Extent, Number of
 Inhabitants to a Square Mile, Chief Towns, with their
 Size and Population, Revenues, Expences, Debts,
 and Military Strength of each State.

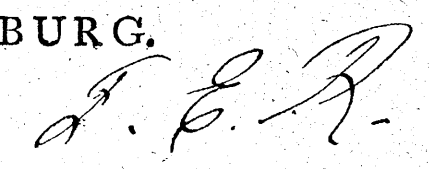
BY
 THOMAS B. CLARKE.

LONDON:
 PRINTED FOR C. DILLY, IN THE POULTRY.

1790.

T. E. Ritchie

TO HIS SERENE HIGHNESS
PRINCE CHARLES,
DUKE OF MECKLENBURG.



S I R,

AS the Object of this WORK is to promote the Knowledge of Government, where can Systems of this Science be more properly addressed than to him, the Influence of whose Practice will prevail more than all the Doctrine of Theory, to demonstrate to Sovereigns how they may become happy— It is in rendering their Subjects fo—And this, Sir, is not more a Portrait of what

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some really are, than a Prediction of what you certainly ever will be.—I have the honor to remain,

With the most profound Respect,

Your Serene Highness's

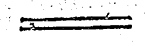
Most obliged and devoted Humble Servant;

THOMAS B. CLARKE.

TO

TO THE

R E A D E R.



THE historical branch of this Work, contains only such a chain of facts as is sufficient to conduct the Reader to the chief end proposed—which is the unfolding of the Imperial Constitution of Germany, and giving a brief, but clear illustration, of its territorial importance and government. To have adopted the true style of history, and indulged in political remarks and philosophical reflections, would have swelled the Work to a bulk beyond its present aim and the necessary limits.

Desire of private information first prompted me to collect the materials of this Work; and the hope of being useful, emboldens me to give it to the public, as I believe they are hitherto unfurnished with a similar view

P R E F A C E.

of the same * subject. Should it meet with a favourable reception from my countrymen, their approbation will redound to the honour of the Literati, to whose writings and conversation I gratefully acknowledge myself indebted ; and will also encourage me to present to the public view, a general survey of the different forms of government in the world, with a particular account of all the European states.

Far from boldly entertaining those claims, which belong to the lustre and originality of genius, I possess great anxiety and fears for the defects which may be discovered. The facts I believe are true, if I have been so fortunate as to succeed in their proper arrangement. I have endeavoured, however, to be faithful and accurate in my relation of them. But should my statements, either in method

* The author having been long absent from England, had undertaken and almost completed this Work, and another on a plan nearly similar, with respect to all the other states of Europe, before he heard of Mr. Zimmermann's Political Survey,—of which he was first informed by his bookseller, on transmitting to him the following Sheets in manuscript for publication.

P R E F A C E.

or in matter, prove incorrect; or should my reflections, where I have presumed to reason, not be just; I submit myself, with respect, to the correction of those of more comprehensive minds and of superior judgment.

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A
 STATISTICAL VIEW
 OF
 GERMANY,
 &c. &c. &c.

SECTION I.

THERE is but little attention due to nations in a barbarous state. The picture of savage nature in one, has nearly its original in all countries, whose sole guide is the blind impulse of wild passions.

Government, laws and religion, which are the instrument of civilization, deserve more consideration; they discriminate in their progress the stages from barbarity to refinement, and display by their effects the difference in man, when placed in a civilized, and viewed in a savage state.

But the beginning of all governments is rude. In societies, force precedes law, and violence regulation: and the operations of the one,

B and

and the energy of the other, opposite in their spirit, and counteracting in their influence, give birth to various systems in the infancy of order. Lasting constitutions are gradually matured; but such agitations characterize the infirmity of human nature. And though the origin of government may be derived from a series of conquest, and submission between the multitude and the magistrates, it is a salutary confusion out of which order springs.

Thus, in Germany, tribes who were wild as their desarts, and untamed as their beasts, were brought under subjection by the establishment of monarchy. But again, the regulations of the monarch became a root of power that overshadowed his own authority: For the official instruments of administration collected an importance, wherewith they trampled on the institutions that drew them into existence, and shook the throne with its own delegated sway. Thus debility often borrows a portion from boundless strength, and shifts the scene from yielding submission to prevailing power.

However, after violent and various agitations of alternate victory and defeat, the constitution of the German empire has settled on a centre of elective and limited monarchy.

But

But its constituent states exhibit a circle of government, that comprehends the entire series from tyranny to democracy. The power of monarchy is disarmed of despotism, but the liberty of aristocracy is not fully restrained from licentiousness; while executive duties and imperial privileges have been clearly marked out for the one, and intermediate and independent importance between the sovereign and the people hath been strongly secured to the other. But the democratical states prove that the forms of free, possess the ends of absolute, government. Tyranny and slavery, insolence and submission prevail, instead of the good of subordination, or the ideal happiness of republican equality.

We shall endeavour to unfold this maze of government, without entering deeply into detail, or remotely into causes. Gliding along the surface, we shall trace the ancient and successive forms of the German constitution, from its first sources to its settled limits, not resting, but touching on the summit of distant things. And we shall afterwards mark out more fully its present various and different extents.

Savage nature is always the same. And as states of dark ignorance cannot be instructive, or scenes of lawless disconnection

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and

A STATISTICAL VIEW

and barbarous confusion be useful or entertaining, we pass to the time of Clodovick. By him monarchy was first established: after him Charlemagne extended his power and his dominions; and so great had the empire become, that during his reign, and that of his son, government was administered in the provinces by persons vested with power for that purpose, under the title of *Dukes*. In the districts of these provinces, justice was distributed by a *Comes* or *Count*, which officer was in German called *Graf*. But from their courts lay an appeal to that of the emperor, before a president stiled *Comes Palatinus*, that is, Count Palatine, or of the palace, in German denominated *Pfalzgraf*. The frontiers or marches were governed by a marquis, stiled by the Germans *Markgraf*, similar to our Lord Warden. Generally the centre of the empire was ruled by an officer, who possessed almost like power, but a greater extent of dominion, than the Grave, under the title of *Landgrave*. Towns and castles, which were occasionally honored with the residence of the emperor, were governed by a *Burggraf**.

Origin and office of Dukes, of Counts or Graves;

of Counts Palatine, or Palz-graves; of Marquises or Mar-graves;

of Land-grave;

of Bur-graves.

* It may be added, as a general remark, that the signification of the above-mentioned titles, and the extent of power which they conferred upon the persons honored with them, differ according to the successive ages and the gradual developement of the German constitution.

Such

OF GERMANY.

Such were the ancient outlines of the German government.

But family broils in the Imperial House, and civil wars in the dominions, depressed the dignity of the sovereign, and raised up a new form in the government. The dukes, armed with authority, exalted themselves above the power of the emperor, and secured for their sons a succession to their greatness. While the interest of the sovereign, in order to strengthen the bond of personal attachment, ratified to others and their descendants that sway which had been formerly delegated and dependant on his will. Hence arose the modern constitution of distinct principalities, acknowledging one head in the person of an emperor.

Origin of the modern Constitution,

or of the principalities.

But shortly after the election of Conrade duke of Franconia to the throne, this new-gained authority of the princes became doubtful. However, after most violent disturbances and confusions, the regulations yielded to by Albert II. and his successors, particularly by Frederick III. laid the foundation of the German constitution: but the power and form of which were afterwards improved by Maximilian. Before Charles V. mounted the throne, on the death of Maximilian, the electors formed a bulwark against the Imperial

A. D. 1437. Constitution strengthened

by the capitulation.

rial power by an instrument called the capitulation ; to which articles of government he and all emperors elected since have sworn, previous to their investiture with imperial dignity. But we shall inquire who these electors formerly were, and whence originated that power which the present electors possess.

SECTION II.

ELECTORS.

Ancient electors.

WHEN the German monarchy received an elective form, the right of election was not limited to the great officers of state, for other princes participated of this privilege. But the empire being governed by four dukes, the princes under their authority, in order to court their favor, gave to them the disposal of their votes, and of those of their vassals. The three archbishops also, who were necessarily present at the coronation, obtained the electoral dignity. However, beside this origin of the modern electors, the high stations about court procured their possessors an influence over other members, and their general residence there gave them a solid advantage in their constant and early presence at the diet

Origin of the modern electors.

diet of election. For in times of turbulence several emperors were elected, when princes had not an opportunity to attend. And hence sprung up a sanction to that right, which the high officers of the household had assumed, of electing without any consultation of the other members of the empire. Pope Gregory X. too, either conceiving that they did possess, or willing that they should acquire this right, exhorted them in a bull to terminate the troubles of Germany by electing an emperor. And since that period they have been held as the sole electors. But the possession of this high power was strengthened by a league amongst themselves, called the *Electoral Union*, which received additional confirmation from the emperor Lewis of Bavaria, and was formally and fully ratified by that famous constitution of Charles IV. termed the *Golden Bull**. According to which, the territories and the high offices, by which the electoral dignity is conveyed, must descend according to the right of primogeniture, and are indivisible.

and confirmation of their high power by the electoral union and Golden Bull.

Electoral power hereditary, &c.

* History therefore shews us, that the origin of the electoral dignity in Germany was a gradual encroachment on the rights of the rest of the states, which time and custom gave their sanction to, and authority at length confirmed.

Who the Electors were, and their titles.

The number formerly seven, (1692) but now eight, which cannot be increased by the electors :

The golden bull declares the following number and titles of the electors: The archbishop of Mentz, as great chancellor of the German empire; the elector of Cologne, as great chancellor of the empire in Italy; the elector of Triers, as great chancellor of the empire in Gaul and Arles; the king of Bohemia, as cup-bearer; the count Palatine, as high steward; the duke of Saxony, as grand marshal; the margrave of Brandenburg, as grand chamberlain. The number originally was seven, but the Emperor Leopold created the duke of Lunenburg, ancestor to our present British sovereign, an elector; to whom the post of arch-treasurer was afterwards given. And thus Hanover forms the * eighth electorate. But this number cannot be increased by the emperor, without a previous election by the electors themselves, who, thus capable of electing and of being elected, may

* Ernest Augustus was Duke of Brunwick Lunenburg, and his brother George William, Duke of Zelle, being still alive, his portion was Hanover. The electoral dignity constituted for him, though it forms at present the eighth, was the ninth on its erection; the eighth having been conferred upon the son of the unhappy John Frederick Palatine, whose electoral dignity the emperor had conferred on the Duke of Bavaria, 1662.

stile

stile themselves * *Coimperantes*, and they exercise part of the Imperial authority, if a vacancy of the throne happen.

Coimperantes.

But when, or before this occurs, the election of the emperor is proceeded to after the following manner.

SECTION III.

ELECTION OF THE EMPEROR.

THE elector of Mentz, before the lapse of a month after the death of the emperor, summons, as great chancellor of the empire, the rest of the electors, to attend on some fixed day within the space of three months from the date of the summons. The electors generally send their ambassadors to the place of election, which is held at Frankfort on the Mayne; but saving the right of the city of Frankfort, it may be held elsewhere.

Summons of the Electors.

Ambassadors sent.

Place of election.

* The prerogatives of the Imperial crown are of a double nature; some are possessed exclusively, others are shared with the states. In respect to the last, the states might be stiled *Coimperantes*: but there are some, in the exercise of which the agreement of the electors alone is required, who have a much stronger claim to the title.

When

First act of the Electors.

When the diet of electors is assembled, they proceed to compose the capitulation, to which the emperor, when elected, is to swear. The capitulation being adjusted, the elector of Mentz appoints a day for the election.

Gates of the city shut.

When this day arrives, the gates of the city are shut, and the keys delivered to the elector of Mentz. The electors or their ambassadors, protestants excepted, repair in great pomp to mass, and after its celebration they take a solemn oath to choose, unbiassed and uninfluenced, the person that appears most proper for the Imperial dignity. After this they repair to the Sacristy, where the elector of Mentz, first, asks If there be any impediment known against their proceeding at present to an election? and, next, he obtains a promise that the person elected by the majority shall be received as emperor. The declarations of the electoral ambassadors, in respect to these two points, are recorded by two notaries of the empire. Then all witnesses withdraw; and the elector of Mentz collecting the suffrages, which are *viva voce*, and giving his own last, the witnesses are recalled, and he declares the person whom the electors have chosen. But the election is not complete, nor is the new emperor proclaimed, until

Oath of the Electors.

Questions to the electors.

Promise of the electors, both recorded.

Election.

Election completed.

until the capitulation be sworn to, either by himself, or by his ambassadors if he be absent.

From this time he is stiled king of the Romans, until the coronation takes place; which ceremony confers the title of emperor. According to the golden bull, it should be celebrated at Aix la Chapelle, out of respect to Charlemagne, who resided there; but saving the right to Aix la Chapelle, it may take place elsewhere. The coronation is performed by the archbishop of Mentz or elector of Cologne. And when he is seated on his throne, the duke of Saxony delivers into his hand the sword of Charles the Great, with which he makes some knights of the holy Roman empire, and is also obliged to confer that honor upon such others as are nominated by the respective electors. When he proceeds to dinner in the great hall, he is seated at a table elevated two steps higher than that of the electors, and is served by counts of the empire. The electors, each of whom has also his tables, are attended by the gentlemen of their respective courts. These electors, who assist personally at the ceremony, sit and eat at their own tables; but those, who are represented by ambassadors, have only their tables covered out of form with plates, at which the ambassadors do not sit.

Title of Emperor conferred by the coronation.

Place of coronation, by whom performed, and the form of coronation.

SECTION IV.

KING OF THE ROMANS, AND VICARS.

King of the Romans succeeds to the Emperor.

FOR the benefit of the empire, during the reign of an emperor, his presumptive successor may be elected king of the Romans. But this election confers at first a mere title ; for by an express article in his capitulation, the king of the Romans swears not to interfere with the government during the life of the emperor ; but, on his decease, the coronation confirms him emperor without a second election.

Who are the vicars of the empire ; their power.

Should there not be a king of the Romans, and the throne become vacant, the government is administered by vicars of the empire, who are the electors Palatine and of Saxony, as count palatine, and arch-marshal of the empire. Each has his district and tribunal of the vicariate ; and by the golden bull it is established, that all acts of the vicars are valid ; but they are all fully confirmed by the emperor ; which confirmation, by an article of his capitulation, he is bound to give.

Vicars of the emperor.

There are also vicars * of the emperor. These offices are constituted by a delegation of the

* The Comites Palatini obtain, by a privilege called *comitiva*, the authority of exercising in the empire some of

the Imperial power from the emperor to any prince of the empire, when he is unable to execute his authority himself. But these vicars stand accountable to the emperor ; their acts may be annulled and their offices revoked, all dependant on the will of the emperor, and determinable at his pleasure.

Their authority, and the extent of it.

SECTION V.

RELATION BETWEEN THE EMPEROR AND THE PRINCES AND STATES THAT CONSTITUTE THE EMPIRE.

WHEN the race of Charlemagne ceased to govern in Germany, the princes and states associated to continue the empire ; and that its majesty might be visible, and its laws enforced, they agreed to choose an emperor. From this emperor, all electors and princes, except those before 1582, receive investiture of their dominions ; counts and free cities from the Aulic council. But this investiture is no more than a sign of submission to the

Association of the states to choose an Emperor.

Investiture of the states from the Emperor, is a sign of submission only to the empire : they are independent.

of the rights reserved exclusively to the Imperial crown. They consist of two ranks : the superior possess the power of conferring nobility, the inferior of removing entailed infamy.

majesty

majesty of the empire, which is deposited in the emperor. For as the constituted members of the empire are dependant on that collective union from which they derive protection, they therefore shew this dependance on the emperor, because he represents the majesty of that union, or of the empire; but in all other respects they are * independent and free.

Distinction between the emperor and empire.

These princes or sovereigns may even wage war with the prince wearing the Imperial crown, as possessed of other titles and dominions unconnected with his Imperial station.

In the late seven years war, we have an example of this. The emperor would have had it considered as a war of the empire, the peace of which had been violated by the king of Prussia; but the violation had originated on the side of the emperor and of Saxony, by their entering into a league with foreign powers against the king of Prussia. Therefore Hanover, Brunswick, Hesse, &c. not only refused their contingents (see page 31, line 8th) to support the war against Prussia, but even

* There is a degree of limitation formed to the sovereignty of the states, by the judicial power of the emperor, and his prerogative of granting privileges.

joined

joined that power against the emperor and Saxony, because they had been the first spring to hostilities, and because this war was not with the emperor in quality of emperor, but in character of a prince possessed of private interest, distinct and detached from those of his imperial station. Nor can the sovereignty of any member be affected so long as he remains loyal to the empire, which loyalty constitutes his duty, and secures him its protection. But should he be guilty of any violation against the emperor, as head of the empire, such a crime would commit him to the punishment of its laws, and he would be put under the ban. For this crime would be against that collective body of sovereigns whose union constitutes the empire, and therefore any violation of that union is justly punished with deprivation of these territories which render such sovereigns members of the empire. Nor can this punishment of the ban derogate from the dignity of these princes, who derive their sovereignty from this constitution, and whose subjection is an act of their own consent. However, no member of the empire can at present be put under the ban, without being first heard, and without the concurrence of the electors, princes and states, being previously obtained.

War may be waged with the one, yet loyalty be preserved to the other: But violations against him as head of the empire is punished with the ban, for it is against the empire.

What the ban is. The subjection of these sovereigns, an act of their own consent, but they cannot be put under the ban without a previous form.

SECTION VI.

WHAT IS THE EMPIRE, AND WHO IS THE EMPEROR.

The empire.
The emperor

WE may define the empire to be a confederacy of sovereigns, and the emperor to be a head chosen by them to represent the majesty of the whole, and to become the executive instrument of their collective body.

has privileges.

He is therefore endowed with many privileges, and his power partly appears in the exercise of his *reserved* rights, or the peculiar prerogatives annexed to the imperial dignity.

His reserved rights.

Investiture of princes. Grants of titles; but the privileges to be obtained from the respective bodies. Utility of titles in Germany.

He grants to princes the investiture of their dominions; but to this he is bound as the laws direct. He confers titles, but promises that they shall be bestowed only on such persons as will maintain their dignity and can support their rank. Beside, he can give merely the title; for the power or privilege of prince or count can be obtained only from their respective bodies. But in some instances, even titles are of high importance. For the descendants of a prince are incapable of succession, if their mother be of inferior rank to their father; but the conferring of a title ennobles her and removes the bar, if the collateral line consents.

The

The emperor can also make* cities, found universities†, grant the privilege of fairs, &c. He can also dispense with the tedious terms of minority, and empower princes to assume, at an earlier age, the government of their own dominions. He decides all rank and precedence, and has a power of *primæ preces*, that is, of granting, for once, in every chapter of the empire, a vacant seat.

Cities, universities, fairs, dispensations of minority, rank and precedence.

Primæ preces.

But he is not above the law; for electors have not only chosen but deposed emperors. However, the influence of the capitulation is to prevent such rigorous proceedings; but should the capitulation be violated, the college of electors might proceed to remonstrance, and if these remonstrances should be without effect, in conjunction with the Diet, they might resort to more forcible remedies.

Emperor not above the law; form of proceeding against him if he violates his capitulation.

But we shall now pass from this view of the supreme to a consideration of the legislative power of the empire.

* Princes possess the same power in their respective dominions since the peace of Westphalia.

† Of which there are forty in Germany, beside Gymnasiums.

C

SECTION

SECTION VII.

THE DIET.

Diet, its members, duration, place, emperor, president.

THE Diet is that Assembly of the States in which the legislative power of the empire resides, and is composed of the electors, princes, prelates, counts and free cities of the empire. It is perpetual, having sat since 1663*, and is held usually at Ratisbon. The emperor, when present, presides in person; when absent, by his commissary, whose communication of proposals from the emperor to the assembly is called the commissorial decree. The elector of Mentz, as chancellor of the empire, is director of the Diet; and to his chancery are all things addressed that are to be submitted to the empire; the reading of which, by his secretary, to the secretaries of the other ministers at the Diet, is denominated *per dictaturam*, and constitutes the

Commissorial decree: Director or speaker to the Diet

submits all matters to them.

The dictature of the empire.

* The present Diet was opened 20 January 1663, and cannot be strictly called perpetual, as there is no positive law for it: and no Imperial town has the privilege of seeing the Diet held within its walls. But as the Diet of 1663 continued so long, the place was not changed where the Diet had then met.

form

form of transmitting papers or memorials to the dictature of the empire.

The Diet is composed of three distinct colleges, each of which has its particular director. Colleges of the Diet.

The first college is that of electors; of which the archbishop of Mentz is director as first elector. First college of electors.

The second college is that of princes. It consists of princes, archbishops and bishops; and of prelates, abbots and counts, who are not considered as princes. Each prince spiritual and temporal has a vote, but prelates and counts vote by benches. The prelates are divided into two benches, the counts into four, and each bench has only one vote. The arch-duke of Austria, and the archbishop of Saltzburg are alternately directors of the college of princes. Second, of princes; who constitute it. Extent of votes. Directors.

The third college is that of the free cities of the empire, the director of which is the minister of that city in which the Diet happens to sit. Third, of Imperial cities, director.

In all these colleges, the sentiments of the majority are conclusive, except in respect to fundamental laws, which affect the whole empire, or such matters as relate to religion. In these they must be unanimous. Determination of questions.

C 2

Where

Religious questions determined by the evangelic and catholic bodies.

The manner.

Cause of the evangelic body: its objects and mode of proceeding.

Example.

Its director formerly a protestant, but become a papist, was not deprived of the directorship, from motives of policy.

Superior colleges of the Diet

Where religion is interested, the proceedings are also different. The colleges are then considered as consisting of two bodies, the evangelic and the catholic; and if any religious point be proposed, it must meet not only the unanimous concurrence of the proposing body, but must have the majority of the other to establish it.

This distinction arose from a conjunction called the evangelic body; which was formed by the protestant states and princes to guard the protestant interest in Germany, by watching over the laws for the security of their religion, and, in case of violation, by obtaining redress from the imperial throne. For in any part of the empire, as in the palatinate, where the count is a papist and the subjects are protestants, should oppressions arise, application would be made to the evangelic body through the director. The elector of Saxony is director of the evangelic body though he is a papist; but therefore his representations in favor of the protestants have more force; and beside, should he abuse an office, which invests him with considerable weight and influence, he could be instantly deprived of it.

The first two colleges are stiled superior, and in effect constitute the Diet. For all points

points that come before the Diet, are generally first deliberated in the college of electors, and pass from that to the college of princes; in which, if any objection arise, a free conference takes place between the directors of each college. And should they, in consequence of this free conference, concur, they invite the third college to accede to their joint opinion, which invitation is generally complied with; but should this college return a refusal, the opinion of the other two colleges is in some few cases engrossed in the chancery, and delivered to the emperor's commissary as the opinion of the empire. The opinion of the third college is merely mentioned at the close. However, though the superior colleges do in effect constitute the Diet, yet the received maxim is, that no two colleges constitute a majority, that is the majority of voices at the Diet; nor can the emperor confirm the opinion of two colleges, as an opinion of the Diet*.

After a measure is approved of by the colleges, it is submitted to his Imperial majesty to receive his negative or confirmation.

* By the peace of Westphalia a decisive vote was recognized as a right of the Imperial cities, which the two superior colleges should not infringe upon; their vote being, by the fundamental law, of equal weight with that of the electors and princes.

are in effect the Diet.

Free conference.

Mode of proceeding shews the insignificance of the third college; yet its consent is necessary in an opinion of the empire.

If the emperor confirms it, it is published as

the resolution of the empire.

Should he approve the point, it is published in his name as the resolution of the empire, which states are exhorted to obey, and tribunals desired to consider as such.

Power of the Diet in legislation, lawsuits, war,

The Diet not only makes and explains laws, but decides ambiguous cases. It must also be consulted before war is made; appoints the field marshal who is to command the army, and assigns him his council of war.

and in alliances.

The Diet also enters into and makes alliances, but usually empowers the emperor to negotiate them; and foreign states have their ambassadors at the Diet, but the Diet sends no ministers to foreign courts.

We shall now descend from the supreme jurisdiction and Imperial legislature to the ordinary tribunals of justice in the empire.

SECTION VIII.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—IMPERIAL CHAMBER.

Origin of the Imperial court, its establishment by Maximilian at Worms, A. D. 1495;

IN the origin of the empire, we have seen that justice was administered in the districts of the provinces by counts, and that appeals lay from their courts to that of the emperor before the count palatine. But as civil broils shook

shook the power of the emperor, they interrupted also the course of justice. The consequent inconveniencies caused several solicitations to be preferred from the states to different emperors for the establishment of a court of justice, which should take cognizance of great as well as small causes. And at length such a court was erected by Maximilian I. under the title of the Imperial Chamber at Worms, in the year 1495; but was removed to Spire in 1533, and to Wetzlar in 1696, where it is now held.

Imperial chamber removed to Spire, 1533. to Wetzlar, 1696.

The members of this court are a judge of the chamber and twenty-five assessors, partly protestants, partly papists. The president is appointed by the emperor, the assessors by the states. The court receives appeals from inferior * jurisdictions, and decides dubious titles; and all causes before it between prince and prince, or princes and private persons, are adjudged according to the laws of the respective parties, or according to the Imperial law.

Members of the court protestants and papists; by whom appointed; power of the court; laws by which it decides.

* There are no inferior courts of justice for the empire; this is only to be understood in respect to the tribunals of all such states as are not possessed of the privilege of not appealing.—See page 26.

This tribunal is under the inspection of visitors appointed by the states; and, during their visitation, the sentences of the court are subject to revision. Appeals lie afterward also from the judgment of the visitors to that of the Diet.

Visitors; its sentences subject to their revision. Appeals from their judgment to the Diet.

But the ground on which the emperors resisted so long the solicitation of the states to erect such a tribunal, we shall perceive in our view of the Aulic council.

SECTION IX.

AULIC COUNCIL.

Origin of the Aulic council;

foreseen by Maximilian.

DEPRIVED of many powers, the emperors wished to raise their prerogatives by forming a tribunal, of which they should name the judges, and before whom causes in the last resort should come. But Maximilian's penetration foresaw, in respect to the new tribunal solicited by the states, that though a consciousness of its importance made them struggle for its erection, the expences of its establishment would make them neglect its support.

support. And the event bore witness to his sagacity.

But when, through the omissions and negligence of the states, there happened to be a cessation in the distribution of justice by the Imperial chamber, he revived his court of the count Palatinate or Aulic council. And in order to gain the quiet acquiescence of the states, under the mask of a partition of power, and of generous moderation, he desired them to add eight to the number of assessors, and the salaries of all should be discharged by him. The states swallowed the bait, but soon perceived that they had lost part of their liberty.

Established through the omission of the states, and interruption of justice in the Imperial chamber; and by a stroke of policy.

The emperor, by keeping the tribunal always open, by filling its seats with men of first rate talents, and by having its sentences duly and speedily executed, drew all causes before it. The states remonstrated, declaring that the Imperial chamber ought to be not only the supreme, but sole tribunal of that kind. The emperor answered, that he had erected the Imperial chamber in consequence of their solicitations; but as they had not supplied the tribunal with judges, he provided for that deficiency by a constant administration of justice in the establishment of another.

Causes drawn to it by its system.

States remonstrate against it.

Emperor's reply to this remonstrance.

The

Authority of the Aulic council.

The Aulic council now subsists with equal authority, each receiving appeals from inferior jurisdictions, but neither appealing to the other, as the *dernier resort* from both must be had to the Diet.

Peculiar powers of it, and of the Imperial chamber.

However, to the Aulic council belong the reserved * rights of the emperor.

And to the Imperial chamber also are annexed peculiar powers.

Duration of both.

The Imperial chamber subsists during a vacancy of the throne under the authority of the vicars of the empire: whereas the Aulic council does not exist until appointed by the succeeding emperor.

Members of the Aulic council. Decrees pass through the hands of the vice chancellor.

The Aulic council consists of a president, vice-president, and seventeen assessors, of whom six are protestants. The vice chancellor of the empire is also entitled to a seat, and all decrees issuing from the council pass through his hands to those who are to execute them.

It confers new authority on the emperor by the right of appeals, but from which some states are exempt.

This tribunal obtains for the emperor, through the appeals from the courts of other princes, a new authority beside that which he possesses from his reserved rights; but electors and some princes, as those of Hanover, Austria, Brunswick, Swedish Pomerania, Hesse, are free from this dependance on the

* See page 16.

emperor,

emperor, to whose Aulic council their subjects cannot appeal; nor can it take cognizance of ecclesiastical or criminal causes, both of which appertain to territorial justice, which we shall presently consider, when we have surveyed the executive instrument of Imperial justice.

Particular causes out of its cognizance.

SECTION X.

THE division of the empire into circles is a regulation, coeval with the establishment of the Imperial chamber by Maximilian, in order to strengthen the arm of justice with vigor to enforce its decrees. The original division was into six circles, which are called the ancient circles, and are Bavaria, Franconia, Suabia, Lower Saxony, the Upper Rhine, and Westphalia. But the powerful princes, who at first declined bringing their dominions under the form of circles, were led by a political finesse of the emperors to adopt the regulation, and increase the number to ten, by forming the four new circles of Austria, Burgundy, the electorate circle, and Upper Saxony.

Origin of the circles, and the object of the division.

Ancient circles.

New circles.

Over

Directors of the circles; their number and office permanent and hereditary; and of high power.

Over these circles preside directors, to whom the tribunals of justice commit the execution of their decrees. The six old circles have two directors each, the four new have one each. The office of director is permanent and hereditary, as it belongs always to the first prince in the circle, upon whom it confers high authority. For all the decrees of the Imperial chamber and Aulic council are of no avail, unless the director will execute them.

Example from the case of the elector of Mentz and the prince of Darmstadt.

In 1785 there was a process between the elector of Mentz and prince of Darmstadt, in which the former obtained a decree in his favor; the Aulic council consequently wrote, according to form, to the elector Palatine, as partly director* of the Upper Rhinish circle, to which they both belong, to execute the decree; but private friendship prevailed over public justice, and the decree to this moment rests unexecuted. The prince of Darmstadt resorted to the *recourse*, that is, an appeal to the Diet; but though the *recourse* be re-

The *recourse* stops not the execution of decrees.

* The prince of Darmstadt belongs to the Upper, and the elector of Mentz to the Under Rhinish circle: but the elector Palatine possesses part of the direction of the Upper Rhine, by being sovereign of the principality of Simmern; and the elector of Mentz belongs at present to the same circle by being bishop of Worms

forted

forted to, the custom is to execute the decree, on receiving a bond of restitution in case of a reversal at the Diet.

On the contrary, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, on the decree of the Aulic council in favor of a minor, count Bukenburg, being committed to the * king of Prussia as director of Westphalia to execute, was compelled to immediately surrender these possessions, which he had taken from the minor as incapable of succeeding, because his grandfather had married beneath his rank.

Contrary example from the case of the Landgrave of Hesse, and count Bukenburg, still showing the power of directors of circles.

The directors of the circles are not only instruments of war but of peace. For in case of an Imperial war, they are to collect the troops of the circle, and if any state or prince of their respective circles suffer violation from others, they are to yield protection and enforce the peace. Or should there be any tumultuous uprisings of the people, the suppression of such belongs to them.

They are instruments of war and peace: they collect the troops for an Imperial war, and protect the states from civil commotions.

The emperor is the executive instrument of the whole empire; the directors are such

They are the executive instru-

* The property disputed lay in Westphalia, therefore the king acted in quality of duke of Cleves. The elector of Cologne, as present bishop of Munster, and the elector of Palatine as duke of Juliers, were also charged with the execution of the sentence; but the king of Prussia took the lead.

of

ments of the circles, and are presidents of their Diets.

of the constitutive parts called circles. The prosperity and security of which being at stake, the directors, as presidents, must hold frequent Diets in their respective circles, in order to consult on and adopt salutary measures for their safety and welfare: but as the interests of those near to us are generally so intimately blended with our own, that the good of either cannot be pursued without the mutual concurrence of both, there arise negotiations on particular points between the diets of different circles, which are therefore stiled *Confederate* Circles. And these negotiations being more frequent amongst the circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine, or Westphalia, they are denominated the *Corresponding* Circles.

Confederate Circles;

Corresponding Circles.

Having now seen the Imperial legislature and ordinary jurisdiction of the empire, we shall descend from this survey of Imperial, to a view of territorial government, and shortly and generally consider the state of legislation, and the administration of justice.

SECTION

SECTION XI.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT. (See Appendix.)

EVERY prince is sovereign in his own country, and may enter into alliances, and pursue by all political measures his own private interest, as other sovereigns do. For if even an Imperial war be declared, he may remain neuter, if the safety of the empire be not at stake; and he pays his contingent, as did the prince of Darmstadt in the seven years war.

Every prince is sovereign in his own territory, and may pursue his own interest and measures.

Example.

Each state, or sovereign appoints in general, three colleges for its government. The first is the *Geheimderath*, or Privy Council: the second is the *Regierung*, or Regency: the third the *Rechnungcammer*, or Chamber of Finances. Each of these has a president; and a member of the first college is always president of the second.

Government by colleges, called *Geheimderath*, *Regierung*, *Rechnungcammer*.

The *Geheimderath* represents the prince, and superintends the other two.

The *Geheimderath's* office.

The *Regierung* regulates limits of territories, holds conferences with other princes, and is in most countries a court of justice: however, in some states there is also a court of

The *Regierung's* business.

*Justitz de-
partement.*

of justice called *justitz departement*. And beside the right of conferences assigned to the *Regierung* by the fovereign, when there are disputes between princes, there is also an * *Austrage*, or arbitration, appointed in order to decide them. Attention must be paid to this privilege of princes, who must be called on to appoint an *Austrage* before resort be had to the Imperial tribunal, but to which there still lies an appeal from the judgment of the *Austrage*.

Austrage.
Attention to the privilege of *Austrage*, before application to the Imperial tribunal.

*Rentham-
mer office.*

The *Renthammer* attends to the regulation of domains and estates, to the territorial revenues, and management of the taxes.

Princes power in respect to laws of policy and revenue.

Every fovereign or prince is arbitrary in laws of policy, but not of revenue. For no new tax or impost can be laid on his country, without the consent of the nobles and subjects.

And for this purpose, on the *land tag*, or

* This being a privilege of fovereigns, it has brought the particular mode of judging them into this view of the interior government of the German princes, which might have been comprehended under that of the constitution of the whole empire. When a fovereign is called upon to be the arbiter of a dispute amongst princes, or of an appeal brought against one of them before the *Austrage*, the ministry, in whose hands is lodged the exercise of the supreme power and authority, represents the fovereign, and is commissioned to act in his place.

day

day on which his subjects are to be convened, which is once in the period of four or five years, and at no other time can he assemble them, he calls together the nobles, and commissaries or deputies of the towns, of his dominions. The nobles, usually attend in person, but may send representatives. To this assembly the prince proposes the taxes, &c. and a majority of voices disposes of the measures.

The *land tag*; how often held; for the purpose of new taxes; who grants them; the form.

Villages though considerable send no deputies to this assembly, because they are either already represented by their respective lords, or because they rank too low, being in a state of Vassalage when compared to towns; for their inhabitants must mend high ways, and can be impressed as soldiers, from both of which, inhabitants of towns are exempt.

Villages not called on the *land tag*, the reason: distinction in privileges between towns and villages.

On the *land tag*, the respective quotas also of each place are fixed in order to discharge the princes contingent, in case of an Imperial war.

The princes contingent for an Imperial war, how raised.

SECTION XII.

TERRITORIAL CIVIL JUSTICE.

By whom territorial justice is administered, and a distinction arising from the quality of the defendants.

CIVIL justice is administered in states by different persons according to the quality of the defendant. If the process be against a peasant, it is brought before the *amt man*, or bailiff: if against a burgher, it lies before the *amt man*, and magistrate; but if against a person above the rank of these, it is submitted to the *regierung* or *justitz departement*, to whom also appeals are brought from the sentence of the former.

Appeals.

Form of administering territorial justice.

The president of the *regierung* assigns to each member his respective business; and he, to whom a process is committed, having studied it, comes and makes his relation to the *regierung*; after which all the members vote, and the matter is decided by the majority. But from their sentence there lies an appeal to the Imperial chamber, unless the state be *de non appellando*.

Appeals.

States *De non Appellando*, why so called, have their own court of appeal.

These states, as Hanover, and all electoral states, and Austria, Hesse, Brunswick, and Swedish Pomerania, have the privilege of *de non appellando*, from whose territorial courts there cannot be any appeal to the Imperial

perial chamber, or Aulic council. But they have their own courts of appeal, in which the judgment of the *regierung* or *justitz departement* is subject to a revision.

Beside the privilege of *de non appellando*, there is also another distinction of *mediate* and *immediate*.

States also mediate and immediate.

Mediate are the subjects of states, against whom processes must be brought before their respective territorial, and not before the imperial courts.

Mediate states.

*Immediate** are all these immediately under the empire, and are such as have votes in the Diet. Some princes and counts also who have not votes in the Diet, are *immediate* †, against whom, all processes must be brought immediately before the Emperor in the Imperial court.

Immediate states.

* This distinction holds only in respect to the empire in general; for these called immediate are not subjects of any states, unless where an immediate prince or count is in the service of another prince. In this case he is subject to his jurisdiction in all matters relative to the service, but he is independant, and his equal in all other respects. So that the poorest immediate count, and the mightiest elector, are but fellow peers of the same realm.

† See page 38. line 11.

SECTION XIII.

TERRITORIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The form and judges in criminal cases: the sentence to be ratified by the sovereign.

IN criminal cases a judge examines, and forming a sentence, lays it and the grounds of it before the *regierung*, which they either approve or make a new one: both of these pass to the *geheimderath*, and their opinion is afterwards submitted to the prince, who ratifies or alters it.

It may be sent to an university, with the pleadings of the delinquent's advocate, if requested by him: most lenient sentence adopted by the prince; the torture; confession before execution.

But before it is submitted to the prince, the delinquent may be permitted to have it sent with the pleadings of his advocate for the judgment of an university; and should the judgment of the university seem too rigorous to him, it is sent to another; the most lenient sentence is usually adopted by the prince. But still the torture subsists in several states, to make the criminal confess his guilt; as without such a confession it is a received principle of justice in these states, that he should not suffer.

Having now sketched the outlines of territorial government, in respect to constitution, laws, and justice, we shall point out some distinctions in each between the states of princes and free towns.

SECTION

SECTION XIV.

ORIGIN OF FREE TOWNS.

WHEN the frequent wars of the emperors demanded continual supplies, and their powers were of a more extensive range than at present, they bartered privileges to towns; which being the sole seats of commerce, and consequently the chief sources of supply, advanced in freedom as they increased in riches. The same necessities on the part of princes, and the same support from the towns in their respective dominions, obtained privileges for them also. Beside, when hostilities were almost ceaseless, the inhabitants of walled towns collected and increased their strength for their own security; but as they grew in strength, they awakened also to a sense of consequence, and exacted immunities from their respective princes. Likewise the commercial confederations of towns in different parts of the empire, as the Hanse towns, and those of Suabia, &c. gave them a consequence collectively, which procured privileges for each separately. The greatest number of free imperial towns are in Suabia, Franconia, and the Lower Rhine.

D 3 For

For Conrad IV. dying, left a son, who was called Conradin, during whose minority the Pope having given his kingdom of Naples and Sicily to Charles of Anjou, Conradin, when arrived at the age of seventeen years, went with an army to recover it, but was conquered and publicly beheaded at Naples. His territories therefore in Germany being without a sovereign, and under no rule, the towns established their freedom and their own form of government. And hence also arose the immediate nobility.

The free imperial towns in Saxony, in general, owe their origin to the following cause. The greatness of Henry the Lion, ancestor to his present Britannick Majesty, drew down on him from Frederick I. a renewal of that jealous persecution, which his father Henry the Magnanimous had before experienced. Henry the Lion was tyrannically deprived of the dutchy of Saxony and Bavaria, in which were comprehended the two entire circles of Saxony and Bavaria, and having nothing left him but Brunfwick Lunenburg, was condemned to banishment for three years. During the series of these commotions, the towns watched their advantage, and secured their freedom.

Henry

Henry being married to an English princess, repaired to England to spend the time of his banishment. How unforeseen is the tide of human events! Little did Henry imagine, that the scene of his wretchedness and abasement should be to his descendents the seat of happiness and royalty.

After Henry the Lion was deprived of his possessions, there existed a dread of disturbances from his successors; but by some management, a formal renunciation to part of these numerous territories was procured from one of his descendents, in favor of the family of Wittelsbach. But if this family become extinct, the Emperor, in consequence of his right of reversion in cases of extinction, can have no claim, because, with the extinction of the family of Wittelsbach dies also the renunciation; which being made solely in their favor, the territories must consequently revert to the rightful heir, and it is possible that we shall see the family of our British monarch again enjoying part of these extensive dominions and greatness, which drew down envious animosity and lawless tyranny on their celebrated ancestors.

SECTION XV.

FREE TOWNS OF TWO SORTS, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL—THEIR GOVERNMENT.

Imperial and Provincial towns.

Government.

THERE is a distinction in free towns. There are free imperial towns which are states of the empire, and free provincial towns which are not states. But the government of both is almost similar, being administered by a senate and magistrates.

CIVIL JUSTICE OF FREE TOWNS.

Civil justice.

Appeals to what tribunals.

Process in debts.

The course of civil justice in these, differs but little from that in the states of princes, except that the process in the former is before magistrates. And from the courts of Imperial towns, as being states of the empire, appeals lie only to an Imperial tribunal; but from those of provincial free towns they pass before the tribunals of the prince, in whose dominions they are.

In respect to debts, the mode of process is very lenient in free towns, to which that of the states is nearly similar. The creditor submits his demand to the magistrate, who cites the parties, and on the debt being proved, a time

a time is granted for the payment of it. Should this elapse without the payment being made, there is a second and a third period allowed to discharge the demand. But should these also be suffered to elapse as the former, the property of the debtor is seized, but though he be not possessed of property, his person is generally safe; because if his creditor confine, he must also support him. But should he remove to another state, to avoid the authority of justice, on a requisition being sent to the *regierung* of that country, he is immediately seized. However, he has still the right of appeal.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OF FREE TOWNS.

In criminal cases, the accusation is laid before the magistrate, who having examined the prisoner, seals up the accusation and examinations, together with the pleadings of the delinquent's advocate, in order to transmit them to the law professors of an university.

But should the delinquent dread the severity of any particular universities, he objects to them.

If these papers laid before the university tend to prove him guilty, if he will not make confession of his crime, and as no man

Criminal justice, the process.

Judgment of law professors in universities taken.

Confession before execution.

man is condemned before such a confession, they send back a sentence of torture in a degree proportionate to the proof of his guilt. And if he stand the torture, which sometimes, but seldom is the case, he escapes further punishment.

Where the torture subsists.

After confession, resort to universities.

No confession necessary where the torture is abolished, facts condemn. Recourse to Provincial, German, and Roman laws.

Delinquent's right of objection to a sentence.

Confirmation of sentences.

But if he be either forced by the terrors of torture, or be inclined by the compunctions of conscience to make public confession of his guilt, the facts and confession are sealed up with the laws of the place, and sent to an university for their sentence. But in countries where the torture is abolished, this confession of the criminal is not necessary, as proofs alone are sufficient to condemn him. And if the place has no express laws for the crime, they resort to the laws of the state; and should the state also have no express laws, they recur to the Imperial or German law, and lastly to the Roman laws.

When the sentence of the university returns, the delinquent possesses a right of objection, and may demand a second and a third from different universities, the most lenient of which is adopted. This in Imperial towns is submitted to the burgomaster; in other free towns to the prince of the state, who either confirm the sentence, or exercise the power of pardon.

Having

Having taken this general and short survey of imperial and territorial government, we shall conclude with a concise sketch of the Ecclesiastical State.

SECTION XVI.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATE.

GERMANY is composed of Protestant and Popish subjects, who have for ages marked their religious distinctions in characters of blood. A different system of morality, and the exterior form of approaching the Deity have given birth to persecution and wars. But the voice of nature must be heard; reason and humanity will at length find reception, and religion be rightly understood. Its spirit is meekness and universal love, not intolérance, nor cruelty. But let us pass to the state of the church.

Protestants and Popish subjects.

Religious wars.

The protestant church has no bishops, but the popish has several.

No protestant bishops,

In protestant countries there are general superintendants, who are appointed by the state, and have also superintendants and inspectors under them. They visit each parish,

but superintendants appointed by the state to inspect and report the church.

rish, and report the state of it to the consistorial court.

Popish bishops by whom appointed. Investiture from the emperor.

In catholic countries, the archbishops and bishops are elected by their respective chapters, and approved of by the pope. But as princes they receive investiture of their dominions from the emperor.

Disposal of protestant and popish benefices. Revenues of the clergy arise from pensions and tithes.

All protestant benefices are the gift of the laity; all popish are disposed of by the bishop. The revenues of the inferior clergy arise from some benefices having the right of one or the other mode, many of both.

Ecclesiastical justice in protestant countries, and in popish.

In protestant countries, ecclesiastical justice is administered in a consistorial court appointed by the prince, of which tribunal all general superintendants and some counsellors are members. In popish countries, the bishop's court is the source of ecclesiastical justice, which derives its power partly from the bishop, partly from the chapter.

Secular cloisters are generally provincial states: their abbots, &c. by whom appointed and confirmed.

The secular cloisters are governed by abbots, provosts, and priors, and are in general provincial states. These abbots, &c. are appointed by the sovereign of the country; or should the right of patronage belong to others, the appointment must receive confirmation from the sovereign.

A P P E N D I X

TO THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT, IN RESPECT TO HANOVER.

IN the outlines of the territorial government of Germany, the great and leading features of the majority of the states have been sketched. It were impossible to introduce in one general view of the whole, particular discriminations, which are peculiar to and distinguish only some of the sovereignties. But in respect to Hanover we feel it incumbent on us to offer these few succeeding remarks.

The ministry of the elector of Brunswick, and what has been before denominated *regierung*, are one and the same, and when spoken of exclusive of their relation to the state, they are called *Ministerium*, but to this distinction attention is not always paid. The ministry have no president; but the place of president of the chamber of finances being the most lucrative, his Majesty has for some time past disposed of it according to seniority. So that the person who is president in this chamber, is nothing more than the *primus inter*

Regierung, (See page 32.)

inter pares in the ministry or *regierung*. The ministry do not stile themselves the ministry, but when they issue orders in his Majesty's name, they sign themselves — Royal and Electoral Privy Counsellors appointed to the Regency of Brunswick — their title in German being *Gebeime Rätbe*.

Laws of revenue, (page 32.)

In all laws of revenue the consent of the states, but it cannot be said of the subjects in general (page 33.) are taken. The states, in most of the provinces of the electorate of Hanover, consist of the prelates, the equestrian order, and the cities.

Land Tag, (page 33.)

The *land tag* meets every year at Hanover for the principality of Calenberg and Göttingen, and consists of a small number of *landrätben*, some prelates, and some deputies of cities. All the states have been assembled some time since for the election of a *landrath*; and the elector is not limited in his power to call his states together.

Regierung, (page 34.)

The *regierung* in the electorate of Hanover never acts in the quality of a court of justice, except that criminal cases must be submitted to them for confirmation, as no sentence of death can be executed without being signed by his Majesty or his commissioners.

Once

Once every year, the privy counsellors and counsellors of the chamber of finances, make the circuit of the whole country, to have the accounts of the bailiffs and their judgments in cases of police examined; and thus far in Hanover can a college, appointed only for the administration of government, be said to act in quality of a court of justice.

Adminif- tration of civil jus- tice.

There are three different high courts of justice in the electorate of Hanover. One is denominated the *Hofgericht*, which is modelled after the imperial court at Wetzlar; its judges are named partly by the sovereign, partly by the states.

Hofgericht.

The second is the *Justitz Carwzlei*, or chancery of justice, which depends entirely upon the sovereign, without the states having any participation in it. Appeals are brought to these from all the inferior courts, but chiefly from those of the municipal magistrates.

Justitz Carwzlei.

On the erection of the electorate of Hanover, the privilege of not appealing was granted by the Emperor to the new elector, and a new court of justice was constituted under the name of *Ober-Appellations gericht*; the judges of which are appointed by the elector and the states. To this court, appeals lie from all the others, and it forms the *der- nier resort*.

Ober-Appellations gericht.

In

Criminal justice.

In criminal cases the chancery of justice determine. The ministry are not allowed to make a new sentence; this would produce a revision of the case; but they can mitigate it, or propose their doubts.

We shall close these notes on Hanover with a remark in respect to the laws civil and criminal, by which the Germans in general are ruled and governed.

Civil laws of Germany.

Their civil laws are the provincial laws, or laws of their respective states, the German laws, or general laws of the empire, and the Justinian code, or Roman laws.

Criminal laws.

The criminal laws have for their basis the Caroline code, but which being too severe, has received different modifications.

Austrian and Prussian code.

Beside these laws there are also two new codes, the Austrian and the Prussian. The former has already received the sanction of the emperor. The latter is still submitted to the examination of the learned, whom the late and present King of Prussia, under the promise of a high reward for the best performance, have invited to communicate their remarks to the commission appointed for the forming of the code.

CHARACTER

CHARACTER AND GENIUS OF THE GERMANS.

GOVERNMENT, laws, and religion, as they improve, must efface in all nations the traces of barbarity. But strong as is the hand of time, some prominent features of the German character, noble and commanding, remain unaltered.

From the age of Cæsar to the present period, they have not degenerated from their ancestors in hospitality towards strangers, or fortitude against their enemies. Steady and persevering, they have, with bravery equal to their fidelity, evinced their attachment toward their sovereigns. Exalted with the spirit of liberty, or fired with the love of country, they have advanced through the thunder, unstained by the cruelty of war.

In the operations of the mind they are said to be more laborious than bright, more imitative than inventive; but let us look back to the origin of printing, and of gunpowder, of etching and engraving, of the air pump, &c. &c. before we yield assent to this characteristic.

As to letters, in no nation is learning so generally diffused or more highly honored. And from this literary protection and emulation

E

lution

Study in-
tense.

lation proceeds that universal thirst for know-
ledge, which prompts the Germans to study
all languages, and render into their own,
every improvement which is made in every
art and science by every nation; whereby
the German is now become the key to uni-
versal literature.

Polite arts.

Music.

As to the polite arts, in music they stand
unrivalled. When Handel tuned his strains
to the Messiah, he raised an altar to himself,
on which he consecrated their fame.

Painting.

If we consider the Low Countries as con-
stituting part of Germany, in which empire
they formerly were included, its claim to ce-
lebrity in painting is undeniably supported by
the Flemish school. But though it be not
admitted that the Netherlands should at this
day be comprehended in any view of Ger-
many, and should the Flemish school refuse
to impart its rays of fame, and cast a lustre
upon Germany, yet its highest claims to ce-
lebrity rest upon the German genius, that of
the immortal Rubens, its brightest ornament,
and first support. He was born at Cologne.

Beside, where there is a similitude of na-
tural, moral, and political causes, we may
conclude on a similitude of events. And on
this ground, it were no more than reasonable
to advance an argument of, or at least no

preclusion from, an aptness for the science.
And Albrecht, Deurer, Mengs, and many
others, rise to give authority to the re-
mark.

In poetry they possess, perhaps, more force Poetry.
than sweetness, more of the sublime than the
pathetic, more wild flights of fancy than
touching softness, ideas moving sympathy, or
delicacy of turn.

But take them all in all, where shall we
meet their like again?

RESOURCES OF GERMANY IN TRADES AND MA-
NUFACTURES, &c.

THE chief branches of support in Ger- Branches
of support
many are agriculture, vineyards, breed-
ing of cattle, mines, arts, manufactures, and
commerce.

The Germans are an industrious nation, Where in-
dustry pre-
vails most.
who cultivate every soil that can afford them
the least profit. However, their activity and
industry is greater in the northern than the
southern part of Germany, and in the pro-
testant than in the catholic countries.

Germany is perhaps excelled only by Resources
England in agriculture; it affords every kind Agricul-
ture,
of corn and pulse for exportation. The
cultiva-

Vineyards, cultivation of vines is attended to particularly on the Rhine, in Franconia, Suabia, Austria, and Thuringia. Flax and hemp are grown in great abundance, which being worked into yarn and linen, are exported with many of its products that are manufactured for the same purpose. The breeding of cattle for exportation is principally confined to the marshy parts of Germany, particularly to Holstein, East Friesland, and Bremen. The breeding of sheep is much attended to in every part of Germany, more particularly in the northern; but the wool is not so good as that which is produced in the southern countries. Hunting is now of no great consequence. In respect to mines, the Germans have improved their art and industry as high as any other nation: the Hartz, the Saxon, Bohemian, and Austrian mountains, are the most productive.

Fisheries. The fisheries of the Germans are confined to the coasts of the north and east sea, but all their rivers abound with fish.

MANUFACTURES and fabrics:
Linen,
Lace,
Paper,
Tobacco,

Amongst the manufactures and fabrics of Germany, are enumerated these of coarse and fine linen, and lace, particularly in the Burgundian circle, in Westphalia, Silesia, and Saxony; the paper and the tobacco manufactures, the preparations of all sorts of die

die stuffs, minerals and metals, particularly the steel and iron works, the gold and silver twisting, sugar-refining, wax-bleaching, cultivation and manufacturing of silk, particularly in Austria and Prussia; all works in wood, woollen manufactures, particularly in the countries of Brandenburg and Saxony; looking-glass fabrics, salt works, &c.

Die stuffs, minerals and metals, sugar, wax, silk, wooden works, woollen manufactures, looking-glasses, salt works.

Although Germany is bounded by two seas, yet its maritime commerce is not considerable. So long as the Hanseatic league flourished, it was great. There are now but three towns, Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, which support the league; they possess an extensive commerce. But there are also some other towns on the east and north sea, which enjoy some traffic. On the Adriatic sea, Trieste has the greatest commerce. But Leipzig, Frankfort on the Mayne, and Vienna, possess very important trade. Of an inferior rank are Nurnberg, Augsburg, Brunswick, &c. The most considerable part of the trade is carried on in the great year-markets, which are called messes* or fairs. Hamburg has a solid and rich bank; Vienna

COMMERCE:

Lubeck, Hamburg, Bremen;

some towns on the north and east sea;

Trieste.

TRADE: Leipzig, Frankfort, Vienna, Nurnberg, Augsburg, Brunswick

Messes, Banks.

* They retain the name of their origin: for Fairs were first held in the early popish periods of Christianity, where the religious assembled in crowds to celebrate Masses.

A STATISTICAL VIEW, &c.

and Berlin, a paper bank ; Nurnberg also has a bank.

The Ex-
ports of
Germany.

Germany exports cattle, beer, horses, smoked flesh, butter, cheese, honey, wax, yarn, linen, ribands, wool, tobacco, hops, wine, woollen stuffs, wood ; also, for ship-building, iron, steel and metal works ; products of mines, porcelain and earthen wares, looking-glasses and glass wares, toys, apothecaries drugs, dye stuffs, tanned leather, printers black, manufactures and fabrics. It

Imports.

imports corn and cattle in some countries ; horses, butter, cheese, wine, fine cloths, and stuffs ; all East and West-Indian products, all articles that belong to foreign luxuries, and many foreign fabrics and manufactures.

S T A T E S
OF THE
GERMAN EMPIRE:
INCLUDING
ALL THE COUNTRIES
OF THE
AUSTRIAN AND PRUSSIAN MONARCHIES.

Possessions.	Size according to geog. sq. miles	No. of people.	Inhabit. to a f. m.
The German Empire	12,000 (Middle calculation) 11,124 (according to Büfching, the 9th table and Mayerz' critical map) 12,796 (Crome)	26,000,000 (the most probable and general calculation) According to the 9th table of Crome 1785 27,401,579 Büfching 25,000,000 Gatterer 24,000,000	2166
In particular			Quotas. Fl. Creut.
1 Circle of Austria	2145	4,182,000	1949 306,390 20
2 Burgundy	469	1,880,000	4008 156,360 15
3 Bavaria	1020	1,600,000	1570 91,261 5
4 Franconia	484	1,000,000	2066 113,481 25
5 Suabia	729	1,800,000	2469 156,360 15
6 Lo. Rhine	458 (Crome)	1,100,000	2401 105,654 5
7 Up. Rhine	500	1,000,000	2000 101,411 30
8 Westphalia	1250 (Büfching)	2,300,000	1841 156,360 15
9 Lo. Saxony	1280 (Crome)	2,100,000	1640 156,360 15
10 Up. Saxony	2000 (Middle calculation)	3,700,000	1850 156,360 15
11 Bohemia	961	2,266,000	2358
12 Moravia	396	1,337,000	2871
13 Pruff. & Aufst. Silesia	720	1,800,000	2500
14 Lufatia	180	400,000	2222
	12,592	26,265,000	2085
Free States are about 300 Towns above - - 2300 of which, free towns 61 Villages above - 82,000			

In case of an Imperial war, in order to raise for the army of the Empire one million of dollars, or 1½ mill. guldens according to the establishment made in 1708, there must be furnished the following

Data for a probable calculation of the number of inhabitants in Germany.

Names of Countries.	According to the following special tables.	According to Büfching's Wöchentl. Nachrichten 1784, No. 8.
To the House of Austria belong		
The Archdutchy or Lower Austria	1,685,000	
Inner Austria	1,585,000	
Upper Austria	625,000	
Further Austria	287,000	
In the whole Austrian Circle	4,182,000	4,150,000
Bohemia - - - -	2,266,000	2,100,000
Moravia - - - -	1,137,000	1,000,000
Austrian Silesia - - - -	200,000	200,000
Circle of Burgundy - - - -	1,880,000	1,600,000
The Austrian House - Total	9,665,000	9,050,000
To the House of Brandenburg belong		
The Marg. of Brandenburg	1,057,000	1,007,232 (1782) without the military.
Pomerania	465,000	462,970
Magdeburgh, Mansfeld	280,000	271,461
Halberstadt, Hohenstein	132,000	130,761
Westphalian Provinces	590,000	550,699
The House of Brandenburg - Silesia - - - -	2,524,000	2,423,123
Silesia - - - -	1,582,000	
- - - - - Total	4,162,000	
Palatinate of Bavaria		
Bavaria - - - -	1,300,000	1,148,438 (1771)
Lower Palatinate - - - -	400,000	298,700 (1779)
Juliers and Bergen - - - -	about 400,000	260,000
- - - - - In general	2,100,000	1,707,138
Electorate of Saxony		
In Upper Saxony and Franconia	1,470,000	1,326,000 (1775)
Lufatia - - - -	400,000	380,000
- - - - - In general	1,870,000	1,706,000
Electorate of Brunfwick Lünenburg	850,000	750,000

Data for a probable calculation of the number of inhabitants in Germany.

Names of Countries.	According to the following special tables.	According to Büfching's Wöchent. licken Nachrichten 1784.
Electorate of Mentz	320,000	314,000
Triers	-	-
of Cologne and Münster	550,000	Münster alone 130,000
Zweybrücken or Deux Ponts	-	-
Weimar without Eifenach	65,000	-
Gotha and Altenburg	156,000	Gotha alone 77,898 (1780)
Saalfeld Coburg	25,500	-
Meinungen Coburg	13,000	-
Bayreuth without Anspach	155,000	-
Dutchy of Brunfwick-Wolfenbuttle	185,000	166,340 (1775 without the military)
Mecklenburg	300,000	220,000
Holstein	310,000	300,000
Swedish Pomerania	100,550	100,550 (1781)
Wirtemberg	585,000	565,890 (1782)
Mompelgard	50,000	-
Hesse Cassel and Hanau	450,000	} 700,000
Hesse Darmstadt	300,000	
Baaden	200,000	
Oldenburg	85,000	
Anhalt	100,000	79,000 (1769)
Nassau-Diez-Dillenburg	130,000	74,000
Nassau-Saarbrück-Ufingen	35,000	-
Schwartzburg	100,000	100,000
Pymont	4351	-
Lippe	64,500	-
Reufs-Lobenstein	12,840	-
Wernigerode	12,500	-
Saltzburg	250,000	250,000
Bamberg	180,000	} 400,000
Würtzburg	200,000	
Ofnabrüg	120,000	
Liege	200,000	
Fulda	80,000	70,000
Augsburg	32,500	-
Ulm	15,000	-

Data for a probable calculation of the number of inhabitants in Germany.

Names of Countries and Free Towns.	According to the following special tables.	According to Büfching's Wöchentl. Nachrichten, 1784.
Suabian Hall	6000	-
Reutlingen	8000	-
Heilbron	8000	-
Memmingen	7000	-
Kempten	3650	-
Kaufbeuern	5400	-
Ravensburg	3500	-
Biberach	6000	-
Weil	1500	-
Regensburg	35,000	-
Worms	6500	-
Spires	7000	-
Frankfort on the Mayne	36,000	-
Wetzlar	8000	-
Nüremberg; Territory and Town	50,000	70,000
Rothenburg	8000	-
Windheim	4500	-
Cologne	40,000	-
Aix la Chapelle	25,000	-
Dortmund	4000	-
Mülhausen and Territory	13,000	13,000
Nordhausen	9000	-
Goslar	8500	-
Bremen	40,000	-
Lübeck	30,000	-
Hamburg	100,000	100,000

The most important States are here calculated, and the few less considerable that are omitted, do not contain more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions, to complete the estimate of about 26 or 27 millions, which is the general calculation of Germany. That they are 28 millions is improbable; but as to 30 millions it is absurd. (See the abovementioned work of Mr. Büfching, p. 59. Riefbeck's Letters, V. 2. l. 73.)

AUSTRIAN STATE.

Possessions.	Size according to geogr. sq. miles.	Number of People.	Inhabit. to a sq. mile.
I. Austrian State.	11,281	about 20 millions The general calculation including the augmentation of people since the following special calculation	1772
1. In Germany			
The Austrian Circle	2145	4,182,000	1949
Kingdom of Bohemia	961	2,266,000	2358
Margravate of Moravia	396	1,137,000	2871
Austrian Silesia	81	200,000	2469
Austrian Netherlands	469	1,880,000	4008
	4052	9,665,000	2385
2. Not in Germany			
Lombardy	192	1,324,000	6895
Hungary	3721	3,170,000	852
Illyria	808	620,000	769
Transylvania	1050	1,250,000	1189
Buckowina	178	130,000	730
Gallicia and Lodomeria	1280	2,800,000	2187
	7229	9,294,000	1285
Total	11,281	18,959,000	
		Various calculations.	
	10,320	According to Büfching 18,000,000	1744
	10,436	Felbiger and Herman 18,850,000	1806
	10,400	Crome 21,000,000	2057
	11,800	According to Austrian politicians of modern times, with the addition of Tuscany, above 22,000,000	1865
		(See the Bibl. fur Denker, 3 V. 3 No. p. 220.)	
		See the Special Liste Davon, p. 4, &c.	

AUSTRIAN STATE.

Number of People.	
Cloisters in the Austrian States before the reduction	
For males	1443
— Females	603 — 2046
After the reduction in 1783 remain	1948
After the last reduction	1143
To each 24 persons, the number of recluse yet	27,432
(Schlözer Staats Anzeigen, 18 No. p. 261.)	
De Suca gives a later account in his Staats Anz. No. 6. according to which from May 1728 till Oct. 1784, in the Austrian States, except Lombardy, the Netherlands and Transylvania, only 204 cloisters were abolished, and 5276 recluse	
Jews in all the States	223,000
Protestants of the Austrian States in Germany	80,000
State of Finances.	Military Establishment.
Revenues of the State.	276,000 men (1783)
90,398,000 Imperial gulden were in 1770 the income of the hereditary provinces.	namely,
(According to Büfching Magaz. part. 17)	205,550 men, infantry
Add the acquisition of Gallicia and Lodomeria, of Buckowina and of the Quarter about the Inn, obtained from Bavaria, and the income will amount to 115 millions florins.	48,393 — cavalry
	8,958 — artillery
	12,749 — miners, &c.
	(Hiftor. Portef. 1783. V. ii. p. 100.)
The revenues exceed the expences 18 mill. livres.	
(Schlettwein inden Ephemerid. d. Mensch. 1784, Apr.)	Almost
	300,000 men (1783)
84½ mill. gulden, including the new acquisitions, according to Schlözer, in his Staats Schriften.	(according to the Milit. Bibl. 2 No.)
	namely,
	170,000 — infantry
	50,000 — cavalry
82 mill. gulden according to Riefbeck, the new acquisitions also included (V. L. let. 35.)	60,000 — garrison and frontier troops.
The whole, in English money, from ten millions sterling to £. 10,454,545.	

State of Finances, continued.	Military Establishment, continued.
The Revenues of each State. Accord. to Schlözer— Büfching.	364,000 men (1784) namely,
Auftria below the Ens flor. 13,050,000—17,980,983	301,991 — infantry
Auftria above the Ens 2,510,000— 5,023,338	50,905 — cavalry
Styria 3,250,000— 5,889,221	8,200 — artillery
Carinthia 1,250,000— 2,386,884	1,274 — garrifon artil.
Carniola 1,650,000— 2,089,252	1,085 — miners, &c.
Friaul 700,000— 357,368	2,000 — reserve troops, &c.
Tyrol 3,600,000— 3,658,712	(Hist. Portef. 1784.)
Further Auftria 700,000— 2,876,177	One of the most accurate cal- culations is given by the Author of General Regle- ment, &c. Leipfic, 1784 :
The Quarter of the Inn 500,000—	In time of peace :
Bohemia 11,850,000—15,736,069	Infantry 242,949
Moravia 4,000,000— 5,793,120	Cavalry 44,777
Silefia 600,000— 557,209	Artil. min. garr. 10,337
Netherlands 6,000,000— 3,184,135	
Lombardy 3,000,000— 2,909,171	
Hungary 16,000,000—18,004,153	
Transylvania 2,300,000— 3,909,171	
Illyria 1,000,000—	
Buckowina 300,000—	
Gallicia and Lu- domiria 12,000,000—	
	298,063
	In time of war :
	Infantry, artil. min.
	garr. in general 312,490
	Cavalry 50,905
	363,395
Debts of the State.	65,332 stronger than in time of peace.
160 mill. flor. make in interest, and a capital to be paid yearly—18 million (Riefbeck.)	The removal of regiments since the year 1784, into the dif- ferent provinces (See Bibl. für Denker, V. iii. No. 4. p. 262.)
200 mill. flor. according to others, particularly since the great preparations for war, in the years 1783, 84, 85.	Shew that there are in all of
	German infantry regiments 46
	Hungarian 11
	Heavy cavalry 12
	Dragoons 7
	Light horse 6
	Huffars 8
	Frontier troops, infantry 17
	huffars, 5
	engin. &c. 11
	artillery 3

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of People—to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS. Houses. Inhabitants.
I. Archduchy of Auftria, or Lower Auftria Contains	637 *	1,685,000—2645 †	Vienna 5392—206,000 (1783) ‡ 5378—254,230 (1784) § New Town of Vienna 500 5000 Kloster Neuburg 385 3050
1. The Country below the Ens	407		Lintz 15,200
2. The Country above the Ens, or Upper Auftria	230		
The Quarter of the Inn, or Part of Bavaria obtained by Auftria	38	116,000—3028	Steyr
II. Inner Auftria	915	1,585,000—1732 ¶	365 1708
1. Dutchy of Styria	441	760,000—1723	Grätz 2150 35,000 **
2. Dutchy of Carinthia	190	290,000—1526 ††	Clagenfurt 7000
3. Dutchy of Carniola	214	400,000—1869 General calculation	Laubach 755 9500

* Herman's Abrifs. &c. 1782.
 † Felbiger's and Herman's Abrifs. &c. p. 1.
 ‡ Nicolai and the last List in Polit. Journ. 1783.)
 § With foldiers and foreigners, according to Luca.
 || 1783, Nicolai.
 ¶ 1784 Born 52,961.
 ** Kinderman.
 †† Herman, p. 49.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of people—to a f.m.	CHIEF TOWNS. Houses. Inhabitants.
4. Austrian Frioul	60	115,000—1917 *	Görtz 9000
5. Territory of Trieste	9	21,000—2333 †	Trieste 14,000
III. Upper Austria County of Tyrol,	481 426	625,000—1299 560,000—1314 †	Innsbruck 874 8250
together with the Vorarlbergian Dominions	55	65,000—1181 §	
IV. Further Austria, without the Vorarlbergian Dominions, namely,	112	287,000—2562	
Brigau	54	150,000—2778	Brigau
Swabian Austria	46	117,000—2543	
Hohenems	3½	3700—1057	Friburg
Falkenstein	2½	4000—1600	6400
Langenargen and Tetnang	6	12,800—2433	Costanz 800 6600
V. Kingdom of Bohemia	961	2,266,000—2358 ¶ General calculation	Prague 3674 80,000
VI. Margravate of Moravia	396	1,370,000—2871 **	Egra Olmütz 11,000
VII. Austrian Silesia	81	200,000—2469	Brunn 1236 13,000 Troppau 8000 Teschen

* Herman, p. 49.

† De Luca St. Anz. 8.

§ Gerken's and Sander's Reisen.

¶ Herman, p. 193.

† Herman, p. 49.

§ Lolit. Jour. 1782, No. 5.

** Herman, p. 227.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of People—to a f.m.	CHIEF TOWNS. Houses. Inhabitants.
VIII. Austrian Netherlands	469 *	1,880,000—4008 †	
1. Part of the Dutchy of Brabant, with Antwerp and Mechlin	116	560,000—4828	Brussels 80,000 Antwerp 40,000
2. Part of the County of Flanders	115	570,000—4956	Ghent 40,000 Bruges 18,000 Ostend 12,000
3. Part of the County of Hainault	42	200,000—4762 †	Mons 1500 10,000 Aeth
4. Part of the County of Namur	20	94,000—4700	Namur 20,000 Charleroy
5. Part of the Dutchy of Luxemburg	158	380,000—2405	Luxemburg 8000
6. Part of the Dutchy of Limburg	10	48,000—4800	Limburg 8000 Eupen 9000
7. Part of the Dutchy of Gelderland	8	28,000—3500	Ruremond 8000

* Herman.

† Middle calculation. Herman, p. 146, 2,000,000

According to the new taxes - - - 1,900,000

Büfching or Felbinger - - - 1,600,000

‡ Herman.

See Crome's Statist. Geogr. Beschreibung der Oesterreichischen Niederlande, 1785, Sect. 4th.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of people—to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS. Houses. Inhabitants.
IX. Lombardy	192 *	1,324,160—6899	
1. Duchy of Milan	152 †	1,116,850—7347 †	Milan 132,360 Pavia 27,600 Cremona 25,000
2. Duchy of Mantua	40	207,000—5182 ‡	Mantua 23,570
X. Kingdom of Hungary	3721 §	3,170,000—852	By the conscript list of 1785, Presburg 1627 32,952 of which 2020 were Jews. Pest 13,500 Chemnitz 8000
Province of Temeswar	443	450,000—1015	Temeswar 7000
II. Illyria including Dalmatia and Croatia	808 ¶	620,000—767 **	
and Slavonia	477	767,000—770	Warasdin Zagrab Carlstadt
	33 †	253,000—764	Rosoga Essek
XII. Transylvania	1050 ††	1,250,000—1189	Hermanstadt 15,000 Claufenburg

* Felbiger and Herman.
 † De Luca Staats Anz. 1784.
 ‡ De Luca.
 § Herman's calculation—See Crome, p. 435.
 || See Windisch and Herman. If the calculation published in 1786 be true, there are five millions of people, which number gives 1344 to a square mile. ¶ Herman. ** Ibid.
 †† Herm. and Crome, according to Krieger's Chart.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of people—to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS. Inhabitants.
XIII. Buckowina	178 *	130,000—730 †	Czernowitz
XIV. The Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria	1360 by one account 1280 ‡	3,107,000 of which are above 225,000 Jews 2,800,000—2187 §	Lemberg 20,364 By another list 25,000

* Crome. † Herman.
 ‡ Crome, according to the Karte Directrice.
 § Büfching's Wöchentl. Nachricht, 1782, and Von Zach. in Crome, p. 443.

PRUSSIAN STATE.

Possessions.	Size according to geogr. sq. miles.	No. of People. — Inhabitants to a sq. mile.	
II. Prussian State	3600 (The newest calculation, according to the Academical Pamphlet on the population of States, by the Prussian Minister, Baron V. Hertzberg, 1785, p. 28)	6,000,000 (1784)	1667 (Civil together with the military state, according to the same academical pamphlet, p. 29)
The probable proportion of the civil and military state, according to p. 14, &c.)			
1. States independent of the German Empire.			
Kingdom of Prussia	1384	1,500,000	1084
Dutchy of Silesia and County of Glatz	640	1,582,000	2472
Principality of Neufchatel and Valengin	15	42,500	2700
	2039	3,122,500	
2. Those which are situated in Germany			
Marquisate of Brandenb.	664	1,057,000	1592
Dutchy of Pomerania	507	465,000	928
Dutchy of Magdeburg	104	280,000	2692
Principality of Halberstadt	42	132,000	3142
Westphalian Dominions	244	590,000	2418
	1561	2,524,000	
Total	3600	5,646,500 (1784)	
		5,735,000 (1785)	
		6,000,000 according to the Academical Pamphlet, p. 29.	
		The births exceed the deaths in the last twelve years—498,883.*	

* Büfching's Wöchentl. Nacht. 1784, No. 5.

PRUSSIAN STATE.

State of Finances.	Military Establishment.
Revenues.	224,431 men.
About 22 mill. rixdollars or 34 mill. gulden.	(Milit. Bibl. No. ii. p. 121 & 125)
(See Büfching and Riefbeck)	Quarters.
Other politicians estimate the revenues higher.	Infantry Cavalry
The common calculation of the proportions furnished by the following	In the Marquisate 46,488— 4187
The Marquisate 6½ million	Prussia 33,947—12,229
Prussia 4½	Pomerania 12,670— 8430
Pomerania 2	Magdeburg 16,907— 3795
Magdeburg and Halberstadt 2	Westphalia 13,990—
Westphalia 2	Silesia 40,168—13,860
Silesia 6	181,950 42,501
A new branch of the royal revenues lately become known, arises from the productions of the mines, which make more than 5 millions; and 88,024 families are employed in the mines. Public cash derives yearly from those 779,000 rthlr. and particular persons 493,000 rth.	In the year 1785. Infantry Cavalry
(See Memoire sur les produits du regne mineral de la Monarchie Prussienne, 1786)	Artillery 11,582—
The whole revenue may be estimated at £.3,090,910 English.	Pontoniers 29—
	In the Marquisate 39,184— 4930
	Prussia 29,424—11,370
	Pomerania 10,582— 7669
	Magdeburg 14,797— 3436
	Westphalia 11,909—
	Silesia 35,322—12,143
	152,829 39,548
	(See Zustand der Königl. Preuss. Armée in the year 1785. Breslau, p. 27)
	Particulars according to Befchr. des Zustand. Bresl. 1786.
	Infantry.
	Grenadiers 7 battal. each 4 comp.
	2 5
	25 battal. in case of war
	2 single comp. for life guards
	Musquetiers 66 battal. consisting of
	330 comp. { 1 regim. of 3 bat.
	31 2
	1 1
	Fuziliers 42 battal. consisting of
	210 comp. 21 reg. of 2 bat.

Here are not only no debts of state, but the late King, beside paying many extraordinary expences for the improvement of his country, which amounted yearly to more than 2 million, increased the treasure which his father left him, to an amazing amount.

State of Finances, continued.	Military Establishment, continued.
In the year 1784 the sum given to extraordinary purposes 2,236,156 Rth.	Riflemen 1 bat. — 6 comp. Field artil. 8 — 43 { 1 reg. of 13 comp. { 3 r. each 10
In the year 1785 2,901,756 Beside other articles that are not known. (See Akad. Abhandl. über die Bevölkerung, p. 34, and über den wahren Reichthum der Staaten, p. 89)	Garrison artil. 1 bat. and 6 single co. Garrison reg. 36 bat. 160 comp. { 8 reg. of 4 bat. { 4 single bat,
Rewards and gratifications given from the year 1763 till 84	Miners 3 comp. Pontoniers 1 Cadets 5 Militia 24
To the Churmark 2,674,000 rth. Newmark 3,002,000 Pomerania 4,828,000 Silesia 6,200,000 West Prussia 3,000,000 (See Akad. Abhand. p. 38) See Riebeck's Letters, V. ii.	{ 2 reg. of 7 comp. { 2 — 5 In all 188 battalions of 958 comp. form 70 reg. and 4 bat. Cavalry.
	Cuirassiers 64 squadrons form 13 reg. Dragoons 70 12 Hussars 90 9 Bofniaks 10 1 233 squad. 35 reg. Beside the corps of field rifle-men.

Possessions.	Size according to geogr. sq. miles	No. of People and Inhabitants to a sq. mile.								
I. The Kingdom of Prussia is said to contain 69 towns and 1260 villages	1384 (The newest calculation, according to the forementioned pamphlet)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>{ 1,500,000</td> <td>1084</td> </tr> <tr> <td> with military, women, children, servants</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>{ 1,410,000</td> <td>1018</td> </tr> <tr> <td> civil, 1784</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> (See Bock and Büfching) According to the Akad. Abhand. 1785, p. 27 & 31, there were In 1784 1,407,000 civil inhabitants.	{ 1,500,000	1084	with military, women, children, servants		{ 1,410,000	1018	civil, 1784	
{ 1,500,000	1084									
with military, women, children, servants										
{ 1,410,000	1018									
civil, 1784										

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of People—to a sq. m.	CHIEF TOWNS. Houses. Inhabitants.				
1. East Prussia	753	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>{ 940,000—1284</td> <td rowspan="3">with the military, &c.</td> </tr> <tr> <td> with the military, &c.</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Civil, 1784</td> </tr> </table>	{ 940,000—1284	with the military, &c.	with the military, &c.	Civil, 1784	Königberg 4310 (1782) 54,000 with the garrison, 62,600 Memel 5765 Braunsberg 625 5285 Tilsit * 600 8060 Elbing 1800 (1782) 14,400 with the garrison, 15,768 Marienburg (1783) 5400 Graudenz 5200 Strasburg 1850 Bromberg 2600 Jastrow 2020 Schönlanke † 2050 Stettin 1608 15,485 Colberg 809 4090 Stolpe 558 4020 Anklam 3185
{ 940,000—1284	with the military, &c.						
with the military, &c.							
Civil, 1784							
2. West Prussia, with the District of Netz	631	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>{ 560,000—887</td> <td rowspan="3">with the military, &c.</td> </tr> <tr> <td> with the military, &c.</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Civil, 1784</td> </tr> </table>	{ 560,000—887	with the military, &c.	with the military, &c.	Civil, 1784	
{ 560,000—887	with the military, &c.						
with the military, &c.							
Civil, 1784							
District of Netz	170	160,000 (civil)					
II. Dutchy of Pomerania hath 39 towns	507 (Newest calculation) 436 ‡	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>{ 465,000—928</td> <td rowspan="3">with military, women, children, and servants, Civil, calculated in 1784, 428,451</td> </tr> <tr> <td> with military, women, children, and servants,</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Civil, calculated in 1784, 428,451</td> </tr> </table> In 1775 there were civil inhabitants 401,516 ¶	{ 465,000—928	with military, women, children, and servants, Civil, calculated in 1784, 428,451	with military, women, children, and servants,	Civil, calculated in 1784, 428,451	
{ 465,000—928	with military, women, children, and servants, Civil, calculated in 1784, 428,451						
with military, women, children, and servants,							
Civil, calculated in 1784, 428,451							

* See Goldbeck's Topographie.
 † See Bock's Beschreibung and Goldbeck's Topogr.
 ‡ According to Brüggeman and Winterfeld.
 § See Pommerfch. Archiv. 1785, No. 2. p. 234, and Büfching's W. N. 1785, No. 38, p. 304. ¶ See Büfching.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of people.—to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS.	
			Houses.	Inhabitants.
III. Marquitate of Brandenburg	664 *	{ 1,057,000 1592 (1784) with the military, † 935,000 1408 795,000 1790 (1784) with military 685,000 1543 663,282 in 1781 (737,040 the calculation in the Akad. Pamphlet)		
i. Chur Mark	444 †			
Middle Mark (a)	250	520,000 2080 with military	Berlin (1783) 6500 111,136 Garrison 34,000 § 145,136 Potsdam 2200 20,000 with the gar. 28,000 Frankfort on the Oder 1320 10,000 Brandenburg 9200 Prenzlau 885 6330 Strasburg 440 2350 Stendal 1015 4350	
Uker Mark (b)	68	95,000 1399		
Alte, or Old Mark (c)	65	105,000 1615		

* 654, according to Winterfeld in Büfching.
 † According to the authors in the preceding page,
 In 1767 were, civil inhabitants, - - - 817,065
 In 1779 (Büfching) - - - 893,408
 ‡ Herewith agrees the calculation in the Akad. Abh. p. 31.
 § See Hanfens, No. 5, p. 588.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of people.—to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS.	
			Houses.	Inhabitants.
Preignitz (d)	61	75,000—1230	Perleberg 380 2350 Wittftock 550 3050*	
2. New Marquitate	220	{ 262,000—1190 with the military 250,000—1136 Civil 1784 In 1783 246,689 † In 1756 civil inhabitants 212,530 ‡	Cuftrin 440 4400 (1783, civil) Landberg 600 6000	
IV. The Dutchy of Magdeburg, with the Pruffian Part of the County of Mansfeld	104	{ 280,000—2692 with the military, women and children 250,000—2404 civil (1784) § In 1775 234,054 48,000— 26,000—3250	Magdeburg 3515 26,300 with the garr. 36,000 (1783) Burg 1075 5050	
The Saal Circle County of Mansfeld	12 8		Halle 2214—15,000 civil 5000 garr. Halberstadt 1802 11,200 Afcherleben 1085 6500	
V. Principality of Halberstadt, with the Pruffian Part of the County of Hohenstein	42 ¶	{ 132,000—3142 with the military. 126,300—3000 (civil, 1783)		
County of Hohenstein		24,000—		
VI. Westphalian Countries	244 lateft calculation	{ 590,000—2418 with the military 565,000—2315		
i. Principality of Minden and County of Ravensberg ¶¶	51	130,000—2549 civil		

* See Busch. and Hagen. † See Hanfen. ‡ See Büfching.
 § See Topograph. Befchr. and Akad. Abhandl. p. 31.
 || Geograph. Mag. No. 2, 70. 159.
 ¶¶ 56, according to the Magazin für die Geschichte.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of people—to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS.	
			Houses.	Inhabitants.
Minden	24	57,117—2380	Minden*	
Ravensburg	18	71,360—3964	1050 (1783)	5178
			Bielefeld	
	42	128,477		3000
2. County of Tecklenberg and Lingen	5 8	45,000—3461	Tecklenburg	
			145	750
			Lingen	
			295	1800
3. Principality of East Friesland		about	Emden	
	54	103,000—1907	2250 (civil)	7900 †
		(1781) †	Cleves	
4. Dutchy of Cleves	40	95,000—2375 §	910	5300
			Wefel	
			1450	4600
5. County of Mark	56	125,000—2232	Soest	
		calculation in 1783	1204 (1782)	5020
			Herlohe	
				5000
6. Principality of Moeurs	6	17,000—2833	Moeurs	
			155	1500
			Crefeld	
			759	5800
7. Dutchy of Geldern	24	about	Geldern	
		50,000—2083	350 (1782)	2033
		(1782)		
8. Principality of Neuenburg and Valengin	15	40,500—	Neuenburg, or	
		(1784)	Neufchatel	
				6000
8. Dutchy of Silesia and County of Glatz contain 161 Towns	640	1,582,000—2472 with the military, women, children, and servants. 1,481,000— (civil, 1785)	Breslau	
			3050	51,000
				(civil, 1784)
				Brieg
			558	5000
			Glatz	
			680	4250

* According to the Westphalian Magazin.

† See Hist. Heytr. † According to Pol. Journ. 1785.

§ Journal von und fur Deutschland, 1784, No. 8, p. 82.

|| See Schles. Prov. Blatter, 1786, p. 74, No. 2, p. 171.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of people.	CHIEF TOWNS.	
			Houses.	Inhabitants.
Dutchy of Silesia, continued		In the towns	Schweidnitz	
		274,461	648	6250
		In the country	Glogau	
		1,206,471	675	6650
		In 1755 there were	Gruneberg	
		1,162,355	890	5590
		In 1774. 1,372,784*	Leignitz	
			750	4810
County of Glatz	25			

Value of the Silesian Estates, 80 mill. rthlr. or rixdollars.

Middle revenues from these, 6 mill. rthlr. †.

* See Busching's Erdb. iv. p. 746.

† Ibid. part iv. 1782.

ELECTORATE
OF
PALATINATE - BAVARIA.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of People—to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS. Houses. Inhabitants.
III. Pal. - Bavarian State	1064	2,100,000—1973	
I. Bavaria, with the Upper Palatinate of Neuburg and Sultzbach	784	1,300,000—1658 *	Munich
(a) Dutchy of Bavaria	176 †	990,000—1719 ‡	1700 37,840 § Straubingen 8790
Beside the Possessions of Mindelheim and Weifenstaig, in Swabia	10		
(b) Upper Palatinate and Landgravate of Leuchtenberg	130	175,000—1346 ¶	Amberg 1010 (1782) 4463 Neumarkt 2445
(c) Principality of Neuburg	52 **	92,000—1769	Neuburg 5300
(d) Principality of Sultzbach	26 ††	43,000—1654	Sultzbach 3000

* According to others, 1,400,000. See Munchner Intell. Blatt. 1780, No. 7.
 † See Westenrieder, p. 212.
 ‡ Compare Baierische Beyträge, 1779.
 § Westenrieder. || Ibid, p. 130. ¶ Ibid. p. 290.
 ** Ibid. †† Ibid.

ELECTORATE OF PALATINATE-BAVARIA. 77

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of people—to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS. Houses. Inhabitants.
2. Under or Rhinish Palatinate	150 *	400,000—2666 (middle calculation) In 1779 289,614 † Before 1778 500,000 (Schlozer) ‡	Manheim 1548 22,000 (In 1779 24,179) Heidelberg 800 10,550
Dutchy of Juliers and Bergen § The Dutchy of Juliers	130 75	398,600—3066 196,400—2618	Juliers 671 (1780) 2284 Duffeldorf
The Dutchy of Bergen	65	202,160—3110	2225 (1780) 8002
The Margravate of Bergen-op-Zoom and the Dominion of Ravenstein in the United Netherlands are not taken notice of, on account of their small extent.			

* Westenrieder. † According to D. Museum.
 ‡ This great fluctuation is the effect of intolerance. The subjects are Calvinists, the Prince a Papist, his Chief Minister a Jesuit, and his confessor also.
 § In both these Countries, about 150,000 people maintain themselves by manufactures, &c. (Journal von Deutschland, 1784.)
 || Westenrieder.

78 ELECTORATE OF PALATINATE-BAVARIA.

State of Finances.	State of Finances, continued.
<p>Revenues. 10 million gulden. Of these Bavaria and Upper Palatinate about 7 million gulden. Debts of the State. Of Bavaria and the Upper Palatinate, 1778, 24 million old debts, 10 million of florins since the peace of Teschen, 1½ debts of the court, the other debts, which amount to about 100 million gulden, are paid by the country. (Hist. Portef. 1782, No. 8, p. 991.) From 1763 to 1772, inclusive, the expences in Bavaria, some contingencies excepted, were 35,987,597 fl. Net revenues, 31,104,289 fl. Consequently in 10 years a debt is produced of 4,183,307 fl. Proportion here of the taxes to those in the Palatinate on the Rhine, as 1 to 2 to those in Austria, as 1 to 5½ Aggregate of the receipts in 1776, 4,418,673 fl. (perhaps not accurate) Expences, 4,548,454 fl. Expenditure above the receipts, 129,781 fl. (See Neueste Slaatkunde, &c. No. 2. Baiern, p. 15 and 39.) Revenues. From all the Countries of the Electorate Palat. more than 3½ million fl. Rth. The respective portions. (a) The Lower Palatinate, in taxes, about 895,000 fl. (b) Juliers and Bergen, 950,000 fl. (c) Sultzbach and Neuburg 280,000 fl.</p>	<p>The Domains, which occupy the greatest part of the Palatinate, the Dominions in the Netherlands, the Tolls on the Rhine, and other Tolls, Royalties, and many monopolies, make 1,500,000 fl. The Marquisate of Bergen-op-Zoom contributes 83,000 fl. And the Dominion of Ravenstein, 45,000 fl. The Marquisate has great debts. (Büfching-Erdbeſchr. iv. p. 205)</p> <hr/> <p>Military Establishment. 24,000 men. Bavaria has really only a standing army of 5000 infantry, 1500 cavalry, 200 artillery but as many staff-officers as belong to 20,000 men. They are endeavouring now to increase the military to 10,000 infantry and 3000 cavalry. (See Milit. Bibl. No. iv. p. 134.) In the Electorate Palatinate the military state should amount to 12,000 men but the true state is 5,500 men. (Military Biblioth. No. 2.)</p>

ELECTORATE OF SAXONY.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of people—to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS.	
			Houfes.	Inhabitants.
VI. State of the Electorate of Saxony	736 (Canzler)	1,870,000—2540 * to 1,895,000 (1785) Born (1783) 70,648 Died (do.) 56,737 Born (1784) 71,839 Died (do.) 51,921		
Electorate of Saxony, without Lusatia	556	1,470,000—2643		
1. The Electorate Circle †	64½	116,491 (1755)	Wittenberg 468 Hertzberg 300 Belzig 190	6350 1400 900
2. Thuringian Circle	36	156,000—	Weiffenfels	5500
3. The Circle of Meiffen	68½	289,318—	Dresden	2500. 47 to 50,000 †
4. Circle of Leipzig	46	206,438—	Leipzig	1400 30,000 ‡
5. Circle of the Erzgebürg	84	302,117—	Freyburg	1500 9000 2000 10000
6. The Circle of Voigtland	21	89,884— Including the Circle of Neufftadt	Plauen	5000

* See Meifner and Geburts and Listen, in 3 Jahrg. 1, 2, and 3. Q für ältere Litteratur and neuere Lecture.

† See Langen's Charte des Churfürstenth. Sachsen.

‡ Daffdorf and Lehninger, 1782. § Schulzen's Befchreib.

|| Tableau von Freyburg von Keller, 1786.

80 ELECTORATE OF SAXONY.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No of people—to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS. Houses. Inhabitants.
7. The Circle of Neustadt	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	The people are enumerated in the Circle of Voigtland	
Incorporated Countries.			
The Bishoprick of Merseburg *	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	65,433—	Merseburg 5700
The Bishopric of Naumburg and Zeiz	10		Naumburg 7700 Zeiz 6900
Principality of Querfurth			Querfurth 450 3000
Part of the County of Kenneberg	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	20,000 (1782)	Suhla
Part of the County of Mansfeld	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		Eisleben † 900 4500
The County of Barby and Gommern	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		Barby Gommern
Lusatia	180	400,000 (1784) 2222	
(a) Upper Lusatia	100	285,000—2850	Bautzen 700 7500 Zittau 7000 10,000
(b) Lower Lusatia	80	115,000—1437	Luckau

* No longer a Bishoprick.

† Here Luther was born and buried; his father was a miner.

ELECTORATE OF SAXONY. 81

State of Finances.	Military Establishment.
State of revenues (1778) 6,800,000 rthlr. as follows :	26,189 men (1782) (Pol. Journal. 1782, No. 10)
Rents 1,753,000 rthlr.	24,966 real state, 1783 (According to the Author of des gegenwärtigen Zustan- des der Chur-Sachsischen Armee & der Milit. Bibl. 2 N. p. 124)
Taxes for trade and ca- pitation 1,187,000	
— for consumption and commerce 2,115,000	
Domains and royalties 1,669,000	
Various revenues, above 76,000	
State of expences. 6,634,000 rthlr. as	Cavalry 5112 men, 8 reg. or 32 squad.
Army and political affairs 2,017,116 rthlr.	Infantry 17,138 13 reg. or 26 battal.
Salaries to law and fi- nance officers 702,729	Artillery 1682
Other pensions 349,749	Lesser corps 1062
To pay debts of state, &c. 1,910,899	
Personal and court ex- pences 679,823	The army in 1785 consisted of 27,396 men; for all the companies of the 12 infan- try regiments in the years 1781, 83, and 85, increased with 10 men each year.
Allowances to the Elec- toral offspring 414,016	
Extraordinary expences 560,000	
(See Histor-Beytrage. di Preuff. and Be- nachbarte Staaten betreffend, 3 part, 2d vol. 1785.)	
State of debts. (1774)	
Debts on the taxes 25 million rthlr.	
Debts on the domains 6	
Debts of the court 6	
— 37 million rthlr.	
(Büfching's Erdbefchr. iii. v. ii. p. 685.)	
1781	
The debts are said to be 26 million rthlr.	
Every year is cleared off 1,400,000 rthlr.	
And yearly is laid aside a surplus for contingencies.	
Half of the foreign debts have been paid from 1763 to 1784; though of the debts to its own subjects and these on the taxes, one third are not discharged.	
(See fur altere & neuere Lecture 2 Jahrg. 2 Q. 1784.)	

ELECTORATE OF BRUNSWICK.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of people—to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS. Houses. Inhabitants.
V. The State of the Electorate of Brunswick Lunenburg	700	850,000—1214 Middle calculation *	
1. Principality of Calenberg	95	185,000—1937	Hanover 1536 15,500 (1766) † with the gar. 18,000 Gottingen ‡
2. Principality of Grubenhagen	45	80,000—1777	Einbeck 830 4500
3. Principality of Lunenburg, or Zelle, with the County of Dannenberg	210	200,000—952	Lunenburg 1300 8500 Zelle 1130 8000
4. Dutchy of Lauenburg	40	45,000—1125	Lauenburg 250 1800
5. Dutchy of Bremen	150	152,000—1013	Stade 770 4600

* A newer calculation (in Pol. Journ. 1785, Dec. p. 1209) makes the inhabitants more than a million.

† Dohms Mater Z. Stat. v. iii. p. 540.

‡ Where is a celebrated University, founded by Geo. II. and whose present flourishing state bespeaks Royal protection. Nor can any place boast of so great a proof of the munificence of Sovereigns, as the extensive Library here can of that of George the IIIrd. It stands, perhaps, unrivalled; and is, probably, the first in the world, in respect to works of utility, in every science and language; though it be not equal to others in those of rarity or curiosity.

ELECTORATE OF BRUNSWICK.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of people—to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS. Houses. Inhabitants.
6. Principality of Verden	35	30,000—857 *	Verden 470 4000 †
7. The County of Hadeln	12	17,000—1416 ‡	Otterndorf 352 1800
County of Hoya	38	40,000—1052	Nienburg 350
County of Diepholtz	15	12,000—800	Diepholtz
County of Bentheim §	22	20,000—909	Bentheim
In the County of Hohenstein			Ihlefeld 71

* Kirchenliste in Schlozers Br. W. No. 14.

† Pol. Journ. 1785, p. 107.

‡ See Schlozers Br. W. 21 No. p. 294 and 301.

§ Which is yet a pledge to Hanover for a considerable debt.

|| Geogr. Mag. No. i. p. 13.

State of Finances.	Military Establishment.																											
<p>Revenues. 5½ million rthlr. as follows :</p> <p>Royal Domains 3 million Licences and other taxes 2½</p> <p>The Mines produce to the above, 1 million Rhin. fl. or, after all expences, 453,000 rthlr.</p> <hr/> <p>In collecting an extraordinary sum, the following proportions take place :</p> <table> <tr> <td></td> <td>rthl.</td> <td>mgr.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calenburg gives</td> <td>40,743</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lunenburg</td> <td>40,743</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grubenhagen</td> <td>5456</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lauenburg</td> <td>3094</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>The County of Hoya</td> <td>8148</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diepholtz</td> <td>1500</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Those called separated places</td> <td>300</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Catholic Cloister of Mari- enrode</td> <td>14</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>(Büfching's Erdbefcher. and Pol. Journ. 1785, Aug. p. 771.)</p>		rthl.	mgr.	Calenburg gives	40,743	24	Lunenburg	40,743	24	Grubenhagen	5456	15	Lauenburg	3094		The County of Hoya	8148	1	Diepholtz	1500		Those called separated places	300		Catholic Cloister of Mari- enrode	14		<p>26,048</p> <p>Cavalry 4202 men Infantry 13,762</p> <p>In which</p> <p>Artillery 668 Land infantry 2584 Garrison infantry 2584</p> <p>(See Pol. Journal, 1785, p. 1122, Neueste Liſte.)</p> <p>Real ſtate. 23,000 men.</p> <p>In the ſeven years war, Hanover had 50,000 men.</p>
	rthl.	mgr.																										
Calenburg gives	40,743	24																										
Lunenburg	40,743	24																										
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Poſſeſſions.	Size ac- cording to geo. ſq. m.	No. of People—to a ſ. m.	CHIEF TOWNS. Houſes. Inhabitants.
VI. State of the E- lectorate of Mentz	175	320,000—1830*	
1. The Archbiſhop- ric of Mentz	115	208,100—1809 † (1776)	Mentz 27,000 ‡ Höchheim 2600
2. Thuringen Ter- ritory	12	36,000—1750 §	Erfurth 2852 15,000
3. Eichsfeld	40	74,000—1850	Heilengentadt
4. Biſhopric of Worms	8		Neu Leiningen
State of Finances.		Military Eſta bliſhment.	
<p>Revenues of the ſtate 1,5000,000 guldens. (Döhm, ii. p. 180.) or, 1,700,000 guldens. (See Riefbeck, ii. v. l. 65.) The wine toll brings alone more than 110,000 rthr. (Büfching, p. 111.)</p>		<p>10,000 men, (Milit. Bibl. No. ii. p. 125.) However, the real ſtate is, 2200 men. (See Riefbeck, ii. v.)</p>	

* See Döhm's Material. † According to Döhm.

‡ Döhm's Mat. No. ii. p. 170.

§ Without the number of the capital.

|| Beckman's Beytr. &c. p. vii. p. 122 and 135, and Büfch. p. 1137.

ELECTORATE OF TRIERS.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of people—to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS. Inhabitants.
VII. State of the Electorate of Triers			
1. Archbishopric of Triers	134	280,000—2089 $\frac{1}{2}$	Triers Coblentz 12,000
2. Bishopric of Augsburg	34	32,500	Dillingen
3. Provostship of Ellwangen	7		Ellwangen
State of Finances.		Military Establishment.	
State of the revenues. 780,000 guildens, or £.72,916. 13s. 4d. The expences equal the receipts. To this is contributed by		7000 men. (Milit. Bibl. No. ii. p. 125.) Real state.	
Triers	50,000 Fl.	1200 troops belonging to the Circle.	
Augsburg	100,000		
Ellwangen (See Riefbeck)	80,000	40 life-guards.	

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ELECTORATE OF COLOGNE.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of people—to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS. Inhabitants.
VIII. State of the Electorate of Cologne	260	550,000—1250	
I. Electorate of Cologne	130	200,000—1538 *	
1. Archbishopric of Cologne	60	80,000—1333	Bonn 11,000 †
2. County of Recklinghausen	15	18,000—1200	Recklinghausen
3. Duchy of Westphalia	55	100,000—1818	Brilon
II. Bishopric of Munster	230 ‡	§ 350,000—1521	Munster
State of Finances.		Military Establishment.	
State of the revenues. 1 million guildens Rhin. from the Archbishopric. (See Pol. Journ. 1784, p. 564, and Riefbeck's Letters, vol. ii.)		6000 men. (See Milit. Bibl. No. ii. p. 125.) In the Archbishopric, and the Duchy of Westphalia, 1 regiment of infantry, of 14 comp. consisting of 1006 men, whereof 11 companies are in Bonn, and the remainder in other towns. 1 comp. of hussars, 1 comp. of life-guards, 50 men. (Compare Beschreib. des Erzstifts Coln. with Mater zur geistl. and Welt. Statistk. and Pol. Journ. 1784, p. 565.) 4 reg. infantry, 1 reg. cavalry, 1 guard on horseback, 1 corps of artillery, which are supported by the chapter. (See Schlozer St. Anz. No. ix. p. 103. and Pol. Journ. 1784, p. 894.)	
Munster 1,200,000 guildens. (Of which the greatest part flows into the treasury for public uses.) The parish-tax, or contribution, brings in, monthly, 30,000 rthr. The debts somewhat above 2 million dollars. See Pol. Journ. 1784, p. 895.			

* A probable calculation.

† See Mater zur geistl. Statist. & Beschreib. des Erzst. Coln.

‡ $\frac{1}{3}$ arable, $\frac{1}{3}$ heath. See Pol. Journ. 1784, p. 893.

§ See Pol. Journ. 1784, p. 892.

SAXE-WEIMAR.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of people—to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS.	
			Houfes.	Inhabitants.
IX. Dutchy of Saxe-Weimar	42	65,000—2500 *		
1. Principality of Weimar	26		725	7000
			816	5300 †
2. Principality of Eifenach	12		1400	6000
3. The Bailiwicks of Henneberg, viz. Ilmenau, Kalt-Nordheim, and Oftheim	4			468
State of Finances.		Military Establishment.		
Revenues. 600,000 gulden Rhin. (See Riefbeck, v. ii.) According to others, as many dollars. In English Money, £. 81,818. 3s. 6d. (See D. Zufchauer, No. iii. p. 292, and Bufching's Wochentl. Nachr. 1785, No. xxiii.)		The military has been reduced (1783) to 80 guards.		

* According to the Lifts of Mortality.
 † See Nicolai and Wiedeberg.

SAXE-GOTHA.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of people—to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS.	
			Houfes.	Inhabitants.
X. Dutchy of Gotha	55	156,000—2838		
1. Principality of Gotha	30	77,898 (1779)	1274	11,280 (1779)
2. The greatest Part of the Principality of Altenburg	25	78,000—3120		7000
State of Finances.		Military Establishment.		
Revenues. 800,000 gulden Rhin. According to others, more than 700,000 rthr. In English money, £. 72,727. 5s. 6d.		2 regiments of Militia of 800 men each. One guard of 160 men, One corps of artillery. (See Büfching's Erdb. p. III. v. ii. p. 1181.)		

SAXE-COBURG-SAALFELD. — SAXE-HILDBURGHAUSEN. — SAXE-MEINUNGEN.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of people—to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS.	
			Houses.	Inhabitants.
XI. Dutchy of Saxe-Saalfeld	16			
Part of the				
1. Principality of Coburg, which belongs to Saalfeld	6	25,000—4250 *	745	Coburg 709† †
2. Part of the Principality of Altenburg	10			
XII. Dutchy of Saxe-Hildburghausen				
1. Part of the Principality of Coburg	12			Hildburghausen
2. Part of the County of Henneberg				Behrungen
XIII. Dutchy of Saxe-Meinungen	22½			
1. The greatest Part of the County of Henneberg	18			Meinungen
2. Part of the Principality of Coburg †	4½	13,000—3292 more accurately 12,988	248	Sonenburg 1757 Schalkau 638

* The entire Principality of Coburg contains 23 square miles, and 65,000 people. See Gruner.

† See Gruner and Nicolai.

‡ 2½ consists of forest; 1½ of arable land, and meadows.

State of Finances.	Military Establishment.
Revenues of Coburg. 86,000 rthr. Debts, (1773) 1,075,068 rthr. (See Schlozer's Br. W. No. xxi. p. 187.) In English money, £. 11,727 5 s. 6 d.	The portion which the Duke of Saxe-Saalfeld furnishes, in case of an Imperial war, of 84 men, stands in time of peace as a guard in Coburg, and is strengthened to 133 men, grenadiers and musqueteers. To this is to be added the militia, of 1 battalion of 3 comp. now 120 men strong. (See Nicolai Reifen, v. i. Beyl. iv. p. 64.)
Saalfeld Revenues. 60,000 rthr. (See Büfching's Erdbeschr. iii. v. ii. p. 1201.)	
Hildburghausen revenues. 80,000 rthr. (according to Büfching.) 71,827 Fl. Fr. (according to Schlozer.) English money, £. 10,909 2 s. On the old debts, see Schlozer Br. W. No. xxvi. p. 81.	
Part of Coburg. The Forests afford 60,000 guildens Fr. English money, £. 5454 11 s.	

BAYREUTH-ANSPACH.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of people—to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS. Houses. Inhabitants.
XIV. Margravates of Bayreuth and Anspach			
1. Principality of Bayreuth	65	185,000—2846*	Bayreuth 900 10,000 †
2. Principality of Anspach	80		Anspach 950 10,200 (1774) ‡
3. A part of the County of Limburg and the County of Sayn Altkirchen			

State of Finances.

Revenues.
2 million gulden.
Namely,
Bayreuth 900,000 Fl.
Anspach, above 1,000,000 Fl.
English money, £.181,818 3s. 8d.
Debts were,
1769, in Bayreuth, 2,400,000 Fl.
1757, in Anspach, 2,300,000 Fl.
Of which there were cleared, in 1780, by a wise œconomy, above 2 million.
Beside, for 151,000 rthr. new estates and royalties were purchased and 824,000 rthr. were spent on improving the country.
(D. Museum, 1781, Nov. p. 422.)
In 1784 all debts were already paid, except some capitals which were,

State of Finances, continued.

not returned to individuals, as the interest was their support, or such as belonged to churches and foundations. Beside, that a considerable and almost a fifth part of the taxes was taken off the subjects.
(See Pol. Jour. Nicolai & Schlözer.)

Military Establishment.

3 regiments of infantry,
1 corps of hussars,
1 of life-guards on horse-back.
(Büfching.)

* According to the Parish Lists and Schlözer's Br. W. No. xli. p. 324.

† Gerken, v. ii. p. 394.

‡ Nicolai I. 177.

BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTEL.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of people—to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS. Houses. Inhabitants.
XV. Dutchy of Brunswick	94	185,000—* (common calculat.) There were estimated in 1775, without the military, 166,340 namely, 1. In the District of Wolfenbittel 71,619 2. — of Schöningen 31,364 3. — of the Hartz 21,135 4. — of Wefer 26,888 5. In the Principality of Blankenburg 12,646 6. In the Bailiwick of Thedinghausen, in Westphalia 2688	Brunswick 2961 22,000 † (1780) Wolfenbittel 773 5000

State of Finances.

Brunswick revenues, in 1780.
Above 1,500,000 rthr.
English money, £. 245,454 11 s.
(Pol. Journ. 1781, p. 97.)
Debts.
In 1770 this country had 7 millions of debt, and its credit began to sink.
In 1779 there were above 2 millions of these debts discharged. And according to the present improved plan of œconomy, we can suppose, that in this year, 1790, the country will be free from all its debts.
(Pol. Journ. 1781. p. 27.)
Here is a mirror of goodness and of greatness!—A prince who is the ablest general of the age, and the idol of his subjects.

Military Establishment.

5500 men.
(1775)
3000, of which 240 are cavalry, are engaged in the service of Holland for two years; also 1000 land militia.
In the war of 1757, the military amounted to 14,000 men.

* Catastro.

† See Schlözer's Br. W. No. xxx. p. 396.

WIRTEMBERG.—ZWEYBRUCKEN.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of People—to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS.	
			Houses.	Inhabitants.
XVII. Dutchy of Wirtemberg	200	585,000—2925	Stutgard	20,000
County of Monpelgard		50,000—	Monpelgard	5000
XVIII. Dutchy of Zweybrücken (or Deux Ponts)	92		Zweybrucken	550 4200*

Wirtemberg.	
State of Finances.	Military Establishment.
Revenues. 2 million guildens (1776) Namely, Domains 800,000 fl. Revenues of the country 1,200,000 English money, £. 227,272 14s. 8d. (See Büfching's Wöchentl. Nachr. 1780, p. 178) Others calculate them at 3 mill. guildens. Debts were, in the beginning of the reign, about 16 million guildens; now they are almost discharged. The expences are nearly equal to the receipts.	6000 men. (1783, Milit. Bibl. No. ii. p. 125.) In the war of the year 1759, the military establishment was 14,000 men.
Zweybrucken Revenues. 800,000 guildens. English money, £. 72,728 (See Riefbeck, vol. ii.)	One life-guard on foot, and one corps of life-huffars. And beside these, in every chief bailiwick, one company of trained militia.

* See Geograph. Magazin. No. viii. p. 445.

HESSE - CASSEL.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of People—to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS.	
			Houses.	Inhabitants.
XIX. Landgravate of Hesse Cassel	260	450,000—1730	Cassel	1390 above 20,000
1. Hesse Cassel	208		Hofgeifmar	390 2500
2. Part of the County of Heneberg	4	350,000—1576	Efchwege	615 3500
			Ziegenhain	300 1800
3. County of Hersfeld	10		Hersfield	500 3000
4. Part of the County of Schauenburg	16	30,000—1857	Rinteln	
5. County of Hanau	22	70,000—3182	Hanau	1200 9000

State of Finances.	Military Establishment.
Revenues. 1,600,000 rthr. Beside 500,000 rthr. from the County of Hanau. The whole, in English money, from £. 272,727 to 331,818 3s. 8d. Together with a considerable treasure. The late Landgrave left 56 million guildens, the interest of which is divided amongst his heirs. The annual expences of the state are estimated at £. 270,833 14s. 8d.	12,000 men. namely, 2500 cavalry, 7500 infantry, the rest are artillery, &c. &c. &c. Engineers. (Milit. Bibl. and Schlözer.) To the above 3000 men from Hanau.

HESSE - D A R M S T A D T.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of People---to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS. Houses. Inhabitants.
XX. Landgravate of Hesse Darmstadt	100	300,000—3000 *	
1. Upper County of Katzenellenbogen			Darmstadt 520 9500
2. Upper Hessa			Giefen 705 4500
3. Dominion of Hannau Lichtenberg, in Upper Alface			Pirmasens 9000 †
State of Finances.		Military Establishment.	
Revenues. 1,500,000 guildens; or, £. 145,454 11s. This country had old debts, which are now almost discharged. The annual expences are about £. 50,000. (Riesbeck.)		4,000 men. (Milit. Bibl.)	

* See Büfching.

† Geograph. Mag.

B A A D E N.—O L D E N B U R G.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No of people—to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS. Houses. Inhabitants.
XXI. Margravate of Baaden	52	200,000—3845 *	Carlruhe 400 4000 † Durlach 650 Baaden
XXII. Dutchy of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst	45	85,000—1888	Oldenburg 484 5000 Delmenhorst 237 1400
Delmenhorst, alone	7		Eutin
The Bishoprick of Eutin	8		
State of Finances.		Military Establishment.	
Baaden Revenues. 1,200,000 fl. or, £. 172,727 5s. 6d. The debts are now in a great part cleared. (Riesbeck.) And 50,000 guildens are remitted yearly in the taxes on the subjects.		3000 men. Of which 300 are cavalry. (Bibliothek für Denker, &c.)	
Oldenburg Revenues. 350,000 guildens; or, £. 31,818 3s. 8d. (Schlözer's Br. W.)			

* Büfching.

† Gerken Reifen, v. ii. p. 175.

A N H A L T.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of people--to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS.	
			Houses.	Inhabitants.
XXIII. Principality of Anhalt	50	100,000—2000 *		
1. Principality of Anhalt-Deffau	12	30,700—2559 †	800	8000
2. Principality of Anhalt-Cothen		23,000—	700	5000
3. Principality of Anhalt-Bernburg		22,900—	600	4000
4. Principality of Anhalt-Zerbft	13	20,750—1596	1500	6700
Dominion of Iever, between East Friesland and Oldenburg, on the North Sea, belongs to Zerbft	3 miles long and broad		350	1800

State of Finances.	State of Finances, continued.
Revenues. Above 650,000 rthr. or, £. 88,636 7 s. 4 d. The revenues of the Prince of Anhalt-Deffau are the greatest, and are said to produce above 300,000 rthr. After these, the revenues of the Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg are the most considerable, and are said to produce about 140,000 rthr. The revenues of the Prince of Anhalt-Zerbft, are said to produce 120,000 rthr.	The revenues of the Prince of Anhalt-Cothen above 90,000 rthr. Revenues of Iever. 60,000 rthr. (See Büfching.) Military Establishment. Zerbft supports 2 regiments, of which there were in the American war 800 men in British pay.

* See Lobethan.

† Ibid.

NASSAU.—SCHWARTZBURG.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of people--to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS.	
			Houses.	Inhabitants.
XXIV. Dominions of the Princes of Nassau				
Dominions of the Princes of the House of Orange, or Nassau-Diez-Dillenburg and Siegen, with the County of Spiegelberg	48	130,000—2709		Diez Dillenburg Siegen Herborn 1500 *
Dominions of the Prince of Nassau-Saarbrück - Ufingen		35,000—		Ufingen
XXV. Dominions of the Princes of Schwartzburg				
1. Northern or Lower County of Schwartzburg belongs to the line of the Princes of Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen	40	100,000—2499		Sonderhausen 480 †
2. Southern or Upper County of Schwartzburg belongs to the line of the Princes of Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt				Rudolstadt

* Schlözer.

† Ibid.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of people—to a f.m.	CHIEF TOWNS. Houses. Inhabitants.
XXVI. Dominions of the Prince of Waldeck	39		Corbach
1. County of Waldeck	37		Arolsen
2. County of Pymont	2	4153 *—2076	Pymont 300
State of Finances.		Military Establishment.	
Nassau Revenues. 400,000 guildens; or, £. 36,363 11 s. (Büfching.)			
Schwartzburg Revenues. 150,000 guildens; or, £. 13,636 7 s. 4 d. (Büfching.)			
W A L D E C K.			
Revenues. Above 150,000 rthr. Pymont revenues. 55,000 rthr. In all, £. 24,545 11 s. To which the mineral waters contribute full 30,000 rthr.		Beside 2 companies of soldiers which he must furnish in case of an Imperial war; the Prince keeps 3 companies of the finest troops. He has also, 1 battalion of 10 companies, consisting of 600 men, in Dutch pay.	

* See Marquard Besch. von Pymont, i. v. and Geogr. Mag.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of people—to a f.m.	CHIEF TOWNS. Houses. Inhabitants.
XXVII. Dominions of the Counts von der Lippe		67,000 (1783) *	Detmold 287 1950 Lippstadt † 511 (1784) 2695 ‡
1. County of Lippe			Stadthagen Bückleburg
2. Part of the County of Schauenburg			
XXVIII. Dominions of the Princes and Counts of Reuss			
1. The elder line of Princes	20½		Graitz 450 4500
2. The younger line of Counts			Gera 700 § 8000
(a) Line of Gera	4½		Schleitz
(b) Line of Schleitz			Lobenstein
(c) Line of Lobenstein		12,840—	400 2245
State of Finances.			
Revenues of Lippe—Schauenburg. 200,000 rthr. or, £. 27,272 14 s. 8 d.			

* Westphal. Mag.

† In common with the Prussians. See County of Mark.

‡ See Westphal. Mag. and Journ. v. Deutschl.

§ Before it was burnt, 1780.

|| 1783. Lobensteinesche Intell. B. L. and Bufch.

WERNIGERODE.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of People---to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS. Houses. Inhabitants.
XXIX. Dominions of the Count of Wernigerode County of Wernigerode	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ *	12,030—	Wernigerode 711 6500
Revenues. 200,000 rthr. or, £. 27,272 14 s. 8 d. Hereto is contributed, By the County of Wernigerode 150,000 rthr. County of Schwartz, in Franconia Dominion of Kreppelholz, Jannowitz, and Peterf- walde, in Silesia 24,000 Some possessions in common with Stolberg, &c. (According to Beschreib der Graffsch. Wernigerode, 1781.)			

* Or, 12,380,000 square rods. Forests, 55,000 acres; arable ground, 49,000. Circumference, 12 miles.

ARCHBISHOPRICK OF SALTZBURG.
—BISHOPRIC OF PASSAU.—BAM-
BERG.—WURTZBURG.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of people—to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS. Houses. Inhabitants.
XXX. Archbishoprick of Salzburg	240 *	250,000—1042	Salzburg 14,000 †
XXXI. Bishoprick of Passau	15		Passau 789
XXXII. Bishoprick of Bamberg	65	180,000—2769	Bamberg 20,000 †
XXXIII. Bishoprick of Wurtzburg	95	200,000—2105	Wurtzburg 16,000 §

State of Finances.

Saltzburg Revenues.
 1,500,000 guldens; or, £. 136,363 11 s.
 (Riefbeck.)

Passau—200,000 guldens; or, £. 18,181 16 s. 6 d.
 (Reise durch den Baierschen Kreis, p. 14.)

Bamberg—700,000 guldens; or, £. 63,636 7 s. 4 d.
 (Riefbeck.)

Wurtzburg—800,000 guldens; or, £. 72,727 6 s. 8 d.
 (Riefbeck.)

* Westenrieder. † Riefbeck. ‡ Ibid. § Ibid.

BISHOPRICK OF SPIRES. — HILDESHEIM. — PADERBORN.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of People—to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS.	
			Houses.	Inhabitants.
XXXIV. Bishoprick of Spires, and Provostship of Weiffenburg	28		Bruchfal Philipburg. 145	
XXXV. Bishoprick of Hildesheim	54		Hildesheim 2500	12,500 *
XXXVI. Bishoprick of Paderborn	55		Paderborn	

State of Finances.

Revenues of Spires, &c.
300,000 guildens; or, £. 27,272 11 s.
(Riefbeck and Gerken.)

Revenues of Hildesheim.
259,404 rthr. or, £. 35,377 12 s. 6 d.

In the year 1782 the contributions were, 86,938 rthr.
The debts, of above 2 millions in 1772, were reduced in 1779 to
1,999,477 rthr.
(In the Journal Deutsch. and in Büfching's W. Nachr. the yearly taxes
are estimated about 64,779 rthr.)

Revenues of Paderborn.
600,000 fl. or, £. 54,545 9 s.
(Riefbeck.)

* Geogr. Mag.

BISHOPRICK OF OSNABRUG. — LIEGE. — FULDA.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of people—to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS.	
			Houses.	Inhabitants.
XXXVII. Bishoprick of Osnabrüg	56	120,000—2143 More accurately, according to Zahlung's Listen von 1772, 116,664*	Osnabrüg 1250	9500
XXXVIII. Bishoprick of Liege	105	200,000—1943	Liege Spa 350	80,000
XXXIX. Bishoprick of Fulda	48 †	80,000—1666 ‡	Fulda	

State of Finances.

Osnabrug Revenues.
180,000 fl. Rh. or, £. 16,367 7 s. 4 d.
(Riefbeck.)

According to Büfching, the revenues of the country are 130,000 rthr. but by collecting the full taxes and some on hearths, they are now increased. The estates to support the Bishop's table, bring in about 40,000 rthr.

Leige—1,200,000 fl. or, £. 109,090 18 s. 4 d.
Whereof a great part goes to the publick treasury, &c. and there remains to the Bishop 800,000 fl.
(Riefbeck.)

Fulda—300,000 guildens; or, £. 27,272 14 s. 8 d.
(Riefbeck.)

* See Dohm's Mater.

† According to Voigt's Chart, taken notice of in the Geograph. Mag. only 30. But the proportion resulting from this, of 1666 people to a square mile, is improbable in so mountainous and unfertile a country.

‡ See Weikert and Ephem. der Menschh.

FREE IMPERIAL TOWNS.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of villages.	CHIEF TOWNS. Houses. Inhabitants.
XL. Free Imperial Towns in the Swabian Circle			
1. Augsburg			Augsburg 500 32,500*
2. Ulm	17		Oberhausen Ulm 2000 15,000 †
3. Swabian Hall	6	Villages 59 In Franconia † 99	Hall 6000
4. Reutlingen	2/3	Villages 4 Hamlets 1	Reutlingen 8000 §
5. Nordlingen	1		Nordlingen 750 8000
6. Heilbron	1		Heilbron 1000 8000 ¶
7. Rothweil	1 1/2	Villages 10	Rothweil
8. Gemund	3	Villages 13	Gemund
9. Memmingen	2	Villages 21	Memmingen 1200 7000 **
10. Kempten		No villages, but many estates, rents, and contributions	Kempten 420 3650 ††
11. Kaufbeuren	1 1/2	Villages 5	Kaufbeuren 470 5400 ††
12. Ravensburg	2 1/2		Ravensburg 700 3500 §§
13. Biberach	2		Biberach 800 6000

* Gercken and Geogr. Mag. † Gercken,
 ‡ Geogr. Mag. § Journ. v. Deutschl.
 || Muller. ¶ Gercken. ** Ibid.
 †† Meusel's Hist. Litt. Ibid. §§ Gercken. ||| Ibid.

FREE IMPERIAL TOWNS.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of people—to a f. m.	CHIEF TOWNS. Houses. Inhabitants.
14. Lindau			Lindau 700* 1500 †
15. Weil			Weil
In the Bavarian Circle			
16. Regensburg	Has only a few islands in the Danube		Regensburg above 2000 21,500 without the 4 free imperial foundations ‡
In the Upper and Electoral Circle of the Rhine			
17. Worms	2 in circumference.		Worms 800 6500
18. Spires	Without territory		Spires 7000 §
19. Frankfort on the Main	6 1/2	Villages 43 Revenues 600,000 fl. ¶	Frankfort 7000 Jews in the city ** Wetzlar 700 8000 ††
20. Wetzlar			
In the Circle of Franconia			
21. Nurnberg, or Nurenberg	30	50,000 Towns 7 Villages 70 Revenues of the towns 2 mill. fl. §§	Nurnberg 8000 29,000 †† common calculation 40,000

* Gercken. † Schlözer, Br. W. ‡ Nicolai and Gercken.
 § See Sanderfin Bernoulli Sammlung. || Geogr. Mag.
 ¶ Riesbeck. ** Moriz. †† Ibid.
 ‡ Nicolai, v. i. p. 201, and Beylage, p. 85.
 §§ Büfching and Gercken.

FREE IMPERIAL TOWNS.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of people, towns, &c.	CHIEF TOWNS.	
			Houses.	Inhabitants.
22. Rothenburg	5	Villages 28	Rothenburg 1200	8000*
23. Schweinfurt	1½	Villages 4	Schweinfurt	
24. Windheim	circumference of 10 m.	Villages 5 Beside these, half of a village †	Windheim 750	4500 †
In the Westphalian Circle				
25. Cologne	without territory		Cologne 8000	40,000
26. Aix-la-Chapelle	Circumference of about 17 miles	Villages 18 Arable ground and meadows 20,000 acres §	Aix-la-Chapelle 3000	25,000 ‖
27. Dortmund		Villages 14	Dortmund 1200	4000 ¶
In the Circle of Lower Saxony				
28. Mülhausen	4	13,000 (1776) Villages 21**	Mülhausen 8000 ††	
29. Nordhausen	1½		Nordhausen 1500	9000 ‡‡
30. Goslar			Goslar	8500
31. Bremen	3		Bremen 5350	40,000 §§
32. Lubeck	3½ ‖‖		Lubeck 30,000 ¶¶	

* Gercken. † See Journ. v. Deutschl.
 ‡ Ibid. § See D. Museum.
 † See D. Museum. ¶ Geog. Mag.
 ** Schlözer. †† Schlözer.
 ‡ Geog. Mag. §§ Geog. Mag. and Busch.
 ‖‖ The Chapter of Lubeck and Hamburg share their possessions in common. See Hamburg.
 ¶¶ Busching.

FREE IMPERIAL TOWNS.

Possessions.	Size according to geo. sq. m.	No. of people, towns, &c.	CHIEF TOWNS.	
			Houses.	Inhabitants.
33. Hamburg Territory of Hamburg, about	2		Hamburg 17,800	100,000 *
Common Possessions of Hamburg and Lubeck	2½	The revenues amount to about 3 million marks †		

N. B. Holstein, which constitutes part of the German empire, could not properly be separated from Denmark, nor Swedish Pomerania from Sweden; therefore these districts will be given under their respective kingdoms.

* Busching.

† Riefbeck.

COMPARATIVE VIEW

OF THE

GERMAN STATES,

AND THEIR

PRINCIPAL PROVINCES,

IN RESPECT TO THE SUPERFICIES,
WITH ITS POPULATION.

No.	Names of states and provinces.	Superficies accord. to geo. sq. m.	No. of people		
1	<i>Austrian German Country</i>	4052	9,665,000	The proportion, in respect to size, of the Austrian German Countries, are to the Elect. of Brandenburg as $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	
2	Bohemia	961	2,266,000		
3	<i>Elect. Brandenburg (with Silesia)</i>	2200	4,106,000		
4	<i>Elect. Palat. Bavaria</i>	1064	2,100,000		
5	Bavaria, Upper Palat. Neuburg & Sultzbach	784	1,300,000		
6	<i>Elect. of Saxony, with Lusatia</i>	736	1,870,000		To the Elect. Palat. of Bavaria as $3\frac{1}{8}$ to 1
7	<i>Elect. of Brunswick Lunenburg</i>	700	850,000		To the Elect. of Saxony as $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
8	Marg. Brandenburg	664	1,057,000		The Palat. of Bavaria to the Elect. of Saxony as $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.
9	Silesia	640	1,582,000		
10	Lower Austria (<i>above and below the Ens</i>)	637	1,685,000		The Elect. of Brandenburg to the Elect. of Saxony as 3 to 1
11	Dutchy of Bavaria	576	990,000		
12	Saxony, without Lusatia	556	1,470,000		
13	Austrian Netherlands	469	1,880,000	To the Elect. of Brunswick Lunenburg as $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	
14	Churmark	444	795,000		
15	Steyermark, or Styria	441	760,000		
16	Brandenburg Pomer.	436	465,000	The Elect. of Brunswick to Hesse-Cassel as $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 1.	
17	<i>Tyrol</i>	426	560,000		
18	Moravia	396	1,137,000		
19	<i>State of Cologne</i>	360	550,000		
20	Mecklenburg	300	300,000		
21	<i>Hesse Cassel</i>	260	450,000		

COMPARATIVE VIEW, &c.

No.	Names of states and provinces.	Superficies accord. to geo. sq. m.	No. of people	Proportions in size.
22	<i>Saltzburg</i>	240	250,000	The Elect. of Mentz to the Elect. of Triers as $1\frac{1}{6}$ to 1
23	Munster	230	350,000	
24	Neumark Brandenburg	220	262,000	
25	Carniola	214	400,000	Wirttemberg to the Lower Palatinate as $1\frac{1}{3}$ to 1
26	Lunenburg	210	200,000	
27	<i>Wirttemberg</i>	200	585,000	
28	Carinthia	190	290,000	
29	Lusatia	180	400,000	Mecklenburg to Holstein as $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
30	<i>Elect. Mentz</i>	175	320,000	
31	Hollstein	175	310,000	Brunswick Wolfenbuttle to Gotha as $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 1
32	<i>Elect. Triers</i>	150		
33	Lower Palatinate	150	300,000	
34	Bremen	150	152,000	Margravate Brandenburg to Mecklenburg as $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 1
35	Calenburg and Grubenhagen	140	265,000	
36	Upper Palatinate	130	175,000	Magdeburg to Anhalt as $2\frac{2}{3}$ to 1
37	Juliers and Bergen	130	398,300	
38	Archbishoprick Mentz	115	208,000	Neumark to Lusatia as $1\frac{2}{3}$ to 1
39	Further Austria	112	287,000	
40	Archbishoprick Triers	110		Hanau to Pymont as 11 to 1
41	Liege	105	200,000	
42	Magdeburg	104	280,000	Wirttemberg to Mecklenburg as almost 3 to 1
43	Hesse-Darmstadt	100	300,000	
44	<i>Wurtzburg</i>	95	200,000	
45	<i>Brunswick Wolfenbuttel</i>	94	185,000	
46	<i>Zweybrucken, or Deux-ponts</i>	92		
47	Swedish Pomerania	90	100,550	
48	Austrian Silesia	81	200,000	
49	Bareith	65	185,000	
50	Bamberg	65	180,000	
51	Austrian Frioul	60	115,000	
52	Archbishoprick Cologne	60	80,000	
53	<i>Osnabrug</i>	56	120,000	
54	County of Mark	56	125,000	
55	Dutchy of Westphalia	55	100,000	
56	<i>Gotha and Altenburg</i>	55	156,000	
57	<i>Paderborn</i>	55		
58	<i>Hildesheim</i>	54		
59	East Friesland	54	103,000	
60	<i>Baden</i>	52	200,000	
61	Minden and Ravensburg	51	130,000	
62	Anhalt	50	100,000	

No.	Names of states and provinces.	Superficies accord. to geo. sq. m.	No. of people	Proportions of population.
63	Nassau - Diez - Dillenburg and Siegen	48	130,000	Halberstadt to Brunswick Wolfenbottle as $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
64	Fulda	48	80,000	
65	Oldenburg and Delmenhorst	45	85,000	
66	Halberstadt and Hohenstein	42	132,000	Baden to Bavaria as $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 1
67	Weimar and Eisenach	42		
68	Cleves	40	95,000	Hesse Darmstadt to Hesse Cassel as $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 1
69	Schwartzburg	40	100,000	
70	Eichsfeld	40	74,000	
71	Waldeck	39		
72	Nurnberg	30	50,000	Coburg Saalfeld to Weimar as $1\frac{7}{10}$ to 1
73	Bishop. Spies	28		
74	Hanau	22	70,000	
75	Sax Meinungen	22		Holstein to Mecklenburg as $1\frac{2}{3}$ to 1
76	County Reufs	20		
77	Ulm	17		
78	Saxe-Saalfeld	16		Munster to Bremen as $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
79	Paffau	15		
80	Frankfort, on the Mayn	$6\frac{1}{2}$		
81	Swabian Hall	6		Altemark, or Old Mark, to Lunenburg as $1\frac{1}{3}$ to 1
82	Rothenburg	5		
83	Wernigerode	$4\frac{3}{8}$	12,000	
84	Mulhausen	4	13,000	
85	Lubeck	$3\frac{1}{2}$	30,000	
86	Bremen	3	40,000	
87	Hamburgh	$3\frac{1}{2}$	100,000	
88	Pyrmont	2	4153	

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE POPULATION OF THE GERMAN STATES, AND THEIR PRINCIPAL PROVINCES.

No.	Names of states and provinces.	People to a sq. m.	No.	Names of states and provinces.	People to a sq. m.
<i>A. German States of the first size.</i>					
	1. Wirtemberg	2925	31	Juliers	2618
2	Saxony, with Lufatia	2540	32	Gotha	2596
3	Auftria	2385	33	Anhalt Dessau	2559
4	Palatinate Bavaria	1973	34	Minden and Ravensberg	2549
5	Brandenburg, with Silefia	1866	35	Further Auftria	2562
6	Mentz	1830	36	Weimar	2500
7	Hesse Cassel	1730	37	Schwartzburg	2499
8	Cologne	1250	38	Pruffian Silefia	2472
9	Brunfwick Lunenburg	1214	39	Auftrian Silefia	2469
10	Mecklenburg	1000	40	Mors and Gueldres	2458
<i>B. German States of the second size, and provinces.</i>					
	11. Coburg Saalfeld	4250	41	Bohemia	2358
12	Auftrian Netherlands	4008	42	Cleves and Mark	2303
13	Baaden	3845	43	Lufatia in general	2222
14	Tecklenburg and Linden	3461	44	Osnabrug	2143
15	Meinungen	3292	45	Wurtzburg	2105
16	Hanau	3182	46	Mittlemark Brandenburg	2080
17	Halberstadt	3142	47	Pyrmont	2076
18	Altenburg	3120	48	Anhalt	2000
19	Bergen	3110	49	Brunfwick Wolfenbottle	1968
20	Hesse Darmstadt	3000	50	Liege	1943
21	Moravia	2871	51	Calenberg	1937
22	Upper Lufatia	2850	52	Auftrian Frioul	1917
23	Bareith	2846	53	East Friesland	1907
24	Country of Gotha	2838	54	Oldenburg	1888
25	Bamberg	2769	55	Schauenburg (Hessian)	1875
26	Nassau Orange	2709	56	Carniola	1869
27	Magdeburg	2692	57	Eichsfeld	1850
28	Lower Palatinate	2666	58	Dutch Westphalia	1818
29	Lower Auftria	2645	59	Archbishopric Mentz	1809
30	Saxony, without Lufatia	2643	60	Churmark	1790
			61	Grubenhagen	1777
			62	Holstein	1771
			63	Thuringia, part belonging to Mentz	1750

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No.	Names of states and provinces.	People to a sq. mile.	No.	Names of states and provinces.	People to a sq. mile.
64	Steyermak, or Styria	1732	79	Tyrol, or Upper Austria	1314
65	Bavaria	1719	80	Priegnitz	1230
66	Fulda	1666	81	Recklinshausen	1200
67	Bavaria and Upper Palatinate	1658	82	Neumark	1190
68	Sultzbach	1654	83	Lauenburg	1125
69	Altmark, or Old Mark	1615	84	Swedish Pomerania	1117
70	Mark Brandenburg	1592	85	Prussian Pomerania	1066
71	Hessia, without Hanau, with part of Henneberg	1576	86	Hoya	1052
72	Archbishoprick Cologne	1538	87	Saltzburg	1042
73	Carinthia	1526	88	Bremen (Dutchy)	1013
74	Munster	1521	89	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	1000
75	Lower Lusatia	1434	90	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1000
76	Hadelen	1416	91	Lunenburg	952
77	Ukermark	1399	92	Bentheim	909
78	Upper Palatinate	1346	93	Verden	857
			94	Diepholtz	800

OBSERVATIONS
 ON THE
 GOVERNMENT, POLITY, RELIGION, MANNERS, AGRICULTURE, PRODUCTIONS, AND COMMERCE,
 OF THE
 ELECTORAL STATES
 IN THE
 GERMAN EMPIRE.

A U S T R I A.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

Monarchy Hereditary in the Female Line.

THE House of Habsbourg, in the year 1621, established the right of primogeniture in the male line, for its hereditary states. The year following Ferdinand II. incorporated Bohemia by right of conquest. Charles VI. last male of his race, extended the right to females, and the nearest kin of the last deceased. This pragmatic sanction was applied to Hungary in 1724, accepted by the nation in 1740, and guaranteed by many princes of Europe in 1748.

The hereditary states of Germany, and also Galicia, have, since 1783, the same form of administration.

The military frontiers, and the province of Bukowina, have a government entirely military, and are under the superintendance of the Aulic council of war.

All the hereditary provinces, except Bohemia, have assemblies of states. The monarch is arbitrary over those situated in Germany. The power of the states consists in dividing or

proportioning the impositions. But in Hungary, Illyria, Tranfylvania and Tyrol, the sovereign can raise no new imposts, nor increase the old, without the consent of the states.

The administration of the hereditary states of Austria, is divided into four chanceries, which sit at Vienna. The first is the chancery-royal and Aulic of Bohemia and Austria. The second, the chancery state of Italy, and formerly also of the *Pays-Bas*.* The third, the chancery Aulic of Hungary and Tranfylvania. The fourth and last, the privy chancery Aulic. The chanceries consist of councils, before which are brought all affairs of government, police and finance of their respective districts.

This privy-council of conference, takes cognizance of all the principal affairs of government, interior and exterior, and consists only of the cabinet-ministers. The council of state takes cognizance only of the exterior affairs. The Aulic council of war, extends its jurisdiction over Bukowina, and the other districts which have a military government.

* The revolution in the *Pays-Bas* having abolished the former plan of government, and not yet fixed a future form, it cannot be here included.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

THE emperor of Germany is supreme judge, not only in his hereditary states, but also in the empire, except in cases where he is himself a party, as in criminal or feudal, or in fiscal and civil causes. In pecuniary causes, the elector palatine of Bavaria is the judge between the emperor and the adverse party. In causes feudal, that is, in a difference between the emperor and a state of the empire, in respect to a fief, the affair must be laid before the diet. The emperor cannot prevent the states of the empire from carrying all complaints against him before this tribunal. But in criminal causes, it is pretended that the emperor has no judge, or at least the laws have not yet decided in this point.

According to the new penal code published in November, 1787, for the states belonging to Austria, there is but one kind of death established for malefactors—which is the gallows. Crimes of petty and high treason, and of rebellion, are to be punished by confiscation of property, perpetual imprisonment, and by death. Murder, which includes duelling, is punished by perpetual imprisonment in irons. The other punishments are chains and public works, *coups de baton*, the whip, rods, the

the pillory and the brand-mark. Pecuniary fines are abolished, except for games of hazard. By a decree in the month of September, 1787, all ecclesiastics guilty of crimes, are rendered subject to the ordinary criminal justice. However, the formality is observed of acquainting the diocesan bishop of the arrest of the culpable ecclesiastic, and of the judgment pronounced on him.

RELIGION.

THE Romish religion has been always predominant in the Austrian states; but the late emperor Joseph II. gave full liberty of conscience and of public worship to all sects, and they participate of all the rights and privileges of the Romish subjects. The Jew and Bohemian, thus re-entered equally into the class of men, become the best citizens.

In England and Holland, where liberty of conscience is most enjoyed, religious broils are seen no more. While there were but two religions in France, in Spain, in England and in Holland, religious troubles were without end. The Bishops and Presbyterians tore England from the reign of Charles I. until William III. happily terminated those convulsions

vulsions by the act of toleration. The Gomerists and Arminians rent likewise Holland. History will shew, that the repose of a state depends on the exercise of one religion, or the toleration of all that do not militate with the civil government. And experience confirms, that it is more advantageous to tolerate all religions, than to destroy one where there are two.

MANNERS.

THE Austrian, hitherto limited in arts and sciences, cultivates all at present without exception, and with success. Frankness is his primitive character, which does not disgrace him in our age; and foreign manners render him more conformable to the laws of society.

Industry and activity enlarge themselves daily—for though agriculture is no where more flourishing than in the Austrian dominions, yet the national industry does not become less general.

The Bohemians distinguish themselves particularly in the arts and abstract sciences—They are said to have more wit than judgment; yet how shall we reconcile this with the

A STATISTICAL VIEW

the character of reflective and profound, that shrinks from no difficulty? They seem born to be musicians: in every cabin is a concert, and all the children are taught gratis by the masters. A Bohemian never demands any thing but with the favour of an instrument; and possessed of much self-love, he would hold himself dishonored to excite compassion by the apparel of misery. He is sober, and never returns to his country but to carry back the fruits of his oeconomy. He is formed too, for a military state by his extraordinary strength to support fatigue. The Bohemian regiments are the finest and best troops in the Austrian army.

The Hungarian, less active, less civilized, and less industrious than the other subjects of Austria, is no less a good patriot. His energy is proved by the vivacity of his passions for either good or evil. He is courageous and enterprising, and therefore more difficult to be governed, than the people enervated by luxury and softness, and more accustomed to the yoke.

The people of Croatia, Transylvania and Bukowina, are in some sort savages. Hitherto they have not been proper but for a military state. Their ordinary size is six feet: they are employed chiefly in the irregular troops.

Their

OF GERMANY.

Their passion for plunder makes them ardently desire war. They are sober and indefatigable, but rebels to discipline.

AGRICULTURE AND PRODUCTIONS OF THE SOIL.

BOHEMIA is a mountainous country, covered with wood, and intersected by numerous rivers abounding in fish. The soil is extremely fertile, and much more highly cultivated than before the abolition of slavery. It furnishes not only supplies for all the wants of life, but those of commerce, in the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms; except that it is deficient in salt and wine.

Moravia is a flatter country but more fertile, and highly cultivated: it abounds in grain, fruits, wine, and cattle. Its tobacco and gall-nuts are much esteemed.

Austrian Silesia, being extremely mountainous, is more suited to the breeding of cattle than to agriculture. It produces, however, a sufficiency of grain and fruit, hemp, flax, and abundance of minerals.

Lower Austria is very mountainous, but very fertile; agriculture is carried here to perfection; grain and fruits abound, from the latter of which are made cyder, vinegar, and

and *eau de vie*. Saffron, mustard, madder, form chief articles; and another source of riches is the alum, salt-petre, and vitriol of this country.

Inner Austria, has, amidst its numerous mountains, valleys the most fertile. This country abounds particularly in metals and minerals. Here gold is found, but little; silver, more than 2000 marks yearly; of quick-silver 2000 quintals; iron, a million of quintals; 150,000 quintals of salt, 150,000 bushels of marine salt, 15000 quintals of salt-petre, vitriol, sulphur, &c. Grain, fruits, and poppies for oil are much cultivated. The breeding of cattle, and the fisheries are also of consequence.

Tyrol contains the finest forests, and the richest mines of silver, copper, lead, iron and salt. The grain, fruits and wine are of the best quality. Cattle abounds, and the cultivation of silk advances rapidly.

The *Pays-Bas*, produces grain in abundance, hemp, flax, madder, fruits, cattle, coals, copper, lead and iron.

Lombardy abounds in silk, rice, hemp, flax, cattle, horses, wool, &c.

Hungary is inexhaustible in metals, minerals and cattle. It produces wine, grain, and fruit in abundance; and also tobacco: hemp and flax are drawn from it.

COMMERCE.

COMMERCE.

AN exact idea of the commerce of the hereditary states of Austria, can be given only by a separate examination of each province. However, it is necessary to observe, that there is a considerable fund in reserve, which is destined to make advances toward new establishments. These advances are granted without any interest whatever, till after the expiration of a certain time, when an interest of 4 *per cent.* is paid.

In Bohemia the commerce of exportation consists in grain, &c. For Saxony and Lusatia, hops, flax, wool, leather, fattens, drapery, hats, thread and linens. The glass-wares are much esteemed. Here, too, are fabricated paper, and all articles in iron and copper.

Manufactures are numerous in Moravia; that of cloth is the most flourishing: fabrics of woollen stuffs, as serges, &c.—of painted cottons, silks and leather. Paper, glass-wares, and wrought-iron, form a branch of commerce equally important.

Austrian Silesia, abounds in manufactures of every species. The principal commerce consists in thread, linens, draperies, skins, leather, cheese, soap, wood and wrought-iron.

Lower

A STATISTICAL VIEW

Lower Austria unites almost every sort of manufacture. The most distinguished are woollen stuffs at Linz, painted linens, porcelain and looking-glasses, which are exported to Turkey. Fishing-hooks form also an interesting branch of commerce; they are exported to Italy. The articles of copper and iron, to Germany, Hungary, Poland and Turkey. The merchandises which go to the Levant, are estimated at about 250,000l. Wine, madder, and salt, are important articles of exportation.

In Lower Austria, the fabrics of steel and iron, as also the forges, are the most flourishing. Paper, tanneries, and manufactures of cloth and woollen stuffs, hold the second rank. In the districts of Trieste and Frioul, there are good manufactures of silk and velvet. This first town trades immediately with the Levant and all the Mediterranean ports.

Tyrol exports wine, fruit, cattle, metals, minerals, skins, leather, gloves: it hath also fabrics of blankets, carpets, and other woollen stuffs. The sculpture of wood, and glass-wares, form also a considerable branch of commerce.

The commerce of the *Pays-Bas*, is extensive and active; it embraces all branches of manufacture and industry. Silks, velvets, camlets, cloth,

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cloth, ferges, lace, tapestry, thread, lines, and mullins, form the chief branch.

Austrian Lombardy has many silk and linen manufactures: it drives also a good commerce with the productions of its soil.

Hungary has a great commerce in wine, cattle, tobacco, rice, skins and salt provision: manufactures do not flourish.

NAVIGATION.

THE house of Austria, having but a small portion of sea, and uniting all its possessions in Europe, requires not a marine for their defence. Its formidable army by land is sufficient to insure respect to its flag, and stability and protection to its commerce in the ports which it has a right to frequent.

The imperial frigates employed upon the Danube, during the campaign of 1789, against the Turks amounted to five.

- La Therese of 42 guns.
- L'Elisabeth of 24 —
- La Francoise of 18 —
- Le Ferdinand of 18 —
- L'Albert of 14 —

The mercantile navigation makes the greatest progress. The principal ports were
K before

before the revolution, Antwerp, Ostend, Fiume and Trieste. The latter has not suffered much from the present war; for in the year 1789, there sailed from that port above 4000 vessels. Ostend and Newport communicate by different canals, with the most commercial places, as Bruges, Ghent, and Brussels.

The treaty of commerce between the late emperor and Russia, has given new vigor to the navigation on the Danube, which reaches even to the Black Sea. In consequence of this treaty, the imposts on the productions of Austria have been much diminished, and the Porte has equally consented to a similar moderation.

Of all the rivers which intersect Bohemia, only the Elbe and the Mulda are navigable. The first hath its source in the kingdom toward the frontiers of Silesia, at the foot of the mountain of Geants or Siant: it traverses Upper-Saxony, Brandenburg, Mecklenburg, and Lunenburg, and loses itself in the North-Sea at Hamburgh. This river procures an easy and cheap passage for the productions of Bohemia. The government is extremely attentive to multiply canals of junction in the interior parts of this country, and also to open roads through, where they appear useful to commerce.

Hungary has a fine navigable river, the Danube, which takes its source in the Dutchy of

of Wirtemberg, on the limits of the Black-forest; traverses Suabia, Bavaria, and a great part of the Austrian states. It disembogues itself in the Black Sea. The principal rivers of Hungary are the Vage, the Trau, the Samofch, the Raabe, and the Saave.

But notwithstanding the number of rivers which bathe Austria, there are only four navigable; the Danube, the Elbe, the Mulda, and the Trau: it has also but a small portion of sea, which is in part traversed by foreign states, and in part separated from the body of the monarchy, by mountains and immense rocks; so that a communication by canals or roads, is almost impracticable. The interest of commerce therefore, requires all the routes to be maintained in good state, and in opening new ones, such as that already made, which passes from Prague to Olmutz, Teschen and Lemberg. The first town communicates by similar roads to Vienna and Brun.

The highways in Lower Austria are kept in good order; as are all roads which conduct from Vienna to the capital towns of the provinces, which lessens the difficulty of travelling and transport.

The grand Dutchy of Tuscany, whose revenue is estimated from 500,000l. to a mil-

K 2 lion

A STATISTICAL VIEW

lion sterling, keeps some frigates and about 40 galleys always armed, and 3000 men to protect the coasts. They form two regiments of infantry, one of artillery, and a corps of marines. Each of these corps is composed of 300 men.

The communities are charged with the repair of routes. They are to raise for this object a certain tax on every carriage and horse that passes.

MONEY.

Species.	Value in the Country.	Reduction to English money.		
		s.	d.	
Rixdol	1 Florin	—	3	4
Flor. Imp.	20 Imp. grof.	—	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
Imp. grof.	3 Vireutzer	—	0	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
Kreutzer	4 Fenninge	—	0	0 $\frac{3}{8}$
Ecu	90 Kreutzer	—	3	4
Imp. flor.	60 Kreutzer	—	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
Demi flor.	30 Do.	—	1	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
Piece of	17 Vireutz	—	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Do. of	7 Do.	—	0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Do. of	4 Do.	—	0	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
B R A B A N T.				
Sovereign of gold	17 fl. 9	1	11	1
Ducaton	15 15	1	8	0 $\frac{5}{8}$
Rixdol	2 10	0	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Florin	1 0	0	1	9 $\frac{3}{8}$
Livre of grof.	0 20 of grof.	0	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sol of grof.	0 12 deniers	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Denier of grof.	0 8 stenins	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

LOMBARDY.

OF GERMANY.

L O M B A R D Y.

Species.	Value in the Country.	Reduction to English money.		
		s.	d.	
Ecu	117 Imp. fols	—	4	7 $\frac{3}{8}$
Philippine	106 Do.	—	4	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pistole of change	24 Liv. current	—	15	3
Imp. fol	— —	—	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imp. liv.	— —	—	0	10
Livre current	20 Sols current	—	0	7 $\frac{3}{8}$
Sol current	12 Sols do.	—	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

T U S C A N Y.

Species.	liv. fols. den.			Reduction to English money.		
	liv.	fols.	den.	s.	d.	
Piafre florent.	5	5	0	—	4	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ecu of gold	7	10	0	—	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. of 10 Jules	6	3	4	—	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jule, or paule	0	13	4	—	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Livre	0	20	0	—	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pistole of Florence	30	Paules		—	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sequin	20	Do.		—	8	9
Ducat	10	Do.		—	4	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Teston	3	Do.		—	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Livre of gold	—	—	—	—	4	2 $\frac{7}{8}$
Sol of gold	—	—	—	—	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sol current	—	—	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grace	—	—	—	—	—	5 $\frac{1}{8}$

OBSERVATIONS.

FRANCIS I. laid the foundation of that power to which the house of Austria has attained. Elevated to a wonderful degree, Joseph II. forgot in his plans of ambition the principles of policy which should ever inspire all rulers—address rather than force. Slow and secret advances might have secured

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what an haſty and open progreſs defeated. The intereſted, ſtartled at his projects, trembled at the confequences, and endeavoured to faſten him in thoſe chains which he forged for others. This may point out a future ſyſtem for the Houſe of Auſtria, if they wiſh to render the imperial throne hereditary. Innovation is ever diſpleaſing to man, and people are always jealous of their privileges, but princes more than others. The Germanic League, formed in 1756 by Frederic III. is a proof of this, but the ſpirit of it will certainly be carried farther by the capitulation before the enſuing election; and the ſucceeding emperor will find himſelf more ſtrictly bound than any of his predeceſſors. As the election will probably fall upon the late emperor's brother, policy and the ſageſt maxims of prudence ſhould regulate his conduct as emperor, and the preſent ſhould ever be ſquared by retroſpective views toward the paſt, and conſiderations for the future. The ill-digeſted plans of his brother will riſe before him, which together with the competitors for the imperial throne againſt his ſon, will ſteer him wiſely through. What circumſpection toward the empire—what private addreſs toward the electors—what prudence and political management in the

the concernments of the princes, to excite or allay diſunions, in order to acquire power and confidence, will be neceſſary! But theſe operations ſhould be almoſt imperceptible: the envy and the intereſt of France is to watch and defeat it; the intereſt and the greatneſs of Pruſſia is to detect and deſtroy it. The greatneſs and the freedom of Poland is to raiſe her arms againſt Auſtrian ambition; and the Turk will always be awake, and rejoice to lay the axe to the root of a power that ever has alarmed, often has endangered, but finally might deſtroy him, if ſucceſſful in its ſchemes. For how great, how dangerous would be the houſe of Auſtria, if it could once eſtabliſh its authority over the princes of the empire! The power of a prince is conſtituted by the greatneſs and the richneſs of the country which he governs, by the number of his people, their genius, their inclination, and a thouſand other things too numerous to ſpecify. No country in Europe can boaſt ſuch advantages as thoſe poſſeſſed by Germany. If we conſider its extent, and the rivers which water it, carrying with them abundance, where ſhall we find ſuperior either as to their beauty, utility or number? If we look for an ancient nobility, jealous of their diſtinctions, but more jealous of their feats in arms, where

shall we find greater in number and military ambition? If it be the inclination of the people we regard, where exists a nation more warlike? If it be their genius we examine, is it not they who have invented almost all that is curious in art? In fine, what can be wished for in any country, that we cannot find in this?

Shall we then say, that Joseph II. saw much, but considered little? looked to the object, but did not consult and study the means? He pronounced his own satire in the epitaph which he wrote for himself—"Here lies Joseph II. unhappy in all his undertakings." Unhappy because unsuccessful, and unsuccessful because his imagination outran his judgment. To render religion independent, science free, laws and legislation more vigorous and perfect, were great and laudable objects—but he failed in all. And the moment before his death, he endured every aggravation of misfortune: Brabant torn from him, Hungary bearing off in noisy triumph its crown from his palace, while he lay suffering the pangs of death; his family connection with Russia cut asunder, and the views of ambition closed by the death of the princess Elisabeth; his own death, too, pronounced inevitable to him before he could view the
 success

success of his arms at Belgrade, and the single success of his life. Again, that success thrown into suspense, and rendered doubtful before his expiring eyes, by the terrible news of the danger and expected defeat of Coburg. Thus he died, after having drunk the cup of bitterness to the very dregs; and yet, courtiers, you crowned him on his bier with laurel!

PRUSSIA.

P R U S S I A.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

Monarchy Hereditary.

PRUSSIA, which the Teutonic knights acquired in 1230, was erected into a dutchy dependant on Poland in 1525. Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg, rendered it independent by the treaties of Velan and Bromberg in 1657. Though it became a kingdom in 1701, it has preserved the electoral form of succession, with this difference, that since 1772 the right of primogeniture has been established, as in Silesia, in favour of females, in default of male issue, royal and margraval. But the lands royal, are rendered inalienable, as well as the electoral, by the family compacts.

The sovereign authority is entirely unlimited, and the government military, except the principality of Neufchatel and East Friesland, on account of their commerce.

In the great directory of finances, the affairs are treated as much as possible in a collegial manner, and by a common consent of the ministers of state. In 1787, a particular

OF PRUSSIA.

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lar department was established for the direction of payments, excise, fabrics and commerce, which has abolished the administration fiscal, and the odious excise, &c. The burden of the rights of passage, &c. have been lightened; commerce has been rendered more free with strangers, by the favourable arrangements for the fair of Frankfort on the Oder without deranging the numerous fabrics of the country, and in making treaties of commerce with the neighbouring powers.

Prussia Royal is divided into ten circles, on account of the marching of the troops, and to facilitate the contributions.

The place of governor is filled by the commandant-general of all the troops: he usually presides over all the military affairs of the realm, and is at the same time governor of three forts. The principal college is the Royal Regency of Konigsberg, which holds place under the king and governs the whole realm, as well in affairs of state as in civil affairs, gratifications, affairs ecclesiastical, secular, academic, and feudal; but never interferes in the contests of individuals. The affairs of finance and domains are administered by two royal chambers of war and domains;

domains ; of which one is established at Konigberg, the other at Gumbinnen.

The Dutchy of Magdeburg is governed by a particular provincial regency. The grand chapter has no part in the public administration. The chamber of domains and war superintends all affairs of finance, &c.

Servitude exists in almost all the provinces of this monarchy ; but feudal tyranny towards the peasents has its bounds. Slavery cannot be entirely abolished without oppressing a class of nobility possessed but of little fortune, and enjoying but little power in the state.

The class of noblesse is extremely numerous, and attached to military pursuits : it is not rich ; seeks not great titles ; contents itself with the glory of its antiquity and services rendered to the country. All military charges are chiefly occupied by it.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

THE principal tribunals are the council of state, the superior court of justice, and the different regencies which are in the provinces, and

and receive appeals from their respective bailliages.

The council of state consists of twenty-one members, who have all the character of ministers with a department. This council assembles every Monday for the discussion of the most important affairs, as well internal as external.

The superior court of justice is the first tribunal of the states of Prussia : all causes, fiscal and criminal, are judged here in the last resort : it is composed of four chambers or councils. The senate of appeals consists of eight senators, exclusive of secretaries and other officers of chancery. The senate of instructions is composed of nineteen counsellors, the criminal deputation twelve, and the civil four, besides six assessors. There are beside, forty-two reporters, six proto-notaries or secretaries of expedition, and five registers. This same court has also two chests, of which one is known under the name of the chest of consignations, and the other of salaries. The chancery attached to the senate of instructions, is composed of a director and twenty-one secretaries, beside servants : there are also ten bailiffs on horse-back, and twenty-six tax-gatherers.

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The superior tribunal receives also the appeal of several courts, particularly those which form the *report* from the colleges of French justice: it is presided over by a minister of justice, and is composed of ten counsellors, a register, a secretary, a receiver, a comptroller, and some other subaltern officers.

The superior French Directory is divided into three branches: *viz.* the French council; the high court; and the subaltern. The French council hath for a president, a minister of state, and is composed of seven members or assessors.

The *high court* is presided over by the same minister, and is formed of eight counsellors. The revision of judgments passed in this court, is carried to the superior tribunal.

The *subaltern court* hath the same president with the former: it consists of three assessors and four referendaries.

Beside all these tribunals and councils, there is the *legislative commission*, wherein the great chancellor and two directors preside: it sits every Friday; and has for its principal object the support and melioration of the laws.

The late king of Prussia, filled with indignation at that slowness in legal proceedings, which is nothing less than pillaging a people, formed a code of laws worthy to serve

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as a model to all princes who love justice and their subjects. His thoughts on this subject are as follow.—“ In examining the
 “ progress that justice made in my states, or
 “ rather in seeing every day chicane increase
 “ and possess itself of the wealth of all my
 “ people, I was alarmed at these winding
 “ and immense labyrinths, where millions of
 “ my subjects lost themselves, and were
 “ swallowed up alive. But that which gave
 “ me the greatest inquietude, was this march,
 “ sure and constant, which the people of
 “ the law possess; that spirit inseparable
 “ from their principles, and the fashion
 “ adroit of preserving all their advantages,
 “ and of destroying their enemies under the
 “ appearance of the most severe equity. I
 “ repassed in my thoughts all these acts full
 “ of vigor, but often fantastical, of the par-
 “ liaments of England and of Paris, and I was
 “ astonished to find them sometimes shameful
 “ to the majesty of the throne. It was in
 “ the midst of all these reflections that I de-
 “ termined to sap the foundation of this great
 “ power; and it is by simplifying it the most
 “ that I could, I have reduced it to the
 “ point which I desired.”—See *Matinées Royales*.

RELIGION.

RELIGION.

THE Lutheran religion is chief in the Prussian state, but all others are tolerated without restriction. This is the consequence of those principles of toleration which the late king of Prussia held as indispensable for his states. "Religion," said this great monarch, "is absolutely necessary in a state; it is a maxim that none but a fool would dispute; a king is very weak when he permits his subjects to abuse it—every one beside should think according to his rank. All the popes, who have had common sense, have had principles of religion suitable to their aggrandizement. Beside, the best means to remove formality from his states, is for a prince to have a cold indifference as to religion—The holy mother has her caprices as a woman, and is always inconstant. We should attach ourselves then to true philosophy; it is consoling, enlightening, strong and inexhaustible as nature. By these means no dispute of consequence upon religion will ever spring up in a state; for these parties form themselves but on the weakness of princes or their ministers. Our ancestors have acted in a manner the most sacred in

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" this point; they made a reform which gave them an air of Apostles in filling their purse. It is, without contradiction, the most reasonable change that could have taken place in this particular; but since there is nothing more to be gained, and it would be too dangerous in the present moment to follow their steps, we must turn to a free toleration. Without such conduct all would be lost. My realm is composed of many sects. In some provinces the reformed are in possession of all the charges; in others the Lutherans have the same advantage. The Romanists predominate to such a degree in others, that I cannot send there but one or two protestant deputies: and of all the fanatics, ignorant and blind, I dare protest that the Romanists are the most ardent and the most atrocious. The priests, in this religion, are ferocious beasts, who preach a blind submission to their decrees, and who command as despots. Regard Rome! With what insolent stupidity she dares arrogate to herself the right to order monarchs!

" As to the Jews, they are poor wandering little cheats, who at bottom have not all the wrongs that are imputed to them: Repulsed, hated, persecuted almost every-

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" where,

“ where, they pay with tolerable exactness
 “ those who suffer them in their country, and
 “ revenge themselves in duping the fools
 “ whom they rencounter on their way.

“ Our ancestors became Christians in the
 “ ninth century, in order to please the em-
 “ perors; Lutherans in the sixteenth, in
 “ order to take the wealth of the church;
 “ and Reformed, in order to please the
 “ Dutch, on account of the succession of
 “ Cleves. We can well become indifferent
 “ in order to maintain tranquillity in our
 “ states.”

The Jews, who are numerous in the realm of Prussia, have no civil state: as they think that the general system of toleration ought also to reach to them, as it has in different parts of Germany, five in the capital have presented a memorial to his Majesty, in which a civil state is solicited in the Prussian dominions. The king did not disdain to name a commission charged with the examination of this object, and to make a report to him on this demand.

MANNERS.

FREDERICK III. says in his *Matinées Royales*, that he knows not how to fix the general

general character and manners of his people, for his realm is like a Mosaic: all that he says for certain, is, that in general his subjects are brave and hardy; far from being delicate, but inclined to drunkenness: tyrants on their estates, slaves in his service, insipid and coarse lovers, possessed of a *sang froid* that he held at source to be brutal, learned in the droit public, bad philosophers, worse poets, and far less orators; affecting a grand simplicity in their habits, considering themselves well dressed, with a little bag to their hair, and a great hat; ruffles of a yard in length, boots up to their middle, a small cane, a short coat and a long vest.

As to the women, says the king, they are always with child, or nurses. They have a great softness in their manners, love their housewifery, and are sufficiently faithful to their husbands. As to the young girls, they possess all enjoyments. I am sorry, says the monarch, that I have ever aimed in my Memoirs at excusing their foibles. But it is necessary to place these creatures at their ease, in order to guard against their acquiring an infamous practice which would cause much prejudice to the state; and even to encourage them the more, I take care to give the preference in my regiments to the

fruit of their amours; and if he owes his birth to an officer, I make him standard bearer, and often an officer before his turn.

To this we can add, that the Prussian is extremely active and industrious, and that he cultivates the arts and sciences: this taste for literature extends itself almost generally, and contributes much to that politeness of manners which is here visible. One of the principal reproaches made to the people of the capital is debauchery; but say others, as it is publicly tolerated, and under the vigilance of the police, it does not degenerate as in other places, where it is only connived at, into an absurd brutality, that dissolves the very bonds of society. Beside, amongst the inferior classes of people in the country, conjugal fidelity is as great as in any nation; and as this disorder in manners is unknown in the country, it cannot form a part in the national character.

CLERGY AND LITERARY BODIES.

THE ecclesiastical hierarchy of the states of the king of Prussia, is represented by the consistory

tory of the Reformed, the French and the German churches.

The consistory, in the Dutchy of Magdeburg, is composed of a president, some counsellors of the regency of the province, the superintendant-general and some consistorial ecclesiastical counsellors. Its power extends only over the Lutheran communities. The Germans, who profess the reformed religion, depend on the superior ecclesiastical directory of the same belief, and the French on the superior consistory of their own class, established at Berlin. There are in this dutchy, two convents of Men-Lutherans, one of Benedictines, three catholic convents for girls, and an abbey for female noblesse, unmarried, of the reformed religion. This dutchy contains three hundred parishes, some of which are subdivided into two or three parishes: they are distributed in the diocese of Volsbourg into seventeen inspections, which are all subordinate to a superintendant-general. The reformed Germans possess here seven churches, directed by eleven preachers. The French form six different communities, five of which have ten preachers, and the sixth, established at Calbe, is served by him who presides over the reformed church of the German language. All these preachers

A STATISTICAL VIEW

have neither pluralities nor the right of keeping a school. The Jews, established at Halle, have a synagogue.

Eastern Prussia contains 397 churches, beside those of Konigsberg.

Western Prussia, comprising the district of Netz, has 68 Lutheran churches, and 78,648 communicants. Romish communicants are estimated at 271,000; 5,025 Mennonite communicants, and 538 Reformed.

In the district of Netz alone, are 20 Lutheran churches.

The dutchy of Pomerania contains 1031 churches, 592 ministers, 1170 Jews, and 8 synagogues.

In the Electoral Mark are 1662 Lutheran churches, and about 2000 ministers. There are beside, in the same Mark, 80 German churches of the Reformed religion.

The principality of Halberstadt contains eleven convents of different orders, and a chapter of female nobility.

The county of Mark has 102 Lutheran churches, 46 Reformed, and 37 Romish.

The dutchy of Guilders hath two Protestant churches.

In the principality of Neufchatel and Valengin, are reckoned 35 ministers of the Reformed religion.

In

OF GERMANY.

In the dutchy of Silesia, there is a Romish bishopric, containing 678 parishes, in all 2000 Romish churches. There are also 20 abbeys, 91 convents; 600 Protestant churches, 800,000 Protestants; 676,000 Romanists; 6000 Reformed, or Hussites; 4000 Moravian brethren, 3000 Pietists, 11,000 Jews.

As to public instruction, in no country is it better administered than in Prussia. The Germans are singularly happy in forming rules, and even upon objects that they do not execute themselves. No nation surpasses them in judgment on the works of genius. They have given the ablest rules on writing history, but which, like all other rules, have not yet produced genius. But these rules, and the just appreciation of authors, can be well acquired in their schools.

There are six universities in the states of Prussia; at Halle, Frankfort on the Oder, Konigsberg, Breslau, Cahn and Duisburg. There is also an academy at Brandenburg for the young noblesse:

An academy of science and belles lettres, an academy for training horses, or a *manage*, with an academy of painting and sculpture, at Berlin.

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AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE AND PRODUCTIONS OF THE SOIL.

THE foil of a great part of the Marks, of Pomerania, Western Prussia, and also of Silesia, is sandy and unfertile: however there are other cantons sufficiently fruitful. All the provinces in the Prussian dominions produce corn sufficient for their consumption; but these of Magdeburg, Halberstadt, Prussia and the Old Mark, have a surplus for exportation.

The Prussian agriculture is, on the whole, good and sufficient, not only for the present population, but also for exportation; for since the year 1740, no scarcity has been experienced. There was no call to purchase foreign grain, even in the calamitous year 1772, but on the contrary, they supplied the necessities of their neighbours. In the years of an ordinary harvest, the Prussian monarchy can export grain to the amount of two millions of crowns; and in sterile years, government can supply, without difficulty, the wants of its subjects, in opening its great military magazines, and in giving the necessary grain either as a present, or at a moderate price. Agriculture is pursued with such industry and zeal in the Prussian states, as well on the part

part of the people as the sovereign, that it augments yearly. The towns of Memel, Elbing, Dantzick and Stettin, export annually, on an average, more than a million bushels of grain of every kind.

In no government in Europe, is agriculture more encouraged than in Prussia. The abolition of commons, and the separation of common property and pasturages, whence each single proprietor can derive more than when he possesses it in common with others, is a measure of the first consequence: it is true the arrangement is difficult, but it has been executed in hundreds of villages, and continues yearly.

The government causes to be distributed seed of lucerne, trifol, &c. to every cultivator who demands it. Large sums and gratifications are given annually, to excite every sort of rural industry; as, to those who sow and plant the greatest numbers of mulberry and other trees, and to those who spin the most and the best silk, yarn, &c. &c.

The great means by which famine is prevented in Prussia, through the misfortune of a bad harvest, and of consequence depopulation, is the establishment of immense magazines of corn, which exist in all the provinces for the subsistence of the army, in case

case of war; and for that of the other subjects, in case of scarcity. In buying this corn, the proper price of grain is kept up for the husbandman; and in opening the magazines, a middle price is always preserved for the people in the markets. It was by this sage system that the Prussian states, which are supposed to have but a limited fertility, did not suffer by the cruel famine which destroyed numbers in the most fertile countries of Germany, in 1772, but enabled them to alleviate their neighbour's misery.

The culture of silk makes a great progress: a great part of it is good, and equals that of France and the ordinary silks of Italy. In 1784, the produce amounted to 13,432 pounds weight. This culture becomes more important to the state, because, during three months of summer, it gives occupation and subsistence equally easy to a number of persons too young or too old to be employed in more difficult labours, and hurts not agriculture. The establishment of magazines of silk-worm cods, has benefited much the culture of silk. The cods are bought from the cultivators, who do not understand the spinning, which operation is afterwards performed

formed by experienced hands: there is also constructed a water-mill for the organization of the silk.

Mines, which were formerly limited to those of copper, become daily more important: they produce already half a million, and give subsistence to a number of workmen. Coal-pits abound in the Mark; which are exported to Holland and the Dutchy of Silesia, where they are employed in the great linen manufactures for bleaching.

COMMERCE.

PRUSSIA contains all sorts of fabrics, which supply not only the states of Prussia, but provide partly Poland, Russia, Germany, Italy, and more largely Spain and America, with linens and woollens: even China with the slight cloths of Silesia, which pass by Russia. According to the dissertations of the Count of Hertzberg, there are annually exported, linens to the amount of six millions of crowns; cloths and woollens, to the amount of four millions; which, joined to the works in iron, and the hardware of the county of Mark, that produce

duce a thousand crowns; together with the wood of Brandenburg and Pomerania for buildings, the corn, flax, and wood of Prussia, also the important commerce of Poland at Königsberg, Memel, Elbing, Dantzick and Stettin, secure a favourable balance in trade.

There are in all the states of the king 123,000 workmen, who produce in silk, woollen, linen, cotton and leather, merchandizes, to the amount of eighteen million crowns, of which eight is for foreign consumption. In counting but four persons to each family of the workmen, the fabrics give subsistence to half a million, or the twelfth part of the population. The manufacturers meet with every encouragement: advances are made for them; they are stimulated by prizes, and magazines are established in all the small towns, for the poor workmen in woollen. The towns of Berlin and Potsdam, are, for the same motives, exempt of enrollments for war. The circle of mountains in Silesia, where are the most flourishing linen fabrics, the exportation of which brings in so many millions; and the small town of Hirschberg, where alone the annual commerce amounts to two millions of crowns, are equally exempt from war enrollments.

There

There had long existed good and numerous fabrics of cloths, woollens, linens, and arms, &c. but Frederick III. added to these the important ones of cotton, silk, porcelain, sugar, leather, and minerals; beside a great number of less fabrics. The manufacture of porcelain, which for its goodness and the beauty of its colours disputes the rank with the first in Europe, and of which the exportation is considerable, hath more than 500 workmen.

Before the late king, Prussia had but few manufactures of silk, and those were of little importance; but he established and endowed so great a number of them, that they now employ more than 5000 workmen, who fabricate to the annual value of two millions of crowns, of which half a million is for foreign markets.

As national industry forms the second basis of the felicity and the power of a state, it can be easily imagined that the Prussian monarchy has aimed at eminence in this point, and perhaps has acquired it next to Britain, France and Holland. These powers, during two centuries, have had an almost exclusive monopoly of manufactures, commerce and navigation; whereas the Prussians

fians only entered on this career, but in the conclusion of the last and the commencement of the present century. The manufactures which have acquired the most perfection, are those of cloth, linen and porcelain: some others remain as yet indifferent.

In 1785, the product of all the manufactures of the monarchy amounted, according to the academic dissertations of the Count of Hertzberg, first minister of state, to 4,125,000l. sterling, and at the same time occupied 1,651,000 workmen.

There were reckoned also in 1785—51,000 linen looms, that employed 80,000 workmen; 18,000 woollen looms, that occupied 58,000 workmen; 4,200 silk looms, that employed 6000 workmen; 2,600 cotton looms, with 7000 workmen; and the tanneries employed 4,000 persons. The manufactures in iron, steel, brass, &c. had 3,000 workmen: those of tobacco, which manufactured 140,000 quintals (each quintal 5 pounds) of the growth of the country, employed 2000 persons: the sugar refineries, 1000; the manufactures of porcelain and earthen ware, 700; of paper, 800; those of tallow and soap, 300. The manufactures of glass and mirrors, produced in 1785, 25,454l. 12s. those of gold, silver, lace and embroidery,

embroidery, employed in 1785, a thousand persons. The madder of Silesia produced 40,909l. 2s. The fabrication of oil, and that of yellow amber, occupied each 600 persons.

NAVIGATION.

THE navigation of the Prussian States augments considerably from the favour and protection that the king gives to his flag, which is now respected even by the people of Morocco. In 1785, there were 1200 vessels employed in the maritime provinces of Prussia, Pomerania, and East-Friesland. If ten men be counted for every vessel, this mercantile marine gives employ and subsistence to 12,000 men. In the last year, 1789, there entered into the port of Stettin 1553 vessels, and sailed out 1348—and into that of Memel entered 781. The national bottoms are charged with almost the entire importation and exportation in the Prussian States, and have at present a considerable coast trade, particularly the vessels of Embden. In this town there are near 600 sailors and others who live solely by the herring fishery, which produces already an annual dividend to the company of 6 per cent. without counting the national profit.

The

The inhabitants of the town of Embden, appropriated to themselves an extensive trade coast-wise during the last naval war, and since that time they have sent several vessels, charged in part with Prussian goods, to Batavia, Bengal, China, and also South America. The marine of Brandenburg, and the Guinea company established at Embden, owe their creation to the great elector Frederick William. The port of Embden can be rendered of high importance from its relative position in the centre of the continent, between the Baltick, German, and Atlantic Oceans. It could become a general staple of navigation and commerce between the North and South countries.

Prussia is the most advantageously situated of the northern countries for navigation. It has a sea-coast of 80 German miles (160 leagues) in Pomerania and Prussia, along the Baltick. The sovereign of Prussia is master of the mouths of three great rivers, which empty themselves into the Baltick; the Oder, the Vistula, and the Fregel. The Memel also, beside a number of other small rivers, are either navigable or floatable. He possesses on this sea-coast, the ports of Stettin, Colberg, Pillau and Memel; Dantzick also may be included; which are all, or can easily be rendered, good for a marine,

marine, commercial or warlike; beside a number of other small ports, as those of Camin, Triptow, Rifenwald and Stolpe.

The great river Oder, traverses the principal provinces, Pomerania, the Mark, and Silesia, for an extent of 80 German (400 English) miles, from the Baltick to Moravia. This river is combined with the Havel and the Spree, and by good canals with the Elbe; and on the other side with the Vistula, by the Warthe, the Netz, the Braa and the canal of Netz. By this means the body of the Prussian States, situated between the Elbe and the Vistula, is so favorably placed for navigation, that it can export by the Oder, the Vistula, the Fregel and the Memel, to the Baltick-Sea, not only all the productions of the Prussian territories, but also those of Poland and Lithuania, which form an object of about twelve millions of crowns annually. It can equally export by the Elbe, and by the towns of Magdeburg and Hamburg, the principal productions of Saxony and Bohemia. These countries can drive no maritime commerce, can have no exportation by sea, but through the Prussian monarchy. They could carry on this commerce with great advantage for themselves and for Prussia; and the sovereign of Prussia could derive much from this situation by appropriating to his state the principal

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branches

branches of the northern commerce, in favoring that of his neighbours, and, above all, the commerce of Poland, in which the most can be gained, because it consists in raw materials and in objects of the first necessity, such as grain, wood, and coarse linens, which the southern nations cannot do without.

As to the great rivers, the Weser, the Atrine and the Ems, the king of Prussia possesses them but in part: his revenues derive much profit from them, but they do not belong to the body of the Prussian monarchy, for they pass through countries detached from it, and have no immediate influence on the great commerce of the monarchy, but by the communication that the river Ems and the port of Emden can support with the Baltick.

MONEY OF BERLIN.

Species.	Value in the Country.	Reduction to English money.	
		s.	d.
Frederick d'or	5 Rixdollars	—	16 8
Rixdollar of change	24 Bon grof.	—	3 4
Bon grof.	12 Fennings	—	0 12/3
Ducat	4 Florins	—	8 8
Carl of Brunfwick	5 Rixdollars	—	16 8
Crofs Rixdollar	— —	—	4 0 3/4
Florin of Brandenburg	— —	—	2 2
Piece of 4 grof.	— —	—	6 3

SILESIA.

SILESIA.

Species.	Value in the Country.	Reduction to English money.	
		s.	d.
Spanish Pistole	7 1/2 Florins	16	3 10/4
German Ducat	4 Flor. current	8	10 13/4
White Ecu	1 1/2 Flor. current	3	4
Rixdollar	30 Silver grof.	3	4
Florin	20 Do.	2	2 2/3
Silver grof.	3 Kreuzer	0	1 1/3
Kreutzer	4 Fennings	0	0 1/2
22 Kreuzer 6 fennings	make	0	10

KONIGSBERG.

Golden Ducat	9 Flor. of 30 grof.	10	6
Ducat of Dantzick	6 Flor. do.	7	0
Silver Ecu	6 Flor. do.	7	0
Tallard	6 Flor. do.	7	0
Orl.	6 Flor. do.	7	0
Dælder of Konigsberg	3 Flor. of 20 grof.	2	4
Ducat of Do.	3 do. of 12 grof.	1	4 10/4
Tallard of Poland	3 do. of do.	1	4 10/4
Tallard of Dantzick	2 do. of 20 grof.	7	0
Storax of Poland	— 20 grof.	0	2 2/3
Sol	18 Deniers	—	—
Rixdollar	3 Flor. or 90 Polifh grof.	3	6
Florin	30 Polifh grof.	1	2
Polifh grof.	18 Fennings	0	0 11/4

The clofe of the chest of difcount is fixed annually at the end of the month of May, in order to settle the balance: it opens again the 4th of June following.

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OBSERVATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE Prussian is not one of the ancient monarchies which had their origin in the distant ages of confusion, and which established and gradually aggrandised themselves, rather by accidental events and the changes of time, or by the weakness of nations, than by the extraordinary genius of their sovereigns. It is a new monarchy like that of Macedon, under Philip and Alexander, which has been created in a short space of time; not by those great means that hazard and good fortune, and, above all, the marriages of sovereigns occasion; but principally by the superior qualities of a creative genius; by exalted virtues, civil and military; by the employment of politics, just, sage and active; by that vastness of head and heart, which knows how to transfuse itself into the people, and inspire a national cast for courage, industry, activity and glory. The Prussian monarchy shines to-day without dispute in the first class of sovereignties, and can take a decided part for the preservation of the equilibrium in Germany and Europe. She is called up to this part by the rules and principles of politics, great, wise, just and generous, always preferable to the charms of

of ambitious and interested politics, but seductive and false. She possesses a decisive capability for this, from the advantage of her population; her government, civil and military; and, above all, from its local position between the three great continental powers of Europe, at the extremities of the German empire, which, by its situation and the federate form of its government, is placed as it were in the centre of Europe, in order to separate the great rival nations, to hinder their immediate shocks, and the overthrow of the general balance of Europe. It is at present manifestly evident that there exists a particular equilibrium in Germany, which fixes that of the south and of the north. A subordinate power, but which has the advantages of government and situation, and is more interested and more proper to preserve the balance, general and necessary in Europe, than great powers, which have usually more pretensions and more confidence in their force than suits their proper interests, or those of other nations. A conclusion then can be drawn with tolerable certainty, that a monarch of Prussia merits preferably the suffrage and confidence of all the powers of Europe, and all the princes of Germany; for it is his proper interest to be

M 3 just,

just, to be the defender of the balance, and of general liberty; and it would be against his interest to be the contrary.

The celebrated Germanic union, concluded in the last year of the life of Frederick III. is said to be in part the work of the reigning monarch. He conceived the first idea of it in the year 1784. And it was under his secret auspices, and from the confidence which the German princes reposed in his principles, that Count Hertzberg, the principal minister of state, applied himself to perfect this object: he prepared the way just till the moment arrived, when the known circumstances occasioned the public conclusion of it in July 1785.

This patriotic union, which has no other object but to secure and preserve the support of the ancient and venerable constitution of the empire, and keep up an efficacious harmony among all its members, gathers daily additional strength under the new reign.

It is self evident, that the happy state of the Prussian monarchy will depend always on the genius and activity of its sovereigns: A Frederick III. was absolutely necessary in order to give to his state (so inconsequential for its extent and the quality of its soil) a degree of power which puts it on a level with the first monarchies of Europe; to assure it a consistence which

which will be so long permanent as the maxims of good government be observed; and to make it perform this brilliant although dangerous and difficult part, which it is obliged to sustain on account of the local position of the monarchy, for its own proper preservation, that of the balance of Germany and of Europe.

Prussia acts an important part in the troubles that at this moment agitate the north. By interposing her mediation jointly with Britain, accompanied with vigorous declarations, they have forced the Danes to a neutrality, and procured to the king of Sweden time to arm his people, to inflame them with zeal, and to negotiate under the support of his protectors even with advantage. Thus also (which astonishes Europe at this day) it hath produced the political resurrection of Poland, effaced during fifteen years from the systems of Europe. The consequence of Prussia in Germany is no less visible, as it is become the arbiter of the fate of the subjects and sovereign of the States of Liege.

The emperors assert a right on Prussia, and found their claims on the following pretensions.

In the year 1102, the Teutonic knights being dispersed and driven from the Holy Land, retired into Germany, and demanded from the emperor those provinces which they could subject to the Christian faith, in order to receive investiture

titute of his imperial majesty after they had conquered them. This demand was granted; and they subdued Prussia, Pomelio, and a part of Pomerania. They became so powerful afterwards, that they undertook an attack on Dantzick, and some other places in Poland.

After long wars between them and Poland, the Teutonic knights were vanquished, and in the year 1525, Frederick Albert, of Brandenburg, who was grand-master of this order, renounced his bishopric and the mastership. This renunciation took place publicly in the church, where, during the parochial mass, Albert mounted the pulpit, and declared aloud that he abjured the Romish and embraced the Lutheran faith; that he detested celibacy, and should marry himself to a female, who was presented*. This abjuration was followed by that of most part of the knights of the Teutonic order, and hence the loss of the rights and possessions which they enjoyed.

The king of Poland having conquered Prussia, divided it into royal and ducal possessions. He reserved and enjoyed homage from it, until the year 1663, the epoch when the ducal division was entirely given up to the marquis of Brandenburg, according to a particular treaty, and in return for the succour

* A daughter of the king of Denmark.

which

which he had given against the Swedes, who had made an irruption into Poland.

The king of Poland and the elector of Brandenburg have always maintained that Prussia was independent; and the emperor asserts on the contrary, that the crime of treason cannot rob a sovereign of those rights which belonged to him; and that having given investiture to the Teutonic knights, usurpation is no foundation for just possession, or proscription.

The emperors also assert claims on Silesia: it was formerly a powerful realm divided into four duchies. Its last king, Zuantio, attacked Moravia, which was courageously defended by the emperor: the loss of five battles, and the defeat of his army, engaged the king to abandon the world, and turn hermit in despair.

The fear which the neighbouring provinces had of the emperor, engaged him to improve this happy moment, and to appropriate to himself Silesia, Moravia, the two Pannonias and their northern parts*. However, after a great struggle, peace being made, Silesia,

* The foundation of these claims is conquest: similar and as strong was the right of the house of Austria, on that part of Silesia, which Frederick III. having reconquered, the nations of Europe approved the act and marked the futility of such claims. The sketch of this affair

VIEW OF GERMANY.

Silesia was divided into twelve portions: of which the emperor had four, the Poles four, and the king of Sweden two, which he augmented with two others, notwithstanding the protestations of the emperor.

affair follows—When the emperor Ferdinand II. was deposed, and Frederick V. elector palatine, was chosen king of Bohemia, a war ensued. John George, youngest prince of Brandenburg and bishop of Strasburg, who held in appanage the principalities of his house in Silesia, undertook the defence of this province for the new elected king of Bohemia; but his efforts proving in vain, he was put to flight, and all the possessions of his house were confiscated to the profit of the emperor, with reclamation on the part of the house of Brandenburg. Hence therefore were derived these claims which Frederick the Great established.

(From a French manuscript, in possession of the author, on the treaties of peace, or rather the history of their causes and effects, in order to develop the private politics, as well as give the body of the public rights, of Europe.)

THE

THE PALATINATE, BAVARIA AND DEUX PONTs.

	Size geog. sq. miles.	Population.	No. to a sq. m.	Revenues.	Expences.	Debts.
Palatinate and Bavaria. }	1064	2,100,000	1973	916,666 $\frac{1}{3}$ 13s. 4d.	exceed the revenues.	6,000,000
Deux Ponts, or Zweybrucken. }	92	600,000	652 $\frac{1}{2}$	73,333 $\frac{1}{3}$	exceed the revenues.	considerable.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

SOVEREIGNTY

Hereditary in the Male Line.

THE government of the Palatinate is one of the most despotic of all Germany. The authority of the sovereign is unlimited. He exercises in all this district, and even in different neighbouring districts, the right of *Wildfang*: which consists in imposing servitude on illegitimate children, and on vagabonds who sojourn a year in those places where the elector claims this right. He who is made *Wildfang*; loses from that moment

ment his liberty, with all that he has, and his property is confiscated to the profit of the sovereign: and he must rest engaged to fervitude until he finds means to re-purchase his freedom.

The Palatinate of Bavaria is divided into five great governments and eighteen commanderies.

The great administration is divided among six ministers of state. All military charges are venal. In respect to civil, they are disposed of according to favor.

In the dutchies of Neuburg and Sultzbach, the executive power is trusted to a stadtholder. These two dutchies have each their particular administration, both for civil affairs and for finance.

The dutchies of Juliers and Bergen, are governed by a stadtholder and their states. The power of the elector is here very limited—he cannot levy arbitrary impositions, as on the other states of his dominions; for without the consent of the states, the sovereign can obtain nothing by force.

Their administration has nothing in common with the Palatinate. There is a privy council that takes cognizance of all the internal affairs: and the other branches of administration are the department of imposts, finances and

and war. There is also a particular commission for the mint.

Bavaria is also governed by states—The elector strives after power here: the states oppose strongly, and make bold representations.

As to the government of Deux-Ponts, it is as despotic as that of the Palatinate.

There are no states who can counterbalance the authority of the sovereign; slavery exists here in all its force.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

THE Palatinate is divided into 18 grand bailliages, and there are also 15 under-bailliages, and 4 municipalities. The superior courts of this part of the Palatinate, are—the regency, the supreme court of appeals, and the court of justice.

The dutchy of Neuburg is divided into 17 grand bailliages.

The dutchy of Sultzbach is divided into three grand bailliages and two under-bailliages. These two dutchies have each their regency.

In the dutchies of Juliers and Bergen, justice is administered by a supreme court of appeals,

appeals, and by a council aulic. This dutchy is divided into 27 grand bailliages.

The dutchy of Bergen is divided into 14 bailliages.

Bavaria is divided into 4 regencies, or superior courts; as Munich, Landshut, Straubingen, and Burghausen. Appeals are brought before the superior court at Munich. There are also in this town a consular jurisdiction, and a feudal court.

RELIGION.

IN the Palatinate of the Rhine, the Romish religion is at present the predominant: but Lutheranism, Calvinism and Judaism, are equally exercised. The Lutherans and Calvinists form more than half of the inhabitants.

According to the different treaties of peace, and chiefly that of the religious peace in the year 1555, and afterwards by the treaty of Westphalia, the reformed religion ought to be the chief in the Palatine states. The Romish, of course, could have only toleration: but by every violence that its votaries could devise, they have rendered themselves powerful enough to persecute and oppress the reformed, who had no other resource at times but to abandon

abandon their country. The emigration was consequently so great to America, that all strange colonies were there denominated Palatines.

The vexations were carried to such a length, that they complained to the Aulic council against the electoral court, which had forbidden the holding of a synod. This affair occasioned a *rescript* of 26 March 1787, by which the emperor exhorted the elector to permit the clergy of the Helvetic confession (or Calvinists) to hold a synod in presence of an electoral commissary.

A species of the most odious inquisition was established at Landshut in 1787. The members of this commission have the power to cite before their tribunal all persons who appear suspicious to them, in their opinions, as to matters of religion, and to enter into the houses of individuals and there take examinations.

In the dutchies of Neuburg and Sultzbach, beside the Romish religion, the Protestant and the Lutheran is professed.

In Bavaria, the Romish alone is professed. The hierarchy watches with vigilance like that in Portugal and Spain, to stifle the spirit of philosophy: and its success is inevitable, for it has the administration of all public institutions.

MANNERS.

MANNERS.

THE Palatine is very laborious, he cultivates with success the arts and sciences. His manners are soft; he likes dissipation and pomp.

The Bavarian is robust and nervous. This nation produces a fine race of men, but their colour is rather livid, which is attributed to the beer they drink. The figure of the Bavarian is a large round head and pointed chin, the whole form massive, with small eyes full of quickness and resentment. The females are in general handsome, their shape fine, and are much more animated than the men. In the capital, the French taste for dress is imitated. The inhabitants of the country are held to be corrupt, with little or no character.

The noblesse is composed of amiable personages, though, say some, they are neither patriotic nor generous. Their chief recreation is the table and play; the last passion has ruined many of the first houses.

The little noblesse, and those employed about court, are content with their titles, and participate, like the other rank, in the indulgence of the passions.

The Bourgeois, and the artisan, lives for his table, and revels like a Bacchanal.

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The people are no great friends to cleanliness, and are fanatic to the highest degree, passing in a moment from the extremes of devotion to the excesses of impiety. They possess a ferocious courage, and one party is not amused, if another has not fallen beneath their blows. The inhabitants of Munich are timid, more fervile and less vigorous. Here is not found that frankness which is desirable, unless what often degenerates into rudeness, and forms the characteristic of the inhabitants of the country.

CLERGY AND LITERARY BODIES.

THE clergy are rich and numerous, and possess about two million florins of revenues. There are 1 bishop, 200 convents, 5000 religious, 7 chapters, 58 abbeys for men, 8 for women, and 1 council of ecclesiastical administration in the Palatinate. Also a Lutheran ecclesiastical council, one consistory of Reformed, and a matrimonial court.

The pope's nuncio exercises spiritual jurisdiction in Bavaria: but it has lately been proposed to establish an archbishop and bishop, in order to remove the clergy from all foreign jurisdiction. They would by the same means

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be better instructed and disciplined than they are, provided they mixed themselves less in the disorders of the public. Here are two universities, 1 college of medicine, 2 academies of sciences, 1 society of natural œconomy, 1 German literary society, 1 academy for design, 2 lycæums, 4 colleges, (one of which is an academy) and 1 institution for public sciences at Lautern.

In 1782, were assigned to the general directory of studies in Bavaria, all the abbeys, and 29 convents, in order to contribute to the support and improvement of the colleges and universities. Beside these, were 48,000 florins given annually, resulting from the property of the Jesuits. The remainder of the property, forming about six millions of florins, was given up to a body of the order of Malta, established some years since.

AGRICULTURE AND PRODUCTIONS OF THE SOIL.

THE Palatinate of the Rhine, is generally well cultivated: its soil is extremely fertile. It produces grain more than sufficient for its consumption, and abounds in superior wines, with all sorts of Italian fruits and garden stuff. Tobacco forms a lucrative article. There is

is much fabricated in the country, but more exported in leaf. Madder is also much cultivated, and it is reputed to be the best in Germany. The culture of silk makes also a great progress. In 1781, it produced 100,000 florins. There is good wool produced in the Palatinate; hemp and flax in large quantities; poppies, rape, chestnuts, Turkey-corn, potatoes, salt, metals, minerals, cattle, &c.

The dutchies of Bergen and Juliers are less fertile; but by their good cultivation, their mineralogy, their fabrics and their commerce, they are flourishing countries. They have grain, fruits, pasturage, and flax in abundance. The dutchy of Juliers produces good horses and cattle.

Bavaria, though very fertile, a third part remains yet uncultivated. The principal resources of this country are in agriculture, the breeding of cattle, wood, iron, salt, &c.

The labourers divide themselves into four classes, viz. Labourer perfect, middle labourer, quarter labourer, and day labourers. The perfect labourer, or farmer, cultivates with four ploughs. He is called also hermit, because his habitation is removed from the villages. The middle labourer cultivates with two ploughs, the quarter labourer with one, and the day labourer tills his small farm with hired

A STATISTICAL VIEW

hired horses. The best fields are often left from four to six years fallow.

COMMERCE.

THE Palatinate of the Rhine carries on a good commerce with its natural productions, though the multiplicity of tolls embarrasses it much. The grain passes to France and Switzerland, and supplies all the country situate on the banks of the Rhine. The wines are transported into every country. The tobacco in leaf, goes into France and Holland. This production is very profitable, as also the madder, which is sought after for its good quality. Here are also manufactures of different kinds. The seat of Palatine industry is Frankenthal and Heidelberg: but these manufactories have not yet profited much, as they relate to articles of luxury. That which seems to support itself better than the others, is the manufacture of painted linens at Heidelberg, where they work with great taste: next to this is the manufacture of silks, which is capable of much improvement.

The dutchies of Bergen and Juliers, prosper much in their commerce and manufactures, which are founded upon objects solid
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OF GERMANY.

and useful. The works of iron and wrought-steel pass into Holland, France, Denmark and Russia. The damask linens are the most beautiful of Europe, and form an important branch of commerce for this country: the manufactures of arms are in great repute.

Bavaria is without industry and manufactures of general utility, and has no others than those of porcelain, tapestry, rich stuffs, and of ornaments for churches, few of which are exported. Its principal commerce consists in the grain, which passes into Switzerland, Tyrol, and the archbishopric of Salzburg. According to an antient convention, Bavaria takes in exchange from the latter, 264,000 quintals of salt annually at a moderate price.

NAVIGATION.

THE navigation of the Rhine, was formerly very limited in respect to the Palatinate, it reached no farther than to Mentz: but by the convention of 1749, between the electors Palatine and of Mentz, the boatmen of the Palatinate, Mentz and Strasburg are united. The latter enjoy the privilege to transport, solely and exclusively, during four

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months

months of the year, all merchandises destined for Alface and Switzerland. The other eight months of the year are divided between the boatmen of Mentz and the Palatinate, who in virtue of the said convention are obliged to observe an alternative between them; that is, when a boatman of Mentz has received his cargo, a Palatine boatman is entitled to the succeeding cargo.

The navigation of the Neckar belongs exclusively to the Palatinate, but it is of less consequence than that of the Rhine.

In virtue of a treaty of commerce and navigation, concluded definitively, 16th July, 1782, between the elector Palatine and the duke of Wirtemberg, the most efficacious measures have been taken to animate the navigation on the Neckar, and render it advantageous to the subjects of both princes. To succeed, it is agreed to lessen the tolls upon all merchandises passing from one or other of these countries, and also to reduce the number of offices to one, where will be paid at once the duties chargeable at each league. The grand object of these two princes seems to be, to destroy the navigation on the Upper Rhine when they can, for they have reserved the right of making new statutes on the passage of merchandises by the Palatinate or Wirtemberg, to Upper Suabia and Switzerland.

MONEY.

MONEY.

Species.	Value in the Country.	Reduction to English money.
GOLD.		
Carolin	11 florins	1 0 0
Maxe	5 do. 30 Kreutz	0 10 0
Ducat of the Rhine	5 do.	0 9 7
SILVER.		
Crown of Convention	2 fl. 24 Kreutz	0 4 4
Half crown	1 fl. 12 do.	0 2 2
Grof.	3 do.	0 0 11 ¹ / ₈
Batzen	4 do.	0 0 11 ¹ / ₂
Piece of	6 do.	0 0 21 ¹ / ₂
Do.	12 do.	0 0 41 ¹ / ₂
Do.	24 do.	0 0 9
IMAGINARY MONEY.		
New crown	2 fl. 45 Kreutz	0 5 0
Florin	0 60 do.	0 1 9 ¹ / ₁₀
Half florin	0 30 do.	0 0 10 ¹ / ₂
Ort	0 15 do.	0 0 5 ⁶ / ₁₁

OBSERVATIONS.

THE house of Bavaria is one of the most ancient in Germany. It commenced under Otho I. about the year 995. In the year 1280, the family divided into two branches: Rodolphus and Lewis, son of Lewis II. called *the Severe*, were the roots. From Rodolphus, the eldest, are descended the Counts Palatine of the Rhine: this branch has been named the Rodolphian.

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From

From Lewis are descended the dukes of Bavaria. This branch has been called the Wilhelmine, from William V. who died in 1626. This branch is extinct.

In virtue of the hereditary confraternity of succession, which subsisted between the house of Bavaria and that of the Palatinate of the Rhine, this last, of the house of Sultzbach, is re-entered into its rights, and unites at present to the Palatinate of the Rhine, the dutchy of Bavaria. To this dutchy is attached the vicariate of the empire. It extends itself in Suabia, Franconia, Bavaria, and all the country where the Rhine passes, or rather from the source of the Danube to the Pays-Bas.

The vicars do not exercise their function, but in case of an inter-regnum, when the empire is without a chief. The elector of Saxony is vicar, conjointly with the elector of Bavaria; they exercise their power separately, each in the provinces of his jurisdiction; except at the imperial chamber at Wetzlar, in the acts of which, the names of the two vicars must be employed, because justice is administered here in the name of all the states of the empire.

The principal powers of the vicars are to name to benefices, and to use the royal rights which

which belong to the emperor, to the exclusion of all other princes; to raise the revenues of the domains of the empire, and to dispose of them for the good of the public necessities; to judge the causes, which are addressed to the Aulic council, to the exclusion even of the chamber at Wetzlar; to receive the faith and homage of the vassals of the empire, and to give investiture of fiefs, excepting however principalities and states, of which the investiture is given by the standard or by the sceptre; this is reserved to the emperor alone, by the express disposition of the law. In fine, to act and to do all that the great chief of the empire could do in person, with this difference however, that all which they do requires confirmation from the emperor, which he usually gives, and those who have taken investiture from the vicars ought to renew it to him when chief of the empire.

The secular electors have each a vicar for the charges attached to their electorates. These vicars are hereditary officers of the empire, and in absence of the electors are possessed of full right to exercise their charges to the exclusion of all others, except the presumptive heirs of the electoral dignity. The function of vicar of the arch-marechal differs from the others—In all assemblies, and

and where the arch-marechal is not present, all that regards the ceremonies is under his direction; he is to arrange the lodgement of princes and the states, to introduce them to the emperor, and into the hall of audience, and to station the guards at the gates of the town where the electors assemble, of which he even keeps the key while they are in the place.

ELECTORATE

ELECTORATE OF SAXONY.

FINANCES.

Revenues.	Expences.	Debts.	Military.
1,133,333 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ft.	1,105,666 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ft.	2,916,152 ^{of} <i>l.</i> ft.	30,000 men in time of peace: The num- ber to be in- creased as the debt di- minishes.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

SOVEREIGNTY

Hereditary in the Male Line.

THE government is monarchical, but the sovereign authority is extremely limited by the states of the country. They form three classes. The first consists of the chapters of Merseburg, of Misnia, and of Nauemburg, for the clergy; the counts of Schwartzburg, Solms, Stolberg, and Schönburg, for the great noblesse, and the universities of Leip-
sick

sick and Wittenberg. The second class is composed of the provincial noblesse, the number of whom is not determined. Each member of this class must prove eight generations of nobility on the paternal, and also the maternal side; he must possess an estate noble, (or land to which a title is annexed); and should he possess several, yet he is intitled but to one voice. The towns, to the number of one hundred and two, form the third and last class. The general assemblies take place only every six years, but the assembly of the elect is held every two years; and is also convoked in all extraordinary cases. These estates when assembled, do not only consent to taxes, but have also the general administration of the finances, and watch over all trusts, as also over the preservation of the established religion, and over all alienations. All species of impositions, or taxes, have a destination determined on by the states; the elector can change nothing without their consent: he has a particular treasury for which particular revenues and taxes are assigned.

The great administration is divided into three departments; one for home affairs, another for war, and one for foreign affairs. The privy council has the direction of ecclesiastical and temporal concerns; and also the superintendence

tendance of all colleges, civil and military. The college of war is charged with the expeditions that concern this department. The commissary-general of war collects provisions, forage, and military furniture. The college of finances has the direction of all affairs economic: it is divided into three departments.

There is, beside the superior college of aids, that of excise, and the great deputation of accompts.

The general direction of mines is held at Freyburg: to this department is annexed the chamber of the mint.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

THE superior courts of justice are, the electoral regency, the court of appeals, the superior court of justice at Leipfick, the Aulic court at Wittenberg, and the superintendence general at Eisleben.

The electoral regency takes cognizance of all feudal affairs of justice and police: the noblesse plead here in the first instance. It receives appeals from the superior courts of Leipfick and Wittenberg, from the consistories of the said towns, and from the consistories of Wurtzen, Merseburg, and Zeitz; from the

the regencies of the principality of Schwartzburg, established at Sonderhausen, and Frankenhafen; and from all the chanceries of the counties and other subaltern courts. This regency is composed of a chancellor, a vice-chancellor, and counsellors of justice.

There is also an ecclesiastical council for matrimonial affairs, and all objects that regard spiritual concerns: but if the case be important, address is had to the council of state.

The States of the electorate of Saxony are divided into seven circles and 75 bailliages, beside the four which depend on the chapter of Merseburg. These bailliages are tribunals in the second instance. In no country of Germany is justice better administered than in Saxony.

The elector of Saxony enjoys, without reserve, the right of *non appellando*, except in the case of a refusal of justice, when the parties can demand compulsory letters from the imperial chamber, and the tribunal can exhort the elector to hear the supplicant and render him justice.

RELIGION.

THE profession of the court is Romish, and that of the country is Lutheran, which is

is also the prevailing religion. This difference of faith, between the sovereign and the state, has no influence on the administration and public affairs. The States have so restricted the authority of the sovereign as to this article, that he is obliged to have at his court a minister of the Lutheran religion, and he can name but two Romish counsellors of state. By this, the Saxons, who are strongly prepossessed against the Romanists, are not however the less attached to their sovereign. Since the elector Augustus embraced the Romish religion, in order to be elected king of Poland, the Lutherans, Calvinists, and Romanists, have free exercise of their religion.

It is well known, that the reformation commenced at Wittenberg in Saxony, in 1517. Stronger motives than the knowledge of the errors of Popery, were necessary to produce the commencement of such a revolution in Germany. The most powerful, seems to have been, the rudeness and arrogance with which the court of Rome treated the Germans. She had so often triumphed over a nation, which before the 15th century was relaxed and devoid of reflection, that she thought to have proceeded without bounds. She imagined herself sufficiently guaranteed against the enterprizes of the Germans, by the concordances

concordances of Afchaffenburg; but they produced an opposite effect; because the same nation, roused from its lethargy, found that it had been surpris'd and deceived by the negociators of Rome.

The picture of superstition is but the picture of the fearful ignorance of man. Hence arose that chaos of dogmas, and institutions that hung upon the heads of nations until the moment that they were enlightened.

MANNERS.

THE Saxon is sober, civil, expert, active, ingenious, and generally well instructed: he cultivates with success arts and sciences. The Saxons have distinguished themselves in all Europe, for their great address in regard to the working of mines. They are extremely sought after in Spain, Naples, &c. Their strong constitution, their zeal and persevering activity, joined to their natural intelligence for this species of work, render them absolutely proper to a profession the most hard and various, and that requires so much knowledge.

The Saxon is distinguished not only by his physical but moral character. No people are

are more patriotic: that which concerns his country touches him nearly.

This sentiment extends through every class, the individuals of which interest themselves in the affairs of state and the court. The word COUNTRY, is not for this nation a word void of sense: it is pronounced with energy, and with a noble pride, capable to give a just idea of it.

The females, who are justly celebrated for their beauty and soft manners, are in general very sprightly and refined.—Domestic economy forms the first principle of their duty and education: they are the ornament and satisfaction of society: their gallantry is to animate the men; and their mind runs through the whole concernments of state, whether peace, negociations, or war. Their praises are bestowed upon their troops, and they render justice to valor. No military man but must wear a martial air; and no minister will escape their censure who has governed ill.

CLERGY AND LITERARY BODIES.

SAXONY contains 1517 parishes, 701 annexed parishes, and 2135 ministers. In the towns are reckoned 240 parishes more.

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A STATISTICAL VIEW

The academy of sciences at Leipfick is in a flourishing state; beside which, there are different literary societies, and an academy of arts.

The three universities are those of Wittenberg, Leipfick, and Jena. There are also Latin and German schools, and five colleges, for the education of youth.

AGRICULTURE, AND PRODUCTIONS OF THE SOIL.

IN Saxony, agriculture is less flourishing than commerce, and the state of the husbandman is far from being happy: and yet the fault cannot be attributed either to administration or himself. He is free, laborious, and well instructed: it is the too great division of land that must be the cause of it. He lives poorly, and seeks a consolation in the excess of coffee.

However, Saxony furnishes a tolerable abundance of grains, dried vegetables, fruits, garden-stuff, hops, hemp, linen, tobacco, saffron, pasturage, wood and wine.

The great population in the mine mountains exposes the inhabitants there to difficulties, in the years of scarcity; for these districts do not furnish a tenth part of the grain necessary:

OF GERMANY.

necessary: it is drawn from Bohemia. If any country has need of magazines it is Saxony, for in the least scarcity the neighbouring countries prohibit exportation. The plains of Saxony are too much peopled to dispose to others a great part of its harvests: but the government have already provided against these circumstances by public granaries.

The mines are the principal riches of Saxony: they belong almost all to individuals who form societies. These work a part of the mines gratis for the court, which derives a net profit from the mines of about 42,000l. sterling, annually.

COMMERCE.

SAXONY owes the flourishing state of its commerce to the activity and industry of its people. All the country abounds in good manufactures, particularly the Upper Lusatia.

A prodigious quantity of linen and hempen thread is spun and bleached here: also fine and coarse linens are made, and every species of damask linen for the table. The lace and point of this country are in great repute. Here are ribbon, and gold and silver lace fabrics, as also of paper and every species of woollen
O 2 cloth,

cloth, of cotton and filk stuffs. There is a multiplicity of diers for the cottons and painted linens: the fabrics of hats and leather are numerous and flourishing. There are many powder-mills, and the glass and mirror fabrics have acquired great perfection. The porcelain of Dresden, or rather of Misnia, is unequalled. The blue colour, prepared with the cobalt, is the best extant. The exportation of tin and iron is great: but it is also wrought up here, as well as steel, copper and brass. Their printing presses without number, occasion the greatest book commerce in all Germany. The town of Leipfick has acquired a particular trade, by the merit of its inhabitants; and it is maintained less by the habit that the booksellers have to frequent the fairs of this town, than by the extensive assortment that is found here in every species of novelty. This town trades with all Europe: it contains a great number of rich manufactures, as velvets, filks, tapestry, linens, cloths, hats, &c. It keeps up the commerce of drugs and spicery, for all the country. No town in Germany has so great affairs in the banking business, of which the members are enormously rich.

NAVIGATION.

THE Elbe is one of the principal rivers of this country, and is very advantageous to commerce. It comes from Bohemia, and bathes the circle of Misnia in all its length; enters afterwards the principality of Anhalt, and traverses the country of Barbi, washing the bailliages of Elbenau and of Gommern. It is hoped that the navigation of this river will soon be rendered free. The Saxons and Bohemians desire it ardently, for their reciprocal commerce.

The Elster comes from Lusatia, traverses the electoral circle and that of Misnia, and discharges itself in the Elbe.

The Mulda consists of two branches, which join themselves in the circle of Leipfick. They discharge themselves also into the Elbe.

The second principal river is the Saale, which taking its source in the mountain of Zelle, bathes Voigtland and Thuringia, a part of the dutchy of Magdeburg, and of the principality of Anhalt, and loses itself in the Elbe. This river, as well as the others, furnish every species of fish. Even in the Elster are found shell-fish, that contain pearls large as a cherry-stone.

The coast of this fishery extends 25 miles from the source of this river. Seven rivers discharge themselves in the Elster. They have been long very remarkable for mother of pearl, half a foot long and a fifth in breadth: they contain often pearls which do not yield even to those of the East.

The heavy expence of keeping up highways, has obliged the states of the country to neglect for a time this important part of a good administration: but as the finances of the state have gradually improved by means of a system strictly followed, they have already taken measures to establish a communication easy and not expensive for the provinces.

MONEY.

Species.	Value in the Country.	Reduction to English money.
GOLD.		
Augustus gold	5 Rixdollars	l. s. d. 0 16 8
Ducat	2 Do.	0 6 8
SILVER.		
Rixdollar	24 Grof.	0 3 4
Piece of	8 Grof.	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{3}$
Batzen	16 Fennings	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{3}$
Grof. of silver	12 Do.	0 0 1 $\frac{2}{3}$
Piece of half grof.	6 Do.	0 0 0 $\frac{5}{6}$

FOREIGN

FOREIGN MONEY.

Species.	Value in the Country.	Reduction to English money.
Old French Louis	5 Rixdollars	l. s. d. 0 16 8
New French Louis	6 $\frac{1}{3}$ do.	1 0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pistole of Spain	5 do.	0 16 8
Ducat of Holland and of the Empire	2 $\frac{2}{3}$ do.	0 8 4
Carolin of Bavaria	6 $\frac{1}{3}$ do.	1 0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Max of Bavaria	4 $\frac{2}{3}$ do.	0 15 0
Carls of Brunfwick	5 do.	0 16 8
Frederick of Prussia	5 do.	0 16 8
Rixdollar of Prussia	1 do.	0 3 4

OBSERVATIONS.

THE house of Saxony is very ancient; the first elector died in the year 988.

The extent of this vicarate comprehends not only the provinces where the Saxon law is observed, but also the dutchies of Brunfwick and Lunenburg, of Pomerania, of Mecklenburg and Bremen, and all the other countries situate in the circles of high and low Saxony, although the common law of Germany prevails in them. This elector has usually regulated his political interests according to those of the emperor, the elector of Mentz, and the elector of Brandenburg—but the closest tie at present seems to be with the last.

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It is particularly remarkable, that the electors are equally hereditary officers of the bishopric of Bamberg—The king of Bohemia is grand cup-bearer, the duke of Saxony grand marechal, the duke of Bavaria grand maitre d'hotel, the king of Prussia grand chamberlain, &c. These electors are obliged to do homage to the bishop, on account of those hereditary offices in his bishopric; but they do it by deputies, and without ceremony, and they have vicars who perform their functions at the consecration of new bishops.

The electors are not generally classed among powers of the first order, nor do they consent to be numbered amongst those of the second. Decidedly of this rank are the immediate princes of the empire, those of Italy, the stadtholder of Holland, the duke of Courland, the hospadars of Wallachia and Moldavia.

As to the States of the Empire, they pay no sort of tribute to the emperor. They furnish each a moderate sum for the support of the imperial chamber—and in case of war, they proportion the sum necessary for the defence of the empire. The emperor cannot levy these contributions when he pleases; he must prove before the diet that the defence and safety of the empire require

require these pecuniary succours. The States grant therefore according to the exigency of the circumstances. After this, the receivers general in each circle return the contributions, collected as well from the laity as the clergy, and not from the domains of the prince. The contributions of each State are regulated in the matricula of the Empire.

ELECTORATE

ELECTORATE OF BRUNSWICK,

OR,

HANOVER.

Population.	Revenues.	Expences.
850,000	916,666 <i>l.</i> .13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> *	583,333 <i>l.</i> .6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

SOVEREIGNTY

Hereditary and Monarchical.

THE sovereign of this electorate being king of Great Britain, according to *the instruction* of George I. on his passing into England, in 1714, Hanover is to be governed by the ministry during the absence of the sovereign. This government has ever been remarked for maxims of mildness, tend-

* For the particulars, see page 84.

ing

VIEW OF GERMANY.

ing toward the good of the State. The employments are not trusted but to patriots, sage and active.—Exactions are here unknown. Very little of the wealth of this country passes into England; it is devoted to the welfare of the State: but this is the effect of the sovereign's goodness, who as hereditary proprietor of his family-domains, may dispose of their revenues as he thinks proper; but they are supposed to be generally applied, by his orders, to the utility of that country where they are raised.

Each province has its own particular * administration, which is directed by the States, and

* By *administration* is not meant here executive power; for thus it could not be said that every province of the electorate had its own proper administration, though the dutchy of Bremen, and the principality of Verden, united into one body, have their own regency, as has the dutchy of Saxe-Lunenbourg. But the executive power resides only in the sovereign, and is administered by the ministry at Hanover, as the sole representative of the sovereign; and to this council, composed of seven or eight privy counsellors, all inferior regencies are subject. Each province has its representative at the assembly of the provincial estates—(landlag, prelates, nobles, and cities,) without the consent of whom, according to the original constitution and privileges, no taxes can be raised on the people, nor other general things be decided on. Thus perhaps, each province may be considered as a single and independent State, that takes no concern in the private affairs.

and without the consent of which it can make no change, no law, no extraordinary expence. They assemble every year by deputation, and deliberate on all matters relative to public administration, police, commerce, finance, &c.

The principal council of administration is the privy council. It takes cognizance of the affairs internal and external; has the legislative power, promulgates the ordinances, and confers privileges in the name of the sovereign. The power of this council extends over all the States of Hanover: and appeals in consistorial matters, from the county of Hadeln, resort to it.

The chamber of finances collects the imposts of domains, and has under its direction the fabrics, mines, salt works, and also other objects of administration.

affairs of the others, or in the interior legislation of the other parts of the electorate. But neither the police, the commerce, nor the finances, are objects on which these States can exercise the least legislative power. But to mark here that line which divides the electoral or ducal power of the sovereign, from the share which the States have in some part of the legislation, were impossible, without entering into a development of the German constitution in general, and of the particular constitution of the different parts of the empire.

The

The council of war is presided over by the minister or chief of that department. It is composed beside, of five or six counsellors assessors, an auditor, a register, and three commissaries of war; the first for provisions, the second for forage, and the third for the armament equipment and routes. The administration of the military part of the government, consists in the *kriegs canzlei*—*kriegs gericht* *commission*—and the general *kriegs gericht*. The president of the first of these councils is the field marshal, who has the care of the oeconomic part of the military department—the second is a court of justice, as is also the third, in which last all personal complaints and disobedience to the laws of military service and subordination are judged. A court martial takes place also, as in the English service. The field marshal has the exclusive right to present to the sovereign all officers whom he wishes to see advanced; but the regiment of horseguards has the privilege that the presentation of its officers passes immediately from its colonel to the king.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

THE magistrates of the cities, the bailiffs on the king's demesnes, and the justiciaries
on

on the estates of the nobility, administer justice: but appeals lie from them to the highest courts of justice; which are the chancery of justice (*justiz-canzlei*) and the *hofgericht*: in this last court the places of judges are disposed of by the king and provincial States. The courts of justice in the electorate are not subject to the high tribunals of the empire, being exempt from their jurisdiction by a *privilegium de non appellando illimitatum*, for all the different parts of the dominions. But as thus the power of the imperial chamber and aulic council is done away, the *ober-appellation's-gericht* was erected, which gives final judgment, without farther appeal, on all such suits as are brought from the inferior courts. Each of the provinces has a right to nominate one or two of the assessors of this high court of justice, as has the king also, and who alone disposes of the places of the president and the two vice-presidents. His majesty exercises the criminal justice by his chancery of justice. But some noble estates are also in possession of this right in criminal affairs.

This country has acquired great celebrity in Germany, in respect to jurisprudence, inasmuch that the sentence of the law professors of Gottingen is accepted always as decisive, and ratified by the legal judges of the parties.

parties. This imperial privilege of deciding in causes civil or criminal, which are submitted to their opinion, is not limited to Gottingen; but the celebrity of its professors occasions frequently the *acten-verschickung*: that is, when all the acts (or writings of the source and process of a trial), that form the whole of a law-suit or criminal inquisition, and which bring it to a point where sentence can be given; these are sent to the faculty of jurisconsults of an university to receive their sentence.

RELIGION.

THE Lutheran religion predominates; but all others are tolerated without distinction.

The Jews have a provincial rabbi, who directs their synagogues, their laws, and their ceremonies; and he has power to force to obedience those who resist. The same rabbi has authority to regulate and adjust amicably any differences which may arise amongst the Jews, but only in civil matters, as ordered by the laws of Moses: and on this account they are prohibited from addressing themselves to any foreign rabbi. But they may resort, if they think proper, before the ordinary judge of the province.

The

The religious peace concluded in 1555, and to attain which agitated Germany so long, forms at this day a fundamental law. This law, published by the unanimous consent of the States, gives to the electors, princes and states of the empire, of the confession of Augsburg, and to the immediate nobility, the free exercise of their religion. But the ecclesiastic jurisdiction is superior to them in matters of faith, rites and ceremonies of the church. And all those who do not profess the Romish religion, or the confession of Augsburg, are excluded from the peace. The States which had possessed themselves of abbeys, convents, and other ecclesiastical property, have since this time preserved the possession of them.

Diversity of opinions, which should excite the desire of instruction, in general irritates false pretensions; while gross ignorance, or too refined subtlety, prove equally prejudicial in matters of religion.

MANNERS.

THE numerous military and noblesse, afford examples of good conduct and good manner, which generally are followed; yet the peasant is rude and uncivilized.

The

The Hanoverian is very laborious, and applies with success to arts and sciences, searching to its depth that which he undertakes. He characterises himself by his frankness and honesty, affects not an elegant exterior, though sometimes a richness in his apparel, but is distinguished by a cleanliness and propriety not very common to the other people of Germany; he approaches much to the English in character and manners; loves his liberty as well as the Briton: is very resolute and courageous, a good patriot, and good father of a family.

If the women be not so brilliant and sprightly as those in Saxony, their judgment is stored with oeconomic maxims for the government of their families and the education of their children. They are in general virtuous and devout, knowing no will but that of their husbands, and no dissipation, but constant work and employment. The capital however exhibits an exception to this rule, where the fair sex constitute the ornament and soul of society: but with all their charms and understanding, it is wonderful that they have not acquired more empire over the men!

P

CLERGY

CLERGY AND LITERARY BODIES.

THE general consistory represents, in all the German Protestant countries, the hierarchy. In this Electoral State, are about 750 parish churches, divided into 43 particular superintendencies, which are again divided into 7 general ones. There are 14 Reformed churches, 34 Lutheran chapters and convents, 7 Romish churches and chapels.

The dutchy of Brunswick and Lunenburg, contains 34 Protestant chapters or convents. The country is divided into 787 parishes, of which 14 are Reformed: there are also 7 Romish churches and chapels.

The principality of Calenberg contains 210 Lutheran parishes, 5 Reformed, 6 Romish, and three chapters.

The principality of Grubenhagen is divided into 44 parishes.

The principality of Zell, together with Danneberg, contains 200 parishes, of which 2 are Reformed.

The dutchy of Bremen is divided into 118 Lutheran parishes and 7 Reformed.

The county of Hoya contains 54 parishes.

The county of Diepholtz, has 10 Lutheran parishes, and 1 Romish.

In

In all the States of Hanover, public instruction is carefully regarded.—The university of Gottingen, the most celebrated in Germany, and the first in Europe for the *droit public*, or political studies, wants but little to become the first in every particular. The royal academy of sciences is distinguished over Europe; and after some few changes, Gottingen may perhaps exhibit a second Athens to the world!

AGRICULTURE AND PRODUCTIONS OF THE SOIL.

ALTHOUGH Hanover contains some districts extremely fertile, yet in general its soil may be said to be bad, on account of the heaths and morasses. There is however abundance of grain, fruits and garden stuff: the hemp and flax are of a good quality. The culture of madder has much augmented; that of tobacco has made an equal progress; and the pasturage procures a sufficiency of horned cattle. Their horses are esteemed throughout Germany, as much for their beauty as their force.

There is a great quantity of pitch fabricated here: the attention given to bees procures abundance of honey and wax:

P 2

This

This country furnishes also slates, limestones, marble, vitriol, coals, turf, sulphur, calamine, &c. It abounds in salt, wood, game, fish and potatoes. Hanover produces no wine, but there is a good substitute in beer, of an excellent quality.

Mineralogy forms one of the principal sources of riches to this country: the mines of the Hartz are inexhaustible. The annual produce has been estimated at about 125,000l. sterling: But after the deduction of all expences, the account perhaps would have been better stated at 55,916l. 13s. 4d.—out of which, was to be deducted for the duke of Brunfwick and others—19,416l. 13s. 4d.—as part-poseffors of the mines; but the duke has lately exchanged a portion of these poffessions, with the elector, for some forests, so that this leaves a large income.

COMMERCE.

HANOVER drives a good commerce with its products of hemp, flax, wood for building, salt, cattle, leather, horses, tobacco, madder, honey, wax, metals and minerals.

As to manufactures, there are many in this country, but capable of greater perfection. Here are made starch and powder: a quantity

a quantity of linen thread is spun, which is wove also into a sort of damask linen: here are ribbon fabrics, and the silk and thread laces are of a superior quality: the tapestries of waxed cloth are in great perfection: the linens are so well painted, that those of India are prohibited: the cotton is well spun, and employed for stockings, caps and gloves: it is used also for the loom in making fustians, &c. Tobacco is here prepared for the pipe and for snuff: the tanneries are numerous: fine, middle and coarse cloths are fabricated, very good for their fineness and solidity: as flannels, stuffs, serges, ratines, ladies cloth, &c. &c. are also made here: camlets, too, of different colours: mohairs, shags, &c. hats also, of a good quality: silk, stuffs, gold and silver lace, in perfection; and embroidered works: sugar refineries, glass works, fabrics of iron, brass, and copper, and manufactures of arms are here established.

NAVIGATION.

HANOVER has a good navigation on the Weser, but does not sufficiently profit by it.

This river traverses all the country, facilitating exportation and importation. It rises in Franconia in the county of Honneberg, waters Bremen and Minden, and discharges itself into the German ocean.

The Elbe, which bathes the Dutchy of Lunenburg, gives it an active navigation for all the countries of the North. This river hath its source in Bohemia, on the frontiers of Silesia; waters Dresden, Wittenberg, Hamburg, and runs into the German ocean, after it has received the Moldau.

The other rivers that intersect this country are the Ilmenau, Aller, Sewing, Oller and Goffe: the first two are navigable only for small transports; but all abound with fish. The fishery is farmed, and constitutes a good branch of public revenue: it employs a large number of the inhabitants, who form a class that live in ease, and are singularly skilful in their art.

In September 1788, the government published a patent, offering encouragement to all persons in the electorate who would undertake the construction of vessels, and engage in maritime commerce.

MONEY.

MONEY.

Species.	Value in the Country.	Reduction to English money.		
		l.	s.	d.
Louis d'or of Lunenburg	6 Crowns of the Empire	1	4	0
Louis of Hanover, current for 20 fl.	5 Do.	1	2	6
Do. of bank of Hanover	4 Do.	0	18	0
SILVER.				
Money of Hartz	Crown of convention	0	4	0
Crown of 6 liv. of France		0	5	0
Drey groschen	(12 make a dollar)	0	0	3½
Double Albus	(16—Do.)	0	0	2¾
Albus	(32—Do.)	0	0	1¼
Guter groschen	(24—Do.)	0	0	1¾
Marien groschen	(36—Do.)	0	0	1⅝
A Fenning	(8 make a Marien groschen)	0	9	0⅞
	(12 Fennings make a Guter prof.)			
	(18 Do. make a double albus)			

OBSERVATIONS.

THE ninth electorate was established in 1692, by the emperor Leopold, in favor of Ernest Augustus, duke of Hanover. His son, George Lewis, was invested with the electorate in 1698, and was, in 1714, called over to fill the throne of Great Britain.

P 4

Having

Having spoken of the rights and privileges of Electors, it may be necessary to make a distinction here in the proscription to which the electors and states of the empire are subject. The ban, or proscription, is of two sorts;—the one is privatory, the other provisionary. The first consists in depriving a prince or state of the empire of all their rights, privileges, dignities, &c. &c. The second consists in taking away the actual government of the states, and committing them to the care of some other, until it be otherwise ordered.

Every state which acts directly or indirectly against the fundamental laws of the empire, or the religious peace, is subject to the punishment of the ban. But this sentence of proscription is difficult to obtain, because it is difficult to unite all the orders of the empire in the same point of view. The execution of it belongs to the captain of the circle where the prince is situate, and every feudal state of the empire is subject to it.

As to the right of asylum, which some towns in Germany enjoy, it extends but to particulars who are banished, and not to public persons, as princes or states of the empire. The property of those proscribed descends to their nearest relations, after that the party injured has been satisfied; or to those who have obtained

obtained the reversion of it; but in default of both, it is confiscated to the profit of the empire. Formerly the ban included natural death, but at present it implies only civil death: nor is it permitted to condemn to the ban for contumacy.

The Germanic body can behold war kindled up amongst the sovereigns, without fearing for their constitution. It is protected and defended by a crowd of laws and a number of juris-consults, who seem more powerful than even the force of arms. The *droit politique* is a study antient and perpetual here: and the *droit publique*, forms the idol of their universities—a science truly advantageous, if closely investigated, well understood and applied.

ELECTORATE

ELECTORATE OF MENTZ.

FINANCES.

Revenues.	Expences.
£.72,916 13s. 4d.	Equal the Receipt.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

Sovereignty elective.

THE great chapter which elects the sovereign, has all the power of the state; the reigning prince enjoys but the title.

The great provost and the metropolitan chapter, manage the revenues; they give about 16,666l. sterling, annually, to the elector to support his house, officers and equipages; but they pay all the troops, civil list, and public expences.

The elector of Mentz, as primate of Germany, takes place of all the other electors, even of those who are kings. As arch-chancellor of the empire, his influence in political affairs is great; and therefore the emperors always strain every nerve to have chosen as elector

VIEW OF GERMANY.

elector of Mentz, some person attached to their house.

The noblesse is here powerful and numerous: they are about 60 families, which are reputed to be the most antient and pure of Germany.

The administration of the electorate is divided amongst three counsellors of state, and a private referendary. The other branches of administration are the deputation of bridges and highways—that for the fire-treasury, the commission of hunts and forests, deputation of commerce, that of the charity treasury, deputation of coinage and mount-of-piety, that of hospitals and prisons: the department of tolls, the Aulic council of war, the general directory of salt-works, and the commission of loans and commerce in Eichsfeld. This last country is governed by the clergy, the noblesse and the towns, which form together the provincial deputation of aids, and the commission of buildings.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

IN 1787, salutary regulations took place as to the clothing, nourishment and imprisonment of culprits, and as to the acceleration and

and expence of trials: those accused of small crimes are released on giving bail. The dispatch of trials, is recommended in terms the most precise; and as to the occasional expences, attention is paid not only to the length of the process, but to the necessity and utility of its extent, beyond which there is no retribution: and every delinquent in custody must be tried in eight days.

The courts of justice are numerous in this electorate. The court alone has four jurisdictions—that of the grand chamberlain, grand master, grand marechal, and the grand master of Hunts.

The superior college of regency resides at Mentz. There are, beside the other regencies or superior councils of the different districts, the Aulic court, two courts of civil and criminal justice, a superior provincial council, a court of revision, a feudal court, a court of aids, three chambers of finance, a chamber of accompts, and the jurisdiction of woods and waters, in six departments, forming the principal colleges of justice.

There are beside, four Vicedoms, 9 great bailliages, 27 bailliages, 44 provostships, 28 receipts of finances, 17 signioral justices, and 6 ecclesiastical justices, beside municipalities.

RELIGION.

RELIGION.

THE Romish religion had been for a long time the sole one exercised, except that the Jews were tolerated with certain restrictions: but since 1783, the latter have obtained new privileges, which, joined to the civil state they enjoy, removes every difference between them and Christians, except the profession of faith. They have liberty to trade in whole-sale, and retail, and it is they, in a great measure, who carry on the commerce of the country in respect to stuffs.

The elector has equally manifested his tolerance in granting to the Lutherans of the capital, permission to celebrate their worship, and has filled up some civil employments with Protestant members.

MANNERS.

The inhabitants of Mentz are distinguished for a softness in their manner. The societies, where formerly Bacchus alone presided, are metamorphosed into those of enlightened men, conspicuous for their knowledge and urbanity: and though the government be ecclesiastical,

fiatic, the spirit of philosophy advances in its progress. Every change in the spiritual administration is received without murmur by the citizens. Government has but to propose, and they co-operate with zeal—and all this proceeds from a vast mass of science, happily diffused. Wit is rare, but genius not uncommon: it has ever been a property of the Germans.

The inhabitants of Mentz are remarkable for domestic neatness, which announces general ease, as well as goodness of the country and government. The women are extremely attentive to their personal appearance: but this is far from leading them into luxury and pomp, or any thing tending to the corruption of manners: Morals are here highly respected. Local circumstances contribute much to this: strangers do not sojourn here long, through the want of agreeable dissipation, spectacles, promenades, and all that is termed the *agremens* of liberty. Sobriety of pleasure is prescribed to all; and each one is content with a good table well served with the best wines of Europe, as well as with those that the country produces, in variety and abundance. The Bourgeois live amongst themselves, and shun the nobility as much as the nobility does them. The clergy live with all

all the world, and follow in that their true interest.

The inhabitants of the country form a fine race of men, endowed with astonishing vigor. At first sight, the traveller is struck, and concludes that the delicious wines which they cultivate, animate their imagination, and their body. They possess a natural intelligence, which, joined to their vivacity and cheerfulness, distinguishes them strongly from their neighbours. For they who inhabit parts of the country less happy, have a heavy and fanatic turn; and must have processions and pilgrimages to amuse them.

CLERGY AND LITERARY BODIES.

TWO grand chapters, 26 colleges, 677 parishes, 128 chapels, 31 deaneries, 10 abbeys for men, 1 community of regular canons, 2 ditto of the order of St. Antony, 29 benefices and curacies, 3 abbeys for women, 24 convents for unmarried females, 50 convents for men, 2 vicarial general, 1 consistory general, 1 ecclesiastical court of justice, 2 seminaries, 2 universities, 1 academy of sciences; a school of design; Latin and German

German schools, and a Normal school for the institution of school-masters.

The archbishopric of Mentz, has for suffragans the bishoprics of Worms, Spires, Strasburg, Coir, Paderborn, Corvey, Halberstadt, Wurtzbourg, Eichstad, Verden, Hildesheim, Constance, Augsburg, and Fulda.

In no diocese of Germany is ecclesiastical discipline better observed than in this. The public is no way scandalized by the disorders of the churchmen. A system strictly regarded, and which contributes much to good order is, that no priest is suffered who has not a sufficient subsistence. Here are never seen those abbés who abound almost every-where else, and who live by their industry.

The clergy of Mentz are among the richest in Germany. The Metropolitan revenues amount to 36,363l. 12s. 2/4. The annual incomes of the prebendaries, are on an average 318l. 3s. 7d.

AGRICULTURE AND PRODUCTIONS OF THE SOIL.

THE country of Mentz is generally well cultivated. It may be remarked that this was the first place in Germany where agriculture flourished; and as neither fens nor useless woods

woods interrupt its progress, it reaches beyond the banks of the Rhine. It could produce in abundance all that is necessary for life and its comforts; but being much dispersed, it is often under the necessity of drawing articles from strangers. The city, and particularly the district of Rheingau, are, with respect to grain, dependant on the neighbouring Palatinate. When the two Regencies do not properly accord, that of the Palatinate raises many difficulties against the exportation of grain. That part of the country of Mentz in Weteravia is fertile in every kind. Mentz abounds chiefly in fruits, vegetables, hemp and flax. As to the States situate on the banks of the Rhine, they are of a general fertility, particularly in wines, which form one of the principal branches of riches in this country. The most esteemed and the best known are those of Laubenheim, Bodenheim, Budesheim, Bingen and Johannisberg: this last place is renowned for the delicacy of its wine. This Electorate hath also good forests, the most extensive of which is Speffart. The forests and the pasturages favor much the breeding of cattle, as does the quantity of potatoes and turnips that are cultivated here, which during the winter form their chief nourishment.

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COMMERCE.

COMMERCE.

THE commerce is by no means equal to what it might be from the situation of this electorate. Here are no proper merchants, but an immense number of little ones, and hawkers who speculate upon the consumption of their own towns and the neighbourhood. They execute also, in a great measure, all commissions, either for Frankfort or the neighbouring towns. The spirit of commerce is so contracted, that there is scarcely a banker in the capital. There are a few merchants of modes, or haberdashers, five or six grocers, and about five or six tobacco manufacturers.

At Hoechst is a manufacture of porcelain, and another of glass. The town of Bingen hath some small manufactures, which are of little or no importance.

The principal branch of commerce in this country is the wine. The facility of transport upon the Rhine, to Holland and other parts of the world, augments their price sometimes above their value. A piece of 600 pots, or 1200 bottles of Hocheim wine, of the best quality, costs about £92 just from the press.

Cabbages

Cabbages form another branch of commerce, of which cargoes are sent to Holland salted. Vinegar also which is pressed from fruits,—chestnuts, cyder, and a great quantity of fruits are exported.

Notwithstanding the extent, and the richness of this country, it supports with difficulty the balance of commerce, because luxury prevails not only over the noblesse, but over all classes of citizens. In order to satisfy these calls of luxury, through the want of natural fabrics, considerable sums pass continually to strangers.

NAVIGATION.

THE city of Mentz has a most advantageous navigation. And in virtue of the right of staple which it enjoys, it has a power, by means of the Rhine, the Mayne and the Neckar, over importation and exportation in the Pays-Bas of Alface, the Palatinate, Franconia, and part of Suabia and Hesse.

In consequence of a treaty concluded in 1681 between the elector of Mentz and the town of Strasburg, this last is associated to the navigation of the Upper Rhine, and enjoys the exclusive privilege of conducting,

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during

during three months of the year, all merchandizes destined for Alface and Switzerland. These three months are fixed for the time of the two fairs at Frankfort, each of which lasts six weeks. Beside these three months, there is another granted to the boatmen of Strafburg.

According to a convention in 1749 between the Electors of Mentz and the Palatinate, the boatmen of the last prince have been united to those of Mentz and Strafburg, and an alternate right is established between them; but both cannot charge for Alface and Switzerland, only during the time of the fair at Frankfort.

The arbitrary raising of payments, and the exactions of the Bureaus, in respect to tolls and freightage, is a perpetual source of discontent between those interested, and the Regencies.

The *Rente* at Lohnek is a chamber of administration for the revenues and rights arising from the navigation of the Rhine. All discussions and complaints relative to the boatmen are carried there, when they arise from charges of freightage, &c.

The tolls of the Rhine for the city of Mentz alone, produce above £5454. 11s. annually. Those of the town of Bingen belong

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belong to the great Chapter of Mentz: they amount to about £2727. 5s. 6d.

MONEY.

Species.	Value in the Country.	Reduction to English money.
Criche	4 Fennings	0 0 $\frac{3}{8}$
Grof.	3 Criches	0 0 1
Batze	4 Criches	0 0 $1\frac{1}{2}$
Piece of	6 Do.	0 0 $2\frac{1}{4}$
Do. of	12	0 0 $4\frac{1}{2}$
Do. of	24	0 0 9
Florin	60	0 1 $9\frac{1}{2}$
Crown of the Empire	72	0 2 $2\frac{1}{4}$
Carolin	11 Florins	1 0 0
1000 Florins	make	90 18 $1\frac{17}{4}$
500 Do.	—	45 9 $0\frac{19}{8}$
450 Do.	—	40 18 $1\frac{31}{2}$
400 Do.	—	36 7 $3\frac{1}{2}$
200 Do.	—	18 3 $7\frac{3}{4}$
100 Do.	—	9 1 $9\frac{1}{4}$
50 Do.	—	4 10 $10\frac{7}{8}$
25 Do.	—	2 5 $5\frac{5}{2}$
30 Criches	—	0 0 $11\frac{1}{4}$
15 Do.	—	0 0 $5\frac{8}{19}$

OBSERVATIONS.

THE bishopric of Mentz was erected into an archbishopric in 745, by Pope Zacharias; Boniface, named the Apostle of Friesland, was the first archbishop.

The great chapter is composed of 24 capitulary canons, amongst whom are the

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grand

grand provost, the grand dean, the grand treasurer and chanter, and 18 domiciliary canons, all noble. The 24 capitulary canons possess the right of electing and of being elected. When the House of Austria wished to have the present bishop of that family elected, the capitulary canons pledged their solemn promise to each other never to elect a prince of any house whatever: A resolution sage and politic, which should be followed by the electors in all the other ecclesiastical governments.

The elector of Mentz, beside his spiritual authority, is feudal prince of the empire, for the temporality of his archbishopric, and is invested by the emperor. His dignity of arch-chancellor is annexed to the archbishopric. He is perpetual dean of the electors, guardian of the archives, and matricule of the empire; he has inspection of the aulic chamber, and imperial chamber of Wetzlar. It is to him that the princes and foreign states address all propositions to be made to the empire; and the princes and states generally make their applications, and present their complaints to him, in quality of director of the tribunals of the empire. It should be an indispensable law with this prince to maintain in

union

union the princes and states of the empire among themselves and with their chief; and no less to preserve that good intelligence which should subsist between the empire and other powers of Europe.

This elector, as primate and great chancellor in Germany, performs the principal functions at the election. He convokes the college of electors. If it be a king of the Romans that is to be elected during the life of the emperor, he ought to receive his authority for this effect from the electoral college. But if after the death of the emperor a new one is to be elected, of his sole authority he convokes the electoral college. An elector, who may not have been called, by negligence or otherwise, to the election, can declare it defective and null. The convocation ought to be a month after the elector of Mentz hath had advice of the emperor's death. The election ought not to hold longer than one month, under pain of the electors being reduced to bread and water during all the time afterwards. The opening of the diet is usually fixed at three months and a half after the date of the letters of convocation; but these regulations are often deviated from. According to the Golden Bull, if the elector of Mentz neglects

lects to convoke the electors in the time prescribed by the Bull, they can and are bound to render themselves at the place of election. When an elector does not come in person, he sends one or several ambassadors, invested with full power, which they are obliged to have registered in the chancery of Mentz, whence copies are delivered to all the electors. When these princes send several ambassadors, there is but one who sits in the electoral college. If an elector fails to come or send his ambassador, without a lawful excuse, he loses his suffrage for this time alone. The elector of Mentz collects the voices, and gives his own last. He begins with the elector of Triers, afterwards receives that of Cologne, the king of Bohemia, &c. after which the elector of Triers demands the voice of the elector of Mentz: and the majority determines the election. If two electors give their voices to one prince, two to another, and so on, the election is null. There must be but two candidates proposed. If an elector absents himself without cause before the election, the others proceed to the election. It is supposed that even one elector, in case of this absence or retreat, could authorise an election, and give his voice to a prince in presence of credible witnesses,

witnesses, and cause him to be declared emperor: if the voices be equal between two princes, they must consider again, until there is a majority to decide the election.

ELECTORATE

ELECTORATE OF TRIERS.

Possessions.	Population.	Surface.	No. of Inhabitants to a geo. sq. m. 15 to a degree of the equator.	Revenues.	Expences.
Electorate of Triers	280,000	134 g. l. m.		£.	
Bishopric of Augsb- burg	32,500	34	2089 1-half	72,916	Equal
Principality of El- wangen	7,000			s. d. 13 4 St.	the Receipts.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

Sovereignty elective.

THIS elector has the title of Great, or Arch-Chancellor in Gaules or the Kingdom of Arles. He, as well as the elector of Mentz, can purchase those fiefs of the empire which have been given as surety, if situate in the Diocese, and when they do not surpass the value of six thousand marks of silver. He can issue forth excommunications and impose penances, to which the culpable are bound to submit, under the pain of being reputed banished; equally as if for a crime of felony they had been put under the Ban of the empire.

The

The great administration is directed by the privy conference of state, where the elector presides, and which is composed of a minister of state, a privy ecclesiastical counsellor, referendary, and a counsellor of regency.

The chief officers of the elector of Triers, are a grand marshal, grand treasurer, arch-feneschal, grand cupbearer, and grand chamberlain, who are of the principal nobility. The government of this electorate is held to be mild. The imposts raised on the subjects are regulated by the assembly of the states. In 1714 a register was formed where each order is taxed. A whole family pays a florin poll tax; a widower or widow an half florin. Every profession is taxed at a fixed price, and the sum which arises therefrom is deducted from the general contribution chargeable on the secular order. The clergy are exempt from all forage which the prince can exact from others in time of need. Otherwise, all lands, tenths, rents and revenues whatever, ecclesiastic and secular, except houses, are taxed without distinction, in a manner the most uniform.

ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

THE principal courts of the civil branch are the privy council, the aulic court, the regency, and the court of revision.

This electorate is divided into 37 bailliages for the ordinary administration of justice; from which appeals are carried to the regency, and from thence to the aulic court. The principal bailliages are—Triers, Sarburg, Ofaltzell, Welfchbilig, Grimbourg, St. Wincent, Kilburg, Wittlich, Baldenau, Schonaken, Dann, Ulmen, Berncastel, Honstein, Zelle, Kochem, Münster in Eyfeld, Hillefheim, Münster-Meynfeld, Meyen, Coblantz, Poppard, Wefel, Montabor, Limburg, Werfheim, Engers, Greinscau, Herfpah, &c. &c.

One of the predecessors of the elector not having had confirmed by the emperor in the year 1654, as had the other electors, the right *de non appellendo*, it is pretended that an appeal may be carried from his justice to the imperial chambers, when the sum exceeds a thousand florins.

Address is had to the elector of Triers for the revision of the sentences of the imperial chamber,

chamber, in those cases where the elector of Mentz is a party concerned.

As to the bishopric of Augsburg, the great chapter exercises justice in its full extent over their own territory, and the elector of Triers has but an honorary title. There is a council of regency established at Dillingen, which receives appeals from the bailliages. This bishopric consists in two municipal towns and eleven others.

As to the principality of Ellwangen, it enjoys equally the right of justice in full extent over its territory, which consists in one municipal town and six others. The subjects of the abbey, can, in civil matters, appeal to the imperial chamber of Wetzlar, when the object of the process exceeds not a certain sum.

RELIGION.

THE Romish religion alone is professed in the electorate of Triers, and no other sect is tolerated but the Jews.

In the bishopric of Augsburg, the Protestant religion enjoys the same rights and advantages as the Catholic. In the year 1530, the Protestants delivered to Charles V. who was then at Augsburg, their confession of faith—

faith—which has preserved the name ever since of “the confession of Augsburg.”

The town, during a long period, sustained various difficulties and dissensions with its bishops, on account of religion. They were settled by the treaty of Westphalia, which stipulates, that all civil employments must be divided between the Protestants and Romanists. But there always has subsisted a perpetual hatred between the two, which appears daily on different occasions: in fine, religion interferes in every thing. The Romanists, who are more violent and fanatical than the Protestants, keep a preacher expressly for controversy, so that the disputes never cease. The episcopal seat is not at Augsburg, but at Dillingen.

According to chancellor Bacon, religion is the first rein of government: he consequently advises always the counsel of some sage, divine, learned and enlightened person—moderate in his zeal, and exemplary in his manners. He decries every species of innovation, as the source of scandal; it awakens the spirit of doubt and schism, and libertinism flourishes amidst these troubles. That religion which produces, says he, most sects, is most dangerous to the state: but the spirit of intolerance

tolerance is the enemy of peace, and consequently of good government.

MANNERS.

THE people of Triers are put in parallel by some with the Bavarians. They have not, according to a late writer, the least disposition to work; idleness and indolence are their God, and dissipation their paradise. They dull their senses in the excess of pleasures and the most free debauch. The two sexes hearken only to nature. All ranks indiscriminately, without exception, even the clergy, deliver themselves up to excess. Arts, science and commerce, all is abandoned to dissipation. There is no town in Germany where the manners are so corrupt as at Triers, and where the corruption has so visible and fatal influence on the happiness of the country. This severe picture by a modern author must be softened.

The misfortune of this electorate, arises from its division among different masters, who are at perpetual war against its proper interests: Although the elector is the first, and ought to derive most advantages, the case is, that he is the last and least obeyed.

The

The inhabitants of Coblenz form an exception to the above picture. They are more laborious, more instructed, and less profligate. The example of a virtuous sovereign produces an happy influence on Triers. Dissolution now is banished, the clergy are well regulated, activity and industry are in vigor, the sciences are cultivated, and commerce flourishes. The inhabitants of the bishopric of Augsburg pursue agriculture; are robust and laborious, somewhat fanatical, but as to the rest their character is good. They cultivate the mechanic arts; principally graving, sculpture, and goldsmiths work.

CLERGY AND LITERARY BODIES.

THE archbishopric of Triers has for suffragans, the bishops of Mentz, Toul, Verdun, Nancy, and St. Diez. The clergy are rich and numerous. There are at Triers 23 convents for the two sexes, and 5 parishes.

The abbey of St. Maximin, is one of the richest of the empire: it divides the sovereignty of the town with some other grand foffees, amongst whom the chapter has part. The elector comes hither but seldom.

The

The great chapter of Triers, which elects its archbishop, is composed of 40 barons, of which 16 are capitulary and 24 domiciliary.

The abbey of Prum, situate in the bishopric of Augsburg, is composed of 20 capitulary canons and 20 domiciliary. The prebendships are worth 2000 florins annually: The bishop, though elector of Triers, has no temporal power in the town, and his spiritual power is much limited by the chapter.

The abbey of Ellwangen has quitted the order of St. Benoit, is erected into an imperial provostship, and the monks are secularised. The elector of Triers is coadjutor.

In the ecclesiastical administration there are two grand vicariates, a general consistory and ecclesiastical council. There are two seminaries, some literary societies, an university at Dillingen, and Latin and German colleges.

AGRICULTURE AND PRODUCTIONS OF THE SOIL.

THOUGH industry does not in general flourish in the ecclesiastical governments, yet agriculture has here acquired a great degree of perfection. The natural goodness of the soil, and the easy vent by navigable rivers, have, R without

without doubt, contributed much to this. Neither slavery nor enormous imposts, which at this day are the ruin of most nations, are known here.

The multiplied provisions for princely offsprings do not oblige ecclesiastical sovereigns to oppress their subjects. They neither support numerous troops, nor sell the arms and lives of their husbandmen. They take also less part than the secular princes in the internal and external wars of Germany.

From all these circumstances united, these princes depart but little from the ancient form of levying impositions.

The country of Triers abounds in delicious wine, in grain of every sort, in fruits and vegetables, in pasturage and cattle. The soil is generally well cultivated. The nobility of the empire possess a third of the country, and the clergy, at least, another third.

It produces wood in great quantities, but there is a deficiency of salt. It is obliged to draw this necessary of life from Lorraine, and for this purpose there exist treaties between Triers and the farmers general of France.

COMMERCE.

THE commerce of this country, consists in the productions of the soil; which are grain, wine, forage, hemp, wood, &c. The territory is too limited for extensive manufactures, and the luxury which stretches itself to all classes, causes more money to go out of, than enters into the country.

No district is more advantageously situated for a flourishing commerce. Triers lies upon the Moselle, by means of which it can have an easy communication with France, Holland, and some of the German provinces: it seems to be invited to commerce, but this is a species of industry which meets with no favor here. The opulence of the clergy, who will not content themselves with national productions; the general ease of individuals, who are almost all land proprietors; the little nerve which the government possesses; these probably support the citizens in supineness, and engage them to pass over their own resources and seek those of their neighbours. With difficulty could two or three merchants be found here, and they cannot engage the people to undertake a commerce.

All the commerce of Triers, which is the most important place of the country, consists in objects of luxury, which are bought from a second or a third hand.

Coblentz is equally well situated for a better commerce; but inactivity would reign too powerfully even here, were it not for the easy passage upon the Rhine.

NAVIGATION.

THE elector of Triers, is nearly interested in the navigation of the Rhine and the Moselle. The capital, exercises on this last river the right of staple. The electoral regency pretended to the power of transferring this right to the town of Coblentz; but by a just opposition of the courts of Vienna, France and Mentz, the project could not be realized. The discussions which have arisen on the subject of the Rhine navigation among the electors, have occasioned congresses, of which the issue has but given matter for new disputes; each prince regards the vessels passing on the rivers in his territory as bottoms of foreign powers, and charges them indiscriminately with exorbitant tolls. The exportation of the productions of provinces near the

the rivers, is extremely clogged. It is even astonishing, that with the multiplicity of these tolls the navigation preserves its activity, for the manner alone of raising them is destructive. There is no consideration, if the productions be German or foreign. The wood, the wine, which form the principal objects of the empire, pay the most heavy taxes; and if in proportion to their value, the imposition is arbitrary.

In the small district between Mentz and Coblentz, which is about 16 leagues, there are nine offices for tolls; between Coblentz and Holland, the number is eighteen: each office in general produces annually 2200l. and those which possess the right of staple, at least double that sum.

Albrecht attempted to unite to the imperial crown, the right of tolls upon the rivers, which was wrested from it in a period of necessity; but the liberty of rivers is become as precious as that of men, and it is now the interest, and the moment, for Germany to assert it.

MONEY*.

Species.	Value in the Country.	Reduction to English money.	
		s.	d.
Rixdollar	90 Kreuzer	—	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Florin	60 Do.	—	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
Batze	4 Do.	—	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kreutzer	4 Fennings	—	0 2 $\frac{1}{8}$
Petermanchen	—	—	0 2 $\frac{1}{6}$
Fettmanchen	—	—	0 1 $\frac{3}{8}$

* As soon as money was known in Germany, the power to coin it, was considered as a right which belonged only to the sovereign. Charlemagne gave a proof of this by his prohibition against coining any where than in his own palace. The bishops and monasteries were the first who obtained this right. Charles IV. confirmed it to the electors, with the liberty to explore mines. This royalty is of that territorial right, which comprehends the power of making war, peace, alliances, laws, and the power of life and death. It is true that the right of coinage is a consequence of that territorial superiority, which all the States can exercise. But this right, like all others, is subordinate to the laws of the empire; and the states cannot exercise it but in conformity to these laws. Money ordinances are made to fix the quantity of alloy, that each State should employ for each species of gold or silver. The laws forbid the States to coin money elsewhere, than in the towns that each circle has chosen for this purpose, under pain of privation of the right. They exempt however those States that have mines belonging to them. The laws exact, that all money newly struck, to have currency in Germany, shall be assayed in particular assemblies, and judged if they be of just value: but these assays are very much

OBSERVATIONS.

THE archbishop of Triers is the most ancient ecclesiastic among the Germans. Pope Silvester sent there, in the year 330, S. Agrice, patriarch of Antioch, who was the first archbishop. The elector is prince and lord spiritual and temporal of his states, and feoffee of the empire. He takes place of the elector of

much neglected at present, in respect to princes, as they are more or less powerful. There exists an enumeration of different species of money, which ought to be marked with the arms of the empire and the name of the emperor, under pain of twenty marks of pure gold, to be paid into the exchequer of the empire by the States offending: they can, however, coin small money for the use and wants of their territory. But these rules are now little observed, and the States mark almost all their money with their own arms and impressions. The emperor cannot grant this right without the consent of the electors, and after having heard the circle in which the prince resides. The last capitulation declares those who offend against the money constitutions, deprived of the right of coinage wholly, and without further cognizance of the cause. States once deprived of this right, cannot be re-established in it, but with the consent of all the empire: beside this pain, they ought to be suspended of their voice and seat at the diet of the empire, and cannot recover it but by the consent of the diet, and after having rendered full satisfaction.

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Cologne;

Cologne; and where-ever assemblies are held, he is seated opposite the emperor, in the middle of the salle, out of the rank of his colleagues.

The chapter of Triers elects the archbishop. The barons, before they can be received, are obliged to prove sixteen quarters of nobility, both on the paternal and maternal side. The provost, dean, treasurer, and chanter, are distinguished from the other barons by their elective dignity, as likewise the five archdeacons, who are nominated by the archbishop; as are the suffragan and official: the two last do not belong to the chapter, nor are they generally noble.

The great difference between the ecclesiastical and secular electors is, that the former obtain their electorate by election, and for their own persons solely, whereas the latter possess this dignity as an hereditary right in perpetuity from father to son. They differ also in this, that the secular electors have a voice active and passive, whereas the ecclesiastics have but an active voice. They can only vote for others, and not for themselves.— But what they have in common is, the electoral dignities are attached to the three archbishoprics on the Rhine, as the other electoral dignities to the five secular princes, that before they

they receive investiture from the emperor, they are possessed of the right to discharge all the functions of electors: but this electoral dignity in the ecclesiastics, is secular, and attached to the principality, and not to the quality of archbishop.

It is necessary that these three ecclesiastical princes have attained the age of thirty years before they can be elected; however, the pope often dispenses with this: after which they must demand confirmation of the pope, which if they do not in a month and a day, counting from that of their election, the pope pretends to have the power of naming others.

The emperors formerly confirmed the archbishops, bishops, and abbés, in giving investiture by the staff and ring; but pope Gregory having fulminated against these investitures as simoniacal, the emperors content themselves with the homage that these prelates render for the temporals of their states, and the fiefs which they hold of the empire; which however they cannot exact, but after the election has been confirmed by the pope.

In respect to the secular electors, they must have acquired the age of eighteen years before they can perform their functions. Before this

A STATISTICAL VIEW

this time, they must have a guardian who exercises the electoral dignity, and who has all the rights and honours of it, as much as if he were elector himself. He assists at the election of the emperors in the habit of elector. During his regency he takes the title of administrator. It is always the nearest relation of the minor prince, who is charged with the regency.

ELECTORATE

ELECTORATE OF COLOGNE.

STATE OF FINANCES.

Revenues.	Expences.	Debts..
£206,250 St.	£. 83,333 St.	£. 254,545 ⁵ / ₁₁ St.
The Elector, as Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, has 400,000 Florins revenue.		

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

Sovereignty, elective.

THE golden bull gives to the elector the quality and title of arch-chancellor in Italy. The government of the archbishopric of Cologne, and the bishopric of Münster, is said to be the most enlightened and the most active of all the ecclesiastical administrations of Germany. Able men, wisely chosen, compose the ministry of the court of Bonne.

The electorate of Cologne, as also the country of Münster, is governed by states.

In

In the first, the states form four orders: 1. The metropolitan chapter, which has the right of sending four deputies to the assemblies; 2. the possessors of property in trust, as the clergy; 3. the nobles; 4. towns to the number of 17, who have the right of deputation. The states of the dutchy of Westphalia consist but of two orders; the noblesse, and towns to the number of 34.

The great administration is composed of the conference of state, the privy council of state, the council of war, and the council of finances. The other branches of administration are the commission of mines and that of money.

The administration of the dutchy of Westphalia has no connection with that of the electorate. This dutchy has its privy council, its council of war, its chamber of finances, and a college of commerce. The elector ought to reside at Münster for three or four months of the year, and during his absence the stadtholder represents him, and has the executive power.

The elector is not sovereign of the city where his electorate takes its name; he is but protector of it, and in this quality he receives the oath of fidelity when he takes possession of the archbishopric. This town has a republican

publican form of government: it enjoys great privileges as an hanse and imperial town.

The inhabitants are divided into twenty-two tribes. The magistracy, composed of 48 persons, consists in consuls, pro-consuls, pretors, censors, ediles, questors, and tribunes of the people.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

IN the electorate of Cologne, justice is administered by the regency, the court Aulic, and the civil court, which receive appeals from the bailliages and other seats of justice in the country. The electorate of Cologne and the county of Recklinghausen are divided into 29 great bailliages.

In the dutchy of Westphalia, justice is administered by a regency, the Aulic council, the court of civil justice, the Fiscal court of the country, and the feudal court. This dutchy, including the bishopric of Münster, is divided into 44 bailliages. Each bailliage is composed of a grand bailiff, (who in the country of Münster has the title of Droffand) a judge, a lieutenant, a register, and a receiver-general of finances.

There

There are also two courts of ecclesiastical justice; one for the electorate of Cologne, another for the country of Münster.

The jurisdiction of waters and forests for the electorate of Cologne is divided into 13 bailliages, and of the dutchy of Münster into 12.

RELIGION.

THE Romish religion is the predominant. The Jews are numerous and enjoy much liberty for commerce: there are 200 at Bonne. At Münster, the Lutheran and Reformed sects enjoy entire liberty of conscience, and have public churches. In the 16th century there were many Anabaptists there. Their chief, John Boccolt, son of a tailor in Holland, established himself in this town, the capital of the dutchy and of the bishopric, and arrogated the title of King: he and his sect were destroyed by the bishops, who soon possessed themselves of the city, and have preserved it ever since.

In virtue of "the peace of religion," which is a fundamental law of the empire, it is permitted that archbishops, bishops, and other prelates, as also other persons holding benefices,

benefices, may abjure their religion—thus speaks the law:—"Finally, it is ordered, that " in case an archbishop, bishop, prelate, or " other person holding a benefice, pass from " the Romish religion to the confession of " Augsburg, he shall be deprived of his benefice and the fruits depending on it, and " the nomination shall devolve to the ordinary collator."

Although this decision, known under the name of *reservat ecclesiastic*, was given by Ferdinand, to whose arbitration the states, who could not be reconciled, were referred; and though it was signed in their names by their plenipotentiaries without protestation, yet it displeased those of the confession of Augsburg, and they obtained, at length, by the treaty of Westphalia, that this same law should equally take place in respect to the beneficiaries of the confession of Augsburg, who should change their religion for Popery.

MANNERS.

THE subjects of the archbishopric of Cologne, may be classed with the best.—The mild government under which they live renders them neither indolent nor vicious: but their

their frankness, their activity, and their good hearts, render them truly estimable. Arts and sciences are not much cultivated by them, but they apply themselves to that knowledge which renders their country happy.

Men virtuous and well instructed in the duties of citizens fill all the places; and it is rare to see the members of administration abuse their authority in order to prey upon the people confided to their care.

But what a reverse is furnished as to Cologne, by a French writer! "Although," says he, "it be not subjected to the elector,"—or although a republic,—"there is no populace worse than what inhabits this town. "It delivers itself by turns to the fanaticism of politics and religion, but the last surpasses all traits of this species: it is sustained by the monks, who are as blind as their flocks. It may briefly be said, that the people are divided into beggary from laziness, an evil life from inclination, and fanaticism from ignorance"—This may be more severe than just.

The inhabitants of the bishopric of Munster, are a fine species of men; they are robust and sober, accustomed to an hard and laborious life, and well calculated for the fatigues of war. Military service is one of their prevailing

vailing passions. They are brave and courageous, and there are few of them who have not served amongst the troops of German princes or of Holland*, which they like much, on account of the good pay and proximity of the country. The Westphalians are artful and enterprising; they love intrigue and cabal.

CLERGY AND LITERARY BODIES.

THE archbishopric of Cologne has for suffragans, Liege, Munster, and Osnabrug.

The chapter of Cologne, which elects the archbishop, is composed of 24 canons and 17 Domiciliaries. In order to be admitted into it, it is necessary to prove the best nobility of the empire. The domain of this chapter comprehends 7,570 acres; and that of the clergy, in general, of this country, 90,758 acres.

The chapter of Munster, which elects its bishop, is composed of 40 canons. The bishop alternates with the bishop of Liege, in the college of princes of the empire.

* Since 1784, there have been four regiments in the Dutch service. The chapter of Munster supports its troops.

A STATISTICAL VIEW

In the county of Recklinghausen, are 5 convents.

In the dutchy of Westphalia, 18 convents and chapters.

In the bishopric of Munster, 44 convents for both sexes.

In Bonn, the residence of the elector, there are about 271 ecclesiastics, two parishes, several colleges, and 5 or 6 convents.

At Neufs, is a chapter for female nobility.

At Bonne there is an academy, wherein are taught jurisprudence, theology, morality, history, droit d'etat, and droits des gens, canon law, the pandects, feudal and criminal law, medicine, philosophy, and mathematics. There is also a collegial institution for pensioners.

Publick instruction is under the inspection of a directorial council, composed of a commissary, secretary and counsellors, as well for the archbishopric of Cologne, as the dutchy of Westphalia.

AGRICULTURE, AND PRODUCTIONS OF THE SOIL.

ALTHOUGH the countries of this electorate situate on the Rhine, are painful and expensive to cultivate, on account of their elevation,

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tion, yet still they are well tilled. The natural fertility of the soil, joined to the easy exportation of its productions by means of the Rhine, contribute much to the encouragement of agriculture.

The electorate (properly called) abounds in grain and fruits. Cyder is made here. The claret wine*, which is in part the production of the flaty mountains, is delicious and much esteemed. Here are also forests, good pasturage, and much cattle.

The bishopric of Munster is not so well cultivated. Here are morasses, and extensive heaths, that are only fit for forests: beside, the soil is sterile. The principal production in grain is rye. This part of Westphalia is the country of hemp and flax, which form two of the principal productions of Germany. It is supposed that there is more cultivated in Westphalia than in all the rest of Germany. That of the best quality comes from beside Bielefeld and Herfort: the hemp and the flax are of an extraordinary fineness. Another source of riches is the multitude of cattle which it breeds. There

* Such is the term for wine, neither red nor white, but which is naturally between both colours. Wine, in order to be red, is suffered to ferment with the grapes; in order to be white, the contrary is practised.

is abundance of pears and apples, from which perry and cyder are made. The other fruits are of an inferior quality. The climate is rather too rude for the vine; it is best adapted to rye, oats and barley, of which a prodigious quantity is consumed in the breweries of the country.

COMMERCE.

THE principal articles of commerce and of exportation, are the wines which the Hollanders buy, or those productions which they receive in exchange; tea, coffee, sugar, and spices. There is scarcely any other commerce than that of consumption. The Jews which inhabit the capital are all brokers, and also cloth merchants. They alone carry on the internal commerce.

The objects of exportation in the country of Munster consists in hemp and flax. There are quantities of knitted works here, also fabrics of linen, and a manufacture of cloth.— All the hemp and flax wrought in the fabrics of Holland, in the *Pays-Bas*, and French Flanders, come chiefly from Westphalia. There is a quantity also exported to England, Spain, Portugal, and even America. The annual

annual product of the exported hemp and flax, is estimated at about 700,000l. sterling.

Another branch of commerce in Westphalia is the cattle and salt provisions; amongst which, the hams are well known.

Cologne is the centre of the commerce of this country. There are several good manufactures here, of tobacco, stuffs, ribands and lace. Groceries, iron unwrought and wrought, which come from the forges of Nassau, are, with the wines, the principal articles of exportation. Wood for building, that comes from the Upper-Rhine, the Mayne, and the Necker, forms a good branch of commerce with Holland.

NAVIGATION.

IN no place is the navigation of the Rhine more animated than at Cologne. The port of this town, which is about a league in size, is always covered with merchant vessels; but the merchandises, which in consequence of the right of staple, cannot be charged only upon the vessels of Mentz or Cologne, are generally for foreign merchants. Dutch vessels are the most numerous. They are distinguished for

for their elegance and cleanliness. They carry from 3060 to 3600 quintals (or hundreds). They are drawn by horses in mounting the river. They make use also of sails, and employ horses in proportion to the burden. The proprietors inhabit their vessels constantly, when even at Rotterdam. During their stay in the port of Cologne, they have a right to sell foreign wines to the public, and to keep a kind of tavern. They cannot go any farther than this port, because the boatmen of Cologne, together with those of Mentz, have the exclusive privilege to transport all merchandises to the Upper Rhine. The Cologne vessels are less than those of Holland; however they carry 2400 quintals. They are constructed of oak, well pitched, and very like the vessels for sea service, except that their length is greater in proportion than their height or their breadth.

The elector has three or four toll-offices on the Rhine, but that of Cologne belongs to the port or harbour.

The states of the elector in Westphalia, are bathed by the Ems, which river is tolerably navigable.

MONEY.

MONEY*.

Species.	Value in the Country.	Reduction to English money.	
		s.	d.
Ducat.	2 Rixdollars	—	9 0
Rixdollar	78 Albus	—	4 6
Florin	36½ Albus	—	3 3
Florin of change	40 Deniers	—	1 9½
Plafert	4 Stuber	—	0 3
Stuber	1 Sol	—	0 0⅓
Albus	— Do.	—	0 0⅓

* The money of Germany has ever been in the greatest disorder, for the following reasons. 1. Nothing is more detrimental to commerce, be it internal or external, than the disproportion between the money of different states of Germany and that of strangers. 2. The enormous quantity of small money that the states fabricate, after melting the great pieces. The benefit which this fabrication produces to the states, and the prejudice to the empire, is evident; for they double and triple often the alloy for the small pieces. 3. Several states farm out the right of coinage, and divide the gain with the coiners. This sort of treaty is prohibited by the laws, which do not allow the states more profit than the reimbursement of their expences. 4. The last fault is the great disproportion between the value of gold and silver species: this precipitates the money unavoidably to certain decay.

OBSERVATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS.

COLOGNE was erected into an arch-bishopric in 775. The emperor, Otho III. united and incorporated with this bishopric the dutchy of Angria; and afterwards the emperor Frederic I. joined to it the dutchy of Westphalia.

The grand chapter is composed of sixty canons, all princes or counts, of whom twent-four possess the right to elect, or be elected.

The elector of Cologne has the right to consecrate the king of the Romans in his own diocese, and alternately with the elector of Mentz, when not in the diocese of the latter. He votes immediately after the elector of Triers, and takes place of the elector of Mentz in his own diocese, and in Italy.

The electors unite two characters at once. The one is common to them with the other princes of the empire, and the other is particular to themselves.

By the first, they are sovereigns in their states; and in this quality their subjects pay them homage, and the oath of fidelity. They have the right of the sword for the punishment of crimes, or the waging of war: they have

have the privilege to make laws and statutes, to establish tribunals in their states, to regulate the police and justice, to coin money, to lay on, and to levy impositions on persons and on necessaries, to form confederations and alliances with the other states of the empire, and with foreign princes for their particular interests; to fortify their places, raise troops, have arsenals, and possess founderies of arms. They have the power to grant pardon, and remission; to confer the privileges of fairs and markets; to permit and prohibit the chase and the fisheries. They possess the *Droit d'Autaine*, the right of disinheritance for bastardy, &c. They levy the tenths of mines and salt-works; they have part in all treasures discovered; they send ambassadors to the diets and election of emperors, and public ministers to all the courts of Europe; they contract marriage with whom they please, and give dispensations when necessary, for the marriages of those who profess the Protestant religion upon their lands.—Amongst all these rights of sovereignty, which the electors and states of the empire enjoy, there are however several, over which they cannot exercise absolute authority. If they coin money, they cannot give another value, nor cause other pieces to

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be fabricated than those which have currency in the empire. Neither can they, by their particular authority, augment the payments, and other rights, which are established by grants of the empire on bridges, ports, rivers, and passages of their states, and to which strangers are subject.

The other prerogative which the electors have, and which is particular to them, is to elect an emperor or king of the Romans. The emperor treats them with affection when he speaks to them; when he writes to them, he addresses the ecclesiastics with the term of "dear nephew," and the secular electors with that of "dear cousin." They stile him, "Imperial Majesty;" and in the subscription of their letters they sign themselves "very humble electors and servants."

F I N I S.

STATISTICAL VIEW OF GERMANY.

E R R A T A.

Page

- iv—line 2, *read*, "you certainly will be"
- 56. first column—free towns 51
- 99. last column—"Carlfruhe—9,500 Inhabitants"
- 134. line 11, Germanic league formed in 1785
- 137. line 5, for "defeat" *read*, decease
- 203. Note, line 12,—landtag which consists of—&c.
- 265. line 14, Droit d Aubaine—

Just published,

PUBLICISTICAL TABLES of the Forms of Government, &c. &c. of all the Kingdoms and Communities in the World:

AND

Shortly will be published,

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