

NOTES.

Note 1. p. 14.

Among the literary curiosities, there is a recently published work, proposing, as a deserving monument for the commemoration of the regained liberty of Europe from Napoleon's despotism, the excavation of our globe as far as to the Antipodes.

The treasures which the Author is sure would be found in the interior of the earth, about 1000 miles from the surface, would, in his opinion, amply repay the first expenses. With the earth, rocks, the treasures of gold and silver, he desires the sovereigns of Europe, whom he invites to the execution of his great scheme, to build cities, erect mountains, &c.

Note 2. p. 14.

It is almost superfluous to observe, that the Ambassadors of this German Diet are mere censors watching the German literature, and that they have not the least legislative, judicial, or executive power.

Note 3. p. 15.

When I passed through Heidelberg, the unfortunate Ex-king of Sweden (Count Gustavson) alighted in the same hotel where I stopped. He had just left the stage-coach, and entered the dining-room of the *Posthof*, his portmanteau under his arm, dressed plain, and rather poorly, and without a servant. The room was crowded with passengers and students; the conversation, though not noisy, yet lively. As soon as the Ex-monarch entered, a deep respectful silence ensued, the students left off smoking, and the gentleman who occupied the head of the table rose to make place for the distinguished guest. The landlord approached him and asked whether he would not be pleased to hear the band of musicians, which just entered. He consented, but they were not permitted to address him for the petty customary compliment, as it was generally known that he was very poor, and reduced to the necessity of pawning, at Basle, his portmanteau. There was not a sneer, not the least contempt shown towards the dethroned monarch, so reduced in his pecuniary means. A deep respect was legible on the countenances of the whole company, as far from servile cringing to high-life, as low contempt of fallen greatness. I could not help expressing my satisfaction to one of the students, a beautiful, noble, and proud-looking young fellow, dressed in the Teutonic costume. "Sir," said he, seriously, "we would not show so much respect towards the Emperor of Austria, but Count Gustavson is unfortunate," and raising his voice emphatically, "woe to the wretch who adds to the load of the oppressed!"

Note 4. p. 17.

When in Toplitz, I took an excursion with some Polish ladies and gentlemen. Our conversation turned on Poniatowsky : " Oh," said the beautiful S——, " you should indeed have seen him, when he drove his phaeton and eight wild steeds, standing, and alone, through Warsaw's royal streets." All the ladies were in tears, and the gentlemen pretty near to it.

Note 5. p. 52.

The Russians, Polanders, Bohemians, and Winden, are tribes of the extensive nation of the Slaven, or Slavonians, as they call themselves.

Note 6. p. 53.

During the reign of Ferdinand II. of infatuated memory, there were in the kingdom of Bohemia not less than 50,000 printed books and manuscripts in the Bohemian tongue burnt by the Jesuits.

Note 7. p. 72.

This kind-hearted soul received soon after an invitation from Frederick the Great, with an offer of 5000 florins salary ; his own was but 800 florins, 80*l*. While hesitating, he was called before his Sovereign, Joseph II. who addressed him ; " Mozart, you are going to leave me." Overpowered by the kind tone in which these words were pronounced, he, sobbing, and tears gushing from his eyes, could only reply, " No, never will I leave your Majesty !"

Note 8. p. 73.

The furnaces of Genitz, Horshowitz, and Purglitz, constructed of freestone, with iron roofs, are said to be superior to every thing of their kind on the Continent. I have not seen them.

Note 9. p. 75.

In the reign of Ferdinand II. there were in Prague two Universities, the one founded by Charles IV. the other by the Calitines (Hussites). The latter was abolished by Ferdinand. Though the ancient Bohemian writers concur in the statement, that in the time of Kass, 30,000 students were in Prague, yet this is surely a mistake. Even in the present times the whole body of students at all the European Universities scarcely amounts to this number.

Note 10. p. 77.

The elementary schools in the Austrian Empire are equally regulated by the government, and in each province superintended by a *Scholasticus*, a Canon of the Chapter, who receives the reports of his inferior officer, and is under the controul of the government. Private schools are prohibited. It must be allowed, that the system of education, though not on a liberal, is certainly established on an extensive plan. There is not a village without its elementary school; the teachers are either paid by the government or by the proprietor of the domain. The children of the poor are educated *gratis*. The professors of Latin schools, Lycæums, (Colleges) and Universities are entirely independent of the students, and receive their salary from the crown, from 80 to 200*l.* a-year. Extraordinary lectures are seldom permitted, and if held, the stipends (4*s.* for half a-year) are so trifling, that most of the professors seldom resort to this means of bettering their circumstances. The stipend which students have to pay to the government for their instruction, is in Universities 2*s.* a month; but almost all of them are exempt from paying even this trifle, and it requires only a petition to the government to make them exempt.

Note 11. p. 140.

Tokay wine is, without doubt, the best wine in the world. With its taste, spirit, and fire, nothing can be compared : it is among the wines, what the pine-apple is among the fruits. The reason why this wine is less properly valued in foreign countries, Russia and Poland excepted, is that there are four sorts of it. The first, called Essence, is even in Tokay or Vienna sold at not less than 2*l.* sterling a bottle ; so in proportion, the lesser sorts. What is drunk in London and Paris as Tokay, is genuine English or French produce.

Note 12. p. 150.

It is universally asserted, in well-informed circles, that Metternich received from the R——n C——t a salary superior to that which he enjoyed from the Austrian Emperor ; and that the latter knew of this circumstance. Whether this be true or not we do not know, and never took the pains of ascertaining it. The following authenticated circumstance is, however, very singular. A person who had demands to a large amount on the Austrian treasury for provisions delivered to the army, and was unable to obtain payment, applied to the Emperor. “Have you been to Counsellor N——?” demanded the Emperor ; “Yes, your Majesty.” “What does he say?” “I must wait.” “Well, go again ; but if you will drive your coach,” rubbing at the same time his thumb and forefinger, “you must smear the wheels !”

Note 13. p. 151.

Abhorring, as we do, the Austrian despotism, yet from these very probable results, along with the natural power and influence of its Aristocracy—this monarchy cannot con-

tinue a despotic one ; and if it does, the links of the empire will give way.

Note 14. p. 163.

While he sends the apparently liberal, but wily E——y to L——n, the Apostolic A——y directs the councils of the French aristocracy and clergy in P——s. In F——t, where the censorship of Germany is established, the *bel-esprit* M. de B——n must do with no other business and knowledge than that of reading and watching German novels and pamphlets. The lofty and high spirited A——t of R——a is entrusted to the scarcely less lofty, but pliable P——e H——a

“ You would be astonished,” said H. “ at the noblemen of high character among the different Aristocracies, who are in the interest of this man, in every country, and in every town.”

ote 15. p. 164.

The Hapsburg family is, for the acquisition and present quiet possession of Hungary, principally indebted to the family of Esterhazy. In the year 1805, after the fatal capture of the Austrian army at Ulm, the Austrian forces on the Danube were under the command of Prince A——y, who was intrusted with the breaking of the wooden bridge leading across the Danube at Vienna. He disobeyed his instructions, and Napoleon marched, without obstacle, in pursuit of the Austrian and Russian armies in Moravia. The loss of the battle at Austerlitz was the consequence. Archduke Charles, with the Austrian army, was scarcely two days' march from the field of battle—but he came too late. The outcry of treachery

against A——y was universal ; in Great Britain, France, Prussia, or Russia, he would undoubtedly have been shot. In Austria he came off with a few years' banishment from the Imperial head-quarters, Vienna.

Note 16. p. 165.

Among other curiosities, there is in the Milan library, the diploma of nobility conferred by the Duke Galeazzo on the family of his mistress. The reason of this elevation is candidly enough expressed in the diploma: "*Ob delectationem præcipuam corpori nostro ab illa præstitam, &c.*"

Pope Sixtus V. raised his sister, a washerwoman, to the rank of a Princess. The next day Pasquino appeared in a dirty shirt. "Why this?" he is asked. "Don't you know my washerwoman has become a Princess?" was the cutting answer. The Pope was so incensed that he promised one thousand crowns to the person who would detect the author: none appeared. He repeated his offer, with the promise that no bodily harm should be done if the author offered himself. This stratagem succeeded. The author claimed the thousand crowns; they were given to him—his life spared, but his tongue cut out.

How a number of the first French families descend from the Valières, Gabrielles, &c. is known: we think it however necessary to observe, that in speaking of the respectability of the Austrian aristocracy, we limit this term strictly to the national Hungarian, Bohemian, and even Austrian noblemen: not, however, those who made

their fortune in Austria, and came from Italy, Germany, or France. There are a great number of such families ; though many of them are respectable, they are the chief cause of the outcry which is so unjustly raised against the dissoluteness of the Austrian nobility by less discerning people. A national nobility is every where respectable ; and it requires certainly a high degree of evil propensity to deviate entirely from noble ancestors, and to fix the stigma of infamy before the eyes of a native country on one's self : a transplanted nobleman, however, is scarcely good for any thing.

Note 17 p. 169.

The Austrian Infantry consists of thirty battalions of grenadiers, each 800 men strong ; of sixty-four regiments of Infantry, and seventeen regiments of Bannat-infantry, each regiment of three battalions, in time of peace 800 men strong, in time of war six battalions, each 1000 men. To this body is added, in time of war, the Landwehr militia, which serve as regular soldiery, 120,000 men strong, and the Hungarian Insurrections army, 50,000 men. To these come eight battalions of riflemen (Jäger), five regiments of Artillery, 20,000 men with a corresponding train of Bombardiers. The Cavalry consists of twelve regiments of Hussars, 800 men strong ; eight regiments of Cuirassiers, eight of Dragoons, four regiments of Lancers, each 800 men strong. The whole army amounts, in time of peace, to 270,000 men, in time of war to 650,000. These troops are recruited from the German, Polish, and Italian dominions, according to the law of conscription ; from which, however, Hungary is exempt, in conformity to its constitution. Private soldiers are still subject to flogging and to the guntlope. The pay

of a common soldier of the Infantry is six kreutzer, 2*d.* from which he has to pay for his half pound of meat ; with the rest he is provided. The Grenadiers, *Artillerists*, and *Cavalierists* have eight and ten kreutzers, from 2½*d.* to 3*d.* The monthly pay of the officers is, for an ensign, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; for a lieutenant, 2*l.* 8*s.* ; for a premier-lieutenant, 2*l.* 18*s.* ; for a second-captain, 3*l.* 12*s.* ; for a captain Hauptmann, 7*l.* 8*s.* ; a major has 120*l.* a-year ; a colonel-lieutenant 180*l.* ; a colonel 350*l.* ; a field-marshal 1600*l.* The officers of the staff, from the major upwards, have horse rations: the major 3, colonel-lieutenants 4, colonels 6, major-generals, 8—field marshals 16.

The colonels have the *jus gladii*.—The regiments are in each province under the command of a general commandant, who make their reports to the Council of War, Hhokriegsrath, the supreme and central Tribunal of the whole army.

Note 18. p. 171.

There will scarcely be an Austrian nobleman who does not read and write the English, French, and Italian languages perfectly well. Most of them keep the newspapers of these countries: in this point, they are of course exempt from the general prohibition with respect to gazettes.

Note 19. p. 173.

There are chief journals: the *Sammeler*, the *Annals of the Austrian Empire*; the *Annals of Literature*, and one or two journals of inferior note.

Each province, which has a government of its own, is allowed one newspaper.

Note 20. p. 181.

The Germans distinguish in their waltzes:—the first, the Landser country-dance, is a slow waltz; the second, the waltz keeps the middle between the Landser and Deu Deutschen: which latter they dance very quick.

Note 21. p. 189.

There are in Vienna the following tribunals:—The Council of the State, headed by the Emperor as president, and Prince Metternich as vice-president. The Ministry of the Interior, or Chancelleries for Bohemia, Austria, Italy, Poland, with two Counsellors of the State, and fifty Aulic counsellors, each of whom has his own department of business.

The Chancelleries for Hungary and Transylvania, with two Counsellors of the State, and thirty-five Aulic counsellors.

The Ministry of Justice, with two Counsellors, and sixteen Counsellors of the Court.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with two Counsellors of State, and ten Aulic counsellors.

Ministry of Treasury (Hofkaumier), with two State Counsellors, and seventy-five Aulic counsellors.

Ministry of War, with twenty-five Aulic counsellors, (Hofkriegsrath.)

President of the Police, with three Aulic counsellors. According to the old city regulations, the second and third floors of the houses of citizens, in the city proper, are exclusively to be let to officers. There is in the Austrian cities and towns a distinction made between the houses of citizens and those of the nobility, when registered in the Landtafel (the Record-office of the nobility). The latter pay less taxes, are exempt from the quartering of the soldiers, but cannot carry on trade. The former are registered in the records of the city.

Note 22. p. 197.

Vienna, with its suburbs, is 15 miles in circumference. In Vienna there are one Servian; one Latin, (for Hungary); and one Hungarian newspaper; besides the Court Gazette and the Austrian Observer.

Note 23. p. 206.

By an Imperial decree, dated 1808, the chair of the Religious Philosophy was erected, and attached to the philosophical studies. The most erudite men were selected to fill this chair; its effects were astonishing. An intellectual progress was felt throughout, far above what can be imagined. The Austrian academical youth became, through these lectures, in fact, Protestants in mind, though professors of Catholicism. "I will," said his Majesty, in a cabinet, writing to his Minister of the Interior, Count Saurau, "that my youth shall believe, and not dispute the Articles of Faith." Accordingly, every one had to regulate himself. Those who did not comply immediately with the new command, were dismissed from their chairs or imprisoned. The students who revolted were sent to the Turkish frontiers as private soldiers. Among the former

was the Doctor and Professor of this Philosophical chair in Vienna. His place was filled by a monk of the new instituted Order of the Licorians, a Mr. Madelener. The outcry against these and similar journeymen of the Roman See was universal. Lampoons, every thing was tried; even the Emperor's own brother, the Archduke Rudolph, Cardinal Archbishop of Olmutz, begged to be excused from receiving them into his see; but the Emperor wanted pious men, and accordingly they obtained the Church of Maria, with a capital of 20,000*l.* sterling, for their support.

Nearly from the same motives and views, there has been (1821) a Protestant Theological Institution established; to prevent Austrian Protestant subjects from visiting German Universities. Its director, a Mr. Glatz, is an excellent preacher and scholar; the institution, however, is a very meagre substitute for a Protestant theological faculty.

THE END.

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