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A

# SKETCH OF A TOUR

THROUGH

A PART OF HUNGARY.

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## C H A P. I.

VIENNA—ITS LEARNED INSTITUTIONS—PUBLIC LIBRARIES  
—CABINET OF MEDALS—IMPERIAL AND OTHER VALUABLE  
COLLECTIONS OF MINERALS AND NATURAL CURIOSITIES  
—THE MARKETS—PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—IMPERIAL BOTA-  
NIC GARDEN, AND MENAGERIE.

**W**INTER had set in when I reached Vienna; and as I was there  
affured the difficulties the traveller had to encounter in Hungary,  
the next country I meant to visit, were, for the want of civilization,  
very great; I thought it prudent to wait here, till the return of fine  
weather should render the wants of the traveller fewer.

B

Though

Though Vienna is not famed in the other parts of the Empire for its learned institutions, or for being the seat of men of letters; yet a city like this, the capital of a government like that of the Austrian monarchy, cannot be without these institutions, its learned men and *amateurs*.

I must pass over its university, and college of surgery and medicine; its academies for the nobility, the clergy, and for the fine arts; the school for the deaf and dumb, and even the *Normal School*, being too little acquainted with some of them, and finding nothing remarkable in the others. Only of the first I would observe, that it is on the old plan, where the students are not left to follow the course of study they or their friends may think proper, but one fixed by the university. Within these few years, most of the lectures are delivered in the German language, but those on pathology, therapeia, and materia medica are still in Latin; and in this language the students are examined at the end of the week, on the subjects which have been lectured on during that time. But the *Normal School* is of too useful a nature not to say for what end it was established; it is designed to form teachers or instructors for the provincial towns and villages; that is, teachers for the schools and *gymnasia*.

Here is no academy of sciences, and I believe there never was one. This is remarkable in so large a city as Vienna. A great deal has  
been

been said upon the advantages and disadvantages of learned societies. If it were left to be decided by the travelling literati, it would, notwithstanding the disadvantages arising from literary cabals and intrigues, which often happen in them, particularly where a feat leads to honours and emoluments, be decided in their favour. This deficiency of a place of rendezvous for men of letters was lately supplied by the public-spirited and hospitable Baron Born, who, besides being at all times, when not occupied in the business of his office, of easy access, particularly to strangers, had his public days. Since his death Professor Jacquin has a tea party on the Wednesdays; but it is ill attended.

In collections Vienna is very rich. The Imperial library, besides containing 5 or 6000 volumes printed in the 15th century, rare manuscripts, and a very extensive and valuable collection of prints, is well furnished with useful modern books. It is open three or four hours every morning to the public, and the librarian and inferior assistants are very attentive and obliging.

The library of the university is open for two or three hours morning and afternoon; during which time the librarians always labour under a *Carus*\*, a disease common to university librarians.

\* *Carus* est somnus altissimus, vix, aut ne vix, excitabilis, sine stertore, cum respiratione tacita pacatissima; femiapertis oculis plerumque dormiunt omnino immobiles.

SAGAR. Syst. Morborum.

The richness of the Imperial Cabinet of Medals is well known.

Its collections in natural history are still more valuable. The private collections of several amateurs would in other countries be thought fine public museums. In Professor Jacquin's collection of minerals are found the most splendid specimens of the rarest fossils. Mr. Fichtel, known to the mineralogical world by his account of the Petrifications and Salt-mines of Transylvania, and his Mineralogical Remarks on the Carpathian Mountains, and some smaller works, has a very rich collection. His native and mineralized gold ores of Hungary and Transylvania are very fine. Geognosy being a favourite study with him, he has collected together a great many of the Mountain-rocks; the most remarkable of which are his volcanic, or pseudo-volcanic, productions from the district of Tokay. If many of these are not volcanic, I can find no oryctognostic character to distinguish them from those I have seen in collections formed in indisputable volcanic countries; and which I have myself, in my travels in Italy, Sicily, and its neighbouring islands, collected in their native places. Cruel wars (but without bloodshed) have been carrying on for some years in Germany, between the two parties, the Neptunists and Volcanists. On the side of the latter this excellent man has ranged himself; and it seems when he takes his pen in hand he has *il Vesuvio in petto*.

I have generally observed a sneer in the countenances of the mineralogists of this city, when on the topic of his late discovery of a  
kind

kind of Zeolite, which forms, according to his account, entire hills. Truly it differs much from the hitherto known Zeolites in its external appearances, being nearer allied to the Pitchstone (*Peckstein*); but not in its chemical characters: though I believe we shall find many of the black Pitchstones to have more of the properties of Zeolite than of the Misnia Pitchstone. But when I speak of the Tokay district, I shall be more particular on this fossil.

He possesses the greatest fossil thigh-bone of an elephant that probably exists. It is exactly five feet, English measure, in length, and four feet round the knee: it was found in Transylvania. The great thigh-bone in the Imperial collection is only four feet long: and that of the skeleton of the elephant in the museum of the university of Vienna, which is eight feet and a half from the ground to the end of the spinal process of the highest of the dorsal vertebræ, is only three feet two inches: to what an immense animal must not this have belonged!

The Count Wrba, an excellent mineralogist, and well versed in metallurgy and mining, has a no less valuable collection. He has specimens of crystallized red silver ore of surprising beauty, and intrinsic value. It is principally to him we are indebted for the red Shorl of Rhonitz in Hungary. He was at considerable expence in digging for it, to supply his own collection and those of his friends.

Mr. Sonnelfels has a small collection, chiefly of showy specimens.

I think

I think it was here I saw a piece of green Sal Gemmæ, which I was informed was from Salzburg.

The collection of Miss Raab, formed chiefly by donations from Mr. Born, who published a *catalogue raisonné* of it in 1790, is composed of small chosen specimens. It was to be disposed of for three thousand ducats. Some of the preceding are likewise to be disposed of, if a large sum be offered. Forming mineral collections, in Germany, is often a pecuniary speculation. Professors Haidinger, Jordan, and Poda have small collections; and small collections in such hands are more interesting to see, than splendid ones with people ignorant of the science.

There are more private collections; but they are mostly repetitions of the same things, chiefly the produce of the Austrian hereditary dominions, so rich in mines; and are all in much greater perfection and profusion in the Imperial collection, which is certainly the first in Europe, that is, in Fossils, Shells, and Lithophytes. Those objects which are liable to become a prey to moths and other insects, have no place here. Hungary and Transylvania have sent hither their native and mineralized gold ores, their Opals and petrified wood. Of the *Opalus nobilis*, or true Opal, there is a specimen of the size of the fist: it is known to have been in Vienna for these two hundred years, and has, like most large Opals, several small cracks. Of that particular kind of petrified wood almost peculiar to Hungary, the *Opalus ligneus*,

*ligneus*, there are trunks of trees. Carniola has paid its tribute in its quicksilver ores; Carinthia, in its *Plumbum flavum*, and *Zincum crystallinum*; Styria, in its *Flos ferri*; Bohemia, in its crystallized Tin and Tungstein; Moravia, in its *Lepidolites*; Galicia, in its Salt. In short, the most splendid specimens of the whole hereditary mines are found here. But it is not confined to indigenous fossils. The rarest Siberian fossils, and the volcanic productions of Italy, are found here in profusion. There is a slab of the elastic stone (*arenareus flexilis*), above two feet long, eighteen inches broad, and nearly one and a half thick: it was bought at Lisbon. One of the interesting, but not splendid specimens is a block of the *Porphyrius schistofus*, with balls of the same, perfectly round, four or five inches diameter, nidulating in it. But to mention all the fossils of this superb collection, would be to give the nomenclature of mineralogy.

The Lithophytes and Shells are likewise very numerous and valuable. The collection of Florentine Mosaics, in an adjoining room, is not to be equalled.

This fine collection is conducted on a liberal plan; it is open to the public every Tuesday morning, and I believe every day of the week to the cognoscenti who will be at the trouble of making themselves known to the directors.

The collection of the university is very poor in fossils. The  
1 zoological

zoological part is good, but going to decay. I noticed a fine Elephant, well prepared; one or two Lions, two Leopards, a Tiger, the Mexican Cat (*Felis pardalis*), *Viverra Genetta* & *Narica*, the short-tailed Opossum and Kangurugh (*Didelphis brachyura et gigantea*), a Wild Boar and Mexican Hog (*Sus Aper et Taiossa*), the Blue Antelope, White-faced Antelope, Barbary Antelope, and Chamois (*Antelope leucophea, pygarga, Dorcas, et rupicapra*); a Hyæna, a Sloth (*Bradypus tridactylus*), the Spotted Ape, Silky Monkey, &c. &c. (*Simia Diana, Rosalia, Aygula, Petaurista*). The Birds are numerous and in good order, but the Amphibia are few. Here is a fine skeleton of an Elephant and of a Dromedary, both are without the futures of the *os intermaxillare*; likewise one of an Ostrich. In the collection of anatomical preparations there are two fine skeletons of a Lion and Lionsess, and both are without these futures.

The Secretary of Marschal Lascy, Mr. Pittoni a druggist, Mr. Mark, and two or three more whose names I have forgotten, have small collections of insects.

Tombacher, a very honest man, but poor, sells insects. As his prices are low, and many of the insects are not found in our island, I think it may be agreeable to our entomologists to have a copy of his catalogue of Coleoptera, with their prices. It is in Austrian money: A Gulden is about two shillings, and sixty Creutzers make a Gulden. His address is *Mattheus Tombacher, Insekten Handler, auf der Wieden, Vienna.*



No.	Names.	Price.	No.	Names.	Price.	No.	Names.	Price.
		fl. cr.			fl. cr.			fl. cr.
1	Ceramb. alpinus	30	52	Lept. 6-guttata	3	103	Buprest. 4-punctata *	3
2	— Heros *	15	53	— ustulata	3	104	— Rubi	5
3	Lamia textor *	15	54	— nigra *	5	105	— lacta *	6
4	Saperda Carcharias	15	55	— meridian.	10	106	— Salicis	10
5	Ceramb. Cerdo *	2	56	Necyd. cœrulea	3	107	Pyrochroa coccin. v. *	3
6	Lamia futor *	15	57	Stenoc. merid. var.	15	108	Lamia Kaehleri	40
7	Prionus coriarius *	15	58	Lept. livida *	2	109	Callid. sanguineum *	3
8	— scabricornis *	50	59	— melanura	2	110	Crioceris meridigera *	2
9	Ceramb. ædilis	5	60	Canth. melanura	3	111	Clerus apiarius	2
10	Lept. calcarata	2	61	Necyd. ustulata	3	112	Saperda ferrea	5
11	Canth. fennicum	2	62	— Podagrariae *	3	113	Ceramb. varius	1
12	Lept. 4 fasciata *	5	63	Canth. 2-punct.	3	114	— hispidus	5
13	— rubra *	3	64	Lept. sanguinol.	4	115	— nebulosus	5
14	Lamia morio var. Æthiops	3	65	— collaris	4	116	Lept. virens *	3
15	— morio var. fulvus	3	66	Idem, var.	3	117	Saperd. tremula *	20
16	— pedestris	3	67	Carab. crepitans	2	119	Lept. cerambiciform.	2
17	Stenoc. clytr. rubris	15	68	Donac. crassip. var.	10	120	Saperd. oculata	15
18	Lept. testacea var. *	4	69	Canth. rufficollis	3	121	Lucan. parallel. *	2
19	Callid. arcuatum	3	70	Leptura strigilata ?	3	122	Byrrhus gigas	1
20	— arietis *	3	71	— lurida	5	123	Scarab. quadridens	10
21	— ornatum *	10	72	Necyd. rufa	5	124	Lucan. caraboides *	5
22	— florale	5	73	Ceramb. carbonar.	3	126	Chrysom. speciosa	3
23	Lept. humeralis	20	74	Lept. sanguinol. *	4	127	Crypt. 4-punctatus *	2
24	Callid. mysticum *	2	75	— atra *	3	128	— longipes *	2
25	— plebeium	2	76	Callid. detritum *	15	129	— 4-punct. ? var.	2
26	— clavipes *	5	77	Lamia curculionoides *	3	130	— 3-dentatus *	4
27	Lept. 4-maculata *	5	79	Callid. striatum Laicharting	2	131	— longimanus	2
28	Rhag. mordax	2	80	Lytta syriaca *	4	133	Apate Capucinus	5
29	— bifasciatum	3	81	— erythroceph. *	3	134	Chryf. Adonidis *	5
30	— indagator ? *	4	82	Canth. livida *	3	135	Crioceris Capreae	3
31	Stenoc. tot. ater	20	83	Helops lanipes *	2	136	Cryptocep. 6-punct. *	4
32	Callid. Bajulus *	1	84	Mylabr. Cychorei	3	137	Chryf. sacra *	5
33	Saperda Cardui	5	85	Clerus formicarius	3	138	— 6-punct. *	2
34	Lamia lineata *	30	86	— formicaroides	3	139	Coccein. 14-gutt.	2
35	Saperd. populnea *	5	87	Necyd. scledonina	5	140	— conglobata ??	2
36	Canth. livida	2	88	Synodendron cylindricum	10	141	— 6-pust. *	2
37	— fusca	1	89	Chryf. tenebricosa *	3	142	Chryf. alni *	2
38	Pyrochroa cœcinea	5	90	Buprest. mariana *	5	143	Crypt. 2-punct. *	2
39	Lycus sanguineus *	2	91	— lugubris	10	144	Scarab. rufipes	3
40	Spondylis buprestoides *	5	92	— Querci	5	145	Chrysom. staphylæa	3
41	Callid. confusum *	15	93	— rustica	5	146	— fastuosa	3
42	Lept. punctata	10	94	— chrysofigma *	3	147	— præiosa	3
43	Callid. violaceum *	5	95	— rutilans *	5	148	Canth. nigra	3
44	Donacia crassipes	10	96	— quadripunct. ? *	15	149	Chrysom. obscura	3
45	Lept. attenuata	5	97	— 2-guttata *	5	150	Opatrum crenatum	5
46	Id. var. *	5	98	— viridis *	5	151	Galeruca coccinea	3
47	Lept. nov. sp.	10	99	— maculata	20	152	Crypt. fericeus *	3
48	Cist. cervina *	3	100	— taniata	10	153	— violaceus, var. *	3
49	Lept. dimidiata	3	101	— cyanea	6			
50	Ceramb. nebulosus	5	102	— berolinensis	10			
51	Lept. 2-punctata *	3						

No.	Names.	Price.		No.	Names.	Price.		No.	Names.	Price.	
		fl.	cr.			fl.	cr.			fl.	cr.
154	Crypt. cupreus, var.		3	205	Scarab. scutellaris		5	256	Scarab. ovatus		3
155	— scopolinus		5	206	Elater cupreus		10	257	— nuchicornis		2
156	— auritus		3	207	— murinus *		3	258	— fordidus *		2
157	— cyaneus *		3	208	— germanus		2	259	Carab. crux major		13
158	— bipustulatus		3	209	— aterrimus		5	260	Curcul. Nucum		0
159	— violaceus		3	210	— æneus		2	261	Cicindela campest. *		2
160	— Moræi *		3	211	— obscurus		5	262	— viennenlis		3
161	Chryf. gloriosa		2	212	— sanguinol.		5	263	— germanica		3
162	— aucta		3	213	— sanguineus		5	264	Curc. variolosus		5
163	— limbata *		3	214	— id. var.		3	265	— fulcirostris		2
164	— 20 punct. *		3	215	— obscurus		5	266	— id. var.		5
165	— sanguinol.		2	216	— aterrimus		10	267	— tenebricosus		3
166	Diaperis Boleti *		3	217	— flavipes		3	268	— chrysopterus		2
167	Chryf. ænea		5	218	— marginatus		3	269	— punctatulus		3
168	Crypt. Coryli *		3	219	— castaneus		5	270	— gemmatus *		3
169	Chryf. Morio		3	221	Sylpha grossa		5	271	— elegans		5
170	— 10-punctata *		3	222	— thoracica *		5	272	— leopardicus		3
171	— hæmoptera		5	223	— lævigata		2	273	— Colon *		2
172	— marginata		2	224	— reticulata		2	274	— cinereus		2
173	Byrrhus pilula *		2	225	— rugosa *		3	276	— danubialis		3
174	Trichius hemipter. *		4	226	Trox fabulosus *		4	277	— palliatus		2
175	Chryf. Tanacetii *		2	227	Opatrum fabulosum *		3	278	— viridis		2
176	— Tanac. var.		2	228	Sylpha 4-punct. *		5	279	— id. var. 1		2
177	Carab. spinipes		5	229	Callida ferruginea *		2	280	— id. var. 2		2
178	— veltitus		5	230	— limbata		5	281	— argentatus		3
179	— pallens		5	231	— affinis, var.		3	282	— juniperinus		3
180	Anthrib. albirostris		5	232	— viridis *		3	283	— Jaceæ		13
181	— albinus *		3	233	Scarab. Schreberi *		2	284	— tristis		0
182	Carab. Mulleri ?		2	234	Lethrus cephalotes		40	285	— marginellus		5
183	— 6-punct.		3	235	Scarab. nasicorn.		10	286	— violaceus		3
184	— chalybeat.		2	236	— lunaris *		3	287	— nov. sp.		3
185	— aterrimus *		2	237	— juveneus		5	288	— argent. var.		3
186	— chalyb. var.		2	238	Hister unicolor		10	289	Atellabus curculion. *		3
187	— nov. sp.		5	239	Scarab. nov. sp.		20	290	Curc. Serofulariæ *		2
188	— nov. sp.		10	240	— fossor		3	292	— notatus		5
189	— leucophth. *		2	241	— subterrann.		3	293	Crioceris Asparagi		2
190	Nicroph. Vespillo		3	242	— pillular. *		2	294	— Betule		3
191	Carab. fabulosus		5	243	— Schæfferi *		3	295	— argent. var.		2
192	— cephalotes *		10	244	— taurus *		5	297	Curc. argent. var.		2
193	— marginatus		10	245	— flavipes *		2	298	— Bacchus *		2
194	— vulgaris		3	246	Hister bimacul. *		2	299	— Populi ? *		3
195	— hortensis		30	247	— 4-maculat.		2	300	— purpureus ?		3
196	— nitens		40	248	— unicolor		2	301	— bimacul. ??		3
197	— inquisitor *		5	249	Chryf. Lemur		3	302	— id. var. minor		13
198	— sycophanta *		5	250	Scarab. fimetar. *		2	303	— roridus		0
199	— granulatus *		5	251	— luridus *		2	304	— violaceus ?		3
200	— granulatus ?		5	252	Spherid. scarabacoides		2	305	— abbreviatus		4
201	— purpurascens *		5	254	— scybalarius *		2	306	— æquatus *		3
202	— coriaceus *		10	255	— bimaculatus		12				
203	— pilosus		5								
204	Elaphrus riparius		5								

VIENNA.

11

No.	Names.	Price.	No.	Names.	Price.	No.	Names.	Price.
		fl. cr.			fl. cr.			fl. cr.
307	Curc. Pinetorum?	3	330	Curc. cylindricus	5	353	Melol. Frischii	2
308	— Aurora	3	331	Bostr. typographus *	2	354	— pulverulenta	3
309	— viridi æris	2	332	Chryf. vulgar. var.	2	355	— ruricola *	3
310	— Colon. var.	2	333	Melol. Fullo	20	356	Carab. cyanoceph. *	5
311	— id. var. 2	2	334	Ceton. Eremita *	5	357	Saperda lineola	5
312	— crispatus	30	335	— fastuosa	20	358	Crioceris 12-punctat.	3
313	— Vau.	10	336	— marmorata *	3	359	Malach. æneus	2
314	— albidus	10	337	— aurata	2	360	Coccinella occellata *	10
315	— holosericeus	3	338	— viridis	5	361	Prinus Fur	3
316	— germanus, fem. *	10	339	— nobilis	8	362	Malachius 2-pust.	2
317	— id. var. *	5	340	Melol. vulgaris	1	363	Mordella fasciata	2
318	— Momus	2	341	— æquinoctialis	3	364	Bruchus Pisi	5
319	— Maurus	2	342	— solstitialis	3	365	Buprestis tenebrion *	
320	— niger *	5	343	— caltanea	5	366	— decolignata	
321	— Abietis *	5	344	Trichius fasciatus *	2	368	Callid. præustum	
322	— ovatus	5	345	Melol. agricola	2	369	Saperda scalaris *	
323	— Lapathi	5	346	— id. var.	2	370	Sylpha littoralis	
324	— ovatus, var.	5	347	— dubia *	3	371	Nicroph. germanicus	
325	— id. var.	2	348	Ceton. hirta *	2	372	Melolont. villosa	
326	— paraplecticus	20	349	— stictica	2	373	Elophor aquaticus	
327	— notatus	5	350	Chryf. Hottontota	5	374	Scar. facer	
329	— nabilus	5	351	Melol. horticola	2			
			352	— argentea	3			

without the prices.

N.B. Those that are marked with an \* I found to be correct in the nomenclature: the others I had no opportunity of examining.

The markets next claim the attention of the naturalist; and these, to the Vienna people, who are noted for being addicted *à la gourmandise*, are things of the first moment: a deficiency in livers of geese and small birds might cause a revolution, or be considered as a sufficient cause of delivering up the city if besieged. They are well supplied. I have sometimes seen a score of Wild Hogs, and a dozen of Stags in the game market at the same time, and Hares literally by cart-loads, with abundance of Pheasants and Partridges, and sometimes the Ptarmigan, and the Hazel-Grouse, *Tetrao*

*Lagopus* & *Bonasia*. The small birds are there by myriads: the Brambling, *Fringilla Montifringilla*; Tree-Sparrow, *F. montana*; Siskin, *F. Spinus*; and Cross-bill, *Loxia curvirostra*, were in the greatest plenty: yet Black-birds, *Turdus Merula*; Thrushes, *T. viscivorus*; Field-fares, *T. pilaris*; Red-wings, *T. iliacus*; Green-finches, *Loxia Chloris*; House-Sparrows, *Fringilla domestica*; Larks; the common Gull, *Larus cinereus*; the green and greater spotted Wood-peckers, *Picus viridis* & *major*, were here: and even birds unclean, and forbidden by Moses, as Hawks, Magpies, Jays, Butcher-birds, and Nutcrackers, *Corvus caryocatactes*. Even the Bullfinch and Robin are not spared.

The livers of geese are esteemed a great delicacy: they are eaten stewed. Some poulterers have a method of making them grow to an enormous size. This is kept a secret amongst the Jews, who are the principal feeders. I have been informed by different people, that the geese are only kept in very small pens, where they cannot move, and are crammed chiefly with Indian wheat, and are allowed little or no water. This is as much a subject of pathology as of œconomy: to an English palate they are not so good as calves' liver.

Some of the tame hogs that supply the Vienna market ought to be particularly noticed; I mean those which come from the Turkish frontiers, from Bosnia and Servia. When they arrive at Vienna, though they have performed so long a journey, they are so fat

as scarce to be able to walk, and can only travel a few miles in a day. They are the handsomest of the hog kind, and apparently of a mild disposition. What makes me particularly mention them is their skin, which is covered, exclusive of the usual bristles, with a coarse kind of wool, like that of the wild hog.

From hot-blooded animals I will pass to the cold. Sturgeon is always in the market, but not cheap; it generally sells for 18 pence a pound: it is caught in the Danube about Offen, and even as low down as Belgrade. The *Silurus Glanus*, often six or eight feet long: Carp, which is in the greatest plenty, is about 6 pence a pound. The var.  $\beta$ , the *Spiegel Karpfe* of the Germans, is very common, and very various in its distinguishing character, the scales. Often in the same tub are seen, some with one row only of large scales, others with two rows, and many in which the great scales are placed without any order; some have many, others have few. Pike, *Esox Lucius*; Tench, *Cyprinus Tinca*; Barbel, *Cyprinus Barbus*; Perch, *Perca fluviatilis*; Trout; and the Burbot, *Gadus lota*, are likewise common.

As an appendage to the fish market, is the tortoise, frog and snail market. There are two species of Tortoises, the *orbicularis*, and the *græca*. The first is considered as the most delicate; it is the food of the opulent: one 7 or 8 inches long costs about a shilling. The latter is chiefly used for soup, and is something cheaper. When I saw these animals in the frosty weather, they shewed no signs of life, and

were

were lying in all directions like so many stones; when I brought them into my room, they generally remained torpid, till they had been there a couple of hours. The market people know how to distinguish the males from the females, by the sternum of the latter being more convex, viewed from without, than in the males; hence they are thicker.

Frogs are another delicacy. Both the edible, *esculenta*, and the common Frog, *temporaria*, are eaten; but the latter is much less esteemed, as its flesh is not so white. It is the hind legs which are in request: 2 pairs cost about three halfpence; they are therefore by no means a cheap dish. The fore legs and livers are mostly used for soup.

These poor animals are brought from the country thirty or forty thousand at a time, and sold to the great dealers, who have conservatories for them. These are large holes, four or five feet deep, dug in the ground, the mouth of which is covered with a board, and with straw in severe weather. I have often visited these conservatories in the hard frost, but never found their inhabitants quite torpid. When I placed them on their backs, they were sensible of the change, and had strength to turn themselves. They get together in heaps, one upon another, instinctively, and thereby prevent the evaporation of their humidity: no water is given them. I found many of them dead, and not for want of water, as I found this fluid in their bladder. Many I imagine had died of the injuries they had received during their

their captivity; others, no doubt, by being arrived at that period at which the powers of life are feeble, and easily destroyed. There are only three great dealers: these supply most of those who bring them to the market ready for the cook. The Snail, *Helix pomatia*, closes the list of *maigre* dishes. It is not eaten through œconomy, as seven of them, at the *traiteurs*, are charged the same as a plate of veal or beef. They are eaten boiled, fried in butter, and sometimes stuffed with farce meat. The sliminess remains after being dressed, yet they are considered as a delicacy!!! but *De gustibus non est disputandum*. The greatest quantity and the finest come from Suabia. The fondness of the good people of Vienna for these things is no new capricious taste; for Dr. Brown, who was here above a century ago, makes the remark in his Travels, that, since their markets were so well provided, “he was surprised to meet with some odd dishes at their tables, as guinea pigs, divers sorts of snails, and tortoises.”

The public amusements of this city, which are numerous, under Theresa and Joseph II. were much refined. The two theatres within the city are very magnificent. Madame Vigano from Spain, whilst I was at Vienna, honoured them with her dancing, and exhibited the finest taste and the greatest elegance. Her attitudes were sublime; and her loose and open Grecian dress, which only concealed so much of her person as to heighten the charms of the beauty she left exposed,

posed, raised into passion the admiration of every one possessed of fine taste and sensibility.

In the suburbs there are several smaller theatres: and at one of these it was where I heard *Mozart's Sauberflöte*, the sweetest music ever composed. And of those kinds of resorts, which serve as places of relaxation and debauch to the inferior ranks of life, and to those of grosser taste; where music, dancing, feasting, and women of the town, are to be had at cheap rates, this city and its suburbs abound. These, the public amusements, the pleasures of the table, and what the French call *la physique de l'amour*, are the great sources of the happiness of the opulent part of the inhabitants of this city, as they are indeed of the inhabitants of other great towns where affluence abounds. But there exists a public amusement here which does not shew much refinement of manners, of which we know nothing in our dissipated metropolis, and which probably ought not to be permitted any where, though indeed something of the kind, on a smaller scale, is a favourite amusement with our butcher boys under the name of bull-baiting: it is the *Hetze*, or *le combat des animaux*. It is not the low vulgar alone who come here, but *gentlemen and ladies*; and it is generally a *Sunday evening's amusement*, as a *delassement* after the religious duties of the day.

When, as amongst the Romans, the strongest and the fiercest  
animals



animals of Asia and Africa, in their native wildness were, on particular occasions, turned loose on the arena, it might for once have formed an interesting spectacle, where the sufferings of the combatants might be lost in the novelty of the fight; but where a few dispirited oxen, under the name of wild Hungarian bulls, and half humanized bears, are turned out to be lugged by the ears by dogs, I see nothing but cruelty. The fiercer and rarer animals, when there are any, are too valuable to be fairly exposed; and the havock they would make among the dogs would render this a too expensive amusement: but the inquisitive traveller is often obliged to be present at scenes he does not wish to countenance. I went there to see the *Bos ferus*, or Wild Bull. He came on the arena with great dignity and composure; a good many dogs, I think not less than eight or ten, were set upon him; he did not move, but kept his place, his head to the ground, and with his short horns defended himself admirably well; the sneaking curs that attacked him behind he kicked down:—it would have grieved me much to have seen him overpowered. He had no fierceness, nothing but grandeur in his looks; he was brought young from Poland, and is now tame. Other animals were turned out, but they were all more anxious to get back to their dens than to fight.

From scenes like these, from scenes of misery, where the sufferings of one part of the creation are made the pastime of the other,

let us turn to that beautiful and peaceful part of nature, the vegetable world. The environs of this city are not less rich in the productions of this kingdom, than the city itself is in those of the mineral; and the Imperial garden of Schoenbrun I think even surpasses the Imperial collection I lately described.

This is only an hour's walk from Vienna; and in the severe winter of 1793 I often went there to enjoy the beauties of a tropical climate. What a pleasing contrast, when, from being battered with driving fleet, or covered with snow in my way thither, whilst the vegetable world was dead, and the very earth was hid by snow from my sight, I stepped into these hot-houses, rich with odours, and adorned with the rarest palms!

These hot-houses, I believe, are the finest in Europe. One range is ninety yards long and thirty feet high within; another range is nearly as high, and above a hundred yards long:—part of this is a greenhouse: and three more ranges of hot-houses, each about eighty yards long, but much lower than the former; and lastly two or three small green-houses, in one of which the alpine plants are kept during winter, as Mr. Boose, the gardener, thinks the Vienna winter too severe for them.

The inhabitants of these princely buildings are no ways unworthy of them; the rarest palms and shrubs peculiar to the tropics grow

grow here in their native pride. The *Corypha umbraculifera* extends its large leaves twelve or fourteen feet around; the *Caryota urens* ascends to the height of sixteen or eighteen feet; the *Cocos nucifera* and *Elaeis guineensis* grow with great luxuriance; and many rare shrubs, natives of the same favoured climate, though not so peculiarly indicative of their country, are here equally exuberant. The *Citharexylum quadrangulare* is twenty feet high; *Bignonia Leucoxylon*, *Malpighia glabra*, and the Coffee Tree, sixteen feet; and the *Ruitzia laciniata*, *Carolinea princeps* & *insignis*, with other less rare, twelve to fourteen. The *Rhapis flabelliformis* has a *stipes* above ten feet high; the *Hernandia sonora* and *Helicteres apetala*, with their large leaves, contribute their part to beautify this princely collection. Besides these, I observed the following rare shrubs: *Urtica baccifera*, *Trichilia spondioides*, *Coccoloba pubescens* & *excoriata*, *Tabernæmontana citrifolia grandiflora* & *persicarisfolia*, *Morus mauritiana*, male and female, the latter in fruit. *Terminalia Catappa*, *Malpighia glandulifera* & *coccigera*. *Cecropia peltata*, *Daphne umbellata*, *Geoffroya inermis*, *Mimosa cornigera* & *Juga*, *Myrtus balsamifera*, *Jacquinia armillaris* & *ruscifolia*, *Amyris maritima*, *Besleria bivalvis*, *Melicocca bijuga*, *Laugeria odorata*, *Alpinia comosa*, *Trilix lutea*, *Ebretia exsucca*, *Maranta lutea*, *Samyda ferrulata*, *Pandanus odoratissimus*, *Cassine capensis*, *Eugenia Iambos*, *Theophrasta longifolia*, *pinnata* & *americana*, *Schotia speciosa*, *Triplaris americana*, *Solanum stellatum fugax giganteum* & *aggregatum*, *Euphorbia punicea*, *Phyllanthus nutans*, with several species of the *Banisteria*; three

D 2

species

species of *Clusia*, four of *Brownea*, and the *Cookia* in full flower. Many of these shrubs are scarcely found in any other collection in Europe; and the more humble genera of *Potbos*, *Arum*, and *Zamia*, of which there is here the *crassinerviâ*, *grandifolia*, *digitata* & *pinnata* of the first genus; the *Colocasia*, *esculentum*, *seguinum*, & *hederaceum* of the second; and the *integrifolia*, *media*, *angustifolia* & *Cycadis* of the last, adorn, by their singular appearance, this collection.

This is not a catalogue of the rare plants in these vast conservatories, but a list of a few, which struck me most, and which I best recollect. But a little ill-natured squabble, such as will sometimes happen, even amongst the best of men, has been the cause of a catalogue of the rarest being published in Baldinger's Physician's Magazine, which I shall transcribe, as this work, like most that are published in the German language, is little known in our island. It is by Dr. Baumgarten, author of the *Flora Lipsiensis*, who, in the 15th number of that magazine, has published a defence of the botanical establishments of Vienna, which were severely criticised by an anonymous writer in the preceding volume of the same magazine, where Mr. Jacquin is treated with great severity; greater probably than is just. But however justly he may have censured the director of the botanic garden of the university, his censure on the Imperial garden, and its superintendant Mr. Boose,

appears

appears to me to be very unjust. That it should not be permitted to every one to go into the hot-houses alone, or to help themselves to specimens, is not an unnecessary regulation for a garden so near one of the most populous cities in Europe. But if it be difficult to get admittance into the garden of the university without a *bono mano*, or a well powdered head and embroidered coat (which with the *old* Jacquin, I think, would be but a small recommendation), when love for the science should be considered as the first claim, it is not so in the garden under the inspection of Mr. Boose. His time, which is much taken up with this extensive establishment (the Menagerie being likewise under his care), and with the numbers of strangers and people of fashion who come to see it, is at the service of every scientific man who will call upon him; and specimens of plants likewise, if they can be spared, without his ever thinking of receiving a gratuity for his trouble. It should be recollected, likewise, that though the garden of the university was destined for the study of botany, this was not, and is only considered a public garden from the liberal manner in which it is conducted. However, between Mr. Anonymous and Dr. Baumgarten, all the botanists at Vienna have been censured; for those whom Anonymous commends the Doctor discommends, only perhaps to prove that his praises are misapplied. The most interesting thing in this affair is the following catalogue of the rarest plants of this garden, which the Doctor has inserted to shew how valuable a collection Mr. Boose has under his care.

Achras

*Achras mammosa* & *Sapota*. *Adanfonia digitata* and a new sp. *Ægiphila martinicensis*. *Alamanda cathartica*. *Alpinia comosa* & *spicata*. *Amyris maritima* & *toxifera*. *Anacardium orientale*. *Annona muricata*, *palustris*, *reticulata* & *fquamosa*. *Aquartia aculeata*. *Aralia capitata*, and others. *Arctotis acaulis*, *annua*, *calendulacea*, with a great many new species. *Areca oleracea*. *Aristolochia anguicida*, *bilobata*, *caudata*, *peltata*, &c. *Artocarpus integrifolia*. *Asparagus capensis*. *Aucuba japonica*. *Averrhoa acida* & *Bilimbi*, &c. *Banisteria angulata* & *ciliaris*, with a great many new species. *Bauhinia aculeata* & *porrecta*. *Bignonia æquinoctialis*, *cœrulea*, *capreolata*, *Leucoxylon*, *paniculata*, *Runs* & *Unguis cati*. *Boehmeria ramiflora*. *Bombax Ceiba*. *Bontia daphnoides*. *Brownea coccinea*, *grandiceps*, with some new species. *Buddleia americana*, *capitata*, *salicifolia* & *salvifolia*. *Buttnera microphylla*. *Bursera gummifera*. *Bixa orellana*. *Calamus Rotang*. *Capparis Breynia*, *cynophalophora*, *frondosa*, *tenuifiliqua*, *verrucosa*, and two unknown species. *Carica Papaya*, and some new species. *Carolinea insignis*. *Caryota urens*. *Cassia alata*, *bacillaris*, *bipedunculata*, *Fistula*, *polyphylla*, &c. *Cassine Peragua*. *Catebæa spinosa*. *Cedrela odorata*. *Celtis micrantha*. *Cecropia peltata*. *Ceropegia sagittata*. *Cestrum auriculatum*, *Parqui*, &c. *Chiococca racemosa*. *Chironia frutescens*. *Chrysophyllum Cainito*. *Cinchona caribæa*. *Cissampelos Pareira* & *smilacina*. *Cissus acida* & *quadrangularis*. *Citharexylum cinereum*, &c. *Clusia flava*. *Coccoloba excoriata* & *pubescens*, &c. *Cocos nucifera*. *Coffea occidentalis*. *Conocarpus erecta*. *Convolvulus Batatus*, *brasiliensis*, *pentan-*  
thas,

thas, &c. Cordia Sebestena. Corypha minor & umbraculifera. Costus  
 arabicus. Crescentia cucurbitina, Cujete & pinnata. Croton pungens  
 & sebiferum. Cycas circinalis & revoluta. Cynometra ramiflora.  
 Dalechampia scandens. Daphne umbellata. Dioscorea alata, bulbifera  
 & triphyllus. Diospyrus Ebenum, &c. Duranta Plumieri, &c. Echites  
 corymbosa. Ehretia tinifolia. Epidendrum ciliare, cochleatum, elonga-  
 tum, nodosum, & Vanilla. Ernodea littoralis. Eugenia baruensis, &c.  
 Euphorbia Caput Medusæ, Clava, cotinifolia, nudiflora, punicea, &c.  
 Eupatorium Dalea, perfoliatum, &c. Fagara Pterota, & tragodes.  
 Flagellaria indica. Ficus benamina, jamaicensis, puindica, nymphæi-  
 folia, pumila, racemosa, religiosa, filicea, &c. Galega caribæa. Gar-  
 denia florida & Thunbergia. Genipa americana. Geoffroya iner-  
 mis. Glycina angustifolia Jacq. tomentosa, &c. Gronovia scandens.  
 Guajacum officinale. Guettarda speciosa. Guilandina Bonduc, Bon-  
 ducella & Moringa. Hamellia chrysantha & patens. Hedyfarum um-  
 bellatum. Heliconia Bihai & reginæ. Helicteres apetala. Heliocarpus  
 americanus. Hernandia sonora. Hippomane Mancinella. Hymenæa,  
 Courbaril. Hyptis capitata. Jacquinia armillaris & ruscifolia.  
 Jatropha Janipha Manihot, moluccana & multifida. Justicia bracte-  
 lata, caracassana, coccinea, Ecbolium, pulcherrima, &c. Ixora coc-  
 cineæ. Kirganella mauritiana, Juss. Laugeria odorata. Laurus Cam-  
 phora, Cinnamomum & indica. Lawsonia spinosa. Malpighia coc-  
 cigera, glandulosa, with some new species. Mangifera indica. Ma-  
 ranta lutea. Melicocca bijuga. Mimosa campeschiana, caracassana,  
 cinerea, circinalis, cornigera, fagifolia, glauca, horrida, Inga, Lebbeck,  
 portoricensis,

portoricensis, punctata, scandens, sensitiva, simplicifolia, speciosa, tamarindifolia, Unguis Cati, &c. Morus mauritiana. Myginda Rhamcoma. Ochrosta maculata. Olea americana & fragrans. Panax aculeatum. Parkinsonia aculeata. Passiflora laurifolia, perfoliata, ferratifolia, &c. Paullinia cauliflora, hispida, mexicana, tomentosa, and some new species. Phyllanthus Epiphyllanthus, nutans, speciosus, &c. Piper aduncum, blandum, clusiæfolium, cuneifolium, decumanum, Dioscoriæfolium, Magnoliæfolium, marginatum, medium, Pereskiaefolium, rugosum, stellatum, umbellatum, & verrucosum. Pisonia aculeata. Pistacia narbonensis & vera, &c. Pitcairnia Bromeliæfolia. Plumieria alba, obtusa & rubra. Poinciana pulcherrima. Pothus crassinervia, digitata & grandifolia. Protea argentea, conifera. Levifanus, saligna, &c. Psidium pomiferum & pyriferum. Pforalea bipedunculata, carthagenensis, emphyodes, &c. Pteris caudata & ferrata. Randia aculeata & mitis. Rauwolfia canescens, & nitida. Rhamnus colubrinus, ignaneus, Jujuba, &c. Rhapsis flabelliformis. Ruizia laciniata. Samyda ferrulata. Sapindus Saponaria. Sideroxylon mastichodendron, melanophleum, mite & tenax. Smilax Saffaparilla. Solandra grandiflora. Solanum aggregatum, auriculatum, campechianum, ferox, fugax, giganteum, igneum, macrophyllum, stellatum, stramonifolium, tetrandrum, verbascifolium, &c. Sophora capensis, microphylla, tetraptera, &c. Spananthe paniculata. Spondias morubina, and a new species from Otaheite under the name of Evi. Sterculia foetida, &c. Swietenia Mahagoni. Tabernæmontana atrifolia, grandiflora & persicariæfolia. Tamus elephantipes. Taxus longifolia.

Terminalia



*Terminalia Benzoe* & *Catappa*. *Theobroma Cacao* & *Guazuma*. *Theophrasta americana*, *longifolia* & *pinnata*. *Tournefortia cymosa*, *foetidissima* & *volubilis*. *Trilix lutea*. *Triplaris americana*. *Urtica arboræa*, *baccifera*, &c. *Varronia alba*, *bullata*, *curassavica*, &c. *Volkameria inermis*, &c. The four species of *Yucca*. *Zamia angustifolia*, *Cycadis integrifolia* & *media*. Besides these there are an immense number of bulbous plants from the Cape; and a rich collection of the genera *Arum*, *Arctotis*, *Erodium*, *Geranium*, *Oxalis*, and *Pelargoium*.

What adds greatly to the pleasure of walking in these houses is, the sight of a variety of rare birds flying about as in full liberty, and the hearing them sing, perched on the very trees which afforded them food or shelter in their native country. How pleasing it was to see the little *Spittacus pullarius* perched on a beautiful *Mimosa* in full flower, and the *Astrild*, *butyracea* and other *Loxia*, playing under the great leaves of the *Hernandia sonora* and *Helicteres apetala*! The *Astrild* is very numerous, having bred here. Some *Nightingales* are likewise kept. These birds destroy ants and other insects which are so noxious in hot-houses. Here is likewise a long-tailed Dove or two from the Cape. There are many more *Loxia* and other rare birds in cages, and two or three *Simia*, but chained.

At the sight of such profusion of Nature's finest works, how could I not wish, whilst all without was congealed in ice, and covered with snow, to be transported to those highly favoured cli-

mates from whence they came, to see them in their native country, and enjoy their Sun! Yet so little does the happiness of nations depend on their natural advantages, not less than that of individuals on the smiles and frowns of fortune, that soon I might, probably, disgusted with the sight of human wretchedness, wish myself back in our foggy island.

It was, I believe, when I took my farewell of these gardens, when the sap of trees had begun to move, that I met a pair just coming out of these buildings, whom sympathizing passions had hardly united, but probably disparity of fortunes. The beau seemed of a poor emaciated constitution, but anxious to make up to his fair one for natural deficiencies, by extraordinary attention. Her sparkling eye and rosy countenance indicated a *temperament* that ill adapted her to be the faithful mate of a worn-out fribble. As they passed me, I heard him expatiating on the passion of the tender lover they had just left, the Dove. But what was her reply?—Cutting to the quick!—O cruel fair! thus to treat his tender affection!—Looking him full in the face—“I don’t love Doves that only coo.”

Near the principal hot-house there is a piece of ground for North American plants; in the middle is a basin, with several aquatic plants, and the *Aponogeton distachion*, a plant from the Cape, is one of them. This winter (1793) was very severe, and

the cold was as great as 17 degrees under 0 of Reaumur; so that the branch of the Danube that flows under the walls of this city, was so frozen, that it was walked over, as if it had been the high road. The basin was not spared; and I think the ice remained there till about the beginning of March. I took a walk here on the 4th of April, and I found this plant in flower; and about the same time another individual of the same species was in blossom in the hot-house.

Another part of the garden supplies the table of the Court.

Adjoining to the garden there is a menagerie, with three or four Camels; they have bred twice, but the young ones died soon after birth; two very fine Zebras, a male and a female; a Quagga; the Barbary Antelope, *Antelope Dorcas*; Caucasian Goat, *Capra caucasica*? two Porcupines; the Brazilian Weasel, *Vivera Nasua*; Long-nosed Cavy, *Cavia Aguti*; and several Apes and Monkeys.

Amongst the birds, I noticed the Ostrich, and Crested Curaffow, *Crax Alektor*; the Crowned Pigeon, *Columba coronata*; several species of *Ardea*, as the Numidian Crane, *A. Virgo*; Common Crane, *A. Grus*; White Stork, *A. Ciconia*; Black Stork, *A. nigra*; Night Heron, *A. Nycticorax*; Common Heron, *A. major*; Little Egret, *A. Garzetta*; and Bittern, *A. Stellaris*. Several species of Parrots, amongst which were the Red and Blue Macaw, *Spittacus Macao*; and the Great Red-crested

Cockatoo, *S. molluccensis*; several Eagles and Vultures; two or three individuals of the great Eagle Owl, *Strix Bubo*; the Minor Grackle, *Gracula religiosa*; and several of the duck kind. All this belongs to the Imperial summer residence of Schœnbrun; but it is more the public's than the Emperor's, being open to the curious at all times, and more particularly on the Sunday for the common people. It is under the care of Mr. Boose, who during his residence at the Cape, and in America, collected a great part of it which he brought over with him. He seems to fulfil his charge, both to his master and to the public, with great zeal and propriety; he is particularly attentive to strangers, and speaks three or four modern languages. I am, like other travellers, indebted to him for civilities, and for several specimens of rare plants. He has about twenty men under him. There is another gardener now at the Cape, who from time to time sends over fresh plants: he is soon to return accompanied by his spoils.

I must, out of gratitude, mention the names of those to whom we are indebted for this magnificent establishment: to Francis I. as founder, to whom we owe the Imperial museum; and to Theresa, Joseph II. and the present Emperor for supporting and enlarging it. Under Joseph one of the finest hot-houses was built, and the gardener, who is now at the Cape, sent out; and I have the pleasure to inform the friends of natural history, that the present Emperor having learned in conversing with the gardener, that the plants were too crowded, hinted that another hot-house should soon be built, notwithstanding

withstanding the present war. It is at his particular desire that Dr. Host, a very zealous and learned botanist, and author of several papers in the *Collectanea* of Mr. Jacquin, has within these few years formed a small garden for the plants of his hereditary dominions. The doctor has brought together a valuable collection of Alpine plants from the Carinthian, Styrian, and other Alps; in winter he covers them over with a little moss, which he finds to answer very well.

The botanical garden of the university I only saw in winter. There are two or three more gardens worth visiting, but this was not the season to see the productions of Flora.

News-mongers and loungers are not without their resources; Vienna teems with coffee-houses, and all of them have billiard-tables and newspapers. The following is a list of newspapers, magazines, &c. most of which are to be found at one coffee-house or another, and all to be bought at the post-office.

A LIST of Home and Foreign Newspapers and Journals, which are to be had at the General Post-Office at Vienna, postage free, with their prices.

	Yearly.			Year	
	fl.	cr.		fl.	cr.
ENGLISH.					
Lloyd's Evening Post	-	-	-	-	46
The London Chronicle	-	-	-	-	46
* The Monthly Review	-	-	-	-	24
ITALIAN.					
Il nuovo Postiglione di Venezia	-	-	-	-	16
Il Corriere di Cabinetto da Milano	-	-	-	-	12
* Ephemeridi litterarie di Roma ed Antologia	-	-	-	-	10
Gazetta universale di Fiorenza	-	-	-	-	16
Notizie del Mondo di Venezia	-	-	-	-	16
L'Osservatore Triestino	-	-	-	-	12
Mercurio Italiano di Vienna	-	-	-	-	9
FRENCH.					
Courier du bas Rhin	-	-	-	-	20
— de Londres	-	-	-	-	46
Gazette d'Amsterdam	-	-	-	-	20
— de Bruxelles	-	-	-	-	20
— de Deux-ponts	-	-	-	-	22
— de Cologne	-	-	-	-	20
* — de France	-	-	-	-	16
— de Leyde originale	-	-	-	-	18
* — nationale, ou le Moniteur	-	-	-	-	50
* — universelle, ou Papiers nouvelles, de tous les pays et de tous les jours	-	-	-	-	30
— de Varsovie politique et litteraire	-	-	-	-	40
* Nouvelles Ecclesiastiques d'Utrecht	-	-	-	-	12
JOURNALS.					
* Esprit des Journaux	-	-	-	-	20
* Journal de Paris, qui paroît tous les jours	-	-	-	-	26
FOREIGN AND HOME GERMAN NEWSPAPERS.					
* Journal general de France	-	-	-	-	26
* — encyclopédique	-	-	-	-	20
* — des Modes & du Gout	-	-	-	-	20
* Mercur de France	-	-	-	-	20
* Amaliens Erholungstunden	-	-	-	-	12
Anzeiger Gothaischer	-	-	-	-	12
* Archenholz Minerva, 24-vol.	-	-	-	-	24
Augsburger Maschenbaurische	-	-	-	-	12
— — — — — Moyfche	-	-	-	-	12
Bafiler	-	-	-	-	12
Bayreuther	-	-	-	-	12
Berliner	-	-	-	-	16
* — — — — — Monathfchrift	-	-	-	-	12
* Braunsweiler neues Journal	-	-	-	-	14
Brünner	-	-	-	-	8
Paffauer, oder Kourier an der Donau	-	-	-	-	8
Pester	-	-	-	-	10
Petersburger deutsche	-	-	-	-	24
— — — — — russische	-	-	-	-	34
Prager deutsche	-	-	-	-	10
— — — — — böhmische Kramer	-	-	-	-	6
Prefsburger	-	-	-	-	12
Kemptner neueste Weltbegebenheiten	-	-	-	-	12
Köllner deutsche	-	-	-	-	12
* Kanstädter ökonomisches Wochenblatt	-	-	-	-	10
Konstanzer	-	-	-	-	8
* Drunter und Drüber, oder wie gehet es in der Welt zu?	-	-	-	-	8
Erlanger	-	-	-	-	8
Frankfurter Ober-Postamtszeitung	-	-	-	-	10
— — — — — Ristretto	-	-	-	-	10
* Göttinger gelehrte	-	-	-	-	16
Gratzer Bauernzeitung	-	-	-	-	10

Gratzer

	Yearly.	
	fl.	cr.
Gratzer Leikamische	-	10
— Merkur	-	10
— Damenzeitung	-	5
— Bürgerzeitung	-	8
— Zeitung für Studenten	-	430
Hamburger Korrespondent	-	14
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