

knight of La Manca, when taken out of his quixotism, shewed himself both a gentleman and a philosopher. In this country likewise, religion is not so much the principal as the necessary cause; and it is owing to local circumstances, that the German catholic is not so industrious as the French or Genoese.

The chief of these is certainly the mode of education. You would be astonished to see the difference of education in the German protestant, and the German catholic towns, as well as between the French and German catholic. All I need to say on the subject is, that the Jesuits, to whom we owe so much on this head, and whom all our patriots so much wish for back again, are in Germany the protectors of every thing barbarous and savage. They strive as ardently to suppress every emanation of genius here, as those of their order endeavoured to kindle it amongst us.

But another obstacle to industry in this country, is the stupid, ridiculous pride of the nobles. Whilst the Swiss merchant and manufacturer bears a part in the government of his country, the canon of Constance looks with contempt on the citizen who is indebted for his riches, not to a doubtful genealogy, but to his understanding and industry. This makes a deep impression on the citizen; who, instead of increasing his capital by his industry, purchases a title, endeavours to put on the noble, and then with a pride still more contemptible, insults his fellows.

In the next place the frugal way of living of the Swiss very much contributes to the increase of their manufactures. The daily repast of an inhabitant of the middle station of life in Constance, would make a sumptuous feast for one of St. Gallen. True it is, that as every ill has its attendant good, their conviviality may be the cause why the Suabians are evidently so much better tempered than the Swiss. Add to all this, that Constance is in a manner neglected, on account of its distance from the court of Vienna. The Swiss, it is said, made overtures to establish manufactures there, but they failed. I am ignorant whether the failure was owing to the intolerance of the court, to the jealousy of the senate of Constance, which is constantly solicitous to preserve something of its former importance as a free imperial town, or to the above-mentioned pride of the nobles.

The bishop resides at Moersburg, a small town on the opposite border of the lake. He has an income of about seventy thousand florins, or 7000*l.* per annum. He has very considerable possessions in Switzerland. The other places worth notice on the German side, are Uberlingen and Lindau.

The Swiss side of this small lake is more pleasant to view than the German. The beautiful mixture of the neighbouring hills planted with vines, the straggling appearance of the farm-houses with orchards round them, the small and varied patches of all the different kinds of agriculture, make it more agreeable to the eye than the Suabian villages, the houses of which stand together as in towns, and are often encompassed by a great corn field or a wide meadow. Upon the whole, I believe that both sides of the lake are equally well inhabited. The Swiss soil is more stony and heavy than the German, and though the Thurgau is one of the best parts of Switzerland, it is indebted to Suabia for a part of the prime necessary of life, to wit, corn, which it repays in wine and fruits.

They little think in Holland, how much they owe to the lake of Constance. As matters even now are, they can hardly guard against the sand, which being washed down from the Alps by the Aar, and other rivers into the Rhine, threatens to stop up the mouth of the latter, and already leaves room to apprehend some violent revolution, by the great sand banks it has raised. But if the great reservoir we speak of did not intercept by far the largest quantity of sand, which the rapid stream of the Rhine washes