

together seventy thousand florins, or seven thousand pounds, income? The younger brother of one of our marquises being informed of this by a Prussian, gave a snap with his fingers, and said, *Voilà un Cudet qui a fait fortune.*

We travelled directly through the principedom of Hohenzollern, the breadth of which is little more than ten miles. It may be about fifty miles in length, but, including the detached part of Siegmaringen, does not contain more than twelve thousand people. The country is exceedingly full of hills and woods, and the princes have always been great hunters. Those who now sway the sceptre are amiable men, who, you may suppose, do not forget that the king of Prussia is their relation. If I mistake not, a count of Hohenzollern was not long since made coadjutor to the chapter of Ermeland by the king.

We viewed the castle of Hechingen, which stands on a high mountain, and commands an extensive prospect over the dutchy of Wirtemberg, and the neighbouring country. I have heard that one of the ancient governors of this small territory, could not forbear saying, as he was walking with his attendants on the castle terrace, and surveying with delight the wild and beautiful country round him, "The little country of Wirtemberg would be a pretty addition to the territory of Hohenzollern." If this anecdote should not be true, it is not ill invented, the little country of Wirtemberg being at least thirty times as large as the whole territory of Hohenzollern.

I was transported at the sight of the lake of Constance; but shall not attempt any poetical description of it, as I should use a very rough crayon indeed, to portray a scene of infinite variety and beauty. I shall therefore only give you my philosophical and political reflections on the country and its inhabitants. Indeed you well know, that where my feelings are the most interested, I am least happy in expressing them.

What at first sight is most striking in this great piece of water, which divides Germany from Switzerland, through so great a length of country is, that there should be no town of any importance about it. Constance, which is the most respectable, hardly contains six thousand inhabitants, whilst Schaffhausen, St. Gallen, Zurich, and some places which are not far distant, though less advantageously situated, are very flourishing cities. It has no trade to signify, nor the smallest manufacture of any kind. This is more extraordinary, because, throughout the country, the Bavarian peasant seems not only more alive and alert than the Swiss, but has an advantage over him in morals and industry.

In Constance one is strongly induced to consider this want of industry, the neglect of the advantages which nature holds out, and the vices which prevail as entirely owing to the religion. In Alsace, and among the lower Suabians, I had already found more spirit of trade in the protestants than in the catholics, whom numerous holidays, pilgrimages, holy fraternities, the immoderately inculcated doctrine of the contempt of worldly things, the expectation of some wonderful support from God, the ease of finding a provision in cloisters, and lastly, very narrow and contracted minds, all contribute to corrupt. These disadvantages, however, as far as concerns the peasants of the two countries we are speaking of, are compensated by the heaviness and savageness of the reformed Swiss; specimens of which, I shall at a future time lay before you; but in the towns, the greater number of churches and cloisters, added to the above causes on the one side, and the greater degree of knowledge on the other, create a difference which is very striking, and is infinitely increased by a number of other causes besides religion.

It is evident, I think, from the example of France, the Austrian Netherlands, and various Italian states, that the Roman catholic religion does not of itself stifle industry, of which there may exist a great deal with a strong tinge of superstition, just as the