

Dalmatia	437,000	1,966
Lombardy and Venice	2,523,000	5,735
Hungary	10,172,000	2,729
Croatia and Slavonia	920,000	2,746
Transylvania	2,027,000	2,124
The Military Borderland	1,090,000	1,870

Nationalities.

This population divided with respect to race and language: —

Germans	8,200,000
Bohemians, Moravians and Slovacks	6,300,000
Poles	2,200,000
Russians	2,800,000
Slovenians	1,210,000
Croats	1,360,000
Servians	1,470,000
Bulgarians	25,000
Magyars	5,050,000
Italians (inclusive Ladins and Friauls)	3,050,000
Eastern-Romans	2,700,000
Members of other races	1,430,000

Religions.

Regarding religion there are the following distinctions:

Roman Catholics	24,874,000
Greek "	3,600,000
Armenian "	10,000
Schismatic Greeks	3,000,000
" " Armenians	4,000
Protestants of the Augsburg Persuasion	1,250,000
" " Helvet. Persuasion	2,000,000
Jews	1,052,000
Members of other religions	5,000

Habitations.

The inhabitants of Austria live in 878 towns, 2,264 market-towns, and 66,376 villages; among the towns, Vienna numbers above 500,000 inhabitants, Pesth-Buda near 200,000, Prague 150,000 and Venice 120,000. There are furthermore 10 towns containing above 50,000, and again 15 containing above 25,000 inhabitants.

Government.

The form of government in the Austrian empire is a constitutional monarchy.

Council of the Empire.

The rights which, in consequence of the Diploma of Oct. 20th 1860 and the Fundamental Law (Constitution) of Feb. 26th 1861, are conferred upon the Joint Council of the Empire are as follows:

- a) Consent to all laws relating to military duty.
- b) Co-operation in the legislature on coinage, matters of money and credit, on duties and commercial transactions, on the principles of banking, posting, telegraph, and railway concerns.

c) Examination of the estimates for the public expenditure, and the balance of public accounts; granting of new taxes or heightening existing taxes; approving of new loans, converting previous stocks, the sale, commutation or mortgaging of public estates.

The public debt is put under the control of the Council of the Empire.

Diets.

As for the right of giving, amending or abrogating the rest of the laws, the Emperor participates in this with the Partial Council of the Empire (to which the members of the provinces belonging to the Hungarian Crown are not joined) for public concerns common to all the German, Slavonian and Italian provinces, and relatively also with the Hungarian, Croatian-Slavonian, or Transylvanian diets for the public concerns of these respective provinces.

For those Kingdoms and dependencies, which are represented in the Partial Council of the Empire, there are moreover instituted 16 Separate Diets (besides the Common Council of Trieste performing also the office of a Separate Diet). The public business submitted to the co-operation of such a diet is: —

a) All regulations concerning culture in the respective province, public buildings or charity institutions at the charge of the province, and its economical administration in general.

b) Special regulations within the range of general laws concerning communities, churches and schools, relays, provisions and quarters for the army.

c) Dispositions about other business and propositions, specially directed to the diet, regarding general laws and institutions particularly bearing upon the common welfare of that province.

Autonomy of Municipal Corporations.

In the same provinces the autonomy of municipal corporations is of a very liberal extent. The Municipal Corporation Act of March 17th 1849, issued for all German and Slavonian provinces, declares that all concerns and interests of a municipal corporation and all that is to be enforced within their limits, belongs to the natural sphere of activity of a municipal corporation; and the same Act entitles to vote for the representation of a municipal corporation all burgesses that have, the year previous, actually paid at least 1 florin 5 kreutzers direct taxes for a house or land, situated within the municipality, or for a trade, for the exercise of which a stationary abode within the municipality is stipulated; furthermore all ecclesiastical ministers, teachers, doctors, government and military officers are entitled to vote. Only in such places as possess statutes of their own, there is a higher scale of valuation.

Lombardy and Venice also enjoy great liberty of autonomy in their municipal corporations. All land-