

through a cheerful olive grove, through the vale of Ithymus freshens the air. That the breed of white banks of this river, and over all Italy, derive waters. Poligno is a large in the records of modern history. On the night which their arrival, it experienced a pouring throe of the earth which considerable effects in as so frequently continued time, that the observance been interdicted.

mountain, scattered over our travellers to Serravalle as they approached every changed again to the drew near to Valcinara. The land of this neighbourhood of benefiting by the in- who, after having sufficiently the environs of Rome to Campania. The town affords the next day a ride through into gentle declivities, and Sambuchetto, to Lopermited, as strangers, to sing, at a private theatre, was suppressed about twelve the observing that it faced

two stages through a popu- lary to Ancona. They were wing neatness of the town, e it was declared a free port mole, the port, the triumph- cheerfulness of commerce, successful industry, render the In the evening they were which, however, was not asler than those are in Eng- with a lottery, the effects of intoxicate a few, mult prop- of spirits little favourable tainment.

lay by Cafe Brugiate and which is a large and flourish- the- embellished by the munificent piety there are Passing thence through a flat and Fano, they arrived in the chiaro, the ancient town of a little before the battle of of the earth: it is now a dif- for Italian merchants.

they renewed their journey, flat, by Catholicia, to Rimini, regular town, decorated with old arch. Passing thence arrived at Casena, a Bologna conclusion of a tournament, up there. Continuing their in Fano, they slept at Faenza, they were regaled with the light

brought them by Imola and Having visited this city one day; and on the follow- by a very bad road to St. a still worse to Cento, a small

ly, for a post and a half, to St. as for the same distance, ably bad, that they were obli- to their chaise, and eight hor- friends, with whom they had withstanding this, they were in a deep clay and stiff mud, through

through which, the persevering efforts of the poor animals could, with difficulty, drag the straining carriages, before they could accomplish the two posts and a half.

Ferrara has the appearance of decay. It retains, as vestiges of its former grandeur, the palace of the princes of the house of Este, built in a bad style of architecture; an ancient cathedral, a strong citadel, and spacious streets. Ariosto's monument is shewn at the Benedictine convent.

Our travellers felt at Ferrara, very seriously, the effects of a transition from the mild air of Naples to the severity of a northern latitude, and regretted that they had occasion to quit the southern parts of Italy so early in the year.

On leaving Ferrara, they proceeded four miles by land, to Ponte di Lago, where they embarked in a very commodious vessel large enough to receive both their carriages, and floated down the stream of the Po, which has here a noble breadth. They dined, and slept on board in some tolerable beds that their courier made up; and next morning they entered the Taglio, and were towed along the canal by the side of dreary Lagune, spread out half water and half mud. They left the carriages at Fusina, and entering the open Lagune had a fine view of Venice.

They glided through rows of handsome palaces lining each side of the great canal, and were landed at Petrillo's door, near the Rialto, of which, the beautiful arch is blest with the effect of shops and houses built upon it.

The Venetians, to whom they had letters, treated them with much attention, and an hospitality more liberal than that of Rome or Naples. They give splendid entertainments, though their private tables are served with great economy. They live in handsome palaces, many of them built from the designs of Palladio and other famous architects.

Of the gaiety and splendour of the carnival they saw but little. The rage for its extravagance seems to have expired in the feeble efforts of a few grotesque figures and some insipid masks. The baout is, however, convenient, and serves as an apology for the want of dress. One of our travellers was in it at the phil-harmonic society, a casino or assembly, of which, only the first ranks are members, and where a full dress is usually worn. The theatres at Venice are abundantly crowded, and during the carnival, especially, well supplied.

The Venetian society is really pleasant. The women, who are pretty, though they have bad figures, are devoutly inclined to the tender passion. Our travellers were invited to exceeding good private concerts: seven public theatres are open every night in this joyous city; and the Furor Dramaticus has run so high that another is just built.

The Doge has only the exterior of royalty, and few privileges but that of divesting himself of his official dignities, and sometimes appearing as a private man in the evening. He has a revenue of about 200000. and nominates the dean and canons of St. Mark. His sons and brothers, however, are disqualified, by their affinity to him, from holding any civil office, or from being employed in any public department, domestic or foreign; and he is not allowed himself, to form a connection with any foreign prince without the consent of council. He is subjected to the troublesome and scrutinizing authority of the inquisition, who have the keys of his palace and can search it at pleasure, being accountable for their conduct only to the council of ten. Every member of the state, indeed, it is well known, is amenable before these vigilant and jealous magistrates, to whose tremendous power the government is supposed to be indebted for its security; and may be conducted out of a palace, to a prison over the Ponte di Sospiri, or thrown into the Canal Orphano, without any regular trial or known sentence.

Titles of nobility have been sold at Venice upon great emergencies; but the nobles gradually decrease

into a small aristocracy: all are employed in some department of state. The podestas, who have the civil presidencies of towns; and the captains, who have the military power, are not allowed salaries sufficient for the state which they maintain, and make up the deficiency by oppression and corrupt administration. The execution, however, of criminal justice is, generally, equitable, though strict; and the people are kept in good order, and not extravagantly taxed. The commerce of the country, however decayed from its former extent, still flourishes. Its glass manufactories are famous; but the plate glass is not by any means so large as that of France, nor so good as that of England.

The arsenal still exhibits a grand display of naval stores, and affords employment for its three thousand men, which is above double the number usually employed at Plymouth. The men receive from a paul and a half to eight pauls per day. The oylers within the arsenal, which fatten on the bitumen and exudation of the wood in the docks and canals here, are in high and deserved estimation, for their size and quality, with the Venetian epicures.

The nobles of Venice are, perhaps, more intelligent than those of any other parts of Italy, being early called out to the exertion of their talents in public departments. The lower classes of the people are, however, but little instructed even on the most important subjects. The clergy being on the world of all establishments, that of election, is necessarily degraded in its character. Persons of respectable family, and liberal talents, shrink from a profession where subsistence must be obtained by a popular canvass, and authority depends on the caprice of the parish which is to be directed. The higher ranks are, indeed, virtually restrained from taking up the profession, since a noble, who enters into the sacred function, forfeits his hereditary vote in the council. If he obtains a cardinal's cap his whole kindred must withdraw from all interference with public affairs: and should he even attain the pre-eminent dignity of patriarch, he will have no power or jurisdiction even over the church of St. Mark,—ecclesiastics being suspiciously excluded from all authority.

They left Venice March 27, in a borchetta, and taking in their carriages at Fusina, were towed by horses along the Brenta to Padua, where they arrived in the evening. This river is confined by banks somewhat formal.

The post, which they resumed at Padua, conveyed them two stages over a bad road, and through a flat country to Vicenza. As they were travelling northwards they shivered, on observing that the distant mountains, towards which they advanced, were covered with snow.

Verona, which is about three posts and a half from Vicenza, contains many things worthy of attention.

The next morning, they saw the country gradually impoverish, as they approached Volarni. From thence to Beri, the beautiful river Adige accompanied them, washing, in its gentle course, the brown and polished base of some picturesque rocks which re-echoed every found that disturbed the tranquil solitude of the country. At Beri they tasted an excellent white wine made in the neighbourhood, called Vino Santo, in strong expression of the estimation in which it is held. At Borghetto, before their arrival at Ala, they quitted the Venetian territories, and were allowed to import all their property unmolested, except their money, into the Tyrol; the first entrance to which, as they approached Roveredo, opened to them a rude country covered with heaps of rocks, wilder and more fantastic in their forms than those of Savoy, and intermingled with tracts cultivated and populous.

A road through an open valley, bounded by bold hills, conducted them through Befeno to Trent. They proceeded the next day by Brenner and Steinach and Schonberg to Innspruck, where they sometimes walked a stage, faster than the horses would drag