

aqueducts, sluices, &c. They are now to every field; and increase of fertility is raised may be mown grand instrument very spring newly tely converted into shade, by poplars. The farm-steadings irrigating system is of the Apennine, incompatible with not uncommon in el spots have been with earth, torrents d, could only have The people of the keeping up these elaborate processes, ry into very small which vines are poor cultivator is Apennine a profusely covers in the great m- ascertained, are not remain for any plains, surrounding and are covered however habitu- ears each spot is are brought from e, in order to get number, not more ities, have large

include grain of e of Sardinia, is food of the lower in the inundated The export of it, on the main basis res with that of ere a favourable e ancient Faler- of exportation. tional character, tive to study the st, and are some- other Sicilian t a time. That he West Indies, Naples, on the remed than any ngland a steady ; but many of e are the cows uce the cheese ttle are of the wn grass; and nduct the pro- d, which Mrs. milk, and after the city mar- l is generally been rendered

almost perfect; and that of the mountains of Rome and Naples, though not so fine, is valued for the equality of its texture. A great part is black, and woven undyed, for the clothing of the galley-slaves and of the friars. Goats are reared in great numbers amid the Apennine cliffs; and their flesh and milk is the animal food chiefly used by the cultivators, with the addition, however, of fresh pork. Hogs are reared also in great perfection: they are not pent up, and fed on refuse, but wander at large through the woods, where they feed on nuts, mast, and roots; and become even somewhat intelligent and sprightly animals. The hams and bacon thus produced are considered at Rome as a great luxury. The fruits of Italy are various and delicious, but none are of such value as the chestnuts, which in the upper regions constitute the food of a numerous body of mountaineers, who even dry and convert them into bread. The Apennine timber, consisting chiefly of oak and chestnut, is little used except for barrels. The saline plants of Sicily yield a barilla which rivals that of Spain. Among partial objects we may mention cotton in the southern provinces of Naples, which was produced in 1812, to the amount of 60,000 bales, and the hemp of Bologna, which is of peculiar excellence. The Neapolitan manna, which exudes from a species of ash, is made a royal monopoly.

The manufactures in Italy, once remarkable for their elegance and variety, are now everywhere in a state of decay, and present only specimens on a small scale of what formerly existed. The great and opulent citizens, after the military revolutions which deprived them of influence and security, seem everywhere to have retired to the country, and invested their capitals in land. Silk was formerly the grand staple, particularly in the form of velvets and damasks, richly adorned with gold and silver embroidery. This manufacture still exists in most of the great cities, though on a reduced scale. The Venetian States, in 1795, had only 2701 silk weavers, and 1163 gold and silver spinners. In 1802, the number of weavers in Turin had been reduced from 1400 to 500. The Lombard peasantry, however, still carry on the throwing of silk upon their farms, and it is exported in the shape of orgazine for the use of the foreign manufacturer. The woollen manufactures of Florence were once immense, giving employment to 30,000 persons; but they are now both few and coarse. Linen is considerable, and is often combined with cotton, which does tolerably in the southern provinces of Naples, where the muslins of Tarento enjoy a good deal of reputation. Glass, in brilliant and curious forms, was once a celebrated and admired article; and there are still made at Venice, on the island of Murano, mirrors, glass beads, and tubes; at Florence, the flasks bearing the name of that city. It seems doubtful if the art that produced the ancient earthenware of Etruria still exist. In the Florentine and Roman states are made, without the use of the wheel, numerous jars of red earthenware for holding oil; probably on a very antique model. The works of Doccia, near Florence, produce goods resembling those of Staffordshire. The only fine porcelain of Italy is that made at Naples, which may vie with any in Europe. The potteries at Terracina, in the Abruzzi, are also very extensive. Some curious works, inlaid agate tables, cameos, mosaics, &c., which elsewhere rank with the fine arts, are carried to such an extent, at Florence and Rome, as to be articles of trade. The paper of Italy had formerly a high reputation; and that of Belluno, and some parts of Tuscany, is still in repute. Extremely fine soap is made generally throughout Italy, but more particularly in Sicily. We must not omit the Tuscan manufacture of straw hats, which affords a most valuable employment to the country girls in that neighbourhood, and yields a produce of about \$625,000 a year. In general, Italian statistics are in so low a state, as to make it scarcely possible even to conjecture the amount of these various articles.

Minerals, especially metals, are deficient to a degree remarkable for a country so very mountainous. The Alps, which are so rich on the side of Germany, produce on that of Italy only iron in the districts of Brescia and Bergamo, and copper in that of Belluno. The Brescian iron has been worked with considerable diligence, being formed into the steel celebrated under the name of Brescian, and into various descriptions of hardware, which, however, have shared the general decline of Italian industry. Notwithstanding the boasts of some native writers, no mines of importance seem to exist in any part of the Apennines, or of the rest of Italy, except the island of Elba, long celebrated for its fine iron. The cliffs of this great calcareous chain, however, produce valuable stone, and particularly several species of beautiful marble, among which that of Carrara is conspicuous; nor are there wanting agates and other ornamental stones. The sulphur of Sicily is an article of importance.

The mercantile transactions of Italy have declined in a still more remarkable degree. The discovery of America, and the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, transferred the most valuable trade of the world into channels from which she was excluded. The restrictive, and, in many respects, oppressive system, adopted by the Spanish and German princes, chilled the spirit of enterprise; and the great capitalists of Venice and Genoa preferred investing their money at high interest in foreign funds. The only great commercial activity now existing is at Leghorn, which carries on not only the commerce of Tuscany, but that of Naples and Sicily, and keeps even a regular dépôt of all the commodities of the Levant. Mr. Jackson reproaches the English as acting against both their honour and in-