

joined together by 500 bridges. Venice has canals for streets, and boats or gondolas for carriages. It is at the head of the gulf of the same name, or Adriatic sea.

4. Padua and Pavia are noted for their universities, Verona for the remains of a vast Roman amphitheatre, Cremona for violins, Brescia for fire-arms, Bergamo for its great fair, and Mantua for its strong fortifications. At the battle of Pavia, Francis I., king of France, was taken prisoner. Lodi, Arcola, and Rivoli, were, particularly the first, the scenes of important battles between the French and Austrians.

PARMA AND MODENA.

5. The Duchies of Parma and Modena are fertile and populous districts, situated south of Lombardy and Venice. Parma gives name to the celebrated Parmesan cheese; Modena is noted for its Carrara marble, the finest in the world.

6. In both these territories, swine, poultry, and bees, are extensively reared. Bread prepared from chesnuts is eaten by the labouring people. The capitals have the same name as the duchies to which they respectively belong. Placentia and Reggio are the next important towns.

TUSCANY AND LUCCA.*

7. The Grand Duchy of Tuscany and Lucca is the most prosperous state in Italy. Manufactures of silk, soap, and Leghorn bonnets, are carried on to a considerable extent. The latter employs a number of women and children.

8. Florence, the capital, surnamed the Beautiful, is one of the handsomest cities in Europe. Its palaces, churches, galleries, and libraries, are all celebrated. Leghorn is the chief sea-port of Italy: it has an extensive commerce, and an animation unusual in Italian towns.

9. Pisa is noted for the Campanile, or leaning tower; it is 190 feet high, and inclines 15 feet from the perpendicular. Sienna, 30 miles south of Florence, contains a vast cathedral. Its university has some reputation as a school of medicine.

THE POPEDOM, OR STATES OF THE CHURCH.

10. The territory forming the Papedom, or States of the Church, occupies the centre of Italy. It is ruled by the Pope, who is the head of the Catholic church, and is invested with absolute power, both spiritual and temporal.

Venice? 2. Milan? 3. Venice? 4. Padua, &c.? 5. What is said of Parma, &c.? 6. Of swine, &c.? Bread? 7. Tuscany and Lucca? 8.

* In 1847 the Duchy of Lucca was annexed to Tuscany, in consideration of an annual rent or pension paid by the latter to the Duke of Lucca, who now resides in Paris as a private gentleman. The sovereign of the two states takes the title of Grand Duke of Tuscany and Lucca.