parts the potato is little cultivated, and in them corn must be drawn from the neighbouring countries. The land on the coast of Nice and Liguria consists chiefly of narrow strips of valley, which in the greater portion is composed of sand, and not very appropriate for the growth of grain, though a little is grown in some of the more fertile of the valleys ; but the common people only eat bread on Sun­days and holidays, and at other times subsist on chestnuts obtained from the Apennines, and on inferior cheese made by themselves. They derive a part of their subsistence from fish, especially sardinias, which at some seasons are abundant ; and oil, a useful accompaniment, is at a very moderate price.

The agriculture of the island of Sardinia differs so much from that of the rest of the kingdom, that it merits a spe­cial notice, the more so from its having been, in ancient times, the source of supplies of grain to the continent of Italy, and occasionally of Spain. The lands are divided into feudal and non-feudal. The former comprise those belong­ing to the respective nobles, as well as those sold to indivi­duals, but recognising the feudal lord. Those not feudal belong to communities or to individuals ; for landed property can be let or sold, or given away, with the consent of the tribunals, or of the husband if belonging to married females. The first lands as to importance, though the least in ex­tent, are those called *tanche,* or enclosed lands, which are generally well cultivated. But the far larger proportion are those called *vidazzone,* or belonging to communities. They are chiefly divided into three parts, each of which is culti­vated in its turn, and, while under culture, is enclosed with a line of hurdles ; but the rest being fallow, lies open to the ravages of wandering flocks, and the blast of every wind that blows.

The foreign commerce of Sardinia, both by sea and by land, with the countries contiguous to it, naturally demands observation. The number and tonnage of the vessels be­longing to the kingdom are shown in the following table, furnished by the British consul.

*Vessels belonging to the Kingdom of Sardinia,*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year. | From one to thirty tons. | From thir­ty to sixty tons. | From sixty to a hun­dred tons. | Above a hundred tons. | Number of the  . Crews. |
| 1827 | 1874 | 172 | 232 | 546 | 31,201 |
| 1828 | 1899 | 161 | 222 | 595 | 30,671 |
| 1829 | 1931 | 170 | 214 | 602 | 31,577 |
| 1830 | 1903 | 158 | 214 | 616 | 32,176 |
| 1831 | 1965 | 157 | 215 | 629 | 32,842 |

The accounts for the last seven years are not to be pro­cured ; but there is reason to believe that no very material increase has taken place during that period, and that the proportion of the national vessels of the larger class has been more augmented, while that of the smaller class has somewhat declined, as is observable in the preceding table of the five years from 1827 to 1831.

The chief articles which Sardinia imports from foreign countries are sugar, coffee, spices, cotton wool, cotton ma­nufactured, indigo, cochineal, and other dyeing drugs, corn chiefly from the Black Sea, salted fish, salt, hides and lea­ther, iron, steel, lead, copper, pitch and tar, tobacco, and timber. There are many smaller articles of luxury, whose aggregate amount bears hut a trifling proportion in value to those here enumerated. The commerce in grain is casual, depending in a great degree on the productiveness of the harvests in Switzerland, to which country, when the do­mestic supply is found to be insufficient, the corn, chiefly wheat from the ports of Odessa and Taganrog, is transmit­ted to the Swiss districts bordering on the Sardinian territory.

*A Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, dis­tinguishing the countries to which they belonged, which entered inwards and cleared outwards at the port of Genoa in the year* 1834, *exclusive of Coasters.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Countries. | Inwards. | | Outwards. | |
| Ships. | Tons. | Ships. | Tons. |
| British | 96 | 15,014  121,000  3,800  1,390  695 | 95 | 14,973  117,000  5,398  1,673  695 |
| Sardinian | 998 | 996 |
| American - | 18 | 25 |
| Austrian | 8 | 8 |
| Danish.... | 4 | 4 |
| Dutch | 11 | 1,400  19,000  83 | 15 | 1,836  18,597  83 |
| French | 258 | 256 |
| Greek | 1 | 1 |
| Neapolitan | 149 | 19,100  420 | 151 | 19,334  1,077  6,491  2,918  4,882 |
| Russian | 1 | 3 |
| Spanish | 148 | 6,400  2,100  3,900 | 153 |
| Swedish | 10 | 16 |
| Tuscan, Roman, and Lucchese... | 160 | 179 |
| Bremen and Lubeck. | 4 | 610 | 6 | 733 |
| Hanoverian | 1 | 167 | 2 | 278 |
|  |  |

The variations in the years preceding and succeeding 1834 are so little as to render our filling the pages of this work with lengthened accounts quite unnecessary ; and the particular year selected is sufficient to show the general na­ture and extent of the trade, and the respective countries with which it is carried on.

The cities of this kingdom whose population amounts to more than 10,000 souls, are the following.

Turin 120,596 Chieri 14,000

Genoa 94,000 Savona 13,400

Alessandria 36,000 Carmagnola. 13,200

Cagliari 29,000 Saluzzo 13,200

Nice 27,000 Pinerola 12,500

Asti 23,000 Boghera 12,147

Sassari 21,000 Chamberi 12,060

Cuneo 20,000 Bra 11,300

Savigliano 19,000 St Remo 11,200

Casale 18,000 Novi 11,100

Mondovi 17,000 Racconigi 11,000

Novara 16,400 Chiavari 10,800

Bercelli 16,000 Rapello 10,150

Vigevano 15,000 Tortona 10,015

Fossano 14,300

The most valuable product of Sardinia which is exported is silk, but it has little connection with maritime commerce. The greater part of it, which goes to other countries, is trans­ported by land-carriage, in order to supply the manufac­turers of France, of Prussia, of Belgium, of Holland, and in some measure of England ; for even to the latter country much is now sent by land through France, or by the Rhine. Oil is one of the greater productions exported from Genoa, after being collected there by means of the numerous coast­ing vessels with which the shores of Sardinia abound. The larger portion of this article is sent to England, where it is used by the wool-combers in the manufacture of cloth ; but a considerable quantity of it is sent to Holland, and from thence into the interior of Germany, where it is applied to the same purposes. Rice is also exported by sea to France, though it can scarcely sustain the competition with that which is produced in the East Indies or in Carolina. Though much wine is made, it is almost wholly consumed at home, the quantity exported being trifling. Fruit is an article of foreign trade; and soap, white lead, essences, and perfumery, may he enumerated as the most prominent of the smaller