

were forced to give up any provisions they might have, on arriving at the frontier, and the Sardinian workman on crossing the boundary was not allowed to bring with him his dinner of the day. If the owner of any boat from a strange port, on entering the port of Monaco, had left uneaten any part of the loaves of bread with which his vessel was furnished on leaving home, he was taught by the confiscation of his vessel and a fine of 500 fr. to calculate better another time.

'In order still further to fill up the deficiencies in his treasury, caused by the Revolution, the Prince forced those who had acquired any of the lands which had belonged to his ancestors, to give them up without any indemnity. No one in the principality was allowed to export wood, except the Prince himself, and no one was even allowed to cut down a bough from one of his own olive trees, unless the stroke were authorized by the government, and given in the presence of officials. No one was allowed to sell his own crops, except at a price fixed by the police, and then the purchaser, instead of paying the sum to the proprietor, was obliged to bring his money to a receiver-general established by the Prince, who exacted one per cent. on the sale. In a short time no one was allowed to till his own land or water it, or to prune his own trees, without the permission of the police; and at last no one was allowed to leave his house after ten o'clock at night, without being furnished with a lanthorn, which was also a pretext for a fine. The taxes became at length too absurd for belief. The birth or death of an animal had to be entered in the public register on the same day, on payment of a fine, and was of course taxed. The tax on the birth of a lamb was twenty-five centimes.'—*'A Winter at Mentone.'*

After thirty-three years of the most cruel oppression, Mentone and Roccabruna rebelled (March 2, 1848), and placed themselves under the protection of Italy, enjoying nine years of liberty, till they were induced, in 1860, to vote for annexation to France, at the time of the cession of Nice. The claims of the Prince of Monaco to that part of his former dominions were at the same time purchased by France for £160,000. Even Monaco itself is now subject to French conscription and taxation, so that the real authority of the Prince is reduced to little more than that of

a syndic. The late Prince (1890) was a man of letters, and took great interest in arranging and bringing to light the historic archives of his family.

The only building of importance on the rock of Monaco is the *Palace*, 'restored' out of all appearance of antiquity. It is shown, but is in no way remarkable. There is a handsome marble staircase, and the Sala Grimaldi is an old hall decorated in fresco by Orazio da Ferrara, and possessing a fine renaissance chimney-piece inscribed—'Qui dicit se nosse Deum et mandata ejus non observat mendax est.' The Princes formerly always gave a ball here on the festival of S. Devota, to which the inhabitants of Monaco, rich and poor, were invited *en masse*, the rich dancing all the evening on one side of the hall, and the peasants on the other, but neither ever passing an imaginary boundary, while the Prince and the *grandees* looked down from a gallery. Antonio I. also gave grand ballets here in imitation of those of Versailles, and, being a good musician, would lead the orchestra himself with a bâton bequeathed to him by Lulli. The chapel has a Baptism of Christ by *Jourdain*. A room, decorated with frescoes, attributed to Annibale Caracci, is shown as that in which Edward Augustus, Duke of York, brother of George III., died (Sept. 7, 1767). Whilst Vice-Admiral of the Blue, he had been ill with a fever off Monaco, and was brought on shore to receive the hospitality of the Prince. His room has since been used as a mortuary chapel for the princes of Monaco. Most of the historic apartments of the palace, including the chamber where Prince Lucien was assassinated in 1523, have been long since destroyed, but the palace, as it remains, was well restored by the late Prince (Charles III.), who