

battles in which he fought, describing the countries which he visited, will excite in the mind of the youthful listener the desire to read of the battles and the history of former times; it will render him desirous of knowing the past history of his country, that of his allies, that of his enemies; so that being acquainted with the extent of their respective territories, the number of inhabitants, the fertility of the soil, the natural and artificial resources of the states engaged in the war, he may be enabled to have a just idea of the issue and effects of the war. Hearing, of the rapid transmission of news by the wire, the speedy conveyance of troops by rail, of the destructive engines of war, &c.; when told that talent, aided by science and persevering industry produced such powerful instruments, he shall feel reverence for science and a desire to receive that education, which will give him the key of so many mysteries and an insight to the secrets of nature; which will enable him to take a rank among his fellow-men, render him a useful citizen, perhaps the deliverer of his country; seeing his country attacked, threatened with anarchy, a noble ardor will animate him to defend her rights. Fired with the daily accounts of sanguinary conflicts, illustrated by personal bravery and heroic achievements, his emulation excited by the noble deeds of his brothers in arms, then shall rise in his soul a zeal and a disinterestedness ready to sacrifice everything for the public good. As he thinks of the privations they suffer, the fatigues they undergo, a spirit of hardihood and daring will be infused into him, impelling to the obtaining of immortal renown. When such a sentiment as the love of country can be evoked in youth, and never is it more powerfully called forth, as when hostile armies invading the land of our birth, menace destruction to our homesteads and exile to our families, it tends much to ennoble the man and enlarge the view of the intellect, as it considers great and vast events; and as the ideas of greatness and vastness expand the powers of the mind one of the objects of education is thus indirectly accomplished. To the child are given pictures, representing battles and sieges, naval engagements and deeds of personal bravery, so as to excite the love of reading, which would give him a knowledge of the events depicted; how much more strongly is the desire excited, when the horrors of war invade his own land, and the passing events to be at a future time narrated in history, interest his own person. In this country education suffers not the evils of war and the cause of education here seems to derive some benefit. The recent nursing hearing nothing talked of, but battles, nothing spoken of but military manœuvres, the advance and retreat of battalions, nothing discussed less it be protocols, diplomatic notes or bulletins; seeing the morning newspaper usurping the rights of the breakfast, and hearing a certain grumble escaping papa, when the attentive wife, requests her lord's consideration of the falling temperature of the coffee; surely he must say that a newspaper must be something interesting and to be able to read it, a great amusement.

The growing lad takes a livelier interest in the study of geography, now no longer an ungrateful task, as it enables him to form an idea of the seat of war, and of the position of the belligerents. The map is eagerly scanned, and the details as to the population, resources and habits of the people, whose sovereigns are at war, are now eagerly sought for. The attentive boy can give his opinion and furnish his quota of intelligence to the village elders. We imagine a group of villagers, seated under the shade of a maple attentively lending ear to the school master, as he reads this our narrative of the war in the western part of Italy. We shall first give a short account of the geographical position of that part of Italy concerned in the present war, of its cities, towns, and rivers, and shall furnish a few statistics as to the resources of the belligerent powers, after a slight mention of the principal actors in this field, we shall note the progress and principal occurrences of the war, since the opening of the campaign.

France is divided from Piedmont and Savoy by collateral ridges of the Alpine Mountains; the S. E. extremity is bounded by the little river Var, which divides France from the county of Nice. France exports annually to Austria to the value of \$1,832,500, and imports from the same place to the value of \$2,000,000; the imports consisting principally in fire wood, hemp, tobacco, steel and hides. There is a direct telegraphic communication between Paris, Genoa, Corsica, the Isle of Sardinia and the coast of Algiers. The French army number 600,000 men, the navy, 342 vessels.

The possessions of the King of Sardinia, comprising Savoy, the county of Nice, the Duchy of Montserrat, part of the Duchy of Milan and the territory of the former Genoa Republic, are bounded on the North by the Alps, separating Sardinia from Switzerland; on the East by the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, or Austrian Italy, the duchies of Parma and Modena; on the West by that part of the Mediterranean which forms the Gulf of Genoa; on the South by France. It covers an area of 30,000 square miles and supports a

population of 3,500,000 inhabitants. For administrative purposes, the Kingdom is divided into 11 portions, called divisions, which are subdivided into 39 provinces. The administrative divisions are, Alessandria, Annecy, Coni or Cuneo, Genoa, Ivrea, Nice, Novara, Savona, Savoy or Chambery, Turin, Vercelli; the respective capitals of those divisions are of the same name. The revenue in 1854 amounted to \$25,000,000, the expenditures to \$27,000,000, the public debt for the same year amounted to 114 and a half millions of dollars. The army amounts on the war footing to 140,000 men, but in peace only to 48,000, the navy comprises 40 vessels of war, mounting 900 cannon. There are elementary schools in each commune, secondary schools in the large towns, and four universities. There are also schools for the deaf and dumb, for agriculture, etc. Sardinia was formerly known under the name of Liguria and Gallia Cis-Alpina.

The principal cities are: 1o. Turin, the capital of the dominions of the King of Sardinia, seated in a fertile plain at the confluence of the Doria with the Po, 68 m. N. W. of Genoa, 80 m. S. W. of Milan, 200 m. distant from Paris. It fell into the hands of the French in 1796, taken from them in 1799, surrendered to France in 1800, and restored to Sardinia in 1814; population, 143,000 inhabitants. 2o. Genoa, 80 m. S. E. of Turin and W. of Milan, 86 m. N. W. of Leghorn, 95 m. N. E. of Nice. In 1800, it was taken by the French and restored to Sardinia at the peace of 1814; population, 125,000 inhabitants. 3o. Ivrea, 15 m. S. E. of Casal, 35 m. N. W. of Genoa, 40 m. S. by W. of Milan, 13 m. S. E. of Marengo. Taken in 1706 by Prince Eugene, in 1746 by the French, in 1749 by the King of Sardinia. In 1796 it fell again into the hands of the French. Driven out of it in 1799, it surrendered to them after the battle of Marengo. 4o. Nice, distant 4 m. from the mouth of the Var, 6 m. from the French frontier, 83 m. E. of Aix; population, 25,000 inhabitants.

Sardinia imports from France to the value of \$14,000,000; her exports to the same place amount to \$17,000,000. The climate of Sardinia is mild and temperate. Her inhabitants are surnamed the Gascons of Italy.

The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, or Austrian Italy, is bounded on the North by Switzerland and the Tyrol; West by Lago Maggiore and the Ticino, which separate it from the Sardinian States; South, by the Sardinian States, the Duchies of Parma and Modena, from all of which, with the exception of Modena, it is separated by the Po; and East, by the Adriatic Sea and the Kingdom of Illyria. Greatest length 243 miles, E. to W.; greatest breadth in the government of Lombardy 108 m., in the government of Venice, separated from that of Lombardy by the river Mincio, 130 miles; area 17,000 square miles; population, 5,000,000. The delegations of the Government of Lombardy, are: Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Lodi-e-Crema, Mantua, Milan, Pavia, Sandria. Those of the government of Venice, are: Belluno, Padua, Rovigo, Treviso, Udine, Venia, Verona, Vicenza. The surface consists of a vast plain on the north bank of the Po. The Ticino, the Adige, the Lambro, the Oglio, and the Mincio, confluent of the Po, irrigate the western and central parts of the Kingdom; and the Adige, Bacchiglione, Brènta, Rana and Tagliamento, entering the Adriatic, water the eastern part. The principal lakes of Austrian Italy, all situated in Lombardy and the largest in Italy, are the Garda, Idro, Iseo, Como, Tugano and Maggiore; this common to Lombardy, Switzerland and the Sardinian states; that partly in Switzerland. The course of the rivers, are as follows: 1o. The Po, rises in Mount Viso, in the Piedmontese frontier, flows N. E. to Turin, and then proceeding in an eastern direction, it divides Austrian Italy from the States of Parma, Modena and the Pope's dominions; and after a course of 300 miles enters the gulf of Venice by four principal mouths. It is subject, like most Alpine rivers, to the overflowing of its banks. 2o. The Adige runs South of the lake of Glace, and passing by Tyrol, Brisan, Trent and Verona, falls into the gulf of Venice, a little North of the River Po.

The soil of Austrian Italy is well cultivated and remarkably fertile. Every year the same land can raise a crop of corn, of silk, and of wine.

The people of Lombardy, wrote a geographer of the beginning of the present century, are the most benevolent, moral and good natured of the Italians.

The principal towns, are:

1o. Milan, capital of Austrian Italy, distant 660 m. from Paris, stands in a delightful plain between the rivers Adda and Ticino, which communicate with the city by means of two canals. A railroad connects Milan with Venice by way of Verona, Vicenza and Padua.

2o. Verona, the birth place of Plinius the elder and Cornelius Nepos, 20 m. N. N.-E. of Mantua and 54 m. W. of Venice. The river