

all the available strength of the allies can be better concentrated through Genoa and Alessandria than by any other road; and this in a military point of view, and without considering any of the political inconveniences of an invasion through the Papal States—a measure which it would be difficult to accomplish without definitely breaking with the Pope.

We have noticed successively the various roads possessed by the French to the scene of hostilities, Genoa being the only one of great value; we may despatch the routes possessed by Austria in a very few words. The means possessed by Austria of bringing up her resources are practically well-nigh unlimited. Whilst she holds Piedmont and Verona, she can, following the course of the Adige, draw whatever supplies she requires from the Tyrol—herself an impregnable fortress; and while she is able to defend the line of railway which runs through Mantua, Verona, Vicenza, Padua, Venice, and Trieste, she is in full possession of the best possible communications with Vienna.

But the defensive position of Austria in Lombardy is most formidable and complete, not only from the state of preparations which has been obtained, but from the full communication between it and her German possessions. The chances are great against the success of any attempt to turn this position by the landing of any considerable force south of Trieste, and the attempt would no doubt be construed by Germany as an attack on Austria proper.

The citadel of this great defensive position of Austria consists of four first-class fortresses—Peschiera, Verona, Mantua, and Legnago. The last three are situated about 25 miles apart at the apex of the angles of a nearly equilateral triangle. Peschiera is about 12 miles due west of Verona, the most northerly of the other three. Verona is situated on the Adige, and is in direct communication with the Tyrol; and there is a line of railway between it and Peschiera, which is also in communication with the Tyrol, by means of Lake Garda. Legnago, which is not by any means so strong as Verona or Mantua, but which is probably being made so, is also on the Adige—Mantua was considered by Napoleon as the key of Italy. At the present moment its value remains undiminished, but Verona eclipses it in strength and importance, being defended by an entrenched camp capable of sheltering an army. It is held as certain that no army would venture to pass onwards towards Austria, leaving any one of these fortresses in the rear.

But these places constitute only the citadel, and last and chief defence of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. Before they can be attacked, the Ticino, the Aida (which Napoleon forced at the bridge of Lodi), the Oglio, and the Mincio, must be crossed, or they may be approached by crossing the Po and Oglio from the south.

An Austrian army is, however, now in advance of all these lines of defence, resting on Pavia and Piacenza, and threatening from the Lago Maggiore on the north to cut any line of attack on their successive lines of defence.

The whole truth of the matter is, that whilst the war remains an Italian war, a successful defence by Austria is equivalent to ultimate victory, and the dictation of any terms she pleases to Sardinia. Any capture of Turin could only be as it were a vindictive act, justifiable as making the Sardinians feel some of the horrors of the war they have invoked, but of no military significance. Alessandria, Casale, and Genoa are the keys of the country, and an army in occupation of Turin must come out and fight for it on ground of the enemy's choosing. The same may be said of Milan, which will no doubt be occupied by the Allies, if the Austrians for strategic reasons give up the line of the Ticino, which it is quite possible they may do so, unless the Imperial and Royal Generalissimos who are at the head of the revolution in Europe give them the opportunity of striking a decisive blow before they reach the battle-ground, which they have so carefully prepared and fortified during the past ten years.

In fact, the Austrian line of defence is so strong, and successful defence is so difficult with victory, that we are almost bound to suppose that it is a part of the French system to enlarge the area of hostilities and to effect a landing on the coasts of the Adriatic. But the martial spirit of Germany is up, and if Imperial zeal for revolution looks for a larger field of battle than Northern Italy, German enthusiasm may re-awaken old memories, and prefer making a good solid peace at Paris rather than hollow truces at Vienna.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.—In Europe, generally, there are twelve soldiers to every thousand inhabitants; in Russia, the proportion is as high as fourteen; in England it is only eight in a thousand.—Great Britain has fewer soldiers in relation to population than any other European State. The British army costs far more per man than that of any other country; it is on the average, \$252 70 per man per annum. In the armies of Continental Europe the annual average cost per man varies from \$184 68, in Belgium, to \$63 18, in Russia. Each soldier in the army costs annually each inhabitant of England \$3 13; France \$2 70; Austria \$2 37; Russia \$1 63; Prussia \$1 36. The maintenance of the armies of Europe in time of peace costs the different countries an annual aggregate of \$366,000,000, and the cost of the fleets is about \$88,000,000—making a total yearly expenditure of \$454,000,000. These figures, large as they are, it must not be forgotten, only represent what exists in a state of peace. When war occurs, fresh expenditures, reckoned by millions, are of course immediately incurred for munitions of war, equipments, the transport of men and horses, and provisions. No man can correctly calculate the loss sustained by agriculture and commerce by the withdrawal of so many strong arms from useful labor.—The peaceful armies of Europe amount to no less than 5,795,000 men, and the navies to 219,000 making a total of 6,014,000 men. This number is, in fact, 15 per cent. of the male adult population of Europe withdrawn from the pursuits of industry, and constantly maintained under arms. Some idea may be formed of what the necessities of the nations are likely to be in the event of an actual conflict, from the following statement of the tons which they have recently put in the market.

Table with 2 columns: Country and Tons. Includes entries for France (\$100,000,000), Russia (60,000,000), Austria (30,000,000), Prussia (45,000,000), Sardinia (25,000,000), and Total (\$260,000,000).

William Chambers, the famous Scotch publisher, has given \$150,000 to establish at Peebles, his native place, a public museum, gallery of art, and library.

The Japanese Islands contain a population of over thirty millions, showing them to be the most densely populated quarter of the Globe. The Territory of New Mexico has within 3,306 square miles as much as the entire Empire of Japan, and Texas falls only 23,000 square miles behind.

LIVING LINKS OF DISTANT AGES.—Mr. Robert Chambers, in a curious and interesting chapter in the Edinburgh Journal, entitled "Distant Ages connected by Individuals," states (in 1847).—"There is living, in the vicinity of Aberdeen, a gentleman who can boast personal acquaintance with an individual who had seen and conversed with another who certainly had been present at the battle of Flodden Field." Marvellous as this may appear, it is not the less true. The gentleman to whom allusion is made was personally acquainted with the celebrated Peter Garden, of Auchterless, who died in 1775, at the reputed age 131, although there is reason to believe he was several years older. Peter, in his young days, was servant to Garden of Troup, whom he accompanied on a journey through the North of England, when he saw and conversed with the famous Henry Jenkins, who died in 1770, at the age of 169. Jenkins was born in 1501, and was, of course, 12 years old at the period of the battle of Flodden Field; and, on that memorable occasion, he bore arrows to an English nobleman, when he served in the capacity of page. "When we think of such things," adds Mr. Chambers, "the ordinary laws of nature seem to have undergone some partial relaxation, and the dust of ancient times almost becomes living flesh before our eyes."—Ten Thousand Wonderful Things.

A lady called on a witty friend who was not at home, and finding the piano dusty wrote upon it slattern. The next day they met, and the lady said, "I called on you yesterday." "Yes; I saw your card on the piano."

A conceited coxcomb asked a friend what apology he ought to make for not being one of a party the day before, to which he had a card of invitation. "Oh, my dear sir," replied the wit, "say nothing about it; you were never missed."

A PRACTICAL WAY OF TEACHING LATIN.—A farmer, whose son had been ostensibly learning Latin in a popular academy, not being perfectly satisfied with the conduct of young hopeful, recalled him from school, and placing him by the side of a cart, thus addressed him: "Now, Joseph, here is a fork, and there is a heap of manure and a cart; what do you call them in Latin?"

"Forkibus, cartibus, et manuribus," said Joseph. "Well, now," said the old man, "if you don't take that forkibus pretty quickabus, and pitch that manuribus into that cartibus, I'll break your lazy backibus!" Joseph went to workibus forthwithabus.

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS (DISCONTINUED) IN ARREARS TO THE TRUE WITNESS.

Table listing names and locations of subscribers. Columns include Name, Place, and Amt. Due. Includes names like D Dubuc, F M'Donnell, Jeremiah M'Carthy, J Hilliard, J Garity, etc.

Table listing names and amounts for Groceries, Sugar, & C. Includes names like Brockville, Lohbiel, Noble, Ala., etc.

P. K.

We have but little confidence in the trumpet-tongued statements of the proprietors of advertised medicines generally, but we are forced to concur in the opinion, uniformly expressed by all who have used Perry Davis' Pain Killer, that it is a very valuable article, and one that it would be well for every household to have at hand, in case of bruises, scalds, burns, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, fever, and ague, and the host of diseases, external and internal, which it is adapted to cure or alleviate. No article of medicine ever attained to such unbounded popularity and extensive diffusion. Invented only sixteen years since, its curative powers have been experienced by many, many thousands in every section of the United States and Canada. It has penetrated to every part, even the most remote of the known world, bearing with it its healing influences more potent than those of the spices of "Arabia the blessed." We are informed by our principal druggists, that they sell more of this article for exportation than of any or all others, and that the demand is constantly increasing.—Salem Observer.

Lymans, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co. Lamplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

DR. H. E. MORRILL, A SKILFUL PHYSICIAN OF NEW YORK CITY.

In his remarks on Dyspepsia, says—The most effective medicine to improve the tone and energy of the stomach, is that prepared by Dr. Geo. B. Green, and called the Oxygenated Bitters.

I would publish the recipe for preparing this valuable medicine, if I knew what it was, but as I do not, I can only recommend its use. It seems to me to be improperly called "Bitters," at least in the popular acceptance of that term, for it contains no alcohol or other spirits, and is rather sour than bitter. Though here, by the way, I cannot too earnestly caution the dyspeptic sufferer against using "Bitters," the basis of which is alcohol or other ardent spirits. They do more impair real energy to the stomach, than a whip gives strength to a horse. The stimulation which they excite is only temporary, and sure to be followed by a reaction, which at length will inevitably wear out the stomach. The medicine of which I am speaking, obviates these objections.

Solely W. Fowle & Co., Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

For sale in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lymans, Savage & Co., 226 St. Paul Street; also by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Lyman, Place de Armes.

DR. ANGUS MACDONELL, 181 1/2 Notre Dame Street.

SELECT SCHOOL, No. 109 Wellington Street. MISS M. LAWLOR takes this opportunity to return thanks to her many patrons for their liberal support since her commencement, and hopes by unremitting care to the progress of her pupils, to merit a continuance of the same. Her course of instruction comprises all the various elementary branches of an English education, with music. Terms moderate, and may be known personally at her school during the hours of attendance.

ENGLISH PRIVATE TUITION.

MR. KEEGAN, English and Mathematical Teacher, St. Anne's School, Griffintown, will attend gentlemen's families, Morning and Evening, to give lessons in any branch of English Education. N.B.—Two or three boys, from the ages of 7 to 15 years, will be taken as boarding scholars. Address Andrew Keegan, No. 47 Nazareth Street, Griffintown. Montreal, May 10, 1859.

MONTREAL MODEL SCHOOL, April 29th, 1859.

MR. THOMAS MATHEWS has been engaged in the above institution for nearly two years, during which time he has strictly attended to his classes. He is well qualified to impart instruction in English, Arithmetic, Book-keeping and Mathematics. I have no hesitation in saying, that he is an excellent teacher. W.M. DORAN, Principal.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

MR. MATHEWS has been Teaching at the Model School, Montreal, for the last two years, where he has given universal satisfaction, and is prepared to stand an examination on any, or all of the following subjects: English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-keeping, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Natural Philosophy. He can produce excellent Testimonials, and will shortly require a School. Apply to the Rev. Mr. O'BRIEN, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, C. E.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, Near the Corner of Craig and St. Constant Streets.

Mr. W. DORAN, Principal. T. MATHEWS, Assistant English Master. J. M. DESROCHES, French Master. For particulars apply at the residence of the Principal, 227 LaGauchetière Street, near St. Denis Street, or at the School. May 12.

MONTREAL ACADEMY, Bonaventure Hall.

THE next Term of this Institution commences on MONDAY next, 2nd MAY, under the Professorship of MR. P. FITZGERALD. The Course of Instruction comprises—English, in all its departments; the Greek and Latin Classics, Mathematics, French, and Book-keeping, &c. A French Teacher is wanted for the above Academy. Montreal, April 29, 1859.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, & C., FOR SALE, At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

TEAS (GREEN) GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality. IMPERIAL. TWANKY, extra fine.

BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. CONGOU. OOLONG.

SUGARS. LOAF. DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light.

COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and Roasted. LAGUIARIE, do. do. FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL. B. W. FLOUR. DRIED APPLES. CHEESE, American (equal to English).

WINE—Port, Sherry, and Madeira. BRANDY—Plantat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel, in hhd. and cases. PORTER—Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles.

PICKLES, &c.—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Threads, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints.

STARCH—Glenfield, Rice and Sated, fair. BRUSHES—Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth and Shoe Brushes.

SPICES, &c.—Figs, Prunes, Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Allspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Indigo, Button Blue, Segoe, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages—Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.

The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold at the lowest prices. J. PHELAN. March 3, 1859.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depended upon this vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will forever be blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bodily by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have been discharged in any other way.—The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find way to every part, and completely rout out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr. Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames, have been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your days.

CAUTION.—Beware of a counterfeit signed A. B. Moore. All genuine have the name of A. J. WARR & Co. on each box. Also the signature of A. J. White & Co. All others are spurious. A. J. WHITE, & CO., Sole Proprietors, 50 Leonard Street, New York. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines. Agents wanted in every town, village, and hamlet in the land. Parties desiring the agency will address as above for terms. Price 25 cents per box, five boxes will be sent on receipt of \$1, postage paid.

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PRICES AND STYLES TO SUIT ALL, At MRS. MUIR'S, Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment, 283 Notre Dame Street.

D. O'GORMON, BOAT BUILDER,

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province. Kingston, June 3, 1859.

N.B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my account.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

It is a compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness it is without a rival. It prevents the hair from falling off. It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth. It is not greasy or sticky. It leaves no disagreeable odor. It softens the hair when hard and dry. It softens the irritated scalp skin. It affords the richest luster. It remains longest in effect. It costs fifty cents for a half-pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE. TESTIMONIAL.

Boston, July 19, 1857. Messrs. J. BURNETT & Co.—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—(Cocaine).

For many months my hair had been falling out, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contained camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted will be induced to try the same remedy.

Yours very truly, SUSAN R. POPE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston. For sale by all druggists.

For sale, at wholesale, in Montreal, by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; also, at retail, by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Gt. St. James Street.

P. P. P. PARK'S PINKY PLASTERS.

They soothe pain; protect the chest; they extract the conglutinated impurities and soreness from the system, and impart strength. They are divided into sections, and yield to the motion of the body. Being porous, all impure excretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence can be worn four times longer than any other plasters, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 10. Where these Plasters are put cannot fail. Weak persons, public speakers, delicate females, or any affected with side, chest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other. Each Plaster bears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature.

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Also Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.

COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, WHOOPING COUGH, INCUBENT CONSUMPTION, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

COPIRIGHT SECURED.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, by JONAS L. BROWN & SONS, Chemists, Boston, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Dist. of Mass.

It is Cocous.—The great and sudden changes of our climate, are fruitful sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Experiences having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

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Cures Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza. Cures any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat. Relieves the Hacking Cough in Consumption. Relieves Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh. Clears and gives strength to the voice of SINGERS. Indispensable to PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

[From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has used the Troches five years.]—"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began in thinking well of. In all my lecturing tours, I put 'Troches' into my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen. I do not hesitate to say that in so far as I have had an opportunity of comparison, your Troches are pre-eminently the best, and the first of the great Lozenge School."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

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BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

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For children laboring from Cough, Whooping Cough, or Hoarseness, are particularly adapted, on account of their soothing and demulcent properties. Assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box. For sale, at wholesale, in Montreal, by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; also, at retail, by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Gt. St. James Street.