

rain and wind. The gilt domes and cupolas rise as if in mockery over masses of shattered masonry. A few of the buildings are used as quarters, but by far the greater portion of the palaces of the Kaiserburg is untenanted. The King of Oude remains in a dubious condition, scarcely a prisoner, and yet not free, at Calcutta. There is not, I understand, the shadow of a shade of evidence to connect him with the rebellion. It is universally admitted that it was owing to his influence no outbreak took place at the time of the annexation; against which he never ceased, indeed, to protest, but which he sought to overthrow by peaceful means—by petition, embassy, and the mission of members of his family to England, and of whom two met with an untimely death. The King has firmly refused up to this time to accept any allowance from our Government, as by so doing he would admit that he was our pensioner, and would acquiesce in the act of annexation. He is living on his capital and on jewels and treasure brought away from Lucknow, and he is in the habit from time to time of sending precious stones and money to the female members of his family at Lucknow. All these, as well as his letters, pass through the hands of the Chief Commissioner, but I do not believe that the letters which are sent unsealed are exposed to any very close scrutiny. It is time that England should adopt some decided step as to the status and fortunes of the King of Oude, on whom this mutiny has fallen most heavily.

THE NAVIES OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—On the 5th inst., appeared a very important State paper, being no less than a copy of the report of a committee appointed by the Treasury to inquire into the navy estimates from 1852 to 1858, and into the comparative state of the navies of England and France. The committee was appointed by the Cabinet in December last, in consequence of the very serious increase which has taken place of late years in the Navy Estimates, while at the same time it is represented that all this expense goes for nothing,—that the naval force of England, in a word, is far inferior to "what it ought to be" with reference to France and other Powers of Europe. The committee consisted of Mr. Hamilton, the late Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Corry, Secretary of the Admiralty; Sir R. Bromley, G.C.B., Accountant-General of the Navy; and Mr. Anderson, Chief Clerk in the Treasury. The inquiry divided itself into three branches:—1. The sums voted in the financial years 1852 and 1853, as compared with the sums voted in the year 1858, and the causes of the increase; 2. The character and power of the British navy, and its state of preparation at the present time, as compared with 1852, involving the question of dockyard and store expenditures. 3. The progress of the navy of France since 1852 as compared with that of England, and the present condition of the French navy as regards the construction and armament of ships of war. The committee have confined themselves to the investigation and statement of facts, carefully avoiding any expression of their own opinion. The increase of the estimates is reviewed in minute and rather tedious detail, and it hence appears that the main cause of the increase is discoverable in six of the votes—viz., sea wages, victuals, artificers, stores, new works, and transport of troops, the total increase of which items in 1858 on those of 1852 amounted to £2,752,285. It then becomes a question for inquiry how far the larger expenditure in our dockyards has been productive of an adequate return. It appears that every additional ship brought into commission in consequence of the vote which increases the number of seamen in the navy may be taken as entailing an annual charge varying from 81 to 92 per cent. on its original cost, which is expended in the purchase of store and wages of artificers for maintaining it, thereby rendering necessary both an increase in the quantity of stores and the number of artificers. At the end of 15 years, on an average, the hull of each ship requires a complete and expensive repair, and the Surveyor of the navy states that the duration of a ship cannot be estimated at more than 30 years,—that during the last 10 years 35 liners and 46 frigates have been removed from the effective list of the navy, and that on an average three line-of-battle ships ought to be produced every year, merely to maintain the navy in a proper footing as regards line-of-battle ships. The Surveyor of the navy further states that the present force in the dockyards, which comprises 4,000 shipwrights and apprentices, is not sufficient to build more than three line-of-battle ships, three frigates, and six sloops per annum, besides executing all the necessary repairs to all the ships in the navy. If, therefore, the naval supremacy of Great Britain is to be maintained, it is impossible to deny that a large force of artificers and a large quantity of stores, materials, &c., must be kept up in our dockyards.—With regard to the adequacy of the return for the large expenditure in the conversion of ships and the construction of marine engines, the committee observe that the greater part of the money expended on wages of artificers and the purchase of stores is, of necessity, applied to the general service of the fleet, such as fitting ships for sea, providing for wear and tear, for the purchase of coals, &c., repairing ships, bringing ships forward for the several divisions of the steam reserve, and other such purposes, leaving only a limited sum available for the building and conversion of ships and the purchase of new machinery. In the year 1852 the navy possessed horse power to the extent of 44,482; in the last six years it has been more than doubled, amounting now to 89,512. The number of steamships and vessels has increased from 177 in 1852 to 464 in 1858; the tonnage from 182,562 to 457,381; the guns from 3,945 to 8,246. The stores (of timber &c.) are declared to be in "a satisfactory state," but not more than adequate, according to the existing expenditure. The committee excuse themselves by want of time from inquiring minutely into the dockyard expenditure, and especially as there is reason to believe that the report of the Admiralty Committee on this subject will shortly be in the hands of the Government. The "new works," such as Keyham and Haslar, are noticed, and their expense explained in detail. The "fore-sight of the Admiralty" is commended in making mention of the Keyham docks and steam factory; £1,259,318 has been already expended on "that great work," and £265,682 will be required to complete it. Adverting to the navy of France, it is shown that England and France have at present precisely the same number of steam line-of-battle ships complete (20 and 20); that France has eight more steam frigates complete (34 to 26); that on the completion of the ships now in progress England will have 10 steam liners more than France, and the latter Power 12 steam frigates more than England; and it is observed with reference to the liners in course of building, that the five French are far more forward than the 10 English. Of the 10 English ship building, however, three are three deckers, of which class the French are not building any. France will also have four iron-sided ships, with engines of 800 or 900 horse power. These iron vessels are thought to be irresistible, and it is understood that they will quite supersede ships of the line, which in 10 years will have become obsolete. In addition to the 50 English steam liners built, building, and converting, there are six sailing liners to be "converted" into steamers, and the whole 56 might be completed by the year 1861; it is estimated, however, that only 43 will be ready, and the French will then (1861) possess 40 screw-liners and four iron-sided ships. The total number of steam liners and frigates now building in England is 84, of 5,974 guns and 47,740 horse-power; and in France 86, of 5,204 guns and 46,890 horse-power. In addition, France has four iron-sided ships building, to give 36 guns each, with 800 or 900 horse-power; England has nine block-ships afloat, each carrying 60 guns, with from 200 to 450 horse-power. It is necessary to observe that nine of the English line-of-battle ships, carrying collectively 720 guns, and engines of 3,600 horse-power, are 80-gun converted ships, and reported to be inferior to the French ships of the same class. On the other hand, England has

15 ships of 100 guns and upwards, carrying collectively 1,694 guns, and engines of 10,800 horse-power; while France has only six ships of 100 guns and upwards, with 700 guns, and 3,590 horse-power. The aggregate horse-power at the end of this year will be—in England, 99,512; in France, 82,044. The total number of sailing vessels afloat in England last year (1858) was 296, and in France 136—eight "building." The addition to the French navy in steam liners, complete, building, and converted, since 1852, is 38, and of England 33. The steam frigates of France have (screw and paddle) been increased from 21 to 46, while England has increased her steam frigates from 22 to 34 only, and her blockships of 60 guns from 4 to 9. The superiority of France in steam frigates is noticed as a most important fact. On the other hand, the French corvettes and sloops have fallen from 31 to 22, while those of Britain have risen from 59 to 82. In fine the whole steam navy of Britain now numbers 464 vessels, and that of France, 264. As regards sailing vessels England still possesses a great superiority over France. England has 35 line-of-battle ships, of which six are proposed to be converted into steam-ships; of the remaining 29 only 13 are considered by the surveyor of the navy effective as sailing-ships; and, in his opinion, if it should be deemed expedient to "convert" any of them, they are convertible only into frigates; France has 10, of which only two are considered by the surveyor as sailing-ships; and, in his opinion, if it should be deemed expedient to "convert" any of them, they are convertible only into frigates; France has 10, of which only two are considered by the surveyor as sailing-ships; and, in his opinion, if it should be deemed expedient to "convert" any of them, they are convertible only into frigates. England has 35 line-of-battle ships, of which six are proposed to be converted into steam-ships; of the remaining 29 only 13 are considered by the surveyor of the navy effective as sailing-ships; and, in his opinion, if it should be deemed expedient to "convert" any of them, they are convertible only into frigates; France has 10, of which only two are considered by the surveyor as sailing-ships; and, in his opinion, if it should be deemed expedient to "convert" any of them, they are convertible only into frigates. England has 35 line-of-battle ships, of which six are proposed to be converted into steam-ships; of the remaining 29 only 13 are considered by the surveyor of the navy effective as sailing-ships; and, in his opinion, if it should be deemed expedient to "convert" any of them, they are convertible only into frigates; France has 10, of which only two are considered by the surveyor as sailing-ships; and, in his opinion, if it should be deemed expedient to "convert" any of them, they are convertible only into frigates.

Names of Subscribers (Discontinued) in arrears to the True Witness.

Table with columns: Name, Place, Amt. Due. Lists names and amounts for various locations including London, C.W., Newburgh, Belleville, Kingston, etc.

Table listing names and amounts for various locations including Chicago, U.S., Col. U.S., Leeds, Quebec, etc.

RELIGION IN SCHOOLS.—Seeing this theme announced in the Transcript, on Wednesday evening, as the subject of a discourse for Past-day, by Rev. G. A. Bartol, at the West Church, and remembering his excellent discourse, on the day of Public Thanksgiving, last fall, it was at once proposed to hear him again, on a matter just now exciting much interest, and arousing no small degree of prejudice—most clearly demonstrating that religious bigotry, clothed in the sombre garments of sectarian bitterness and uncharitableness, still lives, and is nourished, fed, and strengthened—and fails not to execute its will here, and now, as everywhere in the history of the past. The preacher read a part of the fourth chapter of the Gospel of St. John, beautifully befitting and most admirably suited to the occasion, and from which he selected for his text these words:—"God is a Spirit; and they that worship Him, must worship Him in spirit and in truth." He commenced by alluding to the prejudices of form and place then prevalent among the people, concerning religious worship—the bone of contention—and remarking that none but voluntary worship is acceptable to God, though offered at Jerusalem, the place, as then claimed, where men ought to worship; while voluntary devotion, though offered neither in this mountain nor yet at Jerusalem, is always acceptable and well-pleasing to God, who is honored only by such worship Him in sincerity, in spirit, and in truth.—Being neither blind nor deaf to what relates to either party, the preacher said, though not an excitable man, "my blood boiled" in hearing of the tingling of the boy's flesh for refusing to worship in a way forbidden. Neither did he approve of the expulsion of children from school, because they refused to perform certain prescribed acts of religious worship.—Would Protestants be willing that their children should be forced to recite a Romish chant? Our schools, the preacher maintained, are no place for forcing submission to some prescribed form of public worship. As beautiful as unanimous public worship would be, it is dearly purchased, and worse than hypocritical, when secured by force, though it be by the union of state, school, committee, and master.—But the children raise this issue for the sake of being out of school, it is said, not because of pious feelings. If this be so, then, why indulge them by furnishing them an occasion to stay away from school? It is further urged that the scriptures are not matters of conscience. This the objector does not know.—"But," says my hearer, "you take the part of the Catholics, do you?" No! I take the part of nothing but justice and equity. The preacher next spoke of the happy union of Church and State, provided all were united, being of one faith; but in such a state of society as the present no such union can be enjoyed. He spoke of the Quaker, who has scruples about testifying under oath, and of his being allowed to affirm. He alluded to the fear of some that the Catholics will gain the supremacy in this country, but regarded it as groundless, remarking that the fear of making concessions, and giving up to the Catholics, is a matter of pride of feeling, or something short of Christian liberality and religious toleration. This is but a brief sketch of a discourse replete with noble sentiments touching the subject of toleration, and the freest and broadest exercise of conscience and Christian liberty. It is hoped the preacher will be invited to repeat this discourse on some evening when a larger number may enjoy its liberalizing benefits. Could his views become universal on the matter of toleration, the world would be rid of one of the most monstrous and cruel oppressions that has ever afflicted mankind—an oppression that is not confined to religious societies, but is found in political organizations and social circles. God speed the day when the Christian Church shall commend its doctrines by love, charity, and good-will toward men and not by the torch and the faggot.—N. Y. Christian Inquirer.

BRANDON FOR BIGAMY.—A man by the name of Robins, indicted for bigamy, was tried at Raleigh, N. C., on Friday week and convicted. On Saturday he was branded with the letter B on the right cheek, in open court—the brand leaving a mark that he will carry to the grave.

PHYSICIANS USE THE WILD CHERRY. EXETER, ME., Sept. 30. This certifies that I have recommended the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles, to my knowledge, have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought confirmed Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

DR. FRANKLIN, of Saugerties, N. Y., says he cured Liver Complaint of four years' standing, that would not yield to the usual remedies. ABRAHAM SKILLMAN, M. D., of Boundbrook, N. J., says it is the best medicine for Consumption in every stage, that he has ever known. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL REMEDY. Davis's Pain Killer.—It is a real pleasure to us to speak favorably of this article, known almost universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. It is valuable not only for colds in the winter, but for various summer complaints, and should be in every family.—C. Advertiser. We call attention to the great remedy of Perry Davis & Son called the Pain Killer. We believe that the public generally have great confidence in the efficacy of this medicine, as it is in this State very generally used.—Biblical Recorder, (N. C.) Messrs. P. Davis & Son, Gentlemen: We have to report an increasing demand for the Pain Killer.—Inquiries for the article are frequent. We have taken the liberty of distributing a few bottles among our friends, who have suffered severely with the rheumatism, (which is very prevalent in this country) and in every instance it has given great satisfaction.—Every box we sell makes an opening for a larger supply.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. MR. DORAN, having resigned his place as Principal Master in the School at the corner of Oute and Vitro Streets, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity, that he will REMOVE on the SECOND OF MAY next, to that BRICK BUILDING he has lately got erected near the corner of Craig and St. Constant Streets; he solicits a continuation of that almost unparalleled patronage which he has received for the last seven years, for which he does and always will feel deeply grateful. Mr. DORAN will continue to impart instruction to the higher ENGLISH, ARITHMETICAL, BOOK-KEEPING, and MATHEMATICAL Classes. Mr. T. MATHEWS will continue to teach the PRERPARATORY ENGLISH Classes, and Mr. J. Desroches will take charge of the FRENCH Classes. Mr. DESROCHES has received from the Catholic School Examiners of Montreal a Model School Diploma in French. For admission and other particulars, apply at No. 19 Oute Street until 1st May; after which apply at the School near the corner of Craig and St. Constant Streets, which will thenceforth be known under the name of "MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL." Early application is necessary, as the number will positively be limited and select.

PRIVATE TUITION. MR. ANDERSON, sincerely grateful for past favours, begs to notify the gentry of Montreal and vicinity that, in consequence of his recent appointment to a Professorship in the Montreal Model School, Oute Street, his Classes for the Private Tuition of Young Gentlemen for entering the Army or Matriculation in McGill College, will from 1st May next, be held in the Rooms of aforementioned Institute. Hours of attendance, Terms, &c., may be ascertained daily after school hours. April 11.

A TRAINED TEACHER, OF very good literary acquirements, who can produce excellent Testimonials, REQUIRES A SCHOOL, where a good Salary is given. Apply to the Rev. M. O'Brien, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, C.E.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, & C., FOR SALE, At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. TEAS (GREEN) GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HUYSON, best quality. IMPERIAL. TWANKY, extra fine. BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (breakfast) fine Flavor. CONGOL. OOLONG. SUGARS. LOAF. DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light. COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and Roasted. LAGUIARIE, do. FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL. B. W. FLOUR. DRIED APPLES. CHERRY, American (equal to English.) WINES—Port, Sherry, and Madeira. 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 Thread, 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, Buton Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Course do.; Salt Petre; Sardines in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages; Alum, Coppers, 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.

H. BRENNAN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 3 Craig Street, (West End.) NEAR A. WALSH'S GROOMERY, MONTREAL.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "Pre-eminently the first and best." REV. HENRY WARD HERCHER. "I recommend their use to Public Speakers." REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW YORK. "Great service in subduing Hoarseness." REV. DANIEL WISE, NEW YORK. "I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough." REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON. "Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs." DR. J. F. W. LANE, BOSTON. "A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON. "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, CHEMIST, BOSTON. "Very beneficial in clearing the throat when compelled to speak through suffering from Cold." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, ST. LOUIS. "I heartily write in the above commendation." REV. J. M. SCHUYLER, ST. LOUIS. "A friend having tried many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found relief from the Troches." REV. R. LETTS, FRANKFORT, ILL. Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents per Box. Also, BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES or Cathartic Lozenges, for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Bilious Affections, &c.

MRS. MUIR, 283 NOTRE DAME STREET, WEST, (Near Marston & Empey's.) WOULD intimate to her Customers and the Public in general, that her SHOW ROOM is now opened, with a handsome assortment of the FINEST GOODS in the city. 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. Skills 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, 1858. N. B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my account.

BURNETT'S COCAINE. A compound of Cocca-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 soothes the irritated scalp skin. It affords the richest luster. It remains longest in effect. BURNETT'S COCAINE. 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 off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that it 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 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 PAINFUL 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 pain cannot exist. 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.

BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y. Also Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder. COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, WHOOPING COUGH, INCIPENT CONSUMPTION, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. COPYRIGHT SECURED.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, by JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Chemists, Boston, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Dist. of Mass. "Coughs.—The great and sudden changes of our climate, are fruitful sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Experience 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. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, Cures Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza. Cures any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat. Relieves the Hoarse 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 Lozenges School." BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. [From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York.]—"I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purpose, and recommend their use to Public Speakers." BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. [From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutgers Female Institute, New York.]—"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches." BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. 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.