

Extracts from latest English Papers.

FRANCE.—Cherbourg has been full of gaiety in receiving Queen Victoria, who arrived last week in the royal yacht, accompanied by the Prince Consort, Prince Alfred, the Prince Royal, and the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa. It is noticed that her Majesty is the first British Sovereign who has visited Cherbourg since Normandy ceased to belong to Great Britain. The last English monarch whom Cherbourg received within its walls was Henry V., in the year 1420, under circumstances very different from the present. At a rather early hour on Tuesday morning the royal party landed under a salute from the ships in the harbour and from the forts, and having visited the different parts of the dockyard, entered carriages and proceeded to Montagne du Roule, to enjoy an extensive panoramic view of the town, the port, and the surrounding country. After the return of the royal party to the *Victoria and Albert*, M. Durogno, the sub-prefect, and M. Lude, the mayor of Cherbourg, went on board, and presented an address to her Majesty expressive of the delight of the inhabitants at being honoured with her visit.

RUSSIA.—Further reports appear to confirm the victories said to have been gained by the Circassians over the Russians in the Caucasus. Sofor Bey announces that 10,000 Circassians, under the command of Mehemed Bey (the Hungarian Bangya,) and M. Stankujevich, a Belgian officer of artillery, have totally defeated General Filipson on the banks of the Kuban, which river divides the country inhabited by the Tebernowarisch Cossacks from that part of the Caucasus which is peopled by the various tribes popularly known as "the Circassians." The Russians, who are said to have been pursued as far as Rostoff and Tamor, lost six guns and sixty-four pack horses. Schamyl is also reported to have defeated the Russians in a pitched battle, which lasted ten hours, and ended by his driving his enemy over the Koyss. The result of his victory was that several blockhouses fell into his hands, fortified places which had been built by the Russians at a prodigious sacrifice of time, money, and life, for the maintenance of the communication between Kizlar, on the river Terek, and Derbend, on the Caspian. The following is Schamyl's proclamation previous to the battle—

"In the name of the great and merciful God, and of His sole Prophet, I make known unto you my faithful friends, that I would rather die fighting against the enemies of the true faith than permit them to retain possession of a foot of our soil.

"The fitting moment has arrived, and we have successfully attacked our inexorable foe. It is true that we stand alone; but God is with those who have faith in Him. Islam requires no foreign aid, and if during three or four years we refrained from assisting our brethren, it is solely because it is displeasing to God that Infidels should come to the assistance of Islam. Children of Islam! let us show to the world that the faithful need no aid when they do battle against the enemies of God, of His Prophet, and of our holy religion.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the committee formed at Worms for the erection of a monument to Luther have been informed by Sir Alexander Malet, the English Minister to the Diet, that Queen Victoria has subscribed £40, and Prince Albert £25, towards the object.

The Bishop of Augsburg has excommunicated five clergymen and deprived them of their livings for asserting that their religion was based on divine revelation alone, and their being acquitted of heresy by a Chapter that tried them, refusing to sign a declaration that there was no salvation to be found out of the pale of the Roman Catholic Church.

Several priests have been excommunicated by Lombard Bishops for denying that belief in the Immaculate Conception is necessary to salvation; at Pavia, four ecclesiastics renowned for their erudition, morality, and charity, were thus placed under ban; the people were incensed and indignantly tore down the placards announcing the excommunication of these worthy men.

The official confirmation of the murder of Dr. Vogel, at Wara, the capital of Wadai, has just been received. He was beheaded by order of the Sultan. Corporal Maguire, R. E., was murdered by a party of Tuareks some six marches to the north of Kuka. Apprehending danger, he had traced a few lines in pencil to our Vice Consul at Murzuk, requesting him in the event of his death, to discharge a small sum due to his people. The gallant fellow made a desperate defence, and despatched several of his murderers before, he fell. The melancholy events tend strongly to confirm the opinion that no profitable commerce can be opened with Central Africa

over the Desert, from Tunis or Tripoli. The true way must be by means of its great rivers, the Nile, the Niger, and the Zambozo.—*Times*.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, SEPT'R. 12, 1857.

The following communication has been handed to us by the Venble. The Archdeacon:—

The Bishop recommends the Clergy throughout the Diocese to use the Prayer for "the time of war and tumults" and to insert in the Litany (after the petition for those who are in danger, necessity and tribulation,) and in the Prayer for all conditions of men, "especially those who are in peril, the wounded and the bereaved, in this present war"—until God in his mercy shall be pleased to restore peace, and to deliver us from the calamities under which our country is now suffering.

MINERALS OF THE SHUBENACADIE.

It is known that along the route of the Shubenacadie Canal, in places where shipment would be easy, there are large quarries of gypsum and limestone, and beds of clay, that only require the convenience of a market, to be worked to a profitable extent. But we are inclined to think, from a statement we have recently seen of a chemical examination of minerals, brought from the property of G. H. Parker, Esq., four miles below Stewiacke, that the mineral riches that border upon the Shubenacadie, are far greater than has been generally supposed. That gentleman has taken much pains to have these indications tested, and the result is before us in the examination above alluded to, which has been made by Professor How, of Windsor College, and is given under his hand.

The specimens of ore which have come under the inspection of Professor How, are iron and copper—the former in many of its varieties, viz., manganese, and micaceous and specular ore, and we give his own words—"an extremely rich hematite iron ore, with only a very small quantity of foreign matter—the ore is that well known to contain 70 per cent. of metallic iron." The specimen of copper examined is stated to be "a siliceous stone—contains a small amount of a copper ore, probably of good quality." We doubt not that all this will be news, even to the dwellers on the Shubenacadie, who are not aware of the mineral riches that may be within their reach, and are perhaps not able properly to estimate the toil and anxiety that attend their exploration. To the people of Halifax, and to those who are engaged in the Inland Navigation Company, the discoveries now made open up a prospect of future resources, that we sincerely hope may be realized to the fullest extent. Of iron ore there would seem from the information given to us, to be an abundance, and the facilities of rendering it, in the supply of lime and charcoal, and of its transmission to ports of shipment by the Canal (to Dartmouth, Halifax, and to ports in the Bay of Fundy,) would be unsurpassed in any country. The indications of copper we should think were good, as much so, as in England would lead to an energetic effort to reach the principal veins of that valuable metal. There are many indications of other minerals, which are worthy of strict investigation. Mr. Parker we trust will leave "no stone unturned" in his search after the hidden treasures of the earth—and if he can be the means of bringing them afloat by his skill and industry on the bosom of the Shubenacadie, his reward will be sure. While he will make riches for himself, he will be one of the greatest benefactors of his native land.

THE BARNEY'S RIVER OUTRAGE.

The *Presbyterian Witness* first, and next the *Pictou Chronicle* and other papers, have brought to the notice of the public, a gross outrage on the religious feelings of a Presbyterian community, and a wanton violation of the sanctity of the grave, committed by a band of Roman Catholics, at Barney's River, Merigomish, near Pictou. The occurrence as it is described, admits of no excuse, and is scarcely paralleled by the bigotry and intolerance which in Roman Catholic countries, where the religious controls the civil polity, deny to all that are deemed heretics a last resting place in their cemeteries. Nova Scotia is not, however, a country where religion is *de jure* a power in the State, although some people may suppose and act upon the belief that it has become *de facto*; and we may therefore hope that the law is still powerful to protect the subject in his civil rights, and to bring those who are guilty of acts such as are alleged, to condign punishment. No religious body in Nova

Scotia will be hardy enough to justify such an outrage; for divested of any false coloring or exaggeration that it may have been made to assume in the relation, it still stands forth a breach of the proprieties of civilization, an open attack upon personal liberty. Look at it in any and every light, and we can arrive at no other conclusion. The death of a mother takes place in the bosom of her family—she had been a Romanist, and by members of that persuasion, her relatives, who may have been still supposed to belong to that Church. Let it also be allowed, as it is faintly alleged, that she had on some occasion expressed her desire to be buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery. This is all the justification pleaded for this act of violence. Her children, however, do not seem to have known of this her desire, or even admitting a knowledge, they had their own reasons for not complying with it. What right then had any parties to come between this mourning family and the disposal of their dead? By what authority, earthly or spiritual, did they consider themselves licensed to break into this house of mourning, to disturb the arrangements for burial, to harrow the feelings of its inmates by throats of violence, and to forcibly deprive them of the sad satisfaction of following their mother to the grave? Yet all these things were attempted, and when frustrated by this anguished family with the assistance of their neighbours, and the corpse committed to its parent earth, the barbarous and unholy design was not relinquished. The body, it is stated, was exhumed and carried away in triumph by a band armed with muskets, and with defiant cries, and under the impression that it was that of a Roman Catholic, deposited amongst the dead of that communion. One is at a loss which to condemn most, the neglect which this poor woman seems to have experienced in her lifetime from her Romanist neighbours, which led her to forget the religion in which she had been educated—or the brutal disposition which under the guise of zeal for religion, led them to take such an interest in her senseless remains. We wonder not at the bitter feelings which such an unhallowed act must awaken in the community where it is said to have been committed. Nor can any thing short of its being proved a fiction altogether, abate of the odium which it must excite wherever it is related, in every well regulated mind, whatever may be the creed or religious belief.

Dates from England by the Mail Steamer *Europa*, are to the 29th ultimo. The papers are chiefly filled with details of the Indian massacres, and with incidents connected with the revolt. The Divorce Bill had passed the Legislature, and would become law. Parliament was prorogued on the 28th ult.

The steamship *Circassian* arrived at Liverpool, G. B., 7½ days from St. Johns, N. F. The steamship *Delope* was to leave Liverpool on the 5th inst., in place of *Circassian*,—the latter having been taken up by H. M. Government to convey Troops to India.—*Chron.*

The display of Fire-works took place on Tuesday evening. The weather was favorable—dull star light until nine o'clock, when the moon appeared above the Dartmouth hills. The exhibition commenced at about eight o'clock, and concluded soon after nine. Some of the pieces had a very beautiful effect,—but the collection was not nearly as extensive or elaborate as that on the occasion of the Industrial Exhibition. Thousands of civilians, men women and children,—and many soldiers and sailors were on the common, and the side of citadel hill, excellent order prevailed. We did not hear of a disorderly act committed, or insulting word spoken, during the display. This is very creditable.—*Sun.*

Chronic Catarrh—Incipient Consumption—The most pleasant aromatic remedy ever discovered, and differing essentially from all other preparations of the kind, is Durno's celebrated Catarrh Snuff, worth ten times its weight in gold to those afflicted with sore eyes, deafness, pain in the head, and the very worst forms of Catarrh in the head and throat.

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co

The excellence of Richards' Dr. Abbott Bitters seems generally to be admitted in the United States, where they are extensively used. They are said to give tone to the Stomach, to invigorate the system, and to assist in every way the functions of nature. Indigestion, superinducing many ills, and creating innumerable trouble is effectually cured by their use.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

To Smokers.—Prince Albert's Aromatic Cachou for perfuming the breath after smoking. The Smoker's tooth Powder, for all the purposes of a dentifrice and to prevent discoloration of the teeth from the use of Tobacco.

For Sale in Halifax, by G. E. MORTON & Co.

The day has gone by when discoveries in medicine are to be ridiculed, because the discoverer claims a fair reward for years of experiment and sacrifice in bringing his remedies before the public. Take, for instance Smith's Electric Oil, which has become one of the most popular remedies of the day for the cure of nervous diseases.