Autumnalia.

A Dirge and its Answer.

The tints of the summer are fading fast,
And the sere leaves are falling with every blast;
And I think at the close of each shortening day
That another bright summer has passed away.

It has passed, like the rest, with its hopes and its fears,
Now brightened by smiles, now bedimmed by tears—
It has passed, like the rest, with its pleasure and pain,
And like them, it must never return again.

The fast falling leaves and these withering flowers
Are an emblem of man and his fleeting hours;
For he basked for awhile in the sun's bright ray—
And the summer of life has passed away.

And the autumn of life is chill and drear,
When, like leaves of the forest, our hopes appear,
As they droop one by one from the withering spray—
And the autumn of life has passed away.

And the winter of life is sad and cold,
And the feelings are dull and the heart grown old,
And we long for the rest that the weary shall have
In the silence and gloom of the passionless grave.

But the grass of the grave can new flowerets send forth—
And the soul of the just has a refuge of worth—
And the spring of eternity blossoms for aye—
And it leaves never fade, nor its blossoms decay.

Though the sun never shines in those regions so bright,
Yet the Lamb that was slain is their shadowless light—
And the pavement of sapphires can never be dim,
For 'tis bright with the radiance reflected from Him.

Unfading the glories, unsated the heart—
The one never flash, nor the other depart,
And the eye never tires, though unbounded the view,
And the joys though unchanging, for ever are new.

The muse on the emblems of earthly decay
Can trace, 'mid the darkness, a promise of day,
And hear, 'mid the rustling of sere leaves and flowers,
The harps of the angels in amaranth bowers.

Russia.

During the whole summer the inhabitants and authorities of Riga—which is very strongly fortified—have been expecting a bombardment. The commerce of the place is completely ruined ("Handle and Wandel sind gauzlich vernichtet"), and there have been a great many bankruptcies. All those persons who had the means to do so, and could obtain passports from the authorities, have gone into the interior of the country. Government talks much of the enthusiasm of the people, but there is certainly no enthusiasm on the coasts of the Baltic. My informant, a Cerman, who has just returned from Esthonia and Livonia, states that the inhabitants of those provinces wish the war and its originators at the place "wo der Pfeffer wachst" ("where pepper grows") which means in the lower regions.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 30th ult., in the *Constitutionnel*, says—"Bankruptcies succeed Bankruptcies here—the tribunal has declared twenty to-day. The public establishments of credit appear, however, to suffer less, if the official report of the Minister of Finance can be relied on. He lately stated to the Council of the State Institution of Credit that notwithstanding existing circumstances, the banks continue their operations with satisfactory results. Thus for example, in the savings bank there was an increase of 3,158,674 silver roubles in the last financial year (the silver rouble is upwards of 4f.); in the deport bank there was no diminution, and in the deposit bank there was an increase of 5,552,808 roubles. These figures are printed in the report; it remains to be seen what has become of the money which they represent. Moreover, the minister announces that the loan of 50,000,000 roubles has been realized, and that the repayment of it will commence in 1857. He informs us that the amount of the state dept is 476,615,039 roubles. The operations of the commercial bank have increased their profits by 1,236,145 roubles, but this is a small result, 600,000,000 of capital having been employed to obtain it; and this is a proof how much Russia suffers from the present war. The Grand Duke Nicolas Nicolajewitch is at present building a splendid palace. Marbles of Finland and Siberia have been ordered for this new ornament of the Russian capital."

The correspondent of *La Presse*, writing from St. Petersburg, under date Sept[illegible] says:—"On the receipt of Prince Gortschakoff's despatch announcing the failure of the Tchernaya, the Emperor Alexander immediately summoned a council of war, composed of all his most competant generals.—The Emperor read the despatch to them, and a discussion took place as to new plan of operations to be adopted in order to restore to the troops the moral courage which this defeat had shaken. Thereupon the Emperor ordered an inquiry into the conduct of General Read. The Emperor, addressing Prince Mentschikoff, who, as well as General Dannenberg, was present, inquired why it was that the system of attack had not been followed up when the enemy were suffering from disease, and had not those reinforcements which now enabled them to fight with advantage.—Prince Mentschikoff immediately replied that they were forced to abandon the series of [illegible] cessive attacks, in consequence of the want of powder. Upon this the Emperor quickly turned round to Prince Dolgorouky, the minister of war, and bitterly upbraided him for his incredible negligence in not keeping the [illegible] plied with all the necessary [illegible] Prince Dolgorouky [illegible] tion was false [illegible] in the [illegible]

tute an inquiry, with the view of ascertaining the truth of the two statements, no one knows to what length the dispute might have gone." The letter adds:—"The continuance of the war will destroy the military reputation of Prince Gotschakoff, as it has already done with regard to Prince Paskewitch, Prince Metschikoff, General Dannenberg, and many others. General Perowski, known for his unfortunate expedition to Khiva, and whose brother is minister of the apanages, is already spoken of as his successor."

Last Hours of the Czar Nicholas.

Everybody in Paris is now reading with avidity a pamphlet entitled, "The Last Hours of the Emperor Nicholas I." The original, written anonymously in Russia, has been attributed to Count Blondoff, and is said to have been composed at the express desire of the Empress mother. A translation of it has been recently made at Vienna, and splendidly printed there. It contains three extremely interesting lithographs, very delicately executed, representing first, the working cabinet of the winter palace, where the Emperor died; 2d. the death-bed of the Emperor; 3d, the exposition of the body in a saloon of the palace. Nothing can be more unexpected and curious than to see the extreme simplicity of this cabinet, where the Emperor of all the Russias worked and reposed. It is a long vaulted room, with a large bow window, hung with a light drapery, the lower half covered with green silk. Curtains like those in a painted studio. A table and chair of ordinary appearance are before it—the table covered with books and papers; here and there a sofa of the straight form, which was fashionable at the beginning of the century; a large chair hardly more comfortable, some wooden back ones of a smaller size, and a few modest stands, are placed about the room. On the walls are pictures, portraits, prints, tokens of affection, souvenirs. The principal article of furniture, if it may be called so, is a camp bed, which seems formed of eight bars of simple wood, supporting a box, on which is laid a single matrass.

The most common hospital bed seems more comfortable, a real soldier's bed, a dying man's trundle. The Emperor died there wrapped in a military cloak, as if a bullet had suddenly struck him at the head of his army. This remarkable simplicity corresponds little with the desire for pomp and power which prevails at the North. But at this solemn conjuncture does not simplicity seem real grandness, that is, given to man here below. The Emperor-Pope dying on a little wooden bed, in the immense winter palace of his enormous capital, and coolly employing the telegraph to write to the second city of his empire, "The Emperor bids farewell to Moscow." This warlike Czar giving himself his directions for his modest funeral obsequies, dictating the political documents in which he speaks of himself as already dead—this powerful despot not once saying, "I will," in his solemn testament, but only, "I desire," "I beg," this resigned renunciation, this impassible *sang froid*, this humility in the dying hour, all this impresses the mind, as the view of this dwelling strikes the eye, giving to the narative something unexpected and striking, in the midst of which we forget the fever of international events, to [illegible] ly the father of his family departing [illegible] them, the soul leaving the world, and at the sublime signal, pomp, passion, power, all seem to be annihilated.—*Courier Des Etats Unis.*

The Maine Election.

It is true that in the Maine election which occurred on the 10th inst., the Maine Law party was defeated, and that the Legislature which meets in January will undoubtedly repeal the *present* law.

The effect of the defeat will be to cause a reaction to a greater or less extent in the movement for Prohibitory legislation, and the people of this Province, who by their deliberate legislative acts, have declared their intention to carry out such legislation, should know the exact extent of the disaster and make their calculations accordingly.

An enquiry into the position of affairs enables us to say that the election did not turn upon the question of prohibitory legislation. No party in Maine could succeed upon the platform of free rum. It was tried last year and the candidate received but four or five thousand votes out of about a hundred thousand. A similar result would have followed a similar attempt this year. A little attention to the history of legal enactments in Maine will show this fact clearly.

Nine years ago (1846) Maine adopted a very stringent liquor law containing among other provision a clause prohibitory of recovery upon notes of hand given for the price of liquors. This law was put in force in many places in the State and broke up the traffic wherever it was enforced. Its penalties were fines only, but where the fines were repeated often enough the dealers were obliged to yield.

The temperence people in the western part of the state found the law working well and concluded that a little more force would be beneficial, and in 1851 the celebrated Maine Law was passed. The peculiarity of this law was the power it gave of seizing liquor intended for illegal sale and having it confiscated and destroyed. It also provided fines and in case of three or more convictions a short imprisonment was added.

This law, with the seizure clause, was the prototype of the liquor laws which since 1851 have been adopted in various other States of the Union and in this Province. That it has worked admirably in Maine is a well established fact. Slight changes have been made in the details from time to time as loop holes were discovered by the ingenuity of counsel engaged for the defence of liquor-sellers on [illegible] Legislature has always been willing to make these changes, and with few exceptions every body [illegible] in the law. Even these opp[illegible] their willingness to wi[illegible] be [illegible]

at the previous election, to retrieve its fortunes. Their convention seized it, and while declaring themselves in favour of Prohibitory legislation opposed last winter's enactment in the strongest terms. The old Whig party also joined in the condemnation, and thus the two parties heretofore antagonistic to each other joined on ground of opposition to the new law.

It unfortunately happened also that Neal Dow, who has generally been regarded as the father of the law of 1851, and who is Mayor of Portland, found it necessary during the canvass to fire upon a mob in Portland, and one of the rioters named Robbins was shot. Inflamed accounts of the transaction were scattered all over the state and produced a great effect upon the election. Right or wrong, Dow was placed by the transation on the side of severity, and his various public threats to increase the penalties of the law until the offence of liquor selling should be a capital one, aided in giving credence to the false reports in circulation as to the unnecessary violence exercised in opposing the mob.

The result is hard to be wondered at. Governor Morrill, the candidate of the Maine Law party, polled about 50,000 votes out of about 106,000, and had the issue been upon the law of 1851 he would have received 10,000 majority.

The people of Maine have not pronounced against prohibitory legislation. They have merely pronounced against excesses in legislation, and have thus taught the friends of prohibition a lesson which they [illegible] well to heed and remember.—*Colonial [illegible] terian.*

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OFFER FOR SALE—in bond or duty paid
300 Chests Chebueto TEA,
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100 puns prime porto Rico Molasses, } Early
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50 hhds Bright Cuba Sugar,
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20 do BRANDY, Hennessy's brand,
50 Octaves Malaga Sherry
100 casks White Wine Vinegar.

Morrison's Medicine. Per Steamship "America"—May 25, 1855.

Just received a large supply of Morrison's PILLS, and for sale by

A. & W. McKINLAY.
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Christie's Galvanic CURATIVES,
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S. P. Townsend's SARSAPARILLA,
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[illegible] Monthly Restorative Pills for Females,
[illegible] dian Vegetable PILLS,
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[illegible] tic PILLS,
[illegible] USAND FLOWERS,
[illegible] am of SOAP,
[illegible] g Cream [illegible] ANTIFRICTION
[illegible] N KILLER,
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THE Subscriber has received per "Steamer," "White Star," and others,

8 CASES OF FURS,

Consisting of Stone Martin, French Sable, Fitch, Musquash, Mink, Ermine, and Grey Squirrels, with Cuffs, Gauntletts, Mitts & Muffs, to match.

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Gents' Paris Silk HATS. Youth's ditto.
CAPS of every description, which will be offered, wholesale, at a small advance.
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JUST received at "Variety Hall" a few of those celebrated CANS, for Preserves.—Those in want can call and order from sample.
Oct 6. J. D. NASH, Auctioneer.

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20 bales NEW BEDDING-FEATHERS, for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Country Produce, or 2, 6, and 9 months credit.

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IN CONNECTION WITH THE

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THE Committee of Superintendence having secured the services of Mr. THOMAS McCULLOCH as second Professor, and having completed their arrangements and tested the efficiency of the Institution, beg leave to submit to its friends and the public the following outline of the course of instruction which it affords:—

First Year—Logic, Greek, Latin, & Mathematics.
Second Year—Moral Philosophy, Greek, Latin, and Mathematics.
Third Year—Natural Philosophy, Greek, &c., &c.
Fourth Year—Chemistry, Greek, &c., &c.

The Logic course embraces an analysis of the intellectual powers and their mode of operation, giving particular prominence to the nature and different kinds of evidence, and of prejudices, to the different modes of reasoning, and to fallacies,—Æsthetics,—Universal Grammar,—Composition,—and Elocution.

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The course in Natural Philosophy treats of Matter, its properties, necessary and contingent; Motion, its laws; Acoustics; Mechanics; Hydrodynamics; Pneumatics; Heat; Optics; Magnetism and Electricity, including Galvanism, Electro-Galvanism, Magneto-Electricity, and Thermo-Electricity.

In Chemistry, after some preliminary remarks on Affinity and the laws of Combination, the course is divided into the following parts:—Part 1st. Inorganic Chemistry; Part 2nd. Organic Chemistry; Part 3rd. Application of Chemical principles to the purposes of life.

In the Philosophical and Chemical classes no particular text-books are employed. The Professors furnish the students with a syllabus of the course.

The Elementary works used in the Classical Department are Bullion's Latin and Greek Grammar, Andrew's or Riddle's Latin Dictionary, and Liddel and Scott's Greek Lexicon.—The Classics read are, in Latin, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Cicero, Quinctilian, and Tacitus; and in Greek, Dalziel's Collectanea Graeca Majora.

No particular text-books have been prescribed for Mathematics or Algebra. The treatises on these branches, contained in Chambers' Educational Course, are the works generally used.

The qualifications for admission to the Seminary are, a competent acquaintance with the English language, Arithmetic, Geography, first three books of Euclid, Latin and Greek Grammars, first book in Latin, four books of Cæsar, four books of Ovid, and Cataline's Conspiracy, (or an amount of Latin equivalent thereto), first book in Greek, and fifty pages of the Majora.

The [illegible] ry is open to all who desire [illegible] struction in any of the branches taught [illegible]

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For the purpose of encour[illegible] the higher branches, the f[illegible] dents not studying for [illegible] to the low sum of £[illegible]

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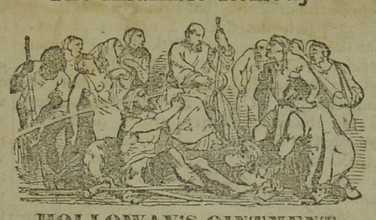

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ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS DURATION CURED!

Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered unceasingly from attacks of erysipelas; large purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around,—so severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills; after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better;—in three months, by continuing your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

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Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty, a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully; and it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of mitigating the agonies she endured. At length, she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks, she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
EDWD. TOMKINSON.

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!!

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—My wife suffered severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several holes in it, one as large as a hand; all the devices and stratagems I tried would not heal them, but assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that time her breast was almost well; by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) HENRY MALDEN.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:

Bad Legs,	Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scalds
Burns	Contr[illegible]	Sore Nipples
Bunions	Stiff[illegible]	
Bite of Moschetoes, and	Fl[illegible]	
Sand [illegible]	W[illegible]	
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This is a great Natural Remedy for Indigestion, and Dyspepsia, curing after Nature's own Method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pepsin is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the *Solvent of the Purifying, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines.* It is precisely like the natural Gastric Juice, in its Chemical powers, and a Complete and Perfect Substitute for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspeptics, curing cases of Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The Scientific Evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree Curious and Remarkable.

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HOBENSACKS Worm Syrup—the most safe and effectual remedy extant as attested by several hundred certificates received and to be seen at Dr. J. N. Hobensack's Office in Philadelphia. Full directions accompany every bottle. Sold by retail venders at 25 cents per bottle, and wholesale by appointment in Nova Scotia, with a liberal discount to dealers, at Morton's Medical Warehouse, 39, Granville Street, Halifax, by
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NB.—Extensive stock Rich Cut and Pres. GLASSWARE expected daily per "Royal Victoria."
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Truro, August 4, 1855.—2m.

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At his Office, No. 179 Hollis Street.

HALIFAX, N. S.

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