

as a certain indication of a 'flourishing establishing.' But the show or the flourish is very far from being the principal end of the advertising. The public require to be informed that the merchant has received such and such goods, that he has a large stock on hand, and that he intends to sell on moderate terms—they require to know where to find his store, and a great many other little things they require to know, which they never can know unless they are told, and advertising in the easiest medium for supplying this information. It is certainly more easy and more satisfactory for country purchasers, when they come to town, to be able to go directly to the houses where their wants can be at once fully and cheaply supplied, than to be stalking through the streets as if they had wandered, asking of this man and of that man where they will find such and such articles. Besides, it is a fact that people are frequently induced to buy simply by being reminded that the articles are for sale. Their memories fail to suggest every little thing which they require, but when once the thing is presented. For when once they see it named in the merchant's catalogue they at once remember that they just stand in need of it. The exposure of goods in shop windows and at the doors, is just a limited method of advertising; and though its influence is necessarily confined to the passers by, most merchants are disposed to acknowledge its efficacy, and will admit that a large portion of their business results from the window advertisement. In large old established wholesale houses, whose trade is secured, as it were, by prerogative, matters may be somewhat different, but as a general rule in the mercantile community, these remarks will be found applicable. From what has been said it is evident that advertising is of much importance to the publishers of newspapers—to merchants and others, having goods, property, labour, &c., to dispose of, and to the purchasing public—in short, that it is a very essential part of the machinery of business.

SUNDAY'S MAIL.

UNITED STATES.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—THE SICKNESS AT THE SOUTH.—New Orleans, Sept. 14.—Dates from Galveston are to the 12th. The appearance of the crops were favorable.—Deaths last week from fever at Galveston, were 57. The Lake Coast is still suffering dreadfully. Capt. H. L. Smith, of the Engineer corps, died on Tuesday, at Madisonville. He had previously lost five children by the fever.

YELLOW FEVER AT MOBILE.—The ravages by this terrible malady continue at Mobile. If any thing they surpass the melancholy scene at New Orleans. The dying and the dead are to be seen in nearly every house. Most of the stores are closed and no business is done except of the most pressing nature. Those who recover are shattered in constitution, and remain weak and spiritless.

HEAVY FAILURE.—The Syracuse Standard says, 'it is rumored about the city that Arnold Woodward, Son & Co., one of our largest dry goods firms have suspended payment. The amount of their failure is said to be between \$600,000 and \$700,000. They had several large stores in various parts of the States, and a very extensive jobbing establishment in New York, where the failure was first made public.'

WEST INDIES.

The latest accounts relative to the insurrection at Tortola says that—in Road Town the number of houses plundered and burnt was 32, the number in the country was 7. The civil authorities, supported by the English and Danish soldiers, had declared martial law, and were quietly suppressing the rebellion. The 2nd regiment had marched into the country in pursuit of the rebels: 30 of the chief actors had been arrested, and were under trial.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE FISHERIES.—One of the delegates of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland to the imperial government to advocate the introduction of Responsible government into that colony, gives an account in his paper—the St. John's Patriot—of their interviews with the Colonial Secretary and other members of the ministry. In regard to the Fisheries he says:—

The next point to which the Delegates directed the attention of His Grace, was the rumoured cession of Belle Isle to the French. His Grace said it was not to be denied that the French were negotiating for certain advantages upon the coast of Newfoundland, and the cession of Belle Isle as well as the right to procure Bait, were among the subjects of negotiating but the Government of England would hold out no hope to France of obtaining any of the benefits they sought prejudicial to the interests of the people of Newfoundland. This might be relied on.—But he trusted the people of Newfoundland would avoid, by every means in their power coming into hostile collision with the French fishermen or cruisers, as such an unfortunate event might entail great misfortune upon the colony and disturb the present pacific disposition of the two Governments; more particularly as it was the determination of the Imperial Government still to continue a protective force on the coast of Newfoundland to prevent foreign encroachments on the fisheries.—St. John's Morning Times.

CANADA.

A DARING FEAT.—Seldom have we re-

corded a more daring act of heroism than that which took place at Niagara Falls on Thursday last. Mrs. N. L. Piper of Toronto, who has been for some time past laboring under a species of distressing insanity, was advised by her physician to try the recuperative effects of change of scene and climate. Accordingly, in company with a few of her friends she started en route for Buffalo. On their journey, they of course visited the Falls, which by the way, was a scene too exciting for the known suicidal tendencies of Mrs. Piper. While surveying the great wonder from the Canadian shore, the lady meanwhile hanging on the arm of our friend Mr. E. V. Wilson of "lightning rod celebrity," in a moment rushed from his protection, with a view to precipitate herself into the fearful abyss below. This was a fearful moment but it seems it was not wholly unexpected by Mr. Wilson, for no sooner did she attempt to take the fatal leap than he seized hold of her garments: but unfortunately these gave way, and she went over. But she was still reserved for the enjoyment of life. Her fall was broken by a ledge rock which jutting out several feet and there she lay stunned by her leap. This was a moment of intense excitement. Friend Wilson determined to follow her and with great presence of mind took his aim for a portion of the ledge upon which he thought he discovered some earth. Down he went about 20 feet below and alighted on the spot about four feet in breadth. When he reached Mrs. Piper she had recovered a little but was still resolved on self-destruction.—He laid hold of her with his brawny arm, and while all was consternation and hubbub above, he called to them with considerable sang froid to reach down a pair long lines belonging to a team close by. Hearing this command an old officer above exclaimed "My God, what coolness." The lines were sent down and Wilson securing them with one hand laid hold of Mrs. Piper, with the other and was speedily drawn to the summit to enjoy the gratitude of their friends.—Both of them suffered from contusion; but the hero is wandering about town as if nothing extra had transpired.—Toronto North American.

NOVA SCOTIA.

We have received a copy of the San Francisco Sun, of the 1st August, from which we copy the following paragraph which may be interesting to printers:—

We were shown yesterday a neat little bijou in the shape of a silver composing stick. It was made by Mr Pelouze in Washington street, for Mr H. G. McLean, employed in the Sun office, and certainly reflects credit on the artist. It weighs eleven ounces, and is far superior to their stick now in use, inasmuch as it will not rust, which our types tell us is the principal objection to the old ones. Ere long we expect to see the silver stick generally adopted.

Mr McLean is a native of Pictou, and received his first lessons in "devilment" at our hands, having been employed in the Chronicle office, for some years. The new "stick" is doubtless a great improvement, but if we could only get our fingers on eleven ounces of the precious stuff, we could find a different use for it. We wish our friend of the "Silver Stick" every success in the land of his adoption.—Eastern Chronicle.

MYSTERY NOT YET CLEARED UP.—We announced on Wednesday that one of the Royal Engineer Corps in this Garrison was missing; and in consequence thereof and the belief that he had not deserted, a well on the top street was pumped out by order of City authorities on Wednesday, under the direction of Captain Holloway, of the Engine Department. The pumping was got through in the short space of 25 minutes.

The well was 28 feet deep, and on reaching the bottom, several persons alternately descended, but could find nothing except a small shank bone, apparently of a dog or calf, and a kuckle bone of some such animal. This sets the Public mind at rest so far; but this is not enough. The commanding officer of the Engineers, Colonel Savage, has, we learn, expressed his thorough conviction that the missing man has not deserted, as he had been 17 years in the service—would have been entitled to his pension in 4 years, and had £37 in the saving Bank.

The matter should not therefore rest here. There are several wells in and near Barrack Street, which should be promptly pumped out and cleansed, and in all the other out-houses of dwellings, there the most rigid search should be made. The late terrible Tragedy there is ominous, and everything should be done to satisfy the public mind. All the wells in the street could be emptied in a day with the aid of a company or two of troops or soldiers. Let it be done!

ON DR.—That Mr. Jackson is to be in Halifax in October, as soon as his surveys are finished.—B. N. American.

THIS DAY'S MAIL.

EUROPE.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The steamship Africa has arrived at N. York with Liverpool dates to the 10th inst.

The Corn market was rather better, but closed with a decline for the week of 3d. on Wheat and 6d. to 1s. on Flour.

Cotton at Liverpool was dull, and was slightly declined on lower qualities.

Business at Manchester was dull.

Nothing decisive is known relative to the Turkish question. Russia is hesitating to give an answer. The position of the Russian army in Moldavia is becoming very precarious as winter sets in.

France is buying immense quantities of corn. The Roman States are in a disturbed state.

NEW YORK, 23d Sept.

The Cunard propeller Andes arrived here yesterday, having lost the Captain and Second Mate overboard in a hurricane on the 1st inst.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

RAILWAY SURVEYS.—In our last we gave a short notice of the railway surveys now in progress, east and west of this city. We are now enabled to state, that the further survey of the railway route from this City to Fredericton has been postponed for the present, the advanced period of the season rendering it necessary to employ all the engineers on the survey of the route to Calais, in order to complete the laying out of that line before the winter sets in.

Mr Percival, C. E. with his party, has therefore proceeded to St. Stephen, and commencing at the end of the line, he will mark out the route from thence eastwardly until he meets the surveying parties working westwardly from Magaguadavie. From the anxiety to complete the lying out of the line to the United States this autumn, we have little doubt that its actual construction will be undertaken next season.—New Brunswick.

We learn from the Reporter that collections at the Deputy Treasurer's Office, Fredericton, for the three quarters ending 31st of August, amounted to £2937 5s. 7d.—being an excess over the amounts for the same periods in 1852, of £1085 16s. 11d.

UNITED STATES.

It is well understood here, says the Washington Star, that the whole of the home squadron, including the frigate Columbia and sloop of war Albany, have been ordered to proceed north, to cruise in and around the latitude of the fishing grounds until the close of the season.

New Orleans papers of 11th are received. Deaths for the week ending the 10th, 576; of yellow fever 421. The highest mortality at Mobile was on the 8th, when the deaths numbered 45. Since which the fever has somewhat subsided.

WEST INDIES.

BERMUDA.—We have Bermuda files of the 12th inst inclusive, received by the Spray

FEVER AT ST. GEORGES.—"A fever broke out on board the Hulk "Thames," at St. George's, about a fortnight since, which has caused several deaths among the Prisoners on board that vessel, and four or five of the Guards belonging to the Ship.

Up to the evening of the 6th, there had been 55 deaths, Convicts 36, Guards 6, Soldiers 5th Regt. 5, woman and child 56th 2, Royal Artillery 1, Sappers and Miners 1, residents in St. George's 4.

A subsequent notice states that the fever had abated owing to the prisoners having been placed on board of a clean vessel. The disease is described as "yellow fever of a mild form."

We learn by telegraph, that the mail steamer had not reached Halifax this morning.

WEALTH OF PRINCE ALBERT.—A correspondent of an American paper states that Prince Albert is building a plantation residence at Balmoral, and goes on to speak of his income and expenses as follows:—He brought no money to England it is true, but recollect from February 10, 1849, Prince Albert has had an income of £30,000, that as a Field Marshal he receives £16 5s. per day extra, that he has the pay and emoluments of two colonelcies, that he is a ranger of Windsor Park, and that every appointment has been heaped upon him which he decently can hold, his actual income is over £50,000, a year, out of which having bed and board with his wife, his actual expenditure is not £1,000 a year. In fact his saving already exceed half a million sterling, a very small portion of which he retains in England. A part is invested in the public securities of Holland, part in the French rentes, part in the United States securities, and I dare say that the house of Messrs. Baring in New York, could tell you—but they won't—how much they have invested in real property in New York for Albert and Victoria.

J. MCMILLAN, General Agent and Commission Merchant, 78 STATE STREET, BOSTON. Consignments from the Provinces promptly attended to. August 27th 1853.

REFERENCES. Hon. W. End, Boston. J. W. Waldon, Richibucto. Messrs. Paaton & Mann, Harbour Grace Newfoundland. C. Brown, Esq, Sable John. E. Johnson, Esq, Chatham. N. Clough, Esq, Strait of Canso.

STRAY COW. A stray Cow has been on the premises of the Subscriber, in Napa, for several weeks. The owner can have the same by proving property, and paying expenses. JOHN DIXON. Napa September 20, 1853.

Central Bank Agency, CATHAM. Bills and Drafts on LONDON, NEW YORK, and BOSTON, in sums to suit purchasers. GEORGE KERR, Agent. Chatham, May 26, 1853.

CROWN LAND NOTICES.

CROWN LAND OFFICE. September 5, 1853.

The undermentioned Lots of Crown Land will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the fourth day of October, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licences applied for previous to the applications for the purchase of the Land.)

(No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres, payable by instalments.)

- KENT. By Deputy Douglas, at Buctouche. 100 acres, lot 13, middle Township, B. Lezere. 74 acres, lot 77, St. Anthony, Jos. White. 83 acres, lot 77, block O, Wellington, D. McLeod. 96 acres, lot 73, block O, Wellington, A. McLeod. 160 acres, lot 12, middle Township, J. Quesi; survey 16s. 160 acres, lot 13, middle Township, F. Lezere; survey 16s. 160 acres, lot 14, middle Township, H. Herbert; survey 16s. 160 acres, lot 15, middle Township, L. Arsenau; survey 16s. 100 acres, lot 70 east, middle township, Eben. Sherwood; survey 10s. 198 acres, lot 70 west, middle Township, R. Sherwood; survey 10s. 156 acres, lot 79, middle Township, N. Briot; survey 16s. 155 acres, lot 80, middle Township, E. Leblanc; survey 16s. 159 acres, lot 81, middle Township, J. Cormis; survey 16s. 60 acres, lot 65, block W. Weldford, A. Somerville improved.

By Deputy Merzerau at Richibucto. 99 acres, lot 20, block N, Weldford, John Walker.

CROWN LAND OFFICE.

September 21, 1853.

The right of License to cut Timber and Lumber until the first day of May, 1854, from Berths applied for by the following persons, in the undermentioned situations, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office, on Wednesday the fifth day of October next.—Sale to commence at noon.

(Not to interfere with any Lots of Land located, or which may have been applied for within one year previous to the date of entry of the applications for License.)

Table with 3 columns: Name, Miles, Situation. Includes James Farley, Richard Hutchison, John Ferguson, Richard Hutchison, William Hamilton, George Smith, Robert Johnston, Alex. M'Laggan, Robert Dauphy, James Mitchell, John Mackie, Alexander Fraser.

R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

FOR SALE. The Mercantile and Shipbuilding Establishment,

situate on the north side of Miramichi River, about 2 miles below the Town of Newcasttle, and about the same distance above Douglastown, formerly owned and occupied by WILLIAM ABRAHAM, Esq., deceased.

The premises embrace a frontage of upwards of 60 rods on the Miramichi River, with a Wharf at which ships can load and discharge.

A COMMODIOUS BRICK STORE, RETAIL SHOP, AND OFFICE, all covered with slate, a good store on the wharf with an Iron Shed attached. Boomage for timber or logs.

A FOREMAN'S DWELLING. A number of Houses for Workmen.

THE SHIP YARD has ample room to lay down 2 or 3 ships; has a good Moulding Loft and Saw Pits, and the front is convenient for hauling Timber into the yard.

A DWELLING HOUSE of Brick, covered with slate, with excellent Cella, and a large range of Kitchen, a Garden, Barn, and convenient Outhouses.

THE FARM, contains about 100 acres of Land, 20 to 30 of which are under cultivation.

Also the Establishment has every accommodation for a respectable family, and possesses all the room and conveniences necessary for the purpose of Ship Building, and Mercantile operations. Immediate possession will be given.

Two Story Dwelling House,

and Outhouses, situate in the Town of Chatham, now occupied by Dr. THOMSON, with the Land attached, measuring 100 feet on Wellington Street, and 130 back. The Buildings are nearly new, substantially built, and are in excellent order affording every accommodation necessary for a respectable family.

Terms—one third the Purchase money down, the balance may remain on interest for two or three years.

For further particulars apply to Messrs Barton Brothers, St. John, or to Messrs Kerr & Thomson, Solicitors, Chatham.

If the property be not previously sold, it will be offered for sale by Public Auction in the Town of Chatham, on TUESDAY, the Twenty Fifth October next, at noon.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Just received and for sale at the Chatham Auction Room's, an assortment of 700 pairs of Mens', Womens', and Youths', Boots and Shoes. Consisting of

- Mens', fine and coarse Boots Mens', fine and coarse Brogans, Womens', Kid and Enamelled Boots and Shoes, Boys', and Youths', strong Boots and Brogans.

Also 50 BBLs. OF SUPERFINE FLOUR 50 BBLs. KILN DRIED INDIAN MEAL. Cheap for Cash. W. LEITCH, Chatham Auction Rooms. Chatham, 5th September, 1853.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the board of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, will take place at Bow-SAK'S HOTEL, Chatham, on the morning of THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock, to make arrangements respecting the reception of St. John and transmission to this place, of the Horse, purchased in England by this County. By order of the President, JAMES CALE, Secretary. Miramichi, 23d September, 1853.

Communications.

THE FISHERIES.

We read of the fishing craft arming to defend themselves against our smaller cruisers, we presume on the Boats Crews stationed at various points. But not one solitary sentence has met our eye rebuking them for, or dissuading them from, such a buccaneering course. 'Tis the will of the Sovereign people—'tis their destiny, from unprincipled repudiations, to become ruffianly highwaymen—to attempt, at least, to take from us by brute force, that which is ours, not only by virtue of a solemn treaty but by the recognised law of Nations. Suppose one of those lawless freebooters to fire into one of our armed Schooners or Boats—the consequences are self evident—the fishing schooner is boarded and some of her crew killed or wounded. From that hour the cry throughout the length and breadth of the Union, including "the celestial heights in the infinite regions of greatness" will be that the blood of free and enlightened citizens has been shed, the national flag insulted, and nothing short of war can wipe off the foul stain. Should such an untoward event occur, men of the stamp of Caliban the crushing—fighting Senators and fire-eating Editors will fan the flame—will nail the standard of discord to the mast, and vapour to the world their everlasting theme, our destiny—now for Canada! Such an event would doubtless be hailed with delight, as establishing a casus belli by all the choice spirits of the Union. Let them beware, a fire is easily kindled, but not always so readily extinguished, a declaration of War with Great Britain would be followed by negro emancipation—From that hour the foul stain of slavery would only form a part of American history. Three millions of your fellow men will arise in their might, and thunders in your ear, death or victory! This will be a portentous epoch in your destiny—But, lightly as you may think of the matter, we read it in the book of fate. Your Fugitive Slave Bill stands forth to the world as one of the most damning enactments that ever polluted the Statute Book of any Country under Heaven—and the diabolical villainies practised under its ogis, are the beacons which will lead the slaves of the South to God-like Liberty!

Let not the reader suppose that we are advocates for war—that we wish to see rapine and bloodshed stalking throughout any portion of this fair earth. God forbid. Peace and good will towards all men is a part of our creed—But to have it eternally dinned in our ears, that we are to be swallowed up, head-land and inland, &c., &c., as the vapouring demagogue who edits the New York Times is pleased to describe the mystical process of our regeneration—to reach the frothy, grandiloquent bombast uttered by the Statesmen and Legislators, or indited by the conductors of the Public Press of that Nation, which boasts of its liberal institutions, of its honor and integrity, its advocacy of freedom par excellence—when Slavery engraven on steel, and emblazoned with blood, is the only motto we can discover on the National escutcheon—is beyond the power of tame endurance by flesh and blood.

That evil may result from the arming of your fishermen is not a mere imaginary case—some of your free and enlightened citizens have recently committed acts of violence on this very Coast—at Gaspé Basin—and fire arms have been used, but as we are not in possession of all the facts we shall, at least for the present, abstain from further comment. Had the Executive of your Republic acted an honorable part, measures would have been taken to prevent the arming of fishing vessels. And if such an outrageous breach of the law of Nations is to be countenanced by your Statesmen, we shall resort to measures for our own protection—and taking a leaf out of Columbia's Statute Book, promulgate the summary and sovereign edict of lynch law.

Let us now proceed to consider the mere practicability of throwing open our fisheries. Suppose the various North American Provinces with the consent and approbation of the Parent Government, to grant free and unrestricted access for all purposes, along our entire sea-board, to the American Fishermen. Can it be supposed that our people would tamely submit to the working of such, to them, a ruinous enactment. Such a supposition may work admirably in theory, but is utterly impracticable, if once attempted to be carried into operation. Not a day would elapse without the commission of some act of violence. Can it be expected that our fishermen would allow strangers to set their nets on the ground which they and their forefathers considered as much a part of their patrimony as the piece of land they farm. Would they allow, their heretofore peaceably enjoyed salmon fisheries to be invaded, their rivers to be swept as clean of fish as the Dead Sea? If such an ill-judged concession were made, England would not only require a large fleet, but Garrisons along the whole shore to preserve the peace. No better or surer scheme could be devised by the reckless demagogues of either Nation, to bring about a war, than an equal and unrestricted participation in the fisheries. Free trade unlimited and unfettered—the free navigation of all our Colonial rivers and inland seas, we have ever advocated, but, the fisheries are our birth-right, and we deny that either the Imperial or Colonial Governments can be justified in conceding to strangers that which is held inviolate by the law of Nations. Cancel the treaty, and our rights are still the same.