

General Business.

LONDON HOUSE. THE OFFICE will be found at the rear of residence of James H. Moran, Chatham street, will be ready for customers and orders early next week.

MESSRS. E. PEILER & BRO. 111 Prince Street, Chatham, N. B. Agents for the sale of all kinds of hardware, cutlery, and other goods.

J. & W. F. HARRISON. HAVING OPENED AT THEIR NEW STORE, 111 Prince Street, Chatham, N. B., a large stock of goods, they are enabled to accommodate all wholesale and retail orders.

OLD STAND. HAVING OPENED AT 205 Union Street, Chatham, N. B., a large stock of goods, they are enabled to accommodate all wholesale and retail orders.

Portland Bridge. Saint John, N. B. HAVING OPENED AT 205 Union Street, Chatham, N. B., a large stock of goods, they are enabled to accommodate all wholesale and retail orders.

W. H. THORNE & CO. HAVING OPENED AT 205 Union Street, Chatham, N. B., a large stock of goods, they are enabled to accommodate all wholesale and retail orders.

Lordly, Howe & Co. HAVING OPENED AT 205 Union Street, Chatham, N. B., a large stock of goods, they are enabled to accommodate all wholesale and retail orders.

J. & A. MILLAN. Bookellers, Stationers, &c. HAVING OPENED AT 205 Union Street, Chatham, N. B., a large stock of goods, they are enabled to accommodate all wholesale and retail orders.

RESURGAM. Wortman & Spencer. HAVING OPENED AT 205 Union Street, Chatham, N. B., a large stock of goods, they are enabled to accommodate all wholesale and retail orders.

TO THE FARMERS OF MIRAMICHI. HAVING OPENED AT 205 Union Street, Chatham, N. B., a large stock of goods, they are enabled to accommodate all wholesale and retail orders.

IRON FRAME MOWERS. HAVING OPENED AT 205 Union Street, Chatham, N. B., a large stock of goods, they are enabled to accommodate all wholesale and retail orders.

BEST MOWER. HAVING OPENED AT 205 Union Street, Chatham, N. B., a large stock of goods, they are enabled to accommodate all wholesale and retail orders.

AGENTS: Campbellton—M. J. PATERSON. Dalnour—D. W. MITCHELL. HAVING OPENED AT 205 Union Street, Chatham, N. B., a large stock of goods, they are enabled to accommodate all wholesale and retail orders.

M. F. LANE, Thompson & Anderson. HAVING OPENED AT 205 Union Street, Chatham, N. B., a large stock of goods, they are enabled to accommodate all wholesale and retail orders.

ROYAL HOTEL. King Square. HAVING OPENED AT 205 Union Street, Chatham, N. B., a large stock of goods, they are enabled to accommodate all wholesale and retail orders.

L. H. DEVEREUX & SONS. HAVING OPENED AT 205 Union Street, Chatham, N. B., a large stock of goods, they are enabled to accommodate all wholesale and retail orders.

LADIES' PRUNELLA BOOTS. Corsets, Gloves & Hosiery. HAVING OPENED AT 205 Union Street, Chatham, N. B., a large stock of goods, they are enabled to accommodate all wholesale and retail orders.

A. J. LOGGIE & CO'S. PAINTERS' REQUISITES. HAVING OPENED AT 205 Union Street, Chatham, N. B., a large stock of goods, they are enabled to accommodate all wholesale and retail orders.

JAPAN VARNISH. PAINTS, IN 2, 3 & 5lb. Cans. GOLD LEAF. BRUNSWICK BLACK. PATENT KNOTTING. DRY COLORS, &c. HAVING OPENED AT 205 Union Street, Chatham, N. B., a large stock of goods, they are enabled to accommodate all wholesale and retail orders.

Robertson & McAndrews. SHIP CHANDLERS, &c. HAVING OPENED AT 205 Union Street, Chatham, N. B., a large stock of goods, they are enabled to accommodate all wholesale and retail orders.

A. J. LOGGIE & CO. Grey, White and Printed Cottons. HAVING OPENED AT 205 Union Street, Chatham, N. B., a large stock of goods, they are enabled to accommodate all wholesale and retail orders.

New Books. HAVING OPENED AT 205 Union Street, Chatham, N. B., a large stock of goods, they are enabled to accommodate all wholesale and retail orders.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. HAVING OPENED AT 205 Union Street, Chatham, N. B., a large stock of goods, they are enabled to accommodate all wholesale and retail orders.

Magazines for August. HAVING OPENED AT 205 Union Street, Chatham, N. B., a large stock of goods, they are enabled to accommodate all wholesale and retail orders.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, N. B., every Thursday morning. It is the only paper published in the County of Miramichi.

Advertisements in this paper are placed under classified headings. The rate for the first insertion is \$1 per square, each line, for the first week.

Editor: "Miramichi Advance," Chatham, N. B. Address: Chatham, N. B.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1877.

Miramichi Advance.

It is not often that we can agree with the Farmer in his ideas respecting public matters and we are, therefore, the more pleased to have an opportunity offered us, this week of approving some of its utterances on a subject which affects North Shore interests very materially.

Referring to the management of the public lands, the Farmer says:—"We favor long leases upon such conditions as are best calculated to serve the interests of the Province and the operators."

The advantage of long leases to the operators is that they thereby become proprietors for the time being and can regulate their business accordingly.

Of course they are as much proprietors, strictly speaking, under a yearly lease as under a ten years' lease; but it means a vast difference to the holder of any description of property how long he is to retain it.

Take the improvement of streams, which are the highways of a great portion of the business of the Province. If an operator holds a lease of lands for any long period he has some protection if he lays out money in cleaning out the streams, and what is to his advantage is a benefit to the whole country.

If seven years leases were granted and the Province would undertake the work of improvement, the operators would cheerfully consent to an increase of stumpage more than sufficient to repay all outlay."

While the Farmer is, no doubt, right in reference to long leases, it is not so clear that Government should undertake the work of improving streams. The establishment of that additional charge upon the Government would, in all probability, be a fruitful source of dissatisfaction.

Every lumber operator in the country would want more or less, of the work of "stream improvement" carried on for his particular benefit, and the public would hear no end of real or imaginary cases of favoritism on the one hand and neglect on the other.

We can imagine our friends the representatives of Kent, for instance, ringing the changes on the impassable roads and rivers in that fine country and the consequent crippling of her agricultural and lumbering interests, while their fervid fancies would picture lumber driving on the Miramichi and its branches as having, by Government favoritism, been made more easy and pleasant, almost than plying gondolas on the Adriatic.

The state of the lumber trade at present does not seem to warrant any increase in the rate of stumpage and it would be much better for the Government to content itself with increasing the term for which lands are held so as to encourage operators in improving rivers and making roads, for themselves, as well as subsidizing the great lumber resources of the Province.

It does not appear that very serious objections can be urged against increasing the rate of mileage, provided the long-term principle is adopted. There is no doubt that some of our large lumbering concerns bid more lands at the Crown Lands sales than they require and that fact has given rise to the idea that the large operators desire to secure a monopoly for themselves.

Increased mileage would operate against monopoly to a great extent, for few men would care to bid in tracts of land at considerable cost, unless they intended to make use of them. Practically, however, nobody suffers from the monopolies complained of, for the smaller operators find no real difficulty in obtaining all the lands they require and we find that the so-called monopolists and those who are supposed to suffer by them generally understand each other to their mutual advantage.

It is now time that the Crown Lands Department gave some sign of moving in the matter of its land sales, for operators all round ought to be acquainted with the intentions of the Government in reference to the next sales and the terms on which they are to be made.

Domestic Savings Banks. The Dominion Savings Banks have grown into great absorbents of capital, which, through their agency, is diverted from its legitimate field of investment and prevented from exercising its proper functions in the communities to which it belongs.

In a recent number of the ADVANCE we referred to the desirability of placing the surplus capital of the people in regular banking institutions rather than in the savings banks, in order that the trading capital of the country might, by so much, be enlarged, while

perfect security would be enjoyed by the depositor.

But there is another phase of the question which constitutes even a stronger argument against the operation of the Savings Banks. It is one that affects both the moral and material interests of our communities and whose force cannot be denied.

A very large proportion of the depositors of our Government Savings Banks belong to that class of the people who earn their living by daily labor. Having accumulated more money than they require for their immediate wants they naturally seek investment for that Savings Bank, being the most readily available, is resorted to. Were it not for that institution, however, these people, while seeking the ordinary Bank, to some extent, would mainly invest in real property and, thereby, become better qualified to realize the responsibilities and discharge the duties of citizenship.

The figures presented by the Government Report of its Savings Bank business embrace suggestive material for our politicians. We find that the balance due to depositors on 30th June, 1877, was \$2,639,937. This means over two and a half millions of the people's money diverted from its proper use without any corresponding benefit to them; it means the placing of twenty-five or thirty thousand persons in such a position that they care little about the country in which they live, while, by allowing them to invest their money in the ordinary way of such people, they would be led to procure for themselves homes, settle down and feel that they were a part of the country.

It is a political axiom that fixed property in a community is a guarantee of good citizenship on the part of its owners. It is therefore the duty of the Government to see that it maintains nothing which, in principle, tends to affect community interests injuriously.

This Government Savings Bank does this and, therefore, a positive injury to the general interests of the country, we are firmly convinced. We, therefore, hope to find influential persons opposing and agitating against them until they cease to exist altogether.

Our country is young, and capital is so much needed in building it up that Savings Banks should be treated as an evil which should not be encouraged.

NORTH SHORE TRADE RETURNS.

We are indebted to the Customs Officials at the North Shore ports named below for Returns of Trade for the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1877:—

Table with 2 columns: Port of Chatham. Inwards and Outwards. Values in dollars and cents.

Table with 2 columns: Port of Richibucto. Inwards and Outwards. Values in dollars and cents.

Table with 2 columns: Port of Newcastle. Inwards and Outwards. Values in dollars and cents.

Table with 2 columns: Port of Miramichi. Inwards and Outwards. Values in dollars and cents.

Table with 2 columns: Port of Grand Falls. Inwards and Outwards. Values in dollars and cents.

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SAVINGS BANK.

Amount Deposited, \$56,712.00. Balance due Depositors, 1st July, 1877, \$56,712.00.

Port of Dalnour. Deposited for year ending 30th June, 1877, \$15,128.00. Exports, \$10,617.00.

SAVINGS BANK. Deposited for year ending 30th June, 1877, \$15,128.00. Exports, \$10,617.00.

Port of Dalnour. Deposited for year ending 30th June, 1877, \$15,128.00. Exports, \$10,617.00.

Trade Returns, etc., of Bathurst, for the year ending 30th June, 1877:— Value of Imports, \$37,405.00. Value of Exports, \$27,355.00.

No. of Vessels in from sea, 60. No. of Tons, 1,000. No. of Crew, 100.

SAVINGS BANK. Deposited for year ending 30th June, 1877, \$15,128.00. Exports, \$10,617.00.

Port of Dalnour. Deposited for year ending 30th June, 1877, \$15,128.00. Exports, \$10,617.00.

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LOSS OF THE DOMINION TREASURY.

By the St. John Fire.—The Dominion Treasury has suffered a great loss by the St. John Fire. The handsome new Post Office and the Custom House will probably take \$300,000 or \$400,000 to replace them.

On the other hand it is estimated that the additional duties on goods needed to replace those destroyed will probably amount to \$250,000.

The Fishery Commissioner's Report. The late arrival of important currents and other matter which cannot well go unnoticed, or be held over, obliges us to forego the continuation of our remarks on the Fishery Commissioner's Report in the present issue.

We are obliged to our friends for information sent by them to assist us in our work and we will lose sight of none of the points suggested.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED.

THE RAILROAD STRIKES. TERRIBLE RIOT AT PITTSBURGH.—A BLOODY BATTLE BETWEEN THE TROOPS AND THE MOB.—TWENTY KILLED AND 29 WOUNDED.—SHERIFF FIFE'S DEATH.

AMONG THE STRAIN.—A MAJOR GENERAL PERSON MORTALLY WOUNDED.—THE BROTHERS RAILROADS.—THE DEPT.—THE TOWN AT THE MERCY OF THE MOB.—A GENERAL MASSACRE.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A very serious strike has taken place at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad among the firemen. On the 15th Vice-President King, telegraphed from Baltimore to Governor Matthews at Wheeling, for military assistance.

On the 16th the strikers arrived at the west end of the line, and on being fired on by the strikers, replied with a volley that killed one man and wounded many others. Passenger trains were not interfered with, but some other freight trains were stopped.

The strikers became so riotous that United States troops had to be called out and took position at various places along the line.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 22.—A dreadful riot occurred yesterday, at the depot of the Pittsburgh Railroad, wherein over fifty persons were either killed or wounded.

On Friday night, Sheriff Fife of Allegheny County, visited the strikers at 28th street and ordered them to disperse. They refused, and the Sheriff remained until after 3 in the morning, but his authority was defied.

He was informed that no trains should go out if they could prevent it, and that they would be ready for any emergency. Finding the strikers not disposed to yield obedience to the civil authority, the railroad authorities decided to call upon the military.

THE PHILADELPHIA TROOPS left Union depot for 28th street crossing, about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon marching in the order of a column, and in the front of the column were the 6th and 9th regiments.

The Black Hussars of Philadelphia were ordered to clear the railroad crossing, but they were not allowed to do so. The military advanced with fixed bayonets but were met with a shower of stones and missiles from the crowd.

THEY OFFERED FIRE on the crowd indiscriminately and in rapid succession, when the crowd retreated toward East Liberty.

At 5.30 the crossing was in possession of the military. The excitement here is intense, and it is feared the unemployed men may make an attack on the Government buildings.

About 600 sailors and marines from the men-of-war *Stearns* and *Powhatan*, now lying at Norfolk, have been ordered here to protect the Government property in case of an outbreak.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—The police throughout last night acted in the most gallant manner and exhibited great personal bravery. They met, faced, and overcame the rioters at every point. But for their nerve and pluck the city might be at the mercy of the mob.

Major Gen. Hancock has assumed command of all the United States troops in the city, and has ordered four hundred regulars to be sent to the city.

Matters are quiet, but a most excited feeling exists. Besides the ten rioters killed at Baltimore last night, twenty persons were wounded, several fatally.

In addition to the United States troops already on the ground, several regiments of militia in Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio have been ordered to quell the disturbances in these States. As yet no conflict has occurred at any point.

PITTSBURGH, July 23, p. m. Rumor regarding renewal of hostilities induced the proprietors of the mercantile and other establishments to suspend business. Some have organized their employees into companies and have tendered their services to the Mayor.

The 14th Regiment tendered its services in suppressing the threatened disorder and the city is now in a state of quietude. At a meeting of the City Council, the city was pledged to furnish all reasons needed, to meet all other expenses incurred. To-day, the strikers seem universally disposed to assist the law-abiding citizens in saving property from the thieves and the flames.

The railroad authorities distinctly informed the strikers there could be no compromise whatever, and when this became known all the passenger engineers and firemen were ordered to return to work. No kind of go-between was allowed on the Pennsylvania R. R. There is no possible hope of a compromise, and the officials declare such will not take place.

The rioters at 28th street crossing surrounded their arms to-night, including three pieces of artillery. NEW YORK, 23rd. Railroad stocks are demoralized.

OTTAWA, July 23. The employees of the Great Western

of the railroad, the main efforts of the mob during the night being directed to this object.

By 7 o'clock this morning the fire had extended from Millville Station to 20th street, and enveloped hundreds of cars, gas-turbines, machines, the round-houses at the depots, and the office of the Union Transfer Co., blacksmith shops, stores, houses, and the numerous other buildings making up the terminal facilities of this mammoth corporation. In the round-house there were

125 FIRST-CLASS LOCOMOTIVES housed in consequence of the strike, and these were totally destroyed, but even the immense loss sustained in this item is but a trifle in the damage done.

From the time the troops were defeated up to three o'clock p. m. no effort has been made to check the riot nor the meeting of citizens. The mob worked very quietly. At 3.30 o'clock a burning car was run down the grade under the sheds

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and

The Haunted Walk; or, the Wreck on the Spanish Main.

BY GEO. HANTVILLE FRENCH.

The girl had run into the shelter of the trees, and as we joined her, she made a sign to ensure silence...

And sure enough, at the end of a minute, we saw a canoe, paddled by two men, come into sight...

Our way to get ashore was to step down into the boat, fastened by a running line to the moving ropes, and pull ourselves ashore...

As near as I could tell, it was about the time Bill had appointed; and, after taking my bearing, I made for a big tree wondering how long he would be before he came.

It was darker than ever beneath the trees - not so much as a star shining through; and it was going softly along with hands stretched out...

At that moment, I heard my name whispered. "Jack! - Jack!" "Here away!" I whispered back.

"Hush!" he said, and then he gave the low chirp, which was answered, and the next moment the little girl ran panting up and we started off for the bulk once more.

"Did I scare you, touching you, little one!" I said, after we had been walking about half an hour.

"Nothing!" he said, curiously. "Only that Indian chap who's been watching us all day long, if you mean him."

"Yes," he said, taking up all a rope. "I do mean him. But don't take any notice as to seem to be watching him. That's the Indian who always runs after my little Tezala, and she hates him."

"He?" I said. "Bit jealous, then?" "Suppose so," he said. "I wouldn't go after him might then, Bill?" "Why not?"

"Because Englishmen are jealous with their tongues, and when they are very jealous, it's with their fists."

"Well?" "But these Indian chaps are jealous with a long knife, which they make a great use of, and shelter it in your ribs."

"I'm not afraid of him, Jack," he says, with a quiet smile; "but, as to not going ashore to-night, I must; for we must have a try and get a specimen of the kind of that old fellow. Then it may rest till we can go again."

"Why, you won't go and face what I did last night, mate?" I says. "Indeed, Jack, but I will," he said, with a curious smile on his lip as he looked round at me.

"I took an other pull at the rope, and then wetted my hands, and took another pull. I was answered. For, look you, I won't deny it, I was frightened, and the idea of going and facing that party of uneasy-looking, old-world looking people scared me not a little."

"Well, Jack," says Bill, smiling, "you won't hang back, will you?" "If you ask my advice, Bill, old mate, what I says is, don't go; but if you do go, Jack Harris isn't the boy to hang back and let his message go alone."

"I know you'd go, Jack," he said, sliding his feet down the rope so as to get a grip at my hand; "and look here, mate, I won't be shabby over sharing. It's a fortune for both of us; only I must have certainty before I can charter a ship to come and unload her."

"Do you think them Dons will let you touch the cargo, Bill?" I says, in a whisper. "Do you think wind would stop us, or the figures we see in a dream, Jack?" he says, with the same quiet smile.

"There, man, don't be scared at shadows. I can explain it to you; but what was last night were only the shadows of the man who used to walk over the treasure in that ship before she was cast away. Depend upon it, they were drowned at the time."

"And have walked that deck ever since?" I says with a bit of shiver. "Nonsense, man, there's nothing to be scared about," he said. "I'm more afraid of the Indian fellow dodging us than of all the Spanish crew."

"I didn't say any more just then; but just as we were finished for the evening, with the skipper in rare good humor because of the valuable timber; sticks he had got aboard, Bill says to me. "I'll split off at different times. If I'm first, I'll tell you come."

"You may be sure I didn't like my job any the better for seeing that the Indian was hanging about there, evidently watching the ship to see who went ashore; and I could not help thinking it would go very hard with my mate if this fellow saw him and the little Indian maiden together."

However, I wasn't master. Bill said we were to go, so I had nothing to do but follow him, and stick to him through thick and thin; somehow I'd come to think that I'd do a good deal for such a little girl as that chief's daughter, even if her skin was of a dusky brown; while when it happened, too, that she could put me in the way of a big fortune, it was something to be thought of - only there was the ghost.

"Well, poor girl, you can't help them," I said to myself, and, lighting my pipe I settled down for a quiet smoke and a think; and without appearing to notice, I saw that my Indian friend was still hanging about on the watch.

Now, as you may perhaps know, out there in those tropic countries there's no half light for an hour or so, but almost directly after the sun goes down

the stars come out thick and bright, and it's a change from day to night.

So it was then. Down went the sun, and it was night; and the last thing I seemed to get ashore, which was only twenty or thirty yards away, for we were moored by a rope, head and stern to the coconut trees, which grew close to the edge of the deep harbor - I say, the last thing I seemed to see ashore, was the swarthy figure of that Indian.

Our way to get ashore was to step down into the boat, fastened by a running line to the moving ropes, and pull ourselves ashore. Any one who wanted to follow or go back only having to take a pull at the line to do what he liked with the boat.

I waited my time, and then sliding gently down and into the boat, I got ashore without a sound, and stooping down into the shadow of the trees without, as I thought being seen.

As near as I could tell, it was about the time Bill had appointed; and, after taking my bearing, I made for a big tree wondering how long he would be before he came.

It was darker than ever beneath the trees - not so much as a star shining through; and it was going softly along with hands stretched out, so as not to run against the trees, when one of them came against a warm soft arm.

"Ah! you're there, are you, little one!" I said, and I tried to catch hold, but my hand was brushed away; there was a slight rustle, and then all was still. "Just as you like, my dear," I says to myself. "I shouldn't have hurt my mate Bill's little sweetheart, but I won't frighten you by running after you."

Just at that moment, I heard my name whispered. "Jack! - Jack!" "Here away!" I whispers back. "Hush!" he said, and then he gave the low chirp, which was answered, and the next moment the little girl ran panting up and we started off for the bulk once more.

"Did I scare you, touching you, little one!" I said, after we had been walking about half an hour.

"Nothing!" he said, curiously. "Only that Indian chap who's been watching us all day long, if you mean him."

"Yes," he said, taking up all a rope. "I do mean him. But don't take any notice as to seem to be watching him. That's the Indian who always runs after my little Tezala, and she hates him."

"He?" I said. "Bit jealous, then?" "Suppose so," he said. "I wouldn't go after him might then, Bill?" "Why not?"

"Because Englishmen are jealous with their tongues, and when they are very jealous, it's with their fists."

"Well?" "But these Indian chaps are jealous with a long knife, which they make a great use of, and shelter it in your ribs."

"I'm not afraid of him, Jack," he says, with a quiet smile; "but, as to not going ashore to-night, I must; for we must have a try and get a specimen of the kind of that old fellow. Then it may rest till we can go again."

"Why, you won't go and face what I did last night, mate?" I says. "Indeed, Jack, but I will," he said, with a curious smile on his lip as he looked round at me.

"I took an other pull at the rope, and then wetted my hands, and took another pull. I was answered. For, look you, I won't deny it, I was frightened, and the idea of going and facing that party of uneasy-looking, old-world looking people scared me not a little."

"Well, Jack," says Bill, smiling, "you won't hang back, will you?" "If you ask my advice, Bill, old mate, what I says is, don't go; but if you do go, Jack Harris isn't the boy to hang back and let his message go alone."

"I know you'd go, Jack," he said, sliding his feet down the rope so as to get a grip at my hand; "and look here, mate, I won't be shabby over sharing. It's a fortune for both of us; only I must have certainty before I can charter a ship to come and unload her."

"Do you think them Dons will let you touch the cargo, Bill?" I says, in a whisper. "Do you think wind would stop us, or the figures we see in a dream, Jack?" he says, with the same quiet smile.

"There, man, don't be scared at shadows. I can explain it to you; but what was last night were only the shadows of the man who used to walk over the treasure in that ship before she was cast away. Depend upon it, they were drowned at the time."

"And have walked that deck ever since?" I says with a bit of shiver. "Nonsense, man, there's nothing to be scared about," he said. "I'm more afraid of the Indian fellow dodging us than of all the Spanish crew."

"I didn't say any more just then; but just as we were finished for the evening, with the skipper in rare good humor because of the valuable timber; sticks he had got aboard, Bill says to me. "I'll split off at different times. If I'm first, I'll tell you come."

"You may be sure I didn't like my job any the better for seeing that the Indian was hanging about there, evidently watching the ship to see who went ashore; and I could not help thinking it would go very hard with my mate if this fellow saw him and the little Indian maiden together."

However, I wasn't master. Bill said we were to go, so I had nothing to do but follow him, and stick to him through thick and thin; somehow I'd come to think that I'd do a good deal for such a little girl as that chief's daughter, even if her skin was of a dusky brown; while when it happened, too, that she could put me in the way of a big fortune, it was something to be thought of - only there was the ghost.

"Well, poor girl, you can't help them," I said to myself, and, lighting my pipe I settled down for a quiet smoke and a think; and without appearing to notice, I saw that my Indian friend was still hanging about on the watch.

Now, as you may perhaps know, out there in those tropic countries there's no half light for an hour or so, but almost directly after the sun goes down

there's nothing to be afraid of, and the darkness; while the lantern, from where he sat as I could see, but the light was so dim, that I was not frightened at shadows. Give me that spade."

As he said, there was nothing to be afraid of, as far as I could see, but the darkness; while the lantern, from where he sat as I could see, but the light was so dim, that I was not frightened at shadows. Give me that spade."

The next minute, he had driven the shovel down into the sand and powdering wood, and thrown a shovelful aside; then another, and another.

"We shall soon get to something good," he said, encouragingly, "and the people are too much afraid of this place to come and interfere with it after we've gone. What's that?"

He had started, and so did I, for at that moment the lantern fell over on its side, rolled away, flickered a moment, and went out.

"You must have caught it with the edge of the shovel," I said, with my mouth feeling all dry, for I didn't believe he had.

"I suppose I did," he said, in a strange voice; "but it don't matter, for there's light enough, and he went on digging away."

He was quite right, though my hand seemed to be stirred by a cold hand as I saw what I did; for, as he now fiercely drove in the spade, at every stroke there was a pale bluish light seemed to come out of the sand, and spread and spread till there was a faint glow shining up, so that I could see the shovel quite plain, and Bill's figure as he stooped.

"Only phosphorus, out of dead rotten wood and bones, Jack," he said, in a hoarse sort of voice; and he went on digging away till I heard the blade of the shovel give a sharp jar, as if it had hit upon a piece of iron.

"Now, Jack," he said, as the shovel rattled once more, and stooping down, he thrust his hands into the hole he had made, where the light was so strong that I could see them quite plainly, and that he caught up in them a handful of shining gold pieces, nearly as big as crowns, but mixed up with sand and bits of rotten wood.

"Gold!" I said, speaking now as hoarsely as he.

"Yes, lad, gold! I've just dug it out of the sand, and it's worth a good deal more than you think. Look!" he said, chipping with the shovel, "there's the hoops; and down below here, and on either side, are any quantity. Look!"

He drew his outlass as he spoke, and thrust it down here and there, for it was as hot as any of the gold, as if it had been in the fire, and he went on digging away till I heard the blade of the shovel give a sharp jar, as if it had hit upon a piece of iron.

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pull myself together, and then trudged back to the ship, and told the skipper, saying it was a case of jealousy, for I had no mind to mention the haul.

The skipper was in a fine way; but he sent off a party of men with me, and a hammock, and we brought poor Bill on board, where he had the regular sailor's burial from a boat rowed out into the bay.

The next day there was a fine trouble on, for the skipper threatened to burn the village if the man who killed Bill was not hung; and this worried the Indians, who came down to fight, and the ship had to be unmoored, and we set sail in haste, with not quite a full cargo, though enough to give plenty of profit to the owners.

That was in '42, and I've never been back the place since; for it's always seemed to me as the Spanish Dons kept watch still over the gold; and though, as shadows, they a living soul, yet they could work the feelings of others, and that's how my poor mate came to his end.

Of course, I should have liked to have the fortune lying by the sea-shore; but life's better than gold, and it has always seemed to me that death was to be the share of him who went and meddled with the Haunted Hulk.

THE END.

Traveler's Column.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

St. John, Miramichi, Campbellton, &c.

1877 - SUMMER ARRANGEMENT - 1877.

On and after MONDAY, MAY 17th, until further notice, TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Express leaves St. John at 10 a.m. arriving at Miramichi at 12.30 p.m., and at Campbellton at 2 p.m.

Express leaves Miramichi at 10 a.m. arriving at St. John at 11.30 a.m., and at Campbellton at 1.30 p.m.

Express leaves Campbellton at 10 a.m. arriving at Miramichi at 11.30 a.m., and at St. John at 1.30 p.m.

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Medical.

FOWLE'S PILE & HUMOR Cure.

For PILES this remedy will cure all cases...

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For HUMOR, such as Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Eczema, etc.

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Medical.

DR. J. H. ARNOLD, (Late from Berlin, Prussia.)

Special attention given to Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

DENTISTRY.

DR. F. FREEMAN, of Newmarket, will attend at all operations in Dentistry.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.