purpose? While, more dead than alive, I asked of myself this second question, my eyes involuntarily turned towards that part of the cabinet from which the panel had dropped. A small aperture had been laid bare, evidently a secret recess, and what it contained was clearly revealed to my gaze.

It was a folded paper.

Here again was something real and tangible. It helped me to fight against the conviction that what I had seen was supernatural, though my frame shook with the terror of a ghostly visitation. With a tremulous hand, I snatched at the paper and tore it open. Casting my eyes hurriedly over it I saw that it was a will—Rodney Gauntlett's will. Through a mass of blurred letters, I gathered that by means of it he revoked all former wills; and then I lighted on these words, glowing, as they seemed, in letters of fire:

"——all my real and personal estate, amounting at this present writing to three millions sterling, to Julia Gauntlett, otherwise known and designated by me as Julia Wyvern, my own true and lawful daughter ——"

I could read no more. The words swam before my eyes.

What! Was I Rodney Gauntlett's own child? Was it a fiction that he had reared me out of the love he bore his old friend? What mystery was here? What could have prompted so strange, so cruel a course? And how, why did he seek to atone for all by securing to me a fortune vast beyond computation?

These questions crowded to my lips. The awe, the marvel, the mystery of what was passing confounded me. The only proof of the reality of all was the crackling of the paper I grasped in my hand. That was real—that was the cabinet from which I had taken it. Yes; and hark! The great bell of St. Paul's was chiming. Real enough, that. I stood and counted the quarter chimes; and then the first for the hour—One; the second—Two.

As the last echo died away I glanced again at the will. In the act of doing so, and stooping my head for the purpose, I suddenly fell heavily forward with a crashing sound in my ears. A blow had been dealt from behind by an unseen hand, and under the force of it I had dropped, bleeding and senseless.

More than a week had elapsed before the sense of life returned to me. I was in my own bed, and Bridget's kindly face was bending over me. Pain racked my brow, and I was conscious of having suffered intensely. It was some time before I was permitted to ask questions, or to receive information as to what had happened. At length Bridget gratified my curiosity to an extent.

She informed me that my patron, Rodney Gauntlett, had died on the night to which I have alluded, at three minutes to two, as nearly as Bridget could calculate, she being then the only person in the house except myself. Her reason for fixing the hour was that at three minutes to two—the time at which the house clock gave "warning"—she was startled by a strange noise, and had gone into his room only to find him dead in his chair. While there a sound overhead apprised her of my fall, and at the same moment St. Paul's struck two. On rushing up stairs, she found me on the floor where I had fallen, as she supposed, in hurrying to the sick man's aid, and with the back of my head bleeding.

At this stage I interrupted her with two questions of the utmost moment. Was she quite certain that there was no person in the house besides ourselves? She was quite certain. Did she observe anything peculiar about the Japanese cabinet, or see any paper on the floor? No.

These answers startled me. It was hard to believe that I had been dreaming, and yet was it not more probable than that all of which I seemed to have a remembrance should really have happened? The apparition, the will, the enormous fortune, the disclosure of my relationship to Gauntlett, the brutal attack by which I was overpowered—who would believe in the reality of these things? How could I even believe in them myself? It was well nigh impossible—yet it had been so real to me that I could not forego belief in it without a struggle.

However, I kept my own counsel. I said nothing to Bridget; nothing to the doctor when he came. In time I formed this further resolution—I would say nothing unless my impressions received some confirmation through subsequent events. One such confirmation they did receive—it was a very startling one. When Rodney Gauntlett's will came to be read, it was found that his fortune exceeded all belief. He had been money-grubbing and speculating all his life, but no one expected that he had died worth—three millions of money! His will disclosed that fact for the first time. When I heard the words I fainted. Here was corroboration of what I had discovered in my dream, or whatever it was, so strong that it utterly overpowered me. Unless I had read it in the paper I took from the Japanese Cabinet, how could I have thought of that sum? Such a thing was beyond coincidence; and when I came to myself, I eagerly demanded a sight of the will. It was handed to me, and one glance dispelled all my illusions. It was not written on the paper I had seen, and it contained no mention of my relation to the testator. My name was there, but only for an annuity of three hundred pounds for life. The bulk of the vast fortune was left in other ways, a very large slice falling to the share of the man I detested and had rejected, Hugh Dimsdale.

Time passed on. I had quitted the old house. All I have related had become a thing of memory. Bridget was dead. Hugh Dimsdale had gone I knew not where—to the Indies, I had heard, but neither knew nor cared. I was receiving my annuity, and enjoying a simple country life, over which the shadows of the past fell lightly. In the process of time I had almost persuaded myself out of the reality of what I long held as the mystery of my life.

One winter evening an adventure occurred to me.

I was returning home from a long walk. Tired, and anxious to reach my cottage before dark, I took a short cut through a field adjoining a farm. In that field were several stacks of hay and corn, and as I passed these I saw that a group of persons, evidently from the farm itself, were bending over some object lying on the ground. My curiosity was aroused. I quitted the path and went toward them. As they moved aside on my drawing near, I saw that it was a man who was the object of their attention—a squalid man in the rags of a beggar. He was ill, haggard, starving—yet I could not mistake that face.

"Hugh Dimsdale!" I exclaimed aloud.

He shuddered as he lay, then looked up feebly, shading his eyes with a tremulous hand. With that hand he then beckoned me to his side. Too weak to speak aloud, it was only by drawing my ear towards his mouth that he could make me understand what we had to say. It took this form.

"Julia Gauntlett—for that is your true, right name—I robbed you of all. I did it. Yes, yes; no need to hide it now. I knew Gauntlett's last will was hidden in that cabinet—knew it from the first, knew its purport, and strove to make you mine in consequence. Had you consented, we should have shared the old man's millions—you and I. You rejected me and I had recourse to other means to get the latter will destroyed so that I might benefit by a former one under which I was entitled. I was in the house when he died, his life shortened by my means. I passed from his room to yours, when I had made sure of the old will which left me so much. I came upon you as you read the will you had found—the true will, in which he had acknowledged you as his child, and left you all. It was I who struck you down and secured that paper. I swear it to you that this is the truth."

"But tell me," I cried, "what do you know of my father's motive in disowning me—of my mother—"

"Nothing."

"And this other will?"

"Destroyed. Consumed in the flames. The fortune can never be yours."

They were his last words, spoken with his stiffening lips—and they were true. Without the will, it was impossible for me to gain one penny more of my father's princely fortune than I now enjoy. The wealth he had designed as a recompense for the wrong he had done me—Heaven alone knows why!—had flown away into other channels, and could never be recovered. I had held the right to it for three minutes only, from the moment of his death—that in which he had appeared to me—until the villain's hand had snatched it away.

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Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

2:10 a.m.	1:30 p.m. / 1:50 "	Mixed train 3:15 a.m. " " 6:20 "

GOING WEST.

4:50 p.m. / 5:10 "	5:40 a.m.	Mixed train 10:00 a.m. " " 7:00 "

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12½ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

SINGLE COPIES of the DAILY NEWS may be had at the counter of the publication office, Princess street. Price three coppers.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. It is also requested that correspondents will only write on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 25.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The intention of the Senate of the United States to act with deliberation in the matter of the Alabama claims treaty has been asserted by the correspondents at Washington, and is indeed apparent in the fact that the Senate has not yet adopted the advice of its committee to reject the treaty, which advice was formally tendered several days ago. If the Senate delays, and refuses to act hastily, the probability becomes stronger of the present basis of terms being accepted. Mr Reverdy Johnson's labours in England may not after all prove so fruitless as they threatened to be from the the nature of the report of the committee on foreign relations.

The enemies of the Provisional Government of Spain have not hesitated to charge personal ambition against the heads of the government. General Prim has been repeatedly described as seeking to establish himself as dictator, and similar charges have been brought against Serrano. At length the Provisional Government has resigned, and placed its authority in the hands of the Constituent Cortes. The patriotism of the revolutionary government is thus fully indicated, and the vote of thanks passed by the Cortes to the provisional administration shows that the action of the government has met with the approval of the moderate party in Spain. Until the form of government can be decided on, and until a successor to the ex-Queen can be selected, the executive authority is vested in Marshal Serrano. This appointment is a fresh confirmation of the respect paid to the exertions of the Provisional Government. Considering that the Provisional Government has taken decided and advanced ground in relation to the freedom of religious worship, the extinction of slavery, and other important matters, this expression of thanks and confidence may be held to indicate the liberal tendencies of free Spain. It is well known that a powerful reactionist influence has been attempted by the church party, but the strong social influence thus exerted has not been sufficient to interfere with the political convictions of freedom and equality entertained by the people and their representatives. Spanish affairs are approaching the brink of their greatest interest as involved in the change of dynasty, but so far the revolutionary change has been managed with great liberality, wisdom and sagacity.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE CAPT. GASKIN.—The remains of the late Capt. Gaskin were conveyed this morning to their last resting place, the Waterloo Cemetery, accompanied by a very large funeral procession. The cortege was composed of the Masonic body in regalia, a portion of the members of the corporation, the majority of the merchants, shipowners and leading business of the city, and a large number of personal friends of the deceased. During the day the flags on the city buildings, custom house, post office, the office of the American Consul, the various vessels in port, and the shops and places of business, and of many private inviduals, remained at half mast.

SNOW IN HEAPS IN THE STREETS.—We call the attention of the authorities to the practice of piling the snow, carted from the premises of citizens, in heaps in the middle of the streets, which has rendered the condition of some of the thoroughfares in the suburbs very dangerous, and will become more so after the heaps have become hardened by the process of thawing and freezing. We have received several complaints upon the subject.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Dear Sir—My attention has been called to Mr Shannon's resolution passed at the Vestry meeting held at St. James' Church, on Tuesday evening last.

I presume the mention of my name, as one to be sent to the Lord Bishop of the diocese for approval, is a mistake, and you will please have it corrected in this night's issue.

Should it not be so, whilst thanking the congregation for the desire expressed, I shall feel obliged by your withdrawing my name.

Yours very truly,
FRANCIS W. DOBBS.

The Parsonage, Portsmouth,
February 28th, 1869.

THE WEATHER.—The snow has fallen sparingly at intervals during the day, but the weather is calm and seasonable. In connection with this subject, it may be stated that the depth of snow by the late falls is about nine inches on the level. It does not certainly exceed that depth.

BOARD OF TRADE.—At a meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade, held yesterday evening in the Council Chamber, Mr George M. Kinghorn, Vice-President, in the chair, on motion of Mr McRae, seconded by Mr Carruthers, Mr John Park Thomas, barrister, was appointed an Official Assignee for the County of Hastings. Mr Thomas had been appointed by the Belleville Board of Trade, but a recent decision of the Court of Appeal throws discredit upon the appointment of Official Assignees by unincorporated Boards of Trade formed since the passing of the Act of 1864.

SNOW ON THE SIDEWALKS.—The attention of the Mayor and Police authorities is directed to the vast accumulation of snow that is allowed to remain on the sidewalks in some parts of the city, especially on King street west, the worst place being opposite the old Queen's College lots, at present owned, I believe, by a worthy Alderman of the city. The streets on either side of the city park too, I generally notice, lie neglected till after nearly everyone in the neighbourhood has done his share of duty. How can the authorities expect the citizens to observe the city by-law, when they are openly evaded or neglected by the representatives of the people?—PEDESTRIAN.

POLICE COURT, Thursday.—Margaret Watson was charged with passing a counterfeit half-dollar. She was also charged with being drunk which, from the appearance of the coin, which was very bad, she evidently was at the time of attempting to pass it. The person to whom she offered the money is William David, a dealer in second-hand articles in Princess street, who deposed on oath that the prisoner came to his shop between nine and ten o'clock last night to look at a jacket. Witness showed her one which she objected to as being too dear, and requested to see some ear-rings. Witness showed her some of gutta percha for 30 cents, and when she had selected a pair she tendered the bad half-dollar (produced) in payment. Witness at once told her it was bad, and requested her to give a good one which she had in her hand in place of it, which the prisoner with an oath refused to do. Witness then gave her in charge. The prisoner said she did not know that the coin was bad, but had she been perfectly sober at the time she would have detected it. She did not know from whom she got it. The prisoner was committed for trial. There was no other business before the court this morning.

The Illustrated London News of February 6 contains sketches from the island of Crete, apropos of the Greek difficulty; Paris fashions and skating scene on the Bois de Boulogne; portrait of Bishop Jackson of London, large view of the coronation of the Queen of Madagascar, sketches of the Mont Cenis railway, etc. It is supplied at Henderson's.

The fifth death from hydrophobia within a few months took place the other day in Halifax. The excitement caused by the news of the death was intensified by a rumour, which proved true, that a mad dog had, on the same morning, bitten three children and two men before it was destroyed.

The immense Maxwell House, in Nashville, which in its unfinished condition was used as a military hospital during the war, is nearly ready for occupation. Its cost approaches $400,000, and it is one of the largest hotels in the country. The lot on which it is built was bought in 1830 for $11.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and suite, arrived at Alexandria, on Wednesday Feb. 3, at a quarter past seven, a.m., disembarked at the Railway Wharf, and proceeded at mid-day for Cairo, accompanied by the Viceroy's son, Sherif Pacha, and Col. Stanton. According to the Levant *Herald*, it is now definitively arranged that the Prince and Princess will visit Constantinople after their tour in Egypt. An application, it says, has already been made to the Porte to allow the frigate in which they will perform the voyage to pass the Dardanelles, and this permission has of course been granted, the vessel being for the time equipped merely as a royal yacht, and her passage to the Bosphorus in no way infringing, therefore, the rule lately laid down respecting men-of-war.

Some distressing particulars were brought to light on Thursday evening with regard to the destitution which exists in the east end of London. An inquest was held in the Isle of Dogs, on the bodies of a young married woman and her child, both of whom died from starvation. The husband has had no work since 1866, and on making application to the Guardians, he was ordered to work in the stoneyard at eightpence a day. By-and-bye the poor fellow became insane, and a day or two ago his wife and infant child died within a few hours of each other. There was no food in the house, and the last meal of the woman was "a piece of salt," with which she endeavoured to appease the pangs of hunger.

Bishop Claughton presided, on Thursday, at the annual Church Conference of the clergy and laity in the Rochester district. The subject discussed was, "What internal reform or fresh adaptations of the system of the Church are needed in order for it to meet the requirements of the present time?" The Rev. Mr Bosanquet, vicar of St. Nicholas, introduced the discussion with the remark that unless they addressed themselves vigorously to the reforms demanded in the Church of England, in a very few years they would see it disestablished, and, under those circumstances, he should not regret it. Patronage was one of the grievances which was specially referred to, and complaints were also made as to the unsatisfactory relations now existing between the clergy and laity. The Ven. Archdeacon Grant said the Church of England must now move in a democratic direction, like the feeling of the country, if it was to remain a national Church. It was a bitter sarcasm uttered by Mr Bright that the greatest danger to the Church Establishments was zeal; but it was, nevertheless, true. The Bishop of Rochester, in summing up the discussion, said his thoughts had run in much the same direction as those of Archdeacon Grant. He believed that the laity would prove of the utmost assistance to the clergy if they could only be got to unite with them, and he trusted means might yet be discovered to gain their hearty co-operation in Church work.

DARING POST OFFICE ROBBERY AT CAMPBELLFORD.

THE STOLEN MAIL AND MONEY RECOVERED.

The most daring robbery that has ever taken place at or near Campbellford, in the county of Northumberland, was committed early on the morning of Tuesday, the 16th instant. The place selected by the burglar for his operations was the post office and store of Messrs James M. Ferris & Co., at Campbellford. Mr William Archer, a partner in the firm, and two clerks, slept in a room over the store, and went to bed about midnight on Monday. When they retired the safe key was in Mr Archer's pocket, and the mail bag, intended for despatch early next morning, was in the bed room. It was discovered on Tuesday morning that during the night the mail bag had been cut open, and that the safe had been unlocked. The mail package was taken from the bag, comprising six registered and fifty or sixty ordinary letters, which contained between $400 and $500 in bank bills, and about $600 in cash was stolen from the safe.

Mr Ferris, as early as practicable, notified Mr Sweetnam, the Post-office Inspector for the Kingston Division, of the occurrence; and the latter gentleman proceeded at once to Campbellford, and took charge of the inquiry. Suspicion seemed to point to several persons, and two or three days were occupied in working up the case. On Saturday last it was resolved to obtain a search-warrant for the house and premises of Mr William Sager, tinsmith, (formerly of Stirling), residing in the village. Although none of the stolen property was found at the time, the search and other measures which had been taken led the Inspector to believe that Sager was certainly concerned in the crime, and he caused him to be arrested on the same evening. The burglary was so skillfully executed that it was believed that Sager was not the only person engaged in it. Two more days were occupied in the attempt to obtain further proof; but at the close of that time it was found that there was scarcely sufficient evidence to commit Sager for trial. It is understood that at this stage, when every effort to bring home the crime to the guilty party, or parties, had been exhausted, with a view to obtain one of the persons concerned, to remove suspicion from those who were innocent, and to recover the stolen mail and money, an opportunity was afforded to Sager to make a statement in relation to the robbery. It is said that he has done so, and that the results have led to the obtainment of the mail package with its contents undisturbed, and to the recovery of all the money which was taken from the safe, except $150, which sum is supposed to have been dropped by the burglar when making his retreat. It has been satisfactorily ascertained that Sager had no accomplice. It is greatly to be regretted that this accomplished scoundrel has failed to receive the punishment which he so fully deserved; but we congratulate the people of Campbellford that Sager has found it advisable to remove his place of residence beyond the boundaries of the Dominion. Sager's hardihood in robbing the mail bag at the door of the bedroom in which three young men were asleep, and in taking the safe key from the pocket of a pair of trousers lying on their bed, on the one hand, and the skill and ingenuity displayed in secreting the stolen property, on the other, entitle him to the position of a professional burglar.

In the difficult task devolving on him, Mr Sweetnam was very ably assisted by some of the leading gentlemen of Campbellford and vicinity; by Detective McAuley of this city, who gave important aid; and by two local constables.

NATIVE RISING IN ALGERIA.

A telegram from Algiers, dated Feb. 2, says: "At nine a.m. to-day the French commander-in-chief in Laghouat, Colonel Souins, at the head of 1,200 men, encountered near Ayn Madhy, 3,000 horsemen and 800 foot soldiers belonging to the tribe of Ouled-Sidi-Cheik. The latter were completely defeated, and left 70 dead on the field of battle, besides carrying away many killed and wounded. The French loss is stated to be two officers and eight soldiers wounded. The French loss is stated to be two officers and eight soldiers wounded. Colonel Souins is pursuing the rebels in a westerly direction. The engagement, it is hoped, will re-establish in the south the tranquillity which had been momentarily compromised. Marshal MacMahon is expected in Algiers on the 4th inst."

The Minister of War has received the following despatch: "Algiers, Feb. 4.—The enemy has been completely routed, and is flying towards the south. M. Colonieu, the officer in command at Geryville, is in full pursuit."

A despatch of Commander Souins, dated from Tadjerouna, the 2nd inst., says: "After marching all night I have arrived before Tadjerouna, where I am encamped. I did not succeed in overtaking the enemy, who is flying in hot haste. I shall, however, keep this route towards the west. If Colonieu marches from the south nobody can escape us."

AN EX-CONFEDERATE OFFICER.

That vivid fiction, "The man without a Country," has almost a parallel in the history of ex-Confederate Lieut. John C. Brain. Arrested in 1866 upon a charge of piracy and murder, he is still in the Brooklyn Penitentiary in 1869, untried and unconvicted. In a recent conversation, Lieut. Brain detailed the circumstances attending his capture of the steamer Chesapeake, emphatically denying that he had ever made a needless sacrifice of human life or infringed upon private property. He is a tall, straight, and commanding looking personage when in health, but his sufferings in prison have been so intense that he cannot walk without the aid of a crutch, and is, perhaps, permanently disabled. His right foot is much swollen from inflammatory rheumatism, a disease he attributes to the unavoidable dampness of the prison, and he is indeed a wreck of the man who entered it nearly three years ago. He is only 29 years of age, but says that since his imprisonment he has grown old faster than with the flight of years. With a shattered constitution and a frame that is no longer the subject of the will, he drags himself about the prison, and even finds it necessary to appeal to the judgment of his visitors, that the reports of some newspapers, that he has lost his reason, are untrue. A widowed mother and two young daughters depend upon him for support, and he expresses himself as anxious to be with them. Efforts are being made to secure his pardon at the hands of President Johnson, but if he is not pardoned the Constitution guarantees him a speedy trial, and it is made the duty of the Courts and the Government to see that this is not only accorded to him, but insisted upon. Had either of these things been done, that wretched spectacle of a man, not convicted of any crime, compelled to be the daily companion of convicted felons, would not now offend the nobler instincts of the American people.—*American paper.*

It is thought to be a good joke in Milwaukee to charge a pipe with gunpowder and tobacco, and give it to a man to smoke. The explosion and the loss of sight which follow are much enjoyed.

STAMPS ON NOTES.—A decision has been given in Baker vs. Brown in the Superior Court here, which is of considerable interest to the commercial community. This was an action brought to recover payment of a note made by defendant and held by plaintiff. For the defence it was pleaded that the note not having been properly stamped when it came into plaintiff's hands defendant was not liable. It was shown that before the note fell due it was properly stamped, plaintiff having a few days after it came into his possession affixed upon it the proper stamps, together with the penalty. It was, however, held by the Court that the stamps should have been affixed when the note first came into plaintiff's possession, and because such had not been done the note was declared invalid and judgment given for defendant.—*Globe.*

NEWFOUNDLAND AND CONFEDERATION.

Halifax, Feb. 23.—The Newfoundland mail steamer arrived to-day. The following is the clause in Governor Musgrave's speech referring to Confederation:

"The great question of the expediency of union with the Dominion of Canada, still remains for your judgment. Your decision upon the principle involved, and consideration of the terms under which such an arrangement will be desirable, can scarcely be longer deferred with advantage to the community with whose interests we are charged. I believe that public opinion has reached a stage which is ripe for dealing with this subject in a spirit of calm and deliberate investigation. Whatever may be the diversity of views entertained and promulgated by different parties, it cannot be disputed that the issue of this controversy must be one of signal importance to the future destinies of this community. I do not understate the magnitude of the interests involved; but I have never concealed from you my dispassionate consideration of the proposal that induces me strongly to believe that those interests will be promoted by union with the progressive communities which now form the Dominion. I have no reason to doubt what I have stated to you on former occasions, that the Government of Canada is disposed to meet, in a spirit of liberality, any suggestion which may emanate from you. The essence of any agreement which should be mutually advantageous must be its equality, and our own self-respect will prevent any demand being made by us which would place us in the position of an artificially protected dependency, when desiring to form an integral part of a trans-Atlantic portion of the British Empire, daily increasing in wealth and importance. I recommend anew the whole subject to your careful thought, in confidence that it will secure your attention. The renewal of the treaty of reciprocal trade with the United States is a matter sure to obtain the best efforts of the Government of the Dominion for its settlement, on satisfactory terms, at no distant date; but it is useless to disregard the fact that the present financial position of the colony precludes any hope of our being able to avail ourselves of any such arrangement, unless as forming part of the Dominion; and this circumstance alone shows the weighty character of the question we are called upon to decide. We cannot remain aloof from the union without being compelled to impose much higher taxation upon the labouring classes, for some years to come, than any likely to be raised by the Parliament of the Dominion. Before any final arrangement can be completed, opportunity will be afforded for its acceptance and ratification by the constituencies; but it rests with you, if you agree that union is desirable, to devise the best means of arriving at satisfactory terms with the Government of the Dominion. When these are concerted, the Imperial Act provides the mode of admission to the Dominion by order of her Majesty in Council, upon such terms as shall be expressed in addresses from the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of this Colony, and shall be approved by her Majesty."

The address of the Assembly, in reply to the speech, says:

"We fully concur with your Excellency, that the time has now arrived for us to take action on the great question of Confederation, and we can assure your Excellency that we shall give our earnest attention to the consideration of our union with the Dominion of Canada, on such fair and equitable terms as may be calculated to serve the interests of the Colony, be approved of by the Dominion of Canada, and which, we trust, may prove acceptable to all classes of the people, when submitted to the constituencies; and also, receive the final approval and ratification of her Majesty."

To this an amendment was put by the Opposition, to the following effect:

"That the only terms upon which we have been asked to go into Confederation are those of the Quebec resolutions, which have been rejected by the House and the country. We therefore submit that, in accordance with the pledge given by the Premier, no further action be taken until the principle of Confederation be submitted to the people."

Of the adoption of the original clause by eighteen to eight, you have doubtless been already informed, on the 8th inst.

The Attorney-General gave notice that, on the 22nd inst., he would move the House into committee on the Union subject.

ASSASSINATION OF A CONDUCTOR.

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier* has the following account of a desperate affair which occurred in that section a few days ago:

Theo. N. Corwin, one of the oldest conductors on the Valley road, was shot and mortally wounded at Peru. Mr Corwin is the conductor of the accommodation between this city and Fort Wayne. He left Lafayette yesterday, and reached Peru at 8:15 last evening. While in that place he made an examination of the train, as is his custom, and discovered a couple of boys concealed in one of the box cars. He put them off, and was passing forward toward the engine, when he discovered the door of another car ajar, and, coming up with his light, a man inside came forward to the door and remarked, "Guess you know me!" "No I don't," replied Corwin. "Take a good look at me and see," said the man inside. Corwin approached with his light and got within a few feet of the door when the man fired on him, the ball striking Corwin in the left breast, passing through his train-book and way-bills, and striking a rib glanced downward, lodging, it is supposed, near the bladder. Three other shots were fired in quick succession, but without effect. Jeff. Corwin, a brother of the conductor, rushed in at the juncture, and taking hold of the murderer pulled him out of the car, when a desperate hand-to-hand struggle ensued. Both large men and very muscular, it was desperate fighting. The murderer struggling to escape, fired two shots at Jeff. without effect, which emptied his revolver, four shots having been fired before. This gave Corwin, who was unarmed, an even chance. He knocked the man down and kicked him twice in the face, but the desperado managed in the darkness and excitement of the moment to elude his grasp and get away. He left his hat and a bundle.

There is great excitement at Peru and all along the road. Scouting parties were out all night in hot pursuit of the murderer, who is supposed to be one James Durben, of Lafayette. Despatches have been sent in every direction, and it would seem almost impossible for the guilty wretch to escape the meshes gathered about him.

MAIL ROBBERIES IN ILLINOIS—ONE OF THE THIEVES SHOT.

For more than a year the mail boxes have been missed between this city and Cairo, and the postmasters and agents of the Post-office Department have been greatly exercised in consequence. Detectives were set to work, and after months of investigation it was ascertained that the town of Odin, at the intersection of the Ohio and Mississippi and Illinois Central Railroads, was the headquarters of the robbers, and the field of their operations. The mails made up in this city for New Orleans and intermediate offices are sent over the Ohio and Mississippi Road to Ohio, and there transferred to the Illinois Central. At the depot of the Ohio and Mississippi the mail matter is put upon trucks, and wheeled by hand to the depot of the Central Road. The mails which arrived at Odin in the night time were frequently robbed, and it seems that, through the carelessness or connivance of the men whose business it was to make the transfer from one depot to the other, the robbers were in the habit of stealing a box of letters from the truck, and, after rifling it of the valuable contents, burning the letters in the woods near by. On Thursday night last, three mail boxes from this city to Cape Girardeau and New Orleans were stolen. On the following night the detectives made their arrangements to gobble the robbers, and the fact of the discovery of the robbery was kept a secret. At 11:30, when the mails were placed on the truck, as usual, three men made their appearance, and were in the act of helping themselves to a letter-box each, when the officers sprang upon them. Two of them succeeded in getting away at the time, and a third—a fellow named Howell—was tackled by Holt. He knocked Holt down and took to his heels, when Holt got up, and drawing a revolver, fired at him, each shot taking effect, one ball passing from behind the shoulder through his breast, and another entering the right side above the hip. The probability is that he will not rob another mail. The other two men, brothers, named Alsop, were subsequently arrested, and are now in custody at Odin. The two Alsops are fine looking men, of about 20 and 23 years of age. Howell is about 32. There was a strong disposition at Odin to lynch the robbers, but calmer counsels prevailed. Howell was a guerilla during the war, and a man of desperate character. After he was shot the mob made a rush for him, but, finding that he was mortally wounded, they desisted.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

The velocipede fever is spreading rapidly in Canada. At Hamilton and Windsor, schools of instruction are about to be opened; and at Amherstburg a firm has undertaken to make, and will soon complete one hundred of these quaint machines, at about $40 a piece.

Toward the close of last year the Kate Connor, a little steamer fifty feet long by ten feet beam, was launched in Great Salt Lake City. She is the pioneer vessel of her class, and is engaged in carrying ties and other material for the Central Pacific Railroad.

According to the last official returns Ontario owned a tonnage of 66,959, valued at $2,787,800; Quebec at the same time had 155,690 tons, with an estimated value of $4,633,945. The Dominion, as a whole, ranks as the fourth maritime power of the world.

McDonell's

NEW PRICE LIST.

NEW FACTORY COTTON, 5d, 6d, 6½d, and 7½d per yard
New White Cotton, 6d, 6½d, 7½d and 9d per yd
New Prints, 6d, 6½d, 7½d, and 8½d per yard
New Winceys, 7½d, 9d, 10d per yard
New Tweeds, 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 10d per yard
New Flannels, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 8d, and 1s 10½d per yard
New Doublefold Ticking, at 7½d per yard
New Towels, at 5d each
New Corsets, 2s 6d each
New Grass Linens, 7½d, 9d, and 10½d per yard
New French Merinos, 2s, 2s 6d and 2s 9d per yard
New Lustres, 7½d, 9d, and 10½d per yard
New Dresses, at $1 each
New Glaces and Hosiery, very cheap
The best Hoop Skirts in the city, 1s 10½d each

NEW DOMINION HOUSE.
February 18.

HOME AMUSEMENTS.

IVORY, BOXWOOD, & EBONY
CHESS MEN,
DRAUGHT MEN,
DOMINOES,
CRIBBAGE BOARDS,
BOXES AND PEGS,
CHESS BOARDS,
DOMINOES, DICE,
BAGATELLE BOARDS.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
OF NEW GAMES,
AT THE
SHEFFIELD HOUSE.
CHARLES GRIGOR.
Feb. 25.

New Prunes! New Prunes!
25 kegs new PRUNES, very fine.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

Sardines! Sardines!
5 cases fresh SARDINES.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

FOR SALE.
25 Hhds Bright Grocery SUGAR.
100 Bbls Refined Yellow SUGAR.
50 Bbls Crushed SUGAR.
25 Bbls SYRUP.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

Coffee! Coffee! Coffee!
MOCHA, JAVA, PLANTATION, & CEYLON.
We specially call the attention of families to our COFFEES, as they are of the finest quality and flavour, and free from any adulteration. Roasted and ground on the premises.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

FAMILY PROOF WHISKEY.
A small lot of very old FAMILY PROOF WHISKEY.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, 25 barrels GRANULATED SUGAR, for table use.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

McKINNON'S CELEBRATED BISCUITS in all varieties.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

OLD COUNTRY TREACLE.
5 barrels TREACLE, very fine, for table use, for sale at
W. R. McRAE & Co.'s.

ALE! ALE! ALE!
WELL UP.
200 dozen Labatt's East India Pale Ale.
200 " Mild Ale.
100 " Scotch Ale, Edinburgh.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

IRISH PORTER! IRISH PORTER!
Guinness' IRISH PORTER, quarts and pints.
Blood's " " " "
W. R. McRAE & Co.

OLD RYE WHISKEY!
A few Barrels OLD RYE, very fine, five years old.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

Cheese! Cheese! Cheese!
3,000 lbs extra Canadian Cheese
500 " English Queen's Arms
W. R. McRAE & Co.

Vegetables in Tins.
New Sweet Corn in Tins
New Tomatoes in Tins
New Beans in Tins
New Onions in Tins, &c. &c.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

The Daily News
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 25.
SEE LAST PAGE.
TELEGRAPH.
CABLE NEWS.
d, Feb. 23.—In the Constitu
esterday, Serrano, the Prime M
itially announced the resignat
Provisional Government. G
Minister of War, in an addr
the House that the late dyna
ver re-ascend the throne.
al Topete, the Minister of Mar
e House to pass an Act of Ind
the navy, for its acts during the
olution.
nently, the House passed a
s to the retiring Provisional G
although the Republican mem
it with unanimity. The H
a large vote, entrusted Mar
with full executive powers for
ng, and granted him the autho
y for the formation of a New
d, Feb. 23.—General Cave
is to succeed General Dulce as
eneral of the Island of Cuba.
n, Feb. 23.—The press of this
unanimously condemns the m
a union of Spain and Port
e old name of "Iberia," which
ently contemplated.
n, Feb. 24.—In the House of
st evening, Solicitor-General
troduced a Bill to abolish Ur
ts.
hagen, Feb. 24.—General Ras
of War, urges the sale of the
India Islands to the United S
antinople, Feb. 24.—Hostilitie
Persia and Turkey have been
until the arrival of the Persian
, who is on his way to this c
ANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL
, February 25, p.m.—Conso
and account; Bonds 79¾;
pool, February 25, p.m.—Co
11½d to 12d; Orleans 12½d to
to 6d.
York Press Despatch
ELEGRAPH POSTAL SYS
ington, Feb. 24.—The House
n the Post Offices and Post
dered an adverse report o
of Messrs Washburn, Hubbar
the establishment of a Post
The Committee advert
in the infancy of the inv
r Morse offered it to the G
d an experimental line was
tween Baltimore and Wash
rated by the Post office Depar
on the working of this line a
y of assuming the busine
ster-General at the request
ade an adverse report, and th
s thereupon remitted to the
people and the legislation
After the lapse of more t
e subject was in 1866 brough
s by an application for a
corporate a Telegraph Compa
the introduction of a bill to
telegraph system. The opi
ster-General Dennison was ag
as in 1845, and he reported
guration of the proposed sy
ps as part of the postal syst
cause of its doubtful financ
t also its questionable feasib
political system. The resul
of legislation of a private or
er, and the passage of a gene
ng to all telegraph compan
g or to be in future created
granting the right of w
public domain, over post
outes, and across navigat
pon condition that they
the privilege of the use of
ernment officials on public
s to be fixed by the Postmas
nd also agree to sell their en
operty to Government at an
e at any time after five ye
nding companies accepted
e now subject to its obligatio
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the Government and t
ons, and the reasonable con
compact is that during th
gation Government should
would impair the value of
hich it held the suspended
se. Mr Washburn's pla
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The appropriation is ent
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a substantially built
tween Washington and New
ore exactly corresponds to
experimental line of M
The President of the
that with the exercise of t
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class of customers, the lin
existing rates be made
than its operating expenses
paid dividend or interest o
are already three lines betw
n and New York, and a fou
When Government enters
encounter the opposition o
Wires and in that competiti
go to the wall, for however
ive the tariff may be, priva
may make up their losses o
which they own in other
the Government must
ency out of the publ
systems, one public and
te, cannot work together w
ther, or with benefit to the p
tions of government are nece
ve, and when once assum
es cannot be allowed to exe
must be rigidly excludes
case with private expre
pted to carry the mails.
press is dissatisfied with the
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ows, but it is not claimed th
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ment is very questionable.
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him and his associates the righ
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poses. An extremely objectio
the proposed postal telegraph
to secure priority in the t
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s served—nay other rule wou
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ulations engine of speculation.
Mr Hubbard's scheme violat

JUST RECEI
AT
Skinner's Drug
A SUPERIOR LOT O
HAIR TOOTH AND NA
COMBS
Lubin's and Ro
GENUINE PERF
A FURTHER REDU
OF
LAMP
Jan. 7.

CHEAP S
OF
DRY GOO
AT THE
GLASGOW WA
Corner of Princess and W
MR R. WADD
HAVING left the Stockton
on the 2nd of January fo
MARKETS, to purchase our
SPRING STO
The balance of our
WINTER STOCK OF M
will be sold off at very great
a speedy clearance, and make
SPRING IMPORTA
We respectfully invite the pub
call before purchasing elsewhe
R. WADDELL
N.B.—Remember there will be
in every Department.
January 5, 1869.

ANNUAL CHEA