

Miscellaneous.

Railway Transit between New-York and Halifax.

In our number of 25th May, we called attention to the efforts which were making in Maine to prolong the Portland Railway to the frontier town of Calais; and we stated that a continuation of such Railway, from Calais to Halifax, would undoubtedly prove the most popular and most frequented highway for all travellers between Europe and America, and the great thoroughfare both for the old world and the new.

It now gives us much satisfaction to state, that the opinion we then expressed prevails in the United States, and that a number of the most influential and respectable citizens of Portland have addressed a petition to the Legislature of Maine, now sitting, praying that honorable body "to cause to be surveyed and ascertained the most practicable route for a Railroad from the city of Bangor to the eastern boundary of the State, in the general direction of the city of St. John; and to such further action in the premises as will tend to favour the construction of a Railroad from the city of Bangor to some good harbour on the eastern shore of Nova-Scotia, or Cape Breton, best fitted to become the entrepot and terminus for the most direct line of transatlantic navigation.

This petition, with a variety of interesting documents and returns has been published in pamphlet form, and is entitled "Plan for shortening the time of passage between New-York and London." This pamphlet is well got up, and displays great ability. For a copy of it we are indebted, through Mr. Olin Small, to J. A. Poor, Esq., of Portland, who, we understand, is entitled to the credit of preparing it.

In this pamphlet it is stated, that the Atlantic can be most readily crossed from the eastern coast of Nova-Scotia to the western coast of Ireland, thence by railroad to Dublin, and by steam to Holyhead, whence the Menai Strait is crossed by the Britannia tubular bridge, and so to London or Liverpool, or any part of Great Britain or the continent.

It is set forth that the highest importance attaches to every movement having reference to the extension of Railways east of Bangor, or from the Lower Provinces in the direction of the St. Lawrence river. One great central line for European communication once laid down, into which the various branch lines could enter on either side, as required, connected also with Montreal and Quebec, would secure a system of Railways surpassing in value and importance anything that has yet been proposed.

The importance of shortening the sea-voyage and thus dispensing with the vast weight of coal now required, is also set forth. Vessels designed to cross the ocean with speed should be relieved of all superfluous weight; ordinary merchandise will always go more cheaply in sailing vessels, but valuable goods could be transferred to boats of greater speed, at the ocean terminus, and thence transported to the Atlantic cities—if too bulky, to go by Railway. In this way, in a few years, instead of a weekly or a semi-weekly, a daily arrival of steamships might be expected.

One hundred through passengers a day each way by railway, would give a most profitable business to the road, in addition to its local traffic, and the highest price would readily be paid for the carriage of the mails. It is positively stated, that a continuous line of Railroad from Bangor to Halifax would offer inducements for the employment of capital, unsurpassed by any enterprise of the age.

We shall wait with much interest the action of the Legislature of Maine upon this important proposition, in which this Province is so deeply interested. We believe that the natural line of travel from Europe will be across the Atlantic to Halifax, and thence by railway through Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick to all parts of North America. Whatever our wishes or inclinations may be, this seems to be the established order of things, from which it will not be in our power to deviate. The great highway of nations "appears" destined to pass through this Province, from Europe to the United States, towards which the tide of business and population now rolls with irresistible force. We cannot impede or divert this mighty rush; it therefore becomes us to bend ourselves cheerfully to the work of establishing this great highway, thereby securing as early as possible the benefits and advantages which undoubtedly accrue to us from the completion of such a magnificent work.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of this city takes place at three o'clock to-day, to consider this important subject; and we have no doubt the matter will be followed up in other parts of the Province.—*St. John, N. B. Courier & G.A.*

Confession of Professor Webster.

At a meeting of the Council this morning the case of Professor Webster was referred to a Committee.

Before this Committee, at 12 o'clock, appeared the Rev. Dr. Putnam, the spiritual adviser of the condemned, with a petition for a commutation of punishment, together with a confession that he killed Dr. Parkman.

The Rev. Gentleman prefaced the statement by a few remarks relative to the manner in which the confession was made to him. He stated that he had no acquaintance with Professor Webster, before being called to act in the capacity of his spiritual adviser. In the first few weeks of his visits he sought no acknowledgements of the prisoner. At length on the 23rd of May, he visited him in his cell, and demanded of him for his own well being, that he should tell the truth in regard to the matter, and he acceded to the request, by making a statement which was now submitted for the consideration of the Committee. It was in substance as follows:—

On Tuesday, Nov 20th, Professor Webster sent a note to Dr. Parkman. It was handed to Littlefield, and was unsealed. It was to ask Dr. Parkman to call on me, as he had become quite importunate about his debt. I wished to gain time. I did not expect to be able to pay him on Friday. I expected to state to him my inability, and to apologize to him for what had occurred, and to make some promises for the future. I heard on Thursday that he was in pursuit of me, and feared that he had not got my letter. I therefore called at his house, and asked for an interview. Dr. Parkman agreed to meet me at the College at half-past one o'clock. At the time appointed, he came to the College. He came in at the lecture-room door, and followed me to the Laboratory. He asked me with great energy have you got the money? I said no, doctor, and began to apologize. He would not hear me, and began to load me with opprobrious epithets, notwithstanding all I could say. Afterwards he drew the notes and an old letter from his pocket, and referring to the letter said, in this letter I recommended you for your present situation, and now I will have you turned out. Dr. Parkman continued gesticulating in the most violent manner, and finally thrust his fists in my face. This caused my passion to rise, and in a moment of uncontrollable anger I seized whatever implement was near, which happened to be a stick of wood, and struck him a blow on the side of the head. There was no second blow. He fell upon the pavement of the room, insensible. Blood flowed from his mouth, but there was no signs of life. I stood over his body ten minutes, and then found that he was dead. I first impulse was to run and bolt the doors, to consider what was to be done.—The Professor then stated that he first burnt the clothes and papers, with the exception of those found upon him. The watch he afterwards threw over Cambridge bridge. He then took the body to the sink, and dismembered it. He used for that purpose the knife found in the tea chest. The Turkish knife was not used for that purpose. The head and some other parts of the body were placed in the furnace that day, and fuel heaped upon them. The stick with which the fatal blow was inflicted, he then picked up, and found it to be a piece of grape vine some two inches in diameter, and two feet long. It was brought in from Cambridge some time previously, for the purpose of trying experiments relative to drying wood. Upon the notes he made the marks found upon them with a metallic pen, and put them in his pocket. He says that he never saw the sledge hammer spoken of by Littlefield. That night he left the College at six o'clock, after having disposed of the body in various places. On Saturday he visited the College, but made no change in the position of the remains. He first saw an account of the disappearance of Dr. Parkman on Saturday evening, and then reflected as to what should be his course. He concluded on Sunday to come into Boston and make the statements which he did relative to the visit of Dr. Parkman to his rooms. On Sunday he visited his rooms. After the visit of the officers, he put part of the body in the privy and part in the tea chest. The tin box was designed to receive the thorax; the fish hooks to be used in grappling up the remains, but he did not use them. He was not aware that he put the knife in the tea chest. The brush pen found in the room was used in making diagrams. The bunch of keys found in his rooms, was found by him in the street. The nitric acid found on the stairs were dropped there by accident.

When the officers came to arrest him, he was in doubt as to their object, whether it was, as alleged, to seize search the College, which was equally dreadful with fears of the facts having already been discovered. When they reached the jail, his fears of being detected were confirmed, and before leaving the carriage he took a large dose of strychnia, sufficient to have caused death, had it not been for the excited state of his mind. To this he attributed his after strange appearance. He states that he wrote but one of the anonymous letters, that from East Cambridge. The letter from jail, he again asserts, containing only a caution against a bottle of nitric acid. After he had made the statement, Dr. Putnam, adjured him to state, as for a man at the point of death, whether, previously to the occurrence, he thought had not occurred to him that Dr. Parkman's death would benefit him. He replied, in an impressive manner—No, as I live I never dreamt of any such thing. My passions have been my besetting sin. I never had thought of injuring Dr. Parkman.

This is the substance of Dr. Webster's statement. There were some additional documents relative to minor matters. The Rev. Dr. Putnam then followed in an argument to the Council on the truthfulness of the statement, and in favour of granting a commutation of punishment, in which he stated his firm belief that Prof. Webster had told the truth in the matter.

He further stated that if the Committee could come to a favorable decision, the sooner that it was announced the better; but if the decision should be unfavourable, he wished for further time to allow of petitions in his favour.

A despatch, dated Niagara Falls, June 28th, published in New York papers, gives the following account of the fall of Table Rock:

"At twenty minutes past 2 o'clock this afternoon, while a carriage, containing six persons, was passing along Table Rock, it was discovered that the rock was giving away. The occupants of the carriage at once jumped from the vehicle, and had barely reached the ground in time to save their lives, when a large portion of the rock fell with a most tremendous crash, the shock of which was heard for miles around. The carriage and horses went over with the rock, and one gentleman had but one second before left it. It is reported that a guide and several visitors were under the rock at the time.

A letter from Washington, under date July 1st, states that the steamer Vixen had sailed.

despatched requiring the American Squadron to enforce the release of the American prisoners confined at Havana.

Letters from Buenos Ayres, dated April 19, state that Rosas would not treat with the French Minister for the purpose of adjusting the difficulties between the two nations. The reason for this refusal was said to be the fact that the minister was backed up by so large a naval and military force.

A lady of New York has offered to pay the entire debt of the University of New York, \$40,000, provided Dr. Bethune accepts the appointment of President of the Institution.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements, not inconsistent with the professed character of our Paper, inserted on the following terms: A square or under, first insertion, 3s 6d; and each continuance 1s. Larger advertisements in proportion. Auction sales on the usual terms. Tenders for advertisements inserted on moderate terms—the price to be fixed according to their size and frequency of changes. As this paper will circulate extensively through all parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in Prince Edward Island, it will form a desirable medium of advertising. Advertisements not limited will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

BRITISH WOOLLEN HALL.

142 and 143 Granville Street.

Spring Importations for 1850.

By the arrivals from LONDON, LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW we have received.

A large and varied assortment of DRY GOODS,

COMPRISING—
BROAD CLOTHS and FANCY DOESKINS
Tweeds, Cassimeres, Drills, and Gambroons
Marseilles, Valencia, Barthele, and Satin
VESTINGS,
French Satin, and Velvet Nap

HATS,
of the newest shapes,
Blue Cloth, Glengarry, and Oil Cloth CAPS, Brazilian, and Drab, and Brown Felt Hats.
Ready made Hunting, Palat, and Tweed
COATS.

PANTS, VESTS, and SHIRTS.
Youths' Drill and Tweed Coats, Dress Jackets and Vests; a great variety of Materials for
LADIES' DRESSES

In Silk Stripes Mixtures, Chameleon Silk Checks, Brocades, Lustres, Coburgs, and Plain Orleans.
New Styles in PRINTED DELAINES, double and single width; and a large variety of handsome
PRINTED MUSLINS, in 8, 10 and 12 yards lengths.

Printed Cottons, and yard wide Printed Cambrics; Figured and Satin Check WHITE MUSLINS; Fancy Gingham, and Cotton Plaid;

SUMMER SHAWLS,
Of quite new designs;
Filled Silk, Lama, and mourning ditto;
Printed Cashmere, and Indiana Handkerchiefs; Tuscan, Race, Pearl, Twist, Windsor, Brilliant Diamond and Fancy
BONNETS.

Of the newest and most fashionable shapes; Childrens' Tuscan and JENNY LIND HATS; Dress Caps and Flowers; Claret, Claret and Fancy Satin

PARASOLS;
Brown Silk ditto, of extra large size; Cotton ditto, at very low prices, for children, British and French Ribbons, Lace and Trimmings, Silk Handkerchiefs, GLOVES, and HOSIERY, Napoleon Blue Crape CHECKS, for Boys' Dresses; Striped, checked and figured window blind Muslin, Oil Cloth Table Covers;

Morrees, Damask and Furniture CHINTZ.
CARPETS.
Druggets, and Dutch Carpeting;
SHIRTINGS, Sheetings, and Unbleached Cottons; Diapers, Towellings, and Irish LINENS;
TEA, of the best quality;
Blue and White Cotton WARP.

The above, with every article in our line, have been purchased for Cash personally; at the most favourable time for securing Cheap Goods, and will, we trust, on inspection, be found of such quality and value as to give the fullest satisfaction to our friends and the public.

Persons wanting cheap, Summer CLOTHING, ready made, will find, with us, large assortment of new and fashionable styles.
JORDAN & CULLODEN.
Halifax, May 18, 3m

Canada Superfine Flour.
Now landing ex Brig. Commodore from Montreal, and for sale at lowest market rates:
388 Bbls No. 1 Sup. FLOUR, Durham Mills
241 Bbls No. 1 Superfine Flour, Merrickville Mills.
215 Bbls No. 1 ditto ditto, Baltimore and other brands, May inspection, a superior article.
Also in Store—Prime Muscovado Molasses, early from New York City Inspection, Prime

WILLIAM LANGLEY,
CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, &c.
FROM LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has received from England his Spring Importation of Genuine

DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c., which are offered for sale at moderate prices.
Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street, first Brick Building, south of the Province Building, May 25.

Encourage Home Manufactures.

RECEIVED from the Botanical Depot of Lawrence N. Young, of Liverpool, and for Sale by the Subscriber, the following articles of Medicines—

CRAMP & PAIN ALLEVIATOR—an article of superior worth, being preferable to any of the Pain Killers now in use for the cure of Coughs, Bronchitis, Cholera Morbus, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Spinal Complaints, Head Ache, &c., but is not recommended to cure every complaint. See directions.

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, so highly useful in old running Sores, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scalds, Burns, Sore Heads, Frost Burn, and all Scrofulous Humours, it removes pain in a few minutes, and commences and soon effects a cure.

CHOLERA or DYSENTERY SYRUP, a sure remedy for those grievous maladies. Pile Specific, never known to fail in effecting a cure.

VEGETABLE FEMALE PILLS, an excellent Medicine for general debility and all complaints incident to Females—try them.

VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, a safe medicine.

Vegetable Compound, a medicine which no family should be without. It is a preventive to persons being exposed to wet or cold from receiving an injury thereby. Also useful in cold hands or feet, Heartburn, Jaundice, Gravel, and the whole train of Chronic diseases.

SPICED BITTERS, for restoring the tone of the stomach, and creating an appetite. The above articles are purely Vegetable, and the Proprietor respectfully requests the public to give them a trial and test their worth.

To be sold Wholesale and Retail at the Store of JOHN NAYLOR & CO., Druggists, and at MISS SMITH'S Book Depository, Halifax. Medicines on the Botanical principle can be had for all diseases at the Botanical Depot of Lawrence N. Young, Liverpool, N. S. January 19th. 25—m. l.

OLEUM JECORIS ASELLI.

CLARIFIED COD LIVER OIL! For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Rheumatism and cutaneous Diseases. This most popular remedy of the age is now used and recommended by intelligent Physicians in Halifax and elsewhere, by whom its effects are declared to be truly astonishing.

The Subscribers have made arrangements for a constant supply of the Oil, which for sweetness, lightness, and transparency cannot be surpassed. A pamphlet containing directions for use will be furnished gratis, on application at the Medical Warehouse of MORTON & CO. Halifax, March 9, 1850.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

BEG to call the attention of Dealers (in Town and Country to their Large

Stock of Glassware and Earthenware, WHICH FOR QUALITY AND PRICE CANNOT BE SURPASSED!

They have Now ON HAND:

10 Crates Black TEAPOTS, 6s. doz. and upwards
15 do. Rockingham Teapots, 6s. doz. " "
4 do. Cane and dip Bowls, 1s. " "
10 do. " " Jugs, 2s. " "
10 do. Edged Plates, 1s. " "
5 do. Blue do. 1s. 6d. " "
10 do. Pencil Tea Sets, 7s. 6d. " "
10 do. Mulberry do. 8s. 6d. " "
10 do. Brown Milk Pans 4s. " "
20 Barrele Tumblers, 2s. " "
5 Hds. China Tea Sets, 10s. " "
20 Crates Cups & Saucers, 1s. 6d. " "
5 do. Flowed Blue Tea Sets, 8s. 6d. " "

All Goods packed to Order and IN THE VERY BEST MANNER.

No CHARGES FOR PACKING OR FREIGHT.

EXPECTED DAILY BY FIRST SPRING SHIPS

500 Packages Earthenware, The largest Assortment ever offered in this market. (April 6.) CLEVEDON & CO.

Pure Cod Liver Oil, FOR MEDICINAL USE, Just received a fresh Supply of the above, warranted pure and fresh.

ROBT. G. FRASER, Chemist, 132 Granville Street.

Dec 24.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEN
COMPOUND

EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

The WONDER and BLESSING of

The Most EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE in

THIS EXTRACT is put up in Quarts. It is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and superior to any sold. It cures vomiting, purging, sickening, or debility.

We have manufactured 1,500,000 of this Sarsaparilla during the last year, and putting up 5,000 Bottles per Day; and the Sarsaparilla Root in one month the other manufacturers of Sarsaparilla.

This Extract has cured more of the diseases than all the other advertised together have done:—

Serofula, or King's Evil, Salt Rheum, Eczema, or Scald Head, Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Glands and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Stomatitis, Lumbago.

Ladies of pale complexion and habits, and such as are debilitated by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom again. THE NUMBER OF DISEASES above, as cured by this preparation of MAY BEEN LARGE; but we are, PREPARED TO PROVE, BY AN EXTENSIVE TRIAL OF CERTIFICATES, that such is the FACT of the evidence which we possess, each disease, would be received before a TRIAL, as a complete demon-

stration, that all the Sarsaparilla must be remembered that all the Sarsaparilla, though appearing in an original form, are yet similar in their origin, for they all spring directly or indirectly from the same source, and corrupt fountain. If the blood were healthy, and active state, it would not be complained from the system, and it would be impossible.

For Sale by SAMUEL STORY, 61, Hollis Street.

N. B. Daughters and others, the most liberal terms.

Hope for the Afflicted Halifax, N. S.

MR. SAMUEL STORY, 3RD.

Agent S. P. Townsends's Sarsaparilla.

Sir,—Having been afflicted for 10 months, with an affection on the skin, which rendered me unable to attend to my business, during which time I was in the hands of several Physicians, and all without success, I must say, I felt that I was in a desperate state, and began to despair.

I was induced to try S. P. Townsends's Sarsaparilla, that you are agent for, advertised, and after using 2 bottles, I felt a relief, and am now able to attend to my business, and I sincerely believe it has restored me. I have also been the Piles for the last seven years, and am using your valuable Sarsaparilla, and I was cured.

JOHN BRENNAN, No. 81, Albemarle Street, Sworn to at Halifax, before me, May, 1850.

And Yet Another Charlotte Town, P. E. I., A.

MR. S. STORY, 3RD.

Agent for S. P. Townsends's Sarsaparilla.

Sir,—I am happy to forward to you, a certificate of the cure recently effected at this place, and Sarsaparilla, which you make use of, for the great benefit of Yours, truly,

M. W. SKINN, Charlotte Town, P. E. I., April 25th.

This is to certify that my wife, who has been suffering from the cure through a severe cold, which general debility of the system, and one bottle of Dr. S. P. Townsends's Sarsaparilla was entirely health, which was purchased of Skinner, General Agent at Charlotte Town.

Sworn in before me, George D. June 8.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

At Langley's Drug Store, first south of Province Building,

A GENERAL SUPPLY of GARDEN SEEDS which may be fresh and true to their kinds, was sent from England and is now to be had.

Establishment.