## GUELPI



## HERALD.

## AND LITERARY, AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. IV-NO. 4.

GUELPH, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 160.

## Business Directorn,

GUELPH HERALD Printing Establishment. North West Corner of the Market Square.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING.

Business Cards, Insurance Policies. Circulars, Posters, Way Bills. Pamphlets. Catalogues, Funeral Letters Blanks, Bill Heads, Hand Bills, Book Work, Stage Bills, &c. &c. &c.

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JAMES LYND. IMPORTER OF

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH. April 1, 1850.

REMOVAL.

DR. W. A. LIDDELL TAS, removed to the house lately occu-MAS, removed to the house in the pied by F. H. Kirkpatrick, Esq., adjoining the residence of the Rev. A. PALMER.

N. B .- Continues to attend patients in the country.

Guelph, June 4, 1850.

MARRIAGE LICENSES. THIE Office of the Distributor of Marriage Licenses is removed to the Store of Messrs. BUDD & LYND, corner of Wyndham street, immediately below Mr.

RICHARD FOWLER BUDD. Agent for Granting Marriage Licenses. Guelph, Oct. 15, 1849.

H. GREGORY, ORNAMENTAL PAINTER & GILDER, DUNDAS.

BF The above is prepared to execute, on the most reasonable terms, Banners, Flags, Devices, &c., in a style that cannot be excelled on this

TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES. M. B. Old Paintings renovated and touched up. MR. W. GEO. PATTERSON.

Civil Engineer and Architect. M. INST. C. E. I., Late of the Irish Board of Public Works.

MR. P. will superintend the Erection of Mills in any part of the Province, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, and furnish Draughts, Estimates, and Specifications for Bridges, and all kinds of Buildings, Engines, &c

N. B .-- Surveying and Levelling. Office - Next Door to Thorp's Hotel. Guelph, May 21, 1850.

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Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, and Wedding Rings, always on LAW, under the name and firm of hand. Orders from the country punctually

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KING ST., HAMILTON, KEEP constantly on hand, Writing Paper and School Books of all descriptions. Books of all kinds procured from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, to order, on short notice; and mostly at Catalogue price. 27

MR. F. MARCON, LAND AGENT, CONVEYANCER, AND NOTARY PUBLIC, GUELPH.

I Agent for the Canada Company, and Bank of Montreal.

Business Directorn.

TO LET. THE Two comfortable and commodious DWELLING-HOUSES, in McDo-

hald Street, formerly occupied by Mr. Jn. JACKSON & Mr. CHAS. DAVIDSON Apply to CHAS. DAVIDSON. Guelph, May 27, 1850.

J. LAMOND SMITH. Conveyancer, Notary Dublic,

GENERAL AGENT, FERGUS.

JOHN HARRISON. Joiner, Builder & Cabinet Maker, GUELPH.

Plans, Specifications, Estimates, &c. for Buildings. The different Artificers' Work usually employed in building, measured or valued, on the most reasonable terms.

MISS MARY CAMPBELL, Milliner, Dress and Habit Maker, All orders made up according to the Latest New York Fashions. Residence-First Door West of the Wesleyan Chapel.

Guelph, Feb. 4, 1850. THOMAS GORDON. LAND AND GENERAL AGENT. OWEN SOUND.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE Co.

AGENT FOR GUELPH. WILLIAM HEWAT, Esq., District Treasurer. T. R. BROCK,

Convenancer, Accountant, and GENERAL AGENT. No. 1, MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH.

MR. J. DAVIS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.; GUELPH.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT, C. W. ANDREW GEDDES, ESQ., Government Agent for the District of

Wellington, CROWN LAND OFFICE, ELORA, On the regular Mail Road from Guelph to Owen's Sound.

SYNDENHAM VILLAGE, OWEN'S SOUND.

JAMES GEDDES. Attornen-at-Law, Convenancer, &c. ELORA, WELLINGTON DISTRICT. February 22, 1849.

THE Undersigned have entered into Partnership in the practice of the Fergusson & Hurd. OFFICE-MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH, A. J. FERGUSSON.

EDWARD E.W. HURD. THE CANADA Life Assurance Company

AGENT FOR GUELFH, T. SANDILANDS.

W. FELL, ENGRAVER AND PRINTER, Opposite the Building Society's Rooms, KING STREET, HAMILTON.

NOTARIAL PRESSES, Notary and Office Seals, Professional and Business Cards, Door and Coffin Plates, and every description of Engraving and Printing.

OFFICE of the CLERK of the WATER-Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, between the hours of 10 A. M., and

COURT HOUSE, ? 34-1y cers, in the tea chest, which I kept for cutting corks. I made no use of the Turkish knife, as it Guelph.

To all whom it may Concern-

MARRIAGE LICENSES may be had upon application at the office of the Distributor in FERGUS. A. DINGWALL FORDYCE.

A. D. FERRIER, CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC,

General Agent. Waterloo County Clerk's Office, Guelph. EXTRAORDINARY CONFESSION OF PROFESSOR WEBSTER.

At the 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. Putman, the spiritual adviser of the condemned, with a petition from him for a commutation of punishment, together with a confession that he killed Dr. Parkman. The a confession that he killed Dr. Parkman. The Rev. gouldeman profaced this statement with a few remarks relative to the manner in which the confession was made to him. He stated that he had no previous acquaintance with Prof. Webster before before seting called upon to act in the capacity of his spiritual advisor. In the first few weeks of his visits, he sought no acknowledgment from the prisoner. At length, on the 23rd of May, he visited him in his cell, and demanded of him, for his own wellbeing, that he should tell the truth in regard to the matter, and he acceded to the request by making a statement which was now subquest by making a statement which was now sub-mitted to the consideration of the Council. It

on Tuesday, 20th Nov., I sent the note to Dr. Parkman, which it appears, was carried by the boy, Maxwell. I handed it to Littlefield unscaled. It was to ask Dr. Parkman to call at my rooms on Friday, the 23rd, after my lecture. He had be-Friday, the 23rd, after my lecture. He had become, of late, very importunate for his pay. He had threatened me with a suit; to put an officer in my house, and to drive me from my professorship, if I did not pay him. The purport of my note was simply to ask the conference. I did not tell him in it what I could do, or what I had to say tell him in it what I could do, or what I had to say about the payment. I wished to gain, for those few days, a release from his solicitations, to which I was liable every day, on occasions and in a man user very disagreeable and alarming, and also to avert. for so long a time at least, the fulfilment of recent threats of severe measures. I did not expect to be able to pay him when Friday should arrive. My purpose was if he should exceed to rive. My purpose was, if he should accede to the proposed interview, to state to him my embarrassments and utter inability to pay him at present to apologise for those things in my conduct which had offended him—to throw myself on his mercy to beg for further time and indulgence, for the sake of my family, if not for myself—and to make as good promises to him as I could have any hope of keeping. I did not hear from him on that day, nor the next (Wednesday), but I found on Thursday he had been abroad in pursuit of me without finding me. I imagined he had forgotten the appointment, or else did not mean to wait for me. I feared he would come in upon me at my lecture hour, or while I was preparing my experiments for it; therefore I called at his house that morning (Friday) between eight and nine o'clock, to remind him of my wish to see him at the College at half-past one—my lecture closing at one. I did not stop to talk with him, for I expected the conversation would be a long one, and I had my lecture to prepare; for it is necessary for me to have my time, and also to keep my mind free from other exciting matters. Dr. Parkman agreed to call on me as I proposed. He came, according to call on me as I proposed. He came, according the lecture room door. I was engaged in removing some glasses from my lecture room table into the room in the roar, called the upper laboratory. He came rapidly down the step, and followed me into the laboratory. He came rapidly down the step, and followed me into the laboratory. He came rapidly down the step, and followed me into the laboratory. He came rapidly down the step, and followed me into the laboratory. He came rapidly down the step, and followed me into the laboratory. He came rapidly down the step, and followed me into the laboratory. He came rapidly down the step, and followed me into the laboratory. 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I was excited to the highest degree of passion, and while he was speaking and gesticulating in the most violent and menaand gesticutating in the most violent and mena-cing manner, thrusting the letter and his fist into my face, in my fury I seized whatever thing was handiest (it was a billet of wood), and dealt him an instantaneous blow with all the force that pas-sion could give it. I did not know, or think, or son could give it. I aid not know, or think, or care, where I should hit him, nor how hard, nor what the effect would be. It was on the side of his head, and there was nothing to break the force of the blow. He fell instantly upon the pavement. There was no second blow; he did not move. I ed down over him, and he seemed to be life-Blood flowed from his mouth, and I got a stoped down over him, and hose ended to be life-less. Blood flowed from his mouth, and I got a sponge and wiped it away. I got some ammonia and applied it to his nose, but without effect. Perhaps I spent ten minutes in attempting to resuscitate him, but I found he was absolutely dead. In horror and consternation, I ran instinctively to the doors and belied them, the doors of the lecture room and of the laboratory below. And then, what was I to do? It never occurred to me to go out and declare what had been done, and obtain assistance. I saw nothing but the alternative of a successful concealment of the body on the one hand, and of infamy and destruction on the other. The first thing I did, as soon as I could do anything, was to draw the body into the private room adjoining, where I took off the clothes, and began putting them into the fire, which was burning in the upper laboratory. They were all consumed at that time. This was the last I had the lecture, and which persons having business with me, or in my rooms, were always directed to call. I looked into my rooms on Sunday afternow, but the nothing. After the first visit of the officers, I took the pelvis and some of the limbs from the upper well, and threw them into the vault under the privy. I took the thorax from the wall under the privy. I took the thorax from the well below, and packed it in the tea chest, as found. My own impression has been, that this was not done till after the second visit of the officers, which was on Tuesday, but Kingsley's favore the petition previously presented, and withdrawn by the advice of Dr. Putman, which will probably be published. It asserts his innocence, and there twist of the limbs, the first visit of the difference them, but the decture, at which persons having but the consciously after the second visit of the wall under the privy. I took the thorax had been done, and obtain assistance. I saw nothing but the alternative of a successful concealment of the body on the one was absolutely dead. It is the fecture, and thre out and declare what had been done, and obtain assistance. I saw nothing but the alternative of a successful concealment of the body on the one hand, and of infamy and destruction on the other. The first thing I did, as soon as I could do anything, was to draw the body into the private room adjoining, where I took off the clothes, and began putting them into the fire, which was burning in the upper laboratory. They were all consumed there that afternoon, with papers, pocket-book, and whatever they contained. I did not examine the pockets, nor remove anything, except the

and wiscers were pel into that formers that direct and the fash shaped over. I did not examined them, and do not know whether and the fash shaped over. I did not examined them, and do not know whether and the fash shaped over. I did not shaped over the fash of the College of the control of the co and viscera were put into that furnace that day, and the fuel heaped on. I did not examine at they would fit any of the locks of the College or not. If there were other keys fitting doors with

getting and having the money the morning before. I should have drawn my money from the bank and taken occasion to mention to the cashier that I had a sum to make up on that day for Dr. Park-man, and the same to Henchman, when I borrowed the \$10. I should have remarked that I was so much short of a sum that I was to pay Parkman. I borrowed the money of Henchman as mere pocket money for the day. If I had intended the homicide of Dr. P., I should not have made the appointment with him twice, and each time in so open a manner that other persons would almost certainly know of it; and I should not have invited him to my rooms at an hour when the College would be full of students and others, and an hour when I was most likely to receive calls from others, for that was the hour, just after the lecture, at which persons having business

pay him, and there is no evidence that I told him so. Except my own words spoken after his disappearence, and after that I determined to take the ground that I had paid him, those words were the miserable tissue of falsehoods to which I was committed from the moment I had began to conceal the homicide. I never had a thought of injuring Parkman."

This was accompained by the statement in which Professor Webster attempts to explain a country. Time was when this very logic was

adjoining, where I took off the clottee, and began putting them into the offee, which was burning in putting them into the offee, which was burning in the pockets, and the packets, and the packets, and whatever they contained. I did not examine the pockets, nor remove anything, except fice watch. I saw that, or the chain of it, hanging out. I took it, and threw it over the bridge as went into Cambridge. My next move was to get the body just the suit, we the body partially areed the body into the suit, we the body partially areed the body into the suit, we the body partially areed the body into the suit, we have the suite when the suite we have the suite when the suite when the suite we have the suite which it has been as entirely dismembered. It was quickly done, as a work of terrible and desperate necessity. The only instrument was the knife found by the officers, in the date which I kept for care, in the tea chest, which I kept for care in the packets on my partor many faunches from the said it; hence the marks of oil and whiteining found on the suite was called at the trail: that had not make the was called at the frail; that I had been it the laboratory from the British Colomist.

The sum that of the chain of it, hanging out. I took it, and threw it were the freeze where I had been the body partially areed the body partially areed the body in the suite and the season of the sum of the plants and other and the season of the sum of the plants and other and the season of the proper in the part of the plants and other and the season of the sum of the plants and other and the season of the proper in the part of the plants and other and the plants and other and the plants and other and the plants and the plants and other and the plants and other and the plants and the season of the plants and other and the plants and the plants and the plants and the plants and other and the plants and other and the plants and other and the plants and othe

committed from the moment I had began to concell the homicide. I never had a thought of injuring Parkman."

This was accompained by the statement in which Professor Webster attempts to explain as to his seeing Littlefield, sending for blood, and of inquiring about gases from the vault. After reading the statement Dr. Putman proceeded to argue as to its truthfulness, saying that it was made when the writ of error was still pending. Also, that Professor Webster's estate was worth several thousand dollars, and that he was not in such a triat as to commit such a crime deliberately.—

The previous petition from Professor Webster attempts to explain as to its truthfulness, saying that it was made when the writ of error was still pending. Also, that Professor Webster's estate was worth several thousand dollars, and that he was not in such a crime deliberately.—

The Professor Webster attempts to explain as a to its truthfulness, saying that it was made when the writ of error was still pending. Also, that Professor Webster's estate was worth several thousand dollars, and that he was not in such a crime deliberately.—

The Attorney General thinks people are bound to country. Time was when this very logic was supplied to himself—he, Sir, knew the leaw of 1731 on another point; bis venerated and ever-honored father came to this country under a law which the Professor Webster attempts to explain as to its truthfulness, saying that it was made when the writ of error was still pending. Also, this in the professor Webster's estate was worth several throught the wort of the country and oppression; he felt as a Briton that he had a right to make the country and oppression; he felt as a Briton that he had a right throught the was not make the country and oppression; he felt as a Briton that he had a right through the was a dead with the fell was a stocked the treatment of the was a fertile and the was the sum to this country. The country and oppression; he felt as a Briton that he had a five and the was the sum to this country.