

safety. For those who were not fortunate enough to obtain a place in either of them, there was no resource left but to cling to the rigging, and any of the loose articles floating about which they could get hold of, as the ship sunk in about six fathoms of water in a few minutes after she struck. The rock, it is likely, had passed principally through the forward and midship compartments, so that the engines were instantly rendered useless, otherwise the vessel might perhaps have been run ashore, and so large a sacrifice of life prevented. The two boats which remained serviceable, made each two trips between the shore and the vessel, and latterly one of the boats that had been swamped was righted and landed all that had been clinging to the top rigging of the wreck. After landing the passengers saved, who were almost all in a state of distress, they were removed to Portpatrick where every attention was shown them by the people at the hotel, &c., and their wants, especially in the matter of clothing, as far as possible provided for. A boat was manned by some of the surviving officers and crew of the ill-fated ship, which put off to the wreck to pick up any property that might reach the surface. Another was also despatched to hail the Fenella, steamer, as she went by on her passage from Fleetwood to Troon, and shortly after six o'clock this steamer made her appearance. On being hailed she immediately lay to, received on board as many of the Orion's passengers as considered themselves capable of removal. They were about twenty in number, and they reached Troon early in the forenoon. They were taken out by a special train, which arrived at Glasgow about half past one on Tuesday afternoon. The passengers speak in the highest terms of the attention shown them by Captain Wheeler and his crew.

Colonial News.

Canada.

PARLIAMENTARY.—We have transferred to our columns, from the Montreal Herald, a brief report of the debate that took place on the 18th instant, on the introduction of Mr Price's Clergy Reserve resolutions, which it will be seen by the latest telegraphic, still occupied the House on Friday last. The Toronto correspondent of the Pilot expects they will be carried by a large majority—large enough to secure the settlement of the question. Referring to the various reductions recommended by the retrenchment committee, viz.—the Governor General's salary to be £3,500, the Speaker's £500, the Chief Justice's £1000, other Justices £750, ordinary Judges £500, and the indemnity to members to be two dollars per day—the same paper notices the bare majorities by which the propositions have been carried, alludes to the fact that they must be reported to the House and undergo discussion there; and if adopted, the necessity of their being referred to the Imperial Government, as they interfere with the provisions of the Union Act. From all which we may infer it is the expectation of the ministerial party that an extinguisher will be put upon the more important labors of the committee. The adjourned debate on the Seigneurial Tenure had not been resumed.—Quebec Gazette, June 24.

TORONTO, 22nd June.—The house has been occupied the last four days in discussing the question of the Clergy Reserves. The debate closed this morning at two o'clock, and considering the nature of the subject, it has certainly been conducted with great propriety and decorum. The House seems to be divided into a variety of parties, the Conservatives—constituting the Opposition—voting of course against all the Resolutions, and the divisions being about 50 to 20. The principal one—the 29th—which voted the resumption of the Canadian Parliament of their controul over the Reserves, was carried by a majority of only two—the 'Clear Grits' voting with the high church party, because the Resolution contained a recognition of the existing rights of incumbents, and because they would not be allowed to put their great unwashed paws upon the Revenues of the Reserves, and appropriate them to roads, bridges, railroads, &c. with a total disregard of natural faith. Without the succession of the 'immaculate,' the vote would have stood about 42 to 26, in favor of the principal measure. Scarcely a day passes without some one of these political mountebanks making such an exhibition. The Lower Canadian Members were divided on the main question—17 to 15—many voting against it because they considered it as diverting the original object of the endowment.

It is to be hoped that this great political and social excrement has been finally removed. Well may the other zealous and discreet emissaries of the Episcopal Church regret the tenacity with which they strive to monopolize the "loaves and fishes," keeping a profound secret for a long time the opinion of the Crown Lawyers in England as to the right of the Church of Scotland to the appellation of "a Protestant Clergy," and arrogating themselves the high-sounding title of "the Established Church of the Empire"—thus adding insult to injury, and engendering a bitter feeling of enmity between Christian communities,—which is the real cause of that baneful agitation, that nothing short of a clean sweep can possibly eradicate.—Quebec Gazette, June 25.

PARLIAMENTARY.—Mr Boulton of Toronto's resolutions for amending the Constitu-

tion occupied the remainder of the sitting. As our readers are aware, Mr Boulton aims at a genuine democracy:—his resolutions being too lengthy for our present purpose, we shall merely quote the preamble, to give our readers an idea of his peculiar notions. He states that "the well-being of society requires, amongst other provisions to ensure security to persons and property, enlightened legislation, and the faithful execution of its enactments; respect for, and obedience to, the law; and a ready adaptation of them to the fresh wants of a progressive society; an impartial Administration of Justice; adequate checks on all constituted authorities, to prevent abuse of power, or when it has taken place, to obtain its just and exemplary punishment; and in fine the blessings of freedom in time present, and in time to come; that the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments should have their distinct separate functions better defined and determined than they are at present, in order that those to whom power is delegated, as well as the people from whom it is derived, should all readily understand what are their political duties, as well as what are their political rights, in a well-ordered community, wherein deserving subjects, from any class of society, may be summoned by the free choice and election of their fellow subjects, to fill for a time, high, responsible, and magisterial offices, and then merge into the mass of the people at the expiration of their trust." The resolutions were negatived by a majority of 37—yeas 44, nays 7—viz. Messrs. Boulton, DeWitt, Holmes, McConnell, Papineau, Prince and Sanborn; and the following, proposed by the Hon. Mr Robinson, the member for Simcoe, was adopted:—

"That this House is deeply sensible of and grateful for the inestimable advantages derived by this Province from its connection with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, under a Constitution as nearly resembling that of the Parent State as the difference of circumstances admits:

"That under this Constitution, Canada has advanced to a high degree of prosperity, and its inhabitants are in the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty; and by just and equitable laws are fully protected in life, person and property:

"That this House takes the opportunity, upon the introduction of propositions of a Revolutionary and Republican character, to declare its firm attachment to the Crown and Government of Great Britain, and its determination to maintain the connection with the Mother Country unimpaired, by whomsoever it may be assailed:

"That this House marks with decided disapprobation and reprehension all such attempts to disturb the Constitution, as tending to agitate the public mind, to strengthen the erroneous impression which now exists in Great Britain, that Canada desires to sever its connection with the Empire, thereby preventing the introduction of British capital into the Province, and diverting the tide of Emigration to other and more quiet countries:

"That a humble Address be presented to Her Majesty founded on the foregoing Resolution."

A select committee was then appointed to prepare and report the draught of the Address to Her Majesty.

YANKEE WRECKERS IN BRITISH WATERS.—The last of the "Colbourne."—On Saturday, the 22nd, an American Schooner, the Homer, of Boston, entered Port Daniel Harbor, for the purpose of seeking for valuables, reported to have been lost in the Colbourne, in 1833. This schooner it appears belongs to a treasure seeking company in the States, and is fully equipped for the purpose she is intended for—having people on board accustomed not only to walk the plank, but at the bottom of the sea. The captain having secured the services of Squires Carter and McPherson, proceeded to the spot, and found—nothing—either the sea or the Salvors having made a clear sweep before brother Jonathan's arrival. The Homer proceeded on to Cape Rozier, and Launce au Griffon, and intends, we understand, to visit the different anchorage places in the River St. Lawrence. It followed by the Trinity House authorities, Brother Jonathan will, we calculate, make a pretty considerable haul in this picking up line of trade.—Gaspé Gazette, June 27.

SECOND EDITION.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1856.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER.—We are indebted to the St. John Courier for the following intelligence respecting the confession of this individual:

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 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 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 acknowledgments of the prisoner. At length, on the 23d 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, November 20, 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 apologise to him for what had occurred, and to make some promises for the future. I heard on Thursday 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 into the Laboratory. He asked with great energy, have you got the money? I said no, doctor, and began to apologise. 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 passions 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 were no signs of life. I stood over his body ten minutes, and then found that he was dead.

My first impulse was to run and bolt the doors, to consider what was to be done. The Professor then states 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 dying. 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 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, were found by him in the street. The nitric acid found on the stairs was 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 again 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, contained 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, the 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 favor of granting a commutation of punishment, in which he stated his firm belief that Professor 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 unfavorable, he wished for further time to allow of petitions in his favor.

We are requested to state, that (if the Lord will) the Rev. E. E. Ross, of Londonderry, Novascotia, will preach in St. John's Church, Clatham, on Sabbath next, the 14th instant, at the usual hour.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND

Extract of Sarsaparilla.

THE WONDER AND BLESSING OF THE AGE! The most Extraordinary Medicine in the World!

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

WE have manufactured 1,500,000 Bottles of this Sarsaparilla during the past year, and are now putting up 5,000 bottles per day; using more of the Sarsaparilla Root in one month than all the other manufacturers of Sarsaparilla in one year.

This Extract has cured more of the following diseases than all the other advertised medicines together have done.

- Scrofula, or King's Evil.
Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions.
Pimples or Pustules on the Face.
Blotches, Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes.
Ring Worm or Tetter.
Scald Head.
Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints.
Stubborn Ulcers.
Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago.
Salt Rheum.

And all diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascaris, or Dropsy, Exposure, or Imprudence in Life. It invariably cures

- Rheumatism.
Indigestion or Dyspepsia.
Neuralgia, General and Nervous Debility.
Palpitation of the Heart.
Liver Complaint and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debilitated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and vigor.

THE NUMBER OF DISEASES mentioned above, as cured by this preparation of Sarsaparilla, MAY SEEM LARGE; but we are, nevertheless, PREPARED TO PROVE, by an EXTENSIVE ARRAY OF CERTIFICATES, that such is the fact. A fraction of the evidence which we possess concerning each disease, would be received before any JUDICIAL TRIBUNAL as complete demonstration. It may be remembered that all this frightful array of maladies, though appearing in an endless variety of forms, are yet similar in their origin or causes; for they all spring directly or indirectly from the same fountain. If the blood were in a pure, healthy and active state, it would drive all those complaints from the system, and chronic diseases would be impossible.

Hope for the Afflicted!

Mr SAMUEL STORY, 3d, Agent, S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

SIR,—Having been afflicted for the last 13 months with an affection on the Lungs, which prevented me attending to my work as well as I could wish, during which time I was under three doctors' hands, and must say, I derived no benefit whatever, and began to despair of ever getting better. I was induced to try S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, that you are agent for, by seeing it advertised, and after using two bottles found immediate relief, and am now able to attend my work as usual; I sincerely believe it has been the means of restoring me. I have also been afflicted with the Piles for the last seven years, and when I began using your valuable Sarsaparilla, to my astonishment I was cured.

JOHN BRENNAN, Cooper.

No. 81 Albemarle Street, Halifax, N. S. Sworn to at Halifax, before me, this the tenth day of May, 1856.

A. KERRY, J. P.

And yet another.

Mr SAMUEL STORY, 3d, Agent S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla:

SIR,—I am happy to forward you a statement voluntarily furnished, and certified upon oath, of a cure recently effected at this place, by S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, which you are at liberty to make use of for the great benefit of the public.

Yours truly,

M. W. SKINNER, Druggist.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 27, 1856.

This is to certify that my wife was for the space of twenty five years suffering under a complaint got through a severe cold, which brought on a general debility of the system, and from the use of one bottle of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, was entirely restored to good health, which was purchased from Mr W. Skinner, General Agent at Charlottetown for the above medicine.

FINLAY MCKINNON.

Sworn before me, May 18.

GEORGE DALRYMPLE, J. P.

NOTICE.

All persons having any just claims against the Estate of the late HUGH HAMIL, of Newcastle, saddler, deceased, are required to render the same duly attested to the subscriber within three months; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

ALLAN A. DAVIDSON, Administrator Newcastle, 4th June, 1856.