

European Intelligence.

**Spain.**—A French piece, entitled *Une Revolution à Paris*, was collected at the St. H. de la Reine, on the evening of the 12th. The coincidence of the play with the new hourly putting in of the revolutionary movements in the southern provinces appears to have excited some ferment among the audience, which extended to the troops quartered at and about the Royal residence. A battalion of provincial regiment, with whom the Madrid secret Societies had tampered, approached the Segovia gate, shouting "Viva la constitution!" The battalion was joined by the 4th regiment of the Guards and, both together, proceeded toward the place, singing and playing Riego's hymn. It was late at night. A deputation of drunken soldiers was sent up into the apartments of the "august mother of the People," as the revista still styles Queen Christina, to convey to her the "wishes of the Spanish nation." Her Majesty expostulated till two o'clock in the morning, when she was compelled to submit to the will of intoxicated visitors, who, at length, withdrew, shouting, "Viva Isabel!" "Viva la Constitution de 1812!"

**Liverpool, Aug. 29.**—The Queen of Spain must be able, by this time, from painful experience, to bear her personal testimony to the truth of the saying, "Uneasy sits the head that wears a crown." Asailed, by the Catholics, who are endeavoring to place Don Carlos on the throne, and on the other, by the Constitutionists, who sit at the head of the establishment of liberty, she has at last, been compelled to submit to the Constitution of 1812, which the French army, under the command of the Duke of Angoulême put down at the point of bayonet in the year 1822. The simultaneous movement throughout the chief cities of the Kingdom in favour of that constitution, left the Queen no other alternative but to either to stop the movement by force of arms, or failing to stop it, to yield to it with the best possible grace. She adopted in the first instance, the alternative of force, and failed. The popular movements were too formidable to be checked, much less entirely stopped. The inhabitants of the capital caught the patriotic spirit which had shown itself so decidedly and so unequivocally in the provinces. A sudden and unexpected movement of the troops, on the night of the 13th, completed the revolution. The re-establishment of the Constitution of 1812 was extorted from Her Majesty by the soldiers, who, entering the Palace of Lelono, compelled her to proclaim the important fact to the nation.

General Intelligence.

**By the Beatin from Vera Cruz, at New Orleans,** the papers of that city have received advice to Aug. 27. Great efforts were making to get up an expedition against Texas, and the Mexican people were much excited against the Texans. The Report of Gen. Lamar, of Texas, recommending capital punishment to be inflicted on Santa Anna had been published in the Mexican newspapers, and it excited the indignation of the populace. The *Drum* thus speaks of the Report.

"He lies, that perverted Lamar; they also all lie, those who dare say that the death of Gen. Santa Anna will be gratifying to the Mexican nation. The majority of the people are in favour of the chief, and even for him more or less enthusiasm; all see in him the first magistrate of the republic; his death would be to us the vilest reproach. The blood of Santa Anna will be the sign of total destruction to Texas. Let the miscreants tremble for having even dreamt of committing such an atrocious crime! The day on which the prisoners of San Jacinto will cease to exist, will be the day of their ruin and extermination! Let them tremble also, whom to foment archery will not grant pardon; they may obtain what they desire, but the hour of national vengeance is at hand, and it will be terrible!"

Forced loans were expected towards the fluting out of a great expedition against Texas, to be commenced either by instrument or Brava.

The new mine of Gaudaloupe and Cavo, in the state of Chihuahua, has produced, since the middle of January until the end of June, in gold and silver, to the amount of \$403,000.

**BELFAST AND QUEBEC RAIL ROAD.**—We learn from the Belfast Gazette that Col. Long is in that place, and that the survey of the portion of the road thence to the Province line will be completed this week. The same paper copies from the Quebec Gazette a communication, which, it observes will indicate the feelings in Canada on the subject, and what progress has been made in the business there. The writer compliments the people of Maine upon the spirit with which they are proceeding in relation to this road. He complains of the apathy existing upon the subject in Quebec, and predicts from the effects which have followed the establishment of railroads every where else, the advantages which that city would derive from the completion of the one now in contemplation. He approves of the encouragement of the Saint Andrews Rail Road, as well as the Quebec, and concludes with urging upon the Canadians the propriety of endeavours on their part to obtain from the Colonial Office in England the immediate sanction of the Bill for their portion of the road, sent to the Home Government last winter for approval. "To show our sincerity in this cause," he observes, "it might be as well for the Legislature, in the present session, to appropriate a sum of money for a survey on our side as complete and efficient as that which is now going on the American side."

The Stowhegh Sentinel states that the survey of the route, for the present session, will be discontinued a few miles above the forks of Kennebec river, as the appropriation made for the State for that purpose, has been nearly expended. The survey was commenced in June under the direction of Col. Long, of the engineer department. Two brigades were placed on the route, one under Lieut. Simmons, of the army, and the other under Mr. Barron, of Andover, 18 men each. The expense of the survey was estimated by Col. Long at \$10,000. "But by some mistake between him and the persons obtaining the appropriation, only \$5,000 was granted by the Legislature." No more was asked for. The next Legislature will be called on to make up the deficiency.

To the Editor of the *Bytown Gazette*.

Sir, Although the press is daily teeming with works purporting to give information of the British American Provinces, yet nothing absolutely nothing is known in the mother country of their capabilities, their real character or intrinsic value. Many of the publications are written by tourists who have passed through the cleared portions in the "wild and luxuriant" regions of America, can summer, are full of hasty conclusions drawn from superficial inquiries, whilst subjects of paramount importance are necessarily overlooked; on the other hand many are liable to the criminal charge of being written for the deliberate purpose of puffing certain sections in order to induce unwary emigrants to settle there. But in few cases has the stern test of statistical science been applied to a scene which expresses the investigation and exposition of the actual condition of a country, and which more specially includes those particulars in the state of the country capable of being reduced to numerical calculation, or exhibited in a tabular form. Were His Majesty's Ministers and the Legislators in the Imperial Parliament better acquainted with the statistics of Canada, the exertions of Messrs. Rockwood and Hume, against British interests and British Land Companies would have sunk to their absolute insignificance, and we never would have been insulted with that dishonest and temporizing policy which has well nigh thrown these Provinces into a state of insurrection.

The Eagle glance of Napoleon soon detected the immense advantage to the Political and Statistical of promoting statistical research; under his superintendence an available fund of information, relative to the actual condition of France, was collected, and arranged, in consequence of which, this extraordinary man was able to command his vast resources with a rapidity and felicity previously unknown. Much might be done by literary characters in these Provinces to remove the ignorance of the public at home which is operating so prejudicially to proper colonization. Independently of the benefits accruing to the father-land by a wise location of able bodied and enterprising emigrants, Colonization promotes the interest of learning, civilization, and religion in the most eminent degree, and in the only sure and permanent mode. Whilst a few public spirited individuals amongst the wealthy inhabitants of the parent state have been endeavouring to divert the surplus riches of Britain to the cultivation of American Forests, the Legislature, with a blindness and recklessness, the results of false information derived from an hostile faction, have thrown obstacles in the way. Nothing but the most unparliamentary ignorance of the vast commercial importance of opening up the Ottawa to Lake Huron would ever have led the Home Government to hesitate about chartering the Ottawa Land Company, with a Capital of a Million Sterling. But however must be the prophetic spirit that cannot foresee the political consequences which these Provinces must attain.

I have been led to these remarks by the perusal of a Pamphlet, entitled, "Statistical and Practical observations on the Province of New Brunswick, published for the information of Emigrants by Alexander Wedderburn, Government Emigrant Agent at St. John, N. B." Mr. Wedderburn is already known to the public, from several treatises on the agriculture of New Brunswick, and useful directions to Emigrants, but above all, by an able refutation of the doctrine promulgated by some persons in this Province, viz, that a promiscuous influx of emigrants is morally and politically injurious to a new country, in which he makes honorable mention of our venerable Patriarch, Philomen Wright, Esq. who, persevering zeal opened up what was before a terra incognita. When the Rail Road between St. Andrews and Quebec is complete, New Brunswick must of necessity become a place of considerable importance to Canada, inasmuch as our trade must pass through that Province during six months of the year; its interests and improvements will thereby become identified with our own.

**Provincial Intelligence.**  
Appointments of the Wesleyan Missionaries in the New Brunswick District, for the year 1837:—  
St. John's.—Enoch Wood, Arthur M'Nutt, Richard Shepherd; Stephen Bamford, Superintendent.  
Fredericton.—George Miller, Henry D'niel.  
Shedfield and Gloucester.—Wm. Smithson, St. Stephen's; St. David's and St. Andrews.—Samuel Busby, Albert Desbrosses, Richardson Douglas.  
Westmorland.—Richard Williams, Joseph P. Bent.  
Pedicodiac and Ructouche.—William Bannister.  
Sussex Vale.—Wesley C. Beals.  
Annapolis and Digby.—George Johnson, Bridgetown and Antigonish.—William Temple, Peter Sleep.

Miranicki.—John B. Strong; Humphrey Pickard, Assistant Missionary.

Woodstock and Wakefield.—Michael Pickles.

Grand Manan.—One to be sent, Bathurst.—William M. Leggat.

[Reported for St. Andrews Standard.]

**Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, held at St. Andrews on the 4th day of October 1836, before Mr. Justice PARKER.**

The King vs James Robinson.

The Prisoner was tried for the murder of Matthew Lynch, the Indictment contained 3 Counts.

1st. For killing the deceased with an Oar.

2nd. For killing the deceased with a piece of wood.

3rd. For killing the deceased by drowning him.

The Prisoner pleaded not guilty. It appeared in evidence that the prisoner and Lynch were old acquaintances and had been living together for three or four weeks at a place called Timber Cove, near the mouth of the Digdegash River, shortly previous to the death of the latter. That on Saturday the 15th day of June last, they were both in St. Andrews; before Market Wharf at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in Robinson's boat, for Timber Cove.

Several Witnesses proved that Robinson and Lynch were seen in the boat together; and that she was managed in an extraordinary manner that a suspicion arose that the parties were either drunk or crazy—at one time she was proceeding towards Latick's point, at her regular course, at another she was standing in an opposite direction, and again, seemed to be baffling in the trough of the sea without control of any kind. That on Saturday afternoon Robinson arrived alone at Timber Cove in the Boat, but said nothing about Lynch.

It was also proved that on the ensuing Tuesday the body of the deceased (Lynch) was discovered on the beach at Hog Island, by a Mrs. Birk. The body lay on the face between the crevices of a rock, near high water mark; the feet were imbedded in the sand.

Two witnesses, who saw the body stated, that there were several marks of violence about the face, head, and hands, but were uncertain whether these were the cause of death or had been produced by the dashing of the boat against the rocks.

It was also in evidence that the prisoner was informed that the body of Lynch was found, which he pretended to disbelieve, and said it was probably that of a person whose name was Dunham, who had recently been drowned in the Magaguadavic. Doctor McSary and Dr. Wolfe were called. At the request of the Coroner, these gentlemen examined the body of the deceased, and described several contusions which the forehead, head and hands exhibited, but did not dissect either the head or the body. They were of opinion that the violence which the appearance of the bruises indicated, caused the death of the deceased. That the injuries must have been received during life, and could not have been occasioned by the body, after death, being violently in contact with the rocks or other hard substance.

On the other hand Dr. John Thompson was of opinion, as no dissection had been made, that it was impossible to say whether the death of the deceased was to be ascribed to violence or to drowning, most probably to the latter; that he had held a diploma from the University of Edinburgh for 27 years, and had been in practice both before and since, and that in the whole course of his experience he never knew or heard of any test by which it could be conclusively proved whether blows had been inflicted on the body during life or after death. That in some cases when violence had been used during life, and in others immediately after it was extinct, the appearance was so similar that it was impossible to distinguish. That at all events the proper means for arriving at a correct conclusion in the present instance had not been adopted, and he heard nothing inconsistent with the belief that the deceased had come to his death by drowning.

Mr. Robertson of the Med. Staff was then called. He was of opinion that the marks of violence which the deceased person exhibited, were the effects of injuries received during life; but did not think that the cause of death, which he thought was occasioned by drowning. Many witnesses were called to other parts of the Case.

The Prisoner addressed the Jury at great length—the substance however may be told in a few words—he said he and the deceased left St. Andrews in the boat together for timber Cove, that they rowed the Boat out of the Harbour, that they then hoisted the sail half mast high for fear they should run upon the rock as the water was shallow, that afterwards when they got near the Chamoock Island the water became deeper, and he gave the order to the deceased, who sat in the stern whilst he the prisoner went forward to hoist the sail higher, that all of a sudden the sail blew and threw him over the gunnel of the boat, but that he grasped the haliards and with difficulty succeeded in getting into the Boat, but upon looking round saw nothing of Lynch, except that he thought he beheld his hand in the water, and threw out an oar but he never saw him again. After waiting about an hour, and all prospects of saving or finding him had become hopeless he (the Prisoner) went home; but only communicated the accident to his wife and family, fearing that if it became generally known, he would be put to trouble, and his family deprived of support, as they depended entirely upon his labour for a livelihood.

His Honor Mr. Justice Parker at about 11 o'clock p.m. began to sum up to the Jury. He read over the whole testimony which he had taken with great accuracy.

It seemed to him that there was nothing in the evidence to rebut the natural presumption arising out of the fact of the body of the deceased having been found washed up on the sea shore, that the deceased came to his death by drowning—that the evidence was presumptive altogether, and that as doubts existed of the cause, the Prisoner was entitled to the benefit of them—That inconsistent or even false accounts given by the prisoner were not conclusive evidence of guilt—that ignorant persons, and particularly those not much under the influence of religious obligations, tho' innocent, upon being accused of a crime often resorted to some false story, when the truth would have served their purpose much better, and referred to a case of the kind mentioned by Lord Hale. His Honor also concurred with that humane Judge, that it was better that 99 guilty persons should escape than that one innocent person should suffer. He concluded, however, by informing the Jury that the law had thrown the responsibility upon them, and if they were satisfied from the evidence, the Prisoner was guilty, they would find him so, otherwise they would acquit. In about 15 minutes, the Jury returned into Court, and pronounced a verdict of not guilty, when the Prisoner was immediately discharged.

W. TING PETERS, for the Crown.  
J. W. CHANDLER, for the Prisoner.

The Saint Andrews Standard.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1836.

Charlotte County Bank.

HARRIS HATCH, Esq. President.

Director next week, — Jas. Douglas Esq.

Discount DAY, — THURSDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

IF BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before WEDNESDAY, after which they must lie over until next week.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner next week — T. Sims.

LATEST DATES.

St. N. York, Oct. 8 Via St. John Oct. 11

Havre, Aug. 24 Halifax, Oct. 4

London, Aug. 23 London, Aug. 18

Liverpool, Aug. 29 Liverpool, Aug. 12

N. Orleans, Sep. 15 Quebec, Sep. 22

Direct to this Port from Liverpool 12th Sept.

The Princess Victoria, Paul Wheat, Clerk and Merchandize, to John Wilson, Passengers.

Mr. William Gilmore, of this town, Mother and Brother.

By the Princess Victoria, thirty one days from Liverpool, dates from London to the 10th and Liverpool the 12th Sept. have been received by John Wilson Esq. who has kindly favoured us with their perusal.

The following Summary of a few of the leading topics of the day, as all that we can make room for.

The Assassination which pleases me, and that a warrant has been issued by Lord Hawley, under His Majesty's command, to grant rewards to soldiers not for any period of service, but for good conduct only. The first reward is 100 a day additional pay, and to wear a ring of lace round the right arm; the second is 20 a day and to wear 2 rings of lace; the highest is 30 a day and 3 rings of lace. Period of discharge and amount of pension are also to depend on good conduct.

The Thames Tunnel now extends 670 feet under the River, being rather more than half way. In 1832 the receipts from visitors amounted to £267. Each subsequent year the receipts have increased, and in 1835 were £1452. In 1836 up to the 1st of Sept. they were £1500. Upwards of 800,000 persons have visited it.

The Tigris, steam Vessel, which it will be remembered was lost recently in a hurricane on the Euphrates, has been recovered without any material damage. It was found with its keel upwards.

A great excitement has been caused at Blackheath by a charge of felony being preferred against John Fred. Parker of the firm of Parker and Sons, Solicitors, Legisham. The accused, besides his professional income, held offices to the amount of £2000 a year. The charge is infanticide, and brought by a lady who is the widow of Mr. Bays, and with whom Mr. Parker maintained an illicit connexion.

The Missouri announces officially the partial formation of the French Ministry, in which Count Mole is the nominal premier. Paris is in a state of great alarm from the violent contentions of the various parties, and rumours of plots against the King were circulated in all directions. The general policy of the Government will be resistance at home, and the discouragement of liberalism abroad.

The new Spanish Ministry shows a disposition to act with vigour. A levy of 50,000 men and a loan of 200,000,000 of reals are to be enforced. There is no important intelligence from the seat of war.

New York dates of the 17th August were received in London on the 9th September.

The splendid New York and Liverpool packet, the Oxonian, arrived at the latter place on the 27th Sept. and was extremely admired. On the 10th the passengers presented a piece of plate to Capt. Rathbone and an address which we have not space to copy.

LONDON.—A very handsome Englishman was hanged, with lower masts standing, on Wednesday, from the ship yard of Mr. John Aymar, and

received the name of "John Wilson." Mr. Aymar is his own naval Architect, and this specimen of his taste and talents is greatly admired. We trust he may reap advantage from his enterprise as to induce him to continue his exertions.

We have received by the last Canada post a pamphlet under the following title "The late Session of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada: by an old Countryman." Montreal April 1836. This Old Countryman is E. B. O'Callaghan, who dedicates his bantling to Arthur Roebuck Esq. M. P. Agent to the Hon. the House of Assembly of Lower Canada. Not having had time to peruse this production, we cannot forbear quoting the reply of a friend, whose judgment in such matters is generally well received; at the same time reserve to ourselves the right of making our own remarks after a reading of the pamphlet. Our Friend says:—

"I am as much obliged by the loan of the 'late Session of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada' as if I had read it, which the undivided leaves will be a proof to the contrary."

"The person to whom the work is addressed and the person so addressing it, are quite sufficient data for me to pronounce it a tissue of radicalism and republicanism so far as to entitle it to the abhorrence and detestation of every loyal subject in the Colonies; but being a person of very moderate feelings regarding politics, I perused as far as I could with-out cutting open more leaves, and was convinced in my opinion as aforesaid."

At Falmouth, N. S. by the Rev. John Sterrenson, Professor of Kings College, Windsor, Mr. Thomas Harding, Jun. to Maria Alice, daughter of the late William Young, Esq. of Falmouth.

At Newmarket, Miramichi, on Tuesday morning last, George Henderson, Esq. in the 49th year of his age.

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