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From the London Railway Record. ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

We have received several letters lately on this important Colonization Railway, from which we make a few extracts. A very extensive iron merchant in Liverpool, a shareholder, writes:—

"It appears to me very extraordinary—that our Government cannot see that the making of this railroad would do a hundred times more in the way of getting rid of our surplus population, and settling British possessions abroad, than their scheme of sending out emigrants free to Australia. Each emigrant sent out there would not cost less than £30; and for this sum they might send at least six to St. Andrews. The emigrant going to Australia runs the risk of getting no employment when he gets there, and may have to travel a great distance for employment, and has no chance of becoming anything more than a labourer, as small lots of land are not sold there; the price of large lots is about 20s. per acre, and a great proportion of the unsold lots are said not to be worth one shilling per acre. The emigrant to St. Andrews, after a comparatively short voyage, is immediately set to work, and may have as much land as he can manage at one-eighth of the price given in Australia; and the opening of this road would give an easy passage and independent settlements to all the spare population of England and Ireland for a century to come, whilst it would enable Government to send the mails, military, and military stores, by the shortest and quickest route, and at all seasons of the year, to all our colonies in North America—and thus incalculably diminish the cost, and increase the strength, of British rule in all these countries. The more I think upon this subject, the more I see the necessity, on every ground of economy, prudence, and expediency for the Government to take up the matter in good earnest, and to use every means in their power to bring it to a speedy and successful issue. There is no time to be lost. Thousands and tens of thousands of our people are out of work and starving; and it will take more guns and bayonets to keep our hungry unemployed population permanently quiet, than our Government is in possession of."

To the same effect writes a gentleman well known in England for his practical acquaintance with railway management, concluding:—"This is truly a great question—a question this, if properly understood and dealt with, calculated to secure England at the head of nations for an indefinite time, and to keep the United States in more wholesome check than all the men-of-war and batteries that could be built, or manned if built."

From a third letter, we afford room for a brief extract:—

"The objection has been started that the railway will be close to the American frontier. On the one hand, let me tell you that any line out of Quebec must pass close to the boundary. But I believe it will be evident to all who consider the question properly, that this is a very futile objection; and I have reason to know that the late Lord Ashburton, a peculiarly competent authority, was of this opinion. Railways will develop a mutual friendly and commercial intercourse between the Colonies and the Republic, and actually tend to destroy the motives of war. If not, and supposing that the Yankees annex the Blue-noses, or that the Blue-noses annex the States, perhaps, after all, they will do one another more good than the parent Government has ever done either."

SPAIN.

It is asserted with confidence that the Carlists have certainly got money. The report is that Count Montemolin has received a million of dollars on account of a loan of a million sterling, contracted by him in London.

A report that a republic has been proclaimed at Trieste was prevalent at the Paris Bourse, but as it was stated to have come through Florence it was generally credited.

THE TREE OF DEATH.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Let the king of the grave be asked to tell
The plant he loves best,
And it will not be the cypress-tree,
Though 'tis ever the churchyard guest;
He will not mark the hemlock dark,
Nor stay where the night-shade spreads;
He will not say 'tis the sombre yew,
Though it springs o'er skeletons heads;
He will not point to the willow branch,
Where breaking spirits pine beneath,
But a brighter leaf shall be deeper grief,
And a fairer tree is the Tree of Death!
But where the rich green stalks are seen,
Where ripe fruits gush and shine,
'Tis this—this," cries he, "is the tree for me—
The vine—the beautiful vine!"
I crouch among the emerald leaves,
Gemm'd with the ruby grapes;
I dip my spear in the poison here,
And he is strong that escapes;
Crowds dance around with satyr bound,
Till my dart is hurl'd from its traitor sheath;
When I shriek with glee, no friend to me
Is so true as the vine—the Tree of Death!
Oh, the glossy vine has a serpent charm,
It bears an unblest'd fruit;
There's a taint about each tendrill'd arm,
And a curse upon its root;
Its juice may flow to warm the brow,
And wildly lighten the eye;
But the phrenzied mirth of a revelling crew
Will make the wise man sigh;
For the maniac laugh, the trembling frame,
The idiot speech, and pestilent breath,
The shattered mind and blasted fame,
Are wrought by the vine—the Tree of Death!
Fill, fill the glass, and let it pass;
But ye who quaff, oh think,
That even the heart which loves must loathe
The lips that deeply drink;
The breast may mourn o'er a close link torn,
And the scalding drops may roll;
But 'tis better to mourn o'er a pulseless form
Than the wreck of a living soul!
Then a health to the hemlock, the cypress, and yew
The worm-biting grass and the willow wreath,
For though shading the tomb, they fling but a gloom
So dark as the vine—the Tree of Death!"

European Intelligence.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

The stupendous events which are passing in the neighborhood of Vienna and in the Austrian empire, has kept all Europe in alarm and amazement during the week. Our readers have been fully apprised of the progress of the war between the Hungarians and Croats; a war not of principles, but of race against race; and last week we were enabled to announce the breaking out of the insurrection in Vienna, the flight of the Emperor, and the ascendancy of the insurgent party on the 7th and 8th inst. At this juncture, Jellachich, at the head of a numerous army of Croats, was advancing towards Buda-Pesth with a view to suppress the insurrectionary proceedings in Hungary, when the intelligence of the revolution of Vienna reached him. He instantly turned his columns in the direction of Vienna, and advanced with rapid strides towards the capital.

Auersberg, the Emperor's general, who had previously taken up his military position at Belvidere, in the suburbs of Vienna, had kept the population in hourly alarm of a bombardment; and during the 9th, 11th, and 12th inst., the inhabitants of Vienna have undergone all the terrors of a momentarily expected siege by the two armies. The scanty and somewhat contradictory information which has reached us, up to the period at which we are writing, will be found in detail

elsewhere. It seems that the Diet in the city had made many ineffectual attempts, by threats and solicitation, to induce both Jellachich and Auersberg to retire and forbore from hostile proceedings. Both evaded direct answers, or refused to give any definite declarations of their intentions.

The position of Auersberg, in a military point of view, being untenable, unless he at once bombarded the city, has been unquestionably evacuated. Report states that Jellachich has retired towards Neustadt. It would seem that Prince Windischgratz, who lately distinguished himself by his decision at Prague has proceeded towards Vienna, and is to command, under the orders of the Emperor, the combined armies of Jellachich and Auersberg. It is very probable that these armies have retired from the immediate neighborhood of the city; or, at any rate, if they have decided not to bombard it, they may take a position to cut off the supplies so as to reduce the inhabitants by starvation.

Report says that the Diet has 100,000 men in arms ready to defend the Austrian capital, but a vast number of these must be in favour of the Emperor, although every effort seems to be employed to exasperate and inflame the populace against the court. On the other hand, there cannot be less than 100,000 regular troops encircling Vienna at this moment as reinforcements appeared to be pouring in from all quarters. The Emperor has retired not to Innspruck, but to Olmutz, in Moravia. He carries with him an effective force, and from that point he will be able to arouse the countless thousands of Slavonians, who are ready to carry on an internecine war against their German fellow-subjects. It is plain, from the elements we have described, that a civil war, more frightful than any ever recorded in history, seems upon the point of bursting forth.

The French hold aloof and do not move, well knowing that Russia stands ready with an army of 200,000 men, upon the confines of Poland, to throw the whole weight of her power in the scale of the Emperor and in support of the Slavonic quarrel. Indeed, the people of Prague, lately so hostile to Windischgratz, now idolise him, because it is hoped that he will humble the Germans. Some of the London journals, we observe, take up the dispute as between liberal principles and despotic power.—The war has no such origin, and it is an abuse of language so to designate it.

We need only add in this deplorable state of things, that the railways being torn up for many miles round Vienna, the communications are so interrupted that the regular communications cannot be relied upon from either Vienna or Berlin. It is needless to add that at Berlin the people are waiting with intense anxiety for the upshot of events, as in the contingency of the Imperial party being for the present wasted, which we deem very improbable, the people of Berlin will make some fresh attack upon the kingly authority in Prussia.

In Italy these events are producing serious results. The Hungarian soldiers at Milan have demanded leave to withdraw to their own country, and the position of Radetsky appears perilous. If Charles Albert should seize the present favourable moment to cross the Ticino, he may drive the Austrians out of Lombardy faster than he was lately expelled himself. The present events may speedily change the whole face of Europe.

In Spain there has been some trifling warfare in the Catalonian provinces, but nothing of a decisive character. There is no particular news from Portugal. [European Times.

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