

## European Intelligence.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The proceedings in Parliament have not been of a very important character. The House has been chiefly occupied in passing the Miscellaneous Estimates. The grant of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company will not be completed until the Privy Council shall have sanctioned the proceedings of the Colonial Office.

**THE BUDGET.**—In the House of Commons on the 25th of August, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought out his financial statement. The attention of the Government had been directed to a division of the financial expenditure, and they were fully impressed with the necessity of adopting a system of the strictest economy. At the commencement of the session there was a total reduction for the estimates for the next year of £2,000,000; but in consequence of the subsequent additions, this sum was reduced to £2,250,000. He estimated the expenditure for the current year for the consolidated fund at £21,280,000, which, with estimates for the navy, army, and ordnance, miscellaneous ordinary estimates, pensioners, would make the total expenditure £52,422,335, and he estimated the receipts at £52,139,000, leaving a deficiency of £292,335, but to this was to be added a sum of £39,510 for emigration, and £1,738,921 for the Caffre war, making a total excess of the expenditure over the income of £2,031,000, or, in round numbers, £2,000,000, out five millions and a half which had been advanced for improvement in Ireland and Scotland. Only half a million has been expended, but there was a charge on the consolidated fund of £200,000 for the West Indies, emigration, and other purposes, the sums advanced for the improvement of land would of course be paid. He proposed to repay to the Treasury the £2,000,000 of deficiency, and he proposed to go to the money market and borrow that sum. He intended to raise the amount of the deficiency either by exchequer bills, or by the creation of stock, which was the course adopted by the right hon. gentleman, the member for Tamworth in 1841. The government deemed it undesirable to propose any permanent tax in order to meet a temporary deficiency; therefore he thought that the course he intended to pursue was the least objectionable that could be adopted.

He was happy to say that trade was increasing, and that there was reason to hope that it would continue to do so. He was also happy to say that the rumors which were in circulation of the failure of the potato crop in this country and in Ireland were exaggerated, and that the failure was by no means general. With respect to the harvest, he regretted to say that it had been considered injured in the north, in consequence of the weather, but the injury was not general; and even if the failure of the crop was as great as it was in 1846, there was abundance of food in the country. While he would not any longer hold out measures of relief to Ireland, still he thought it would be cruel and inhuman to refuse aid to those who were in utter destitution. The right hon. gentleman concluded, moving several votes.

As we intimated last week, the Government, having become fully apprised of an organized scheme amongst the Chartists and Irish Confederates in various parts of the country to disturb the public tranquillity, and to make a general attack upon life and property, have followed up their previous measures of repression by further extensive arrests. In Lancashire no fewer than 46 persons have been included in one indictment for conspiracy, and a true bill having been found at the Liverpool Assizes, almost the whole have been taken into custody and committed for trial. Various other arrests have taken place in our town. At Ashton, and in the immediate neighborhood of Manchester, the arming of the Chartists has proceeded to a great extent, but the most energetic measures will be taken to prevent any further disturbances.

### POLAND.

Report says another insurrection took place at Warsaw on the 13th. Part of the troops participated in it. The outbreak was put down after the town had been bombarded five hours.

(From the Liverpool Mail.)

M. Marrast has been chosen President of the National Assembly of France for the next month, by 611 votes out of 708. In consequence of disquieting rumours, an imposing military force was on Saturday evening drawn about the National Assembly. The prefect of police declared, however, that there was no ground for alarm. The arrival of Baro Andrian, Envoy of German Assembly sitting in Frankfurt, on his way to London, has caused some sensation in the French capital. It would appear that the Assembly has admitted the principle of the mediation proposed by the French and British Governments, but they differ from the projectors of the mediation respecting the territorial limits specified in their programme.

The second volume of the *peices justificatives* of the report of the committee of investigation has been distributed to the members of the Assembly. It contains the document relative to the affair at Belgium, the acts of the provisional government, *proces verbaux* of the sitting of the executive government, the extracts from the report of the police, and the depositions concerning M. Blanc and Sobrier, which were sent on Friday to the committee of investigation by M. Bertrand, judge d'instruction. In the Assembly on Tuesday the debate was on the Debtor and Creditors Bill. An incident occurred which gave some animation to the debate. One of the members, M. Marie, having mentioned to a member in conversation that he objected to the bill, his words were quoted in the tribune as showing that the government were divided. This brought General Cavaignac to the tribune for the purpose of protesting against such a course. He said that no declaration ought to be deemed official until put forward as such, on the responsibility of the government; unless this maxim was adopted an unpleasant degree of restraint and reserve would be imposed on ministers in their familiar intercourse with friends. So far from the government being divided, he could assure the Assembly that never was an administration more perfectly united.

The Paris papers of Wednesday announce that on the preceding day the Marquis de Brignole presented to Gen. Cavaignac letters accrediting him as Minister of Sardinia to the French Republic.—Paris was perfectly tranquil, but the government was active in its pursuit of conspirators and disturbers of the peace. Eight arrests took place on Tuesday.

(From the St. John Courier, Sep. 9.)

**EMIGRATION FROM NEW-BRUNSWICK.**—For some weeks past we have observed with much regret, the departure for the United States, by every steamer, of numbers of young, active and enterprising persons, natives of this province, who go "to return no more" to this Colony. In each succeeding week the throng of those departing seems to increase, and it is painful to notice among them many—sometimes whole families—whom we should have supposed firmly rooted in our soil, and attached to it by numberless ties.

Of those who have left this port for the United States, a considerable proportion has been composed of Settlers from the River Saint John and its tributaries; even as far up as Woodstock; some from Miramichi and that part of the province, and others from the shores of the Bay of Fundy. Besides those engaged in the cultivation of the soil, many have gone who have been engaged in lumbering, as also tradesmen and mechanics of all descriptions. But the worst of the matter is, that this outpouring of our inhabitants—this wasting of the "bone and sinew" of the country—is not now to stop, but it is said will go on for months to come, and will increase the longer it continues. This is a most important subject, and is one which demands instant and serious consideration. We have heard many reasons assigned for the evil days which have fallen upon us, but we believe that a variety of causes have combined to produce the distress which at present exists. First, there is the decline of the Timber trade in all its branches;—then, the check to Shipbuilding; next, the failure of crops during the last three seasons, and the discouragement thereby given to agricultural pursuits. These causes, added to the great want of capital in this Province, and the absence of all public works, leave no opening for profitable em-

ployment of any kind, and, as matters now stand, no prospect of a change, or of any improvement, for a long time to come.

But will the existing state of things be allowed to continue? We do hope that there is yet energy enough left in the people and government of New-Brunswick to arouse from the torpor into which all seem to have fallen, and that a strong and powerful effort will be made to prevent this Province from going backwards. We cannot deny that to those among us who are spending their time idly and unprofitably, and without the prospect of a change, there are strong inducements and powerful temptations to shift their location to some other spot, where they may be actively and profitably employed. Yet to those are really attached to their native land or the land of their adoption, and to British institutions, there should be the strongest desire to remain to aid in projecting and carrying out judicious measures for effecting improvements upon a large and liberal scale, which would open up the country and afford the means and the opportunity of rendering available the various elements of wealth now lying dormant and unproductive.

The time has arrived when vigorous measures have become absolutely necessary for the welfare of this Province. All party and personal feeling must be laid aside for the consideration of measures for the public good; and all who love their country and their allegiance, should devote some portion of their time, their talents and their substance, to endeavour to bring about a new order of things, and the advancement of the country upon a permanent basis. To this subject we shall recur again, as one, at this moment, of the greatest public importance.

### THE STANDARD

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## THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY SEP. 13, 1848

**THE ENGLISH MAIL.**—In our Saturday's edition we gave a few items of the news by the Steamship Hibernia, and in this day's impression we have given further extracts from our English files to the 26th August.—We observe that the reports of the failure of the Potato crop have been exaggerated; the grain crops in England have suffered slightly but there is no cause for alarm. The Chancellor of the Exchequer states, "that even if the injury to the crop (grain) was as great as it was in 1846, there was abundance of food in the country."

The news is not so favorable as was expected.—Flour had advanced 2s per bbl. in consequence of the fears entertained with respect to the harvest.

All departments of trade and commerce (says the European Times) have been in a very unsatisfactory position during the week.

The London Times of the 25th ult., states that Lord John Russell was to start for Dublin in a day or two, "not to supersede, nor to control, nor to direct Lord Clarendon; but to observe the state of that distracted island, to see its real grievances, to examine their causes, and to confer upon their remedies."

**A CONTRAST.**—We copy the following from the New Brunswicker:—Value of British manufactured Goods shipped from London, between the 16th and 21st Aug., to the under-mentioned places:

|                     |       |      |
|---------------------|-------|------|
| To Boston,          | £1940 | Stg. |
| To Halifax, N. S.,  | 3801  | "    |
| To Montreal,        | 7184  | "    |
| To Newfoundland,    | 2560  | "    |
| To New York,        | 4705  | "    |
| To Quebec,          | 1450  | "    |
| To St. John, N. B., | 15270 | "    |

**THE HARVEST.**—The United States papers state, that the harvest throughout the Union, will be a most abundant one. There will be

sufficient raised says only our own people; of Europe likewise, surplus of provisions—butter, &c."

We beg leave to persons who intend to search of employment Card, in our advertisement formerly resided in maintained the charity Persons applying at by trilling fee, may obtain

**THE OVERLAND MAIL**—The dates are to bay to 1st of July, and July.—Our military seems well secured. Moulton, as regards strict officers in the 11th the most satisfactory under Lieutenant Ed. advices to nearly 60. The body is secure in dus, and has managed all the means of past stream. It is said to continue to join the but that the Patens afloat; while, on the Corland's district forced by Belouch e nant Edwards's command—No less than Gen. Goores, Major in the Punjab, had accounts, were properly acquired and been secured, and have been drowned.

On the 9th inst, by Charles Kennedy, of this Town.

On the 19th inst, Foster, of Macinas, son of St. Andrews for a liberal slice of At St. John, on 1. Sutcliffe, Mr. He to Ann, eldest daughter of St. John.

**SHIPPING**

**PORT OF**

Sep. 11, Sloop H Meal, 12, Bge. Eavo Ballast

Sep. 11, Sloop Ma Ballast

**ARRIVED.**—From Aug. 18, Southampton from St. Stephen's—Cork—(from St. George's Pool); Ida, 19th, G. SAILED.—For S. Kenzie, Aug. 21, Stephen, 24, Livebella Stewart, 24. The Lodiannah York, put back to cargo shifted &c.

**SEPTEMBER**

**WEREAS**—The Licences, owing to the cessation of the duties are present, at the charter and Therefore, On persons applying their application Peace, on, or before the 1st, and a canis to be given ble them to fu information they Licence be issued Session.