

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE BUDGET.—In the House of Commons on the 26th 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 navy, army, and ordnance, and on the year, of £866,200; but in consequence of the subsequent additions, this sum was reduced to £828,000. 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 or ordnance estimates, pensioners, would make the total expenditure £22,432,335, and he estimated the receipts at £22,139,000, 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, or 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.

As we intimated last week, the Government, having become fully apprised of an organised 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 has indeed been found at the Liverpool Assize against almost the whole of them. Several of the accused have already 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.

(From the *Liverpool Mail*.)

The second volume of the *prices justifications* 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, *procès verbaux* of the sitting of the executive government, the extracts from the report of the police, and the depositions concerning M. Blane 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.

From the Si. John Courier, Sep. 9.

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 endeavor 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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BY A. W. SMITH.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY SEP. 13, 1848

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

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The dates are from May to 1st of July and July.—Our military seems well secured. Moulton, as regards strict officers in the line, the most satisfactory under Lieutenant Edwards, and nearly 900. The body is secure and, and has managed all the means of passage. It is said to continue to join the but that the Patani aloof; while, on the Corland's district, ened by Belouch and ant Edwards command. —No less than 2000. Genl George Mahab in the Punjab, had accounts, were properly and arms of been secured, and have been drowned.

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