

be within the reach of every British subject. (Cheers.)

In the committee of the Civil List on Monday, Lord Althorp very coolly stated his intention to act in contempt of the recommendation of the Finance committee with respect to diplomatic pensions. Not a voice was raised against the conduct of a minister pledged to economy. The pensions for what are called diplomatic services are not a whit better earned than those of Mrs. Arbuthnot or Mrs. Planta. Nine-tenth of the diplomatic appointments are sheer jobs, void of public utility. Every one who has travelled has observed the ample leisure of our diplomatic agents. In great capitals there are more of them than are necessary; in the capitals of small states there is seldom any occasion for a resident; the post could perform all the duty of communication.

The Chancellor's income, and the Speaker's retiring pension, have been fixed, patriots and jobbers, economists and ex-plainemen, vying in their eagerness to accede to the grants, or to yet larger provisions. Mr. Hunt said, that had 5000*l.* a year, instead of 4000*l.* been asked for the Speaker, he would have assented, so anxious was he for the unanimity in the reward of so civil a gentleman. Lord Althorp mentioned that the Speaker's son, who is to have a pension of 3000*l.* a year for life after the death of his father, will hold appointments of the value of 8000*l.* a year. We are a people of passing patience.

The Chancellor's salary is fixed at 14000*l.* a year, a sum below the average income of Chancellors of late years, but exceeding the fair remuneration of the office, and ill suited to the distressed condition of the people. With a starving population, a more modest state would not be unbecoming to the highest appointments. The retiring pension of 5000*l.* a year is out of proportion large; but we suspect that Lord Brougham prizes it in prospect more than the salary in possession.

**Capital Punishments.**—A Bill has been recently introduced into the British Parliament for the abolition of the punishment of death, in certain cases. The bill provides, that whereas, by an act passed in the first year of the present reign, it was enacted that if any person should be convicted of forgery, or any other offence therein described, for which he would have been previously liable to the punishment of death, he should not be liable to be punished with death for the same, unless he should be made so punishable by that act: It is enacted, that so much of said act as enjoins the infliction of capital punishment shall be repealed, and transportation for life, or a limited term, substituted for it. Among the offences to which the bill is intended to apply, are horsetealing, sheep stealing, and stealing in a dwelling house to the value of 5*l.* as well as forgery. During the discussion of the bill in the house of Lords, it was opposed by the Lord Chief Justice [Fenterton.] on the ground that no effectual secondary punishment had ever been devised as a substitute for that of death; and, until this should be done, he considered any alteration of the existing law as highly inexpedient. The same view was taken by Lord Eldon, who observed, that the subject had employed his attention for more than twenty-five years, and he had not yet been able to make up his mind upon it. The security of property would be destroyed, should any alteration of the law; and if severe operation was so long retarded against by the mercy of the Crown, that change was not necessary.

Lord Daere, in reply, observed that secondary punishments were now known and resorted to in innumerable cases. From 1825 to 1832, there were 935 persons convicted of sheep stealing, of whom only 14 were executed. The experience of other countries proved the benefits of mitigated penalties. The Lord Chancellor said that he should be disposed to continue the law as it now stood, if it had the effect to deter from crime; but it had so long threatened without performing, that it had ceased to produce that effect. In 1831, 162 persons had capital sentences recorded against them for sheep stealing, and of that number only one was executed; 125 were sentenced in the same manner for horse stealing, against not one of whom was the sentence carried into effect; and 100 for stealing in dwelling-houses to the value of 5*l.* of whom not an individual was executed. During that year, only eleven persons were capitally punished, out of 1106 who had been sentenced to death. The public feeling did not go along with the punishment, so that it had no tendency to render property secure. The secondary punishments might not be adequate; but, as the severer ones were never executed, there was nothing else to rely upon. He deemed it his duty to support the bill. The bill was ordered to be printed.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

**London Traders.**—There is no other place in the world where industry and talent for making money are more certainly rewarded than in London. Not more how obscure the business of the London trader, he has with the provision aforesaid, *chances* without precedent, to be distinguished for opulence.

There are 40,000 trading firms in that city. Of those the haberdashers though dealing in small wares, carry on a great business. One house alone is known to receive on an average one million and a half sterling a year, or about 400 guineas a day. There are other houses receiving 100*l.* a day. There was a famous cutler, Mr. Crox, who retailed his small wares to such a purpose, on Exeter Change, as to amass a million of money, and while he paid 700*l.* a year to government as income tax, he only spent a shilling a day for his own dinner!

Mr. Walker the sugar baker, who died worth 200,000*l.* a few years since, was originally porter to a wax chandler with wages of 16*l.* a year. Alderman Kennet, afterwards Lord Mayor, was in early life a waiter at the Hoop and Branch of Grace's tavern, Hatton Garden. Alderman Bates and the amiable Alderman Smith, kept public houses, and the latter had been a gentleman's waiter. Crosby, the spoon maker, was originally a charcoal boy, and died a few years ago worth 60,000*l.*—There is a paver, now or recently living in London, who is worth 250,000*l.* The famous Mr. Rothschild, who has been called the "King of Jews, and Jew of Kings," was a dealer in Manchester cloths, originally, and now possesses millions, and is the prime mover of all the most important loans in Europe.

The whole population of France, according to the last census is 32,500,034 souls: that of Paris 774,333.

The population of Prussia according to the census made up to the close of 1831, is 13,033,930.

One hundred and fifty-four houses were burnt at St. Petersburg on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of June, by a fire which broke out in the Moscow quarter. The Post Office was among the number.

Charles Reddy, son of Colonel Reddy, has been appointed Ensign in the 71st Light Infantry.

A Prospectus of a new Periodical, to be called "The Liberal and Literary Magazine," appears in the Yarmouth Telegraph—it is to be published at Yarmouth, in monthly numbers of 84 Pages, price 17*½* p. per annum.

Mr. Webb has purchased Noah's interest in the New York Courier and Enquirer, and turned its battery against his old friend, President Jackson.

The United States Militia returns shew a force of 1,244,569.

**Royal William.**—We understand that the Committee of Stockholders have decided that the trips of the steamer Royal William to Halifax, will be suspended for the present. She is lying at Brunet's wharf.—*Quebec Paper.*

The Hon. Daniel Webster, J. White, and Gen. Sumner, have purchased William's Island, in Boston harbour, for 70,000— and intend building a city of summer residences upon it, where the Bostonians may retire and recreate.

The Rev. Mr. Alder, Representative of the British Wesleyan Conference, has left Kingston, U. C. on his return to England, via New-York.

The Halifax Races take place on the 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup>. Some fine exhibitions of horse flesh are promised, and sport may be expected.

On the 1<sup>st</sup> of January last, our army was distributed as follows:—in England and Scotland, 5751 Cavalry, 4452 Guards, 18559 Infantry, in Ireland, 2626 Cavalry, 745 Guards, 19428 Infantry, making a total of 51,571 men under arms in the United Kingdom; in addition to which the military staff amounts to 2697; the volunteers of England and Scotland to 20389; and the yeomanry of Ireland to 31,422.—At the same date, we had at Gibraltar 4877 Malta, 2366; Ionian Islands, 2889; Cape of Good Hope, 2725; Coast of Africa 255; Canada 2416; Nova-Scotia 2258; Bermuda 962; West Indies, 7574; New South Wales, 2530; Mauritius, 1445; Ceylon, 3457; making a total force in our Colonies of 30,853 rank and file, while in India, we had 13,304 rank and file.

The Halifax Recorder of the 8<sup>th</sup> Instant, in advertising to the Escheat question in this Colony, remarks as follows. The colonists are undoubtedly acting well, in agitating this subject; they should do it unweariedly. The injustice, and corruption, and humbug, and some evil to colonies, mixed up in those old grants, have been too long quietly borne with. If the home government is withdrawing pecuniary assistance from the Provinces, let it also relieve them of unnecessary burdens and all will be well. Let it recal the presents made, in millions of acres, to scyophants, and an host of pimpling dependants who never saw the country, but yet have power, to keep it lying in melancholy wastes and let it apportion these out in an equitable manner, to those who must live on and pay the taxes of, and if, need be, fight for the land. If this be not done, and if the old country hold possession of the colonies, and enjoy their patronage, without paying any of their expenses, the sport would be all on one side; and none would despise us more thoroughly, for being satisfied with such play, than our sturdy old Mother herself.