

ries amounted to £1,972; thirty-seven inferior officers, whose salaries were £3,885; one hundred and two clerks, with salaries to the amount of £35,296. Thus, in the amount of the civil patronage, a diminution of £74,073 a year had been effected. (Hear.) Of this sum of £74,073, £57,273 was for salaries under £1,000; the rest above that amount. The debt of the navy in 1830 was £1,314,000; in 1831, £1,317,000; in 1832, £977,179. He expected to make a still further reduction by a charge lately effected in the practice of paying for contracts by prompt payment, instead of the old system of bills drawn at long dates. He stood between a cross fire, for he was accused on one side of dangerous decreations, and on the other of wanton extravagance. The hon. and gallant member from Cambridgeshire had said the yards were destitute; but the returns proved that, for ships of the line, there were in store, forty-three lower masts, seventy top masts, twenty-seven lower yards, sixty-one top yards. Last year, they had consumed 15,155 loads of ship timber, of hemp, 2,347 loads. Now, the noble duke at the head of the late government having made the same objection as that urged by Captain Yorke, it might be well to add; that the timber left in 1830 was 56,633 loads; in 1832, 64,073; hemp, in 1830, 7,394; in 1832, 15,965 loads; cordage, in 1830, 10,194; in 1832, 10,065 loads; canvass was lower in amount now than when the duke left office. Lower masts of the line of battle ships were nearly as many now as then; top masts, 1830, 567; 1832, 446; spars for top yards, 1830, 332; 1832, 349; spars for lower mast yards, 1830, 516; 1832, 583. The chain cables were fewer by twenty-seven now than in 1830. In the last three years of the last government the purchases of stores were £1,799,000; in the first three years of the present government £1,945,000. The victualling stores were also increased in proportion, although in some articles a reduction had been made. They had pipe and brandy stores for thirty-three years; butts for three years; tubs for 533 years; and iron hoops for 933 years. (Loud laughter.) Salt provisions were not so plenty, because he remembered that in the year 1816, the public saved £500,000 by the sale of superfluous stores of this kind. (Hear.) In provision and victualling stores for the last year, £48,937; but in the last two years the balance of purchase over the consumption was £38,537. In half-pay £20,000 a year had been reduced in the two last years. The promotions were—in 1819, 218 midshipmen 139 lieutenants; 57 commanders, raised respectively to lieutenants, commanders, post captains; in 1832, the promotions were—88 midshipmen, 31 lieutenants, and 17 commanders. (Hear.) Then with regard to labourers in the dock-yards. The total number employed in 1830 was 7,624. In 1832, the number had been reduced to 6,663, a reduction to the extent of one-seventh of the whole.

The reduction of wages to artificers in the present estimates, as compared with the estimates of last year, was £44,000; and he was sorry that the amount of wages still remaining was so great. The number of seamen was 18,000, and, in the state of our foreign relations, the honour and safety of the country made it impossible to reduce them even by one man. He hoped to have a balance sheet of the naval expenditure on the table by the Easter recess. Thus had he disposed of the arguments against the efficiency of the present state of the navy. Our naval force was now superior to that of any state that might grapple with us. There are now 92 ships fewer than in 1778, and 140 sail fewer than 1792, but more hands were required now to man our navy than were requisite at that time. France, at the present moment, had 34 ships of the line and 37 frigates; Russia, 36 ships of the line, and 23 frigates; and America, 18 ships of the line and 10 frigates. In all, the navy of Europe was 114 ships of the line.

#### — NAVAL AFFAIRS—NAVARINO.

Sir E. Codrington alluded to the very unequal scale of pensions. How could General Stapylton be rated at fifty-nine years' service to get a 1000*l.* a year, while Mr. Jackson, after an actual service of thirty-five years, had only 140*l.* a year? Why was length of service added to the former, and no adequate remuneration to the real services of the latter. A late right honourable Secretary to the Admiralty, after five years' service, was held to be entitled to 11,500 per annum while the family of Captain Hawkins, who had fought and bled for his country for many years, had only obtained a pension of 150*l.* a year. How was it that Miss Rosamond Croker had a pension of 1300*l.* a year? Surely not for services in the navy. (A laugh.) Why reduce the salary of Sir A. Seppings to 1750*l.* a year, while you increase that of Mr. Croker? Let pensions be regulated according to service. Secretaries to admirals, in commission, set adrift the 3*s.* a day, passed midshipmen of twenty-five years' service existed on the same medium. Mr. Wakeman, had been round the world with Parry, and kept the ship's company in life and spirits with his poetry and prose. At the battle of Navarino he had received five wounds while obeying his (Sir E. Codrington's) confidential commands, yet he remained a captain's clerk! Mr. T. Gavigan had spent 1300, and years of his life, in the production of the best work extant on nautical astronomy, and his being in the Navy was the objection to it, which the Board of Longitude urged. Yet, if in his hands he could divide the Sum allowed for pensions so as to gratify the whole navy, Mr. Bogier who had held the office of Receiver General for the county of Cornwall, now enjoyed a pension of 1300 for three

years' services, but upon what pretence this individual received a reward of 150*l.* a year more than the oldest post-captain, he really could not understand. He (Sir E. Codrington) was told that his allowance was considered as a retaining fee; he looked on it only as the reward of past services. In the year 1819, a person named Mr. George Boon appeared at the Admiralty with a certificate of good conduct from Sir E. Pellew. The signature of Sir E. Pellew had been blotted white damp, and on handing it to Mr. Croker, the then Secretary to the Admiralty, that right hon. gentleman at once took upon himself to pronounce it to be a forgery. The individual thus wrongfully charged with so heinous an offence, being a powerful man, of rather irritable disposition, became so incensed at the accusation, at the doubt thrown upon his honour and character, that Mr. Croker, to avoid unpleasant consequences, deemed it prudent to retire into the board-room. But what was the result? Why, that Mr. Boon's name was erased from the navy books, and that, although the injustice of his dismissal was speedily ascertained, it was not without urgent remonstrance and anxious solicitation, then an order in Council was made for reinstating him. About the same time a midshipman named Head, who had been on board a treasure ship when she was lost, and had been detected in robbing the wreck, was actually promoted, and made a master in the navy, and that appointment was not cancelled for two years after, and until the master got wind, and strong remonstrances were used to induce the Admiralty to annul it. (Hear, hear.) His own case was scarcely less unjust. Most unmerited censure had been cast upon him by the right honourable baronet who sat below him (Sir R. Peel), but he had not brought the matter forward before because of the conviction which he had felt that none but a Reformed Parliament would do him justice. The right honourable baronet to whom he had alluded had, while in office, made a statement against him (Sir E. Codrington) that was in the highest degree derogatory to his character both as an officer and a gentleman. (Cries of "Order!") He had charged him with suffering 16,000 Greek slaves to pass through the fleet of which he had the command. The right honourable baronet had asserted that he (Sir E. Codrington) had received instructions on the subject forty-eight hours before the transaction occurred; the fact was that he had received no instructions whatever for twenty-eight days after it had taken place, and in the order he then received, not one word was said about the transmission of Greek slaves; so that he had no authority whatever for interfering. He called upon the right honourable baronet to explain, to state the facts of the case. Now as to his vote on naval and military securities, ["Question, question."] He was for rewarding merit as it deserved, but, instead of creating sinecure offices for that purpose, he should much prefer a sum being set apart for rewarding eminent public services, such as had been rendered to the country by Sir Thomas Foley, Lord Saumarez, and others that he could name. He fully agreed that the marines were not fairly treated, and he could wish to see full and ample justice done to them, as well as to every other class of persons employed in the public service. (Hear.)