

1 Durham from the Standard and our both reviewing y the same light. y to thank Lord s of the Reform n as by far the colleagues who r the working of nts in govern- y, which all ho- s had in view d and long to been taken at domestic griefs and nenced Lord in the go- the noble s for the noble sly sym- mistake ded to, e, or sional proba- be, fore, ly have ing the d Dur- ked up Adminis- could not is impos- with the ge- ce the open- an evident the portion of rewed men of o- on their parts on to meet their now of rather an s kept up, to be sure blinding the public to es, which is really in Now Lord Durham must man, if he can counten- rand proceedings, or act those who carry them on. organs may asseverate the as they like, or as their em- but it will be hard to persuade common observation that there are re- sible reasons why Lord Durham should n his resignation, independently of ill- n, which, after all, would hardly prevent attention to the duties of the privy seal, s secession may at all events, be taken as a warning, how we place too much confidence in the Ministry. It is to be feared that some of those who remain have considerably less ho- nesty, or at any rate, less firmness, than their colleague who has quitted it. He was not only straight-forward and manly, but able and well-informed: he understood the position of England, in this year of grace 1833, better than any man in the Cabinet.

Newcastle Journal.—We announced in a great part of our last impression, the retirement of Lord Durham from the Cabinet. Lord Grey laid his amiable son in law's abdication of office before the King on the 18th; on the 15th he is gazetted Viscount Lambton and Earl of Durham. Now this is the most impudent of all the Premier's family movements. Heaven

knows that it was enough to have on the Grey List upwards of two dozen family Statesmen, prying upon unfortunate Bull to the tune of some hundred thousand a-year; but to raise Lord Durham two steps in the Peerage, on his retirement from an office which he could not have kept without public injury, is an exhibition of political profligacy reserved for a Liberal Prime Minister—a patriot who sets not with a pledge to rule without patronage! What are the circumstances under which Lord Durham quits office? The Ministerial journals in London and their slavish echoes nearer home, tell us that the noble Lord retires on account of domestic affliction and ill health. We hesitate not to pronounce this assertion to be a wilful falsehood, if not on the part of the news-writers, certainly on the part of those who have given them their cue. If the Noble Lord were really so stricken; if he suffered on a bed of sickness, and sought that privacy which is best for a man who wishes to make up his account with the world, we should be among the last to drag his affairs into public discussion. But we know, on adequate authority, that the fact is otherwise; we know that the noble Lord's refusal to act any longer with the Ministry, is the result of anger, at being prevented from doing mischief. He would fain plunge the Ministry over head and ears in the depths of revolutionary innovation. Prevented from doing that, he first tries the effect of sowing seeds of dissention; and failing therein, he retreats in a rage, and Lord Grey attempts to soothe him by the gilded ginger-bread of a couple of additional titles—two steps at once in the Peerage, while hundreds of meritorious men, who have spent the greater parts of their lives in the service of their country, and have shed their blood, and lost their limbs in fighting her battles, find it difficult in obtaining a paltry return of a few scores of pounds a year in the shape of a naval or military pension. But, for the sake of argument, let us adopt the assertions of the Ministerial papers, and set it down that Lord Durham quits office because illness and domestic affliction render him incapable of discharging, as the Times intimates, the "important" duties of Lord Privy Seal. We answer, firstly, that there are no duties, or next to none, to perform, the office being as near a sinecure as may be. If there were duties, how were they performed during the pleasurable jaunt to St. Petersburg last summer? Secondly, if there are duties, and the noble Lord is unable to perform them on the score of ill health, why did he reluctantly take upon himself arduous labors which do not belong to him? Why did he interfere in the great departments of the Executive? Why did he make such strenuous efforts to take the Seals of the Foreign Office from the hands of Lord Palmerston? We admit that noble Lord's incapacity, but we deny that Lord Durham is incapable of improving our foreign policy, wretched as it is. And if the noble Lord had no duties to perform, or, having duties, did not perform them on account of impediments originating in circumstances connected with himself, what are we to say to the reward which has been obtained from the Crown on the Noble Lord's relinquishment of Office. But this is not the true position of the question. The office, as we have said, involves scarcely any duties, and therefore required from his Lordship neither time nor labor. He took it as affording him an entrance into the Cabinet; and in the Cabinet Lord Durham was constantly in operation in person or by proxy. If he did not condescend to take his seat at the Council-board with those whom, it appears, he has been in the habit of designating "the rabble of

the Ministry," he found no difficulty in reaching the Premier, who, as Mr. Larlin tells us, is now grown old, weak, and foolish; and thro' the Premier he spoke with an effect which has been a subject of complaint about Whitehall for two years past.

London Examiner.—Lord Durham's resignation is attributed to ill-health. This may be true—probably is true; but were the cause of another sort, the truth would not be confessed, and the convenient plea would be put forth. Most men are just now sick—of the Ministry. Between the severity of the season and the measure, the dust in the streets whirled into our eyes by a March wind, and the dust in Parliament, the present state of things is especially disagreeable. The fable of the wind, the sun, the traveller and the cloak, seems to be enacted both by the weather and the government; and we are in the first stage of the experiment—the boreas part.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

Sir J. Graham said he was deeply sensible of the great importance of the vote he was about to propose, for it was the first of large amount that came under the consideration of this reformed Parliament. He trusted, however, that the House would support the necessary establishments, and come to no conclusion inconsistent with the honor, the best interests, and the security of the country. In the year 1828, the whole question of expenditure was very carefully brought under the review of the House by the right hon. member for Harwich, (Mr. Herries), who, having a peculiar facility for placing the most complicated accounts in the most lucid order, did upon that occasion make a very able and perspicuous statement. (Hear, hear.) In 1827 the expenditure was £55,744,000; of these charges, the Finance Committee decided that £35,952,000 could not be reduced. These charges were, interest and charges on the debt, £28,940,000; civil and military pensions, £1,556,000; half-pay and superannuations, £5,456,000; making as he said, £35,952,000 leaving £20,000,000 whereon to operate in the way of reduction. Between 1827 and 1832, a reduction of nearly £5,000,000 had been effected. Now, therefore, there were only £15,000,000 to be operated on the way of reduction. The military and naval expenditure, in the year 1827, amounted to £16,205,000. In the year 1832, it was but £13,305,000. So that, since the year 1827, £3,000,000 out of the total reduction of £5,000,000 belonged to that head of expenditure. This year, the reduction would be—seamen's wages, £44,000; timber, £5,400; new works, £45,000; hired packets, £4,740; civil establishments, £28,310; other heads, £18,630—(some heads were not heard, but the whole amounted to £220,000.) The reductions made by the present government were—twelve commissioners, by whose reduction a saving of £14,200 had been made; sixty one superior officers of dock-yards, whose sal-