78-5

When England's Rule in British Seas doth cease
Farwel their Wealth, their Glory and their Peace

F. H. Van. Hove. sculp.

Naval Speculations, AND Maritime Politicks:

Being a Modest and Brief

DISCOURSE OF THE Royal Navy OF ENGLAND:

OF

Its Oeconomy and Government,

AND

A Projection for an everlasting Seminary of *Seamen*, by a *Royal Maritime Hospital*.

WITH

A Project for a *ROYAL FISHERY*. Also Necessary Measures in the present War with *France*, &c.

By *HENRY MAYDMAN*.

London, Printed by *William Bonny*, and sold by *Sam. Manship* at the *Black-Bull* in *Cornhil*, and *J. Fisher* at the *Postern* between the two *Tower-hills*, and *A. Feltham* at the Parliament-Stairs, and *M. Gillyflower*, in *Westminster-hall*, 1691.

To the Right Honourable

THOMAS

Earl of *Pembrooke* and *Montgomery*, Baron *Herbert* of *Sherland*, Lord *Parre* and *Ross* of *Kendale*, *Fitz-Hugh Marmyon*, and St. *Quintin*, Primier Commissioner for Executing the Office of *Lord High Admiral* of *England*, &c. And one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Right Honourable,

THE Author of these ensuing Sheets, approaching towards the finishing his Thirtieth Year, from being Im-

ployed a Warranted Officer in divers of the Ships of the *Royal-Navy*; during which time, by means of his negotiating through the Offices thereof, being many ways Imployed therein; as also his sundry Voyages made into Foreign Parts, imployed in the said Ships; and in divers Fleets, Battles, General and Particular; in all which Times, Places, and Occasions, he hath been a true Observer, and diligent Inspector into the Proceedings, Actions, and Methods thereof: And that his weak and small Genius in so high Concerns, and weighty Affairs,

fairs, might not be altogether Abortive in his Speculations, through the whole Series thereof, he hath presumed, according to his Abilities, to commit the same to Writing in these few Papers, with his Sentiments Thereon: And now chiefly when the Nation hath so lately undergone such great Revolutions, and yet lieth under the heavy Pressures of *Foreign Wars*. And understanding your Lordship hath slighted your Ease, in these Days of Softness and Effeminacy, and condescended to take upon you a Post, wherein you may be most serviceable to Their

Majesties, and Their Kingdoms, in the Management of Their *Royal-Navy*, in these Times of threatning Dangers. Even as all small Rivolets hasten to the great Rivers, so he from his acknowledged Duty unto Your Lordship, inflamed with the Fame of Your Lordship's Indefatigable Industry, to Inspect the *Navy* for the Advancement thereof in all Military Executions, to Promote and Maintain, the Right and Dominions of Their Majesties, and Their Kingdoms in the Seas. He presumeth therefore humbly to Dedicate these unworthy Papers unto Your Lord-

Lordship's favourable Perusal, that if perhaps Your Lordship shall find any thing therein, which may conduce to the ends aforesaid, he shall heartily rejoyce, to be so happy in contributing, though never so small a Matter, towards Your Lordship's Attainment of Your Desires: And knowing there can be nothing of this Nature written, but some will be Male-content, and spurn at the same; and perhaps, think that the Bolt is shot at them, which will be their great Mistake; yet may their Malice stretch so far, as may be to the injury of him, and his Innocent Indeavours:

 Where-

Wherefore he humbly prays Your Lordship, favourably to Pardon the Errors therein, to accept his well-meaning Endeavours, and also take him, and it, under Your Lordship's Shadow and Protection; and screen them from the scorching Fury of the Malicious: And that Your Lordship's great Industry and Endeavours, may prove to the Advance of the *Naval Affairs* of *England*; to the Overthrow of the Enemies of our *Maritime* Peace; to the setling us in our *Maritime* Dominion; to the Honour, Safety, and Wealth of Their Majesties, and Their Kingdoms; to due Honour and Praise

to

to Your Lordship for Your great Care and Labour, and all to the Honour and Glory of God, is the Prayer of

Your Lordships most Humble

and Obedient Servant,

Henry Maydman.

THE

THE

PREFACE.

IT is high time to lay our Hands heartily to advance, and promote the growth, and strength of the Navy, *when our Neighbours especially are so busie about the same thing; and do make very large steps towards the pushing hard for the Supream Command of the Narrow Seas; which is, and ever, from Antientest Histories, was granted, and accounted to be the Right of the Imperial Crown of* England, *whose Kings have always been very Jealous of any Competitor, or Rival, as an* Italian *may be of his Mistress: And they have not spared any manner of cost, of either Blood, or Treasure to maintain, and preserve it,*

when-

whensoever it hath been questioned; as it hath been often done in former times, as by History appears.

I mean, by Growth an Encrease, by a Progression, for all our Neighbour Nations doe so; so that my Thoughts drive me to Implore the King, and Estates in Parliament, That when it shall please God that Ireland *shall be in security, that they would put themselves in such a posture of defence with* France, *as to the Naval part, that* England *must be content to be at that constant expence for many Years; I mean, to maintain such a constant force at Sea, sufficient to repel the Power of* France, *and so to continue it in a constant action; and never to slacken a hand, although the* French *shall decline Equipping of great Fleets, and shall only keep together a Body of a Fleet to act on a surprize of our lesser number of Ships, which shall pass the Seas together; or else to make some sudden Depradations on our Coasts, or Descents into* Ireland *or* Scotland, *to fill our hands at home; I say,* England *must resolve to be at the constant charge, of keeping a great Fleet in continual Action, if ever the Nation hopes to have any Peace or Tranquillity; for it is only the* Navy *under its Monarchical Government, as in Church and State Established, by God's Assistance, can bring any lasting Peace or Happiness to this Nation. It might be asked, what shall we do with them? I answer, It is easie to find them Employment, and that they bring in their charges, and make the Nation Rich; and how I will shew hereafter. It was observed by the* Romans, *in their Contest with the* Carthaginians, *that when the* Carthaginians *had given them a great blow at Sea, and Destroyed the greatest part of their Fleet, they despaired of Recruiting; but when they saw there was no safety for them, without they did*

did gain the Domonion of the Seas, they set heartily about it, (and in time) with many hard Tugs, and many great difficulties gained it; after which the Carthaginians *declined, and in fine lay at the Victors Feet; who if they had maintained the Masterie of the Sea, had never Submited to the Yoak, but might have found them Work in* Sicily, Spain, *or in their Enemies Country; but for want thereof, had the War brought to their own Doors; for whatsoever Nation hath the Soveraignty of the Seas, shall be courted by all the World; for it is in his Power, to make any of the Nations in* Europe, *to live Unhappy, Uneasie, and in Poverty, and force them to keep the* Product *and Manufact of their own Countries to themselves, and shall not have any Commerce with any Forreign Nations, but at a deer and uncertain Rate; and for their Colonies abroad, will soon loose them: So it would be*

be a very great Policy *in us, now in our Wars with* France, *to bid at a very great Rate, at all the Governments they possess in the* West Indies: *And also, to Scoure them from the Banks of* New-Found-Land; *It would utterly Ruin their* Navigation *at once, it being their cheif Seminary for Seamen, beside their* Privateering; *but for the handling them, I will leave it untill I have projected or found out a way for* England *to reassume her ancient* Glory *and* Prowess, *in her* Naval Affairs, *and the Command of the* Narrow-Seas, *which we have lost in a great degree; or at least eclipsed; the Reasons thereof I shall shew in the ensuing* Discourse; *the* Recovery *whereof, will cost great* Labour, *and much expence of* Blood, *and* Treasure; *which, if gained, will soon repay the* Nation: *And therefore it must not be grudgingly parted with, nor with slow and slack Proceeding gone about; but*

but must be with vigorous Prosecution, and nimble Application followed, until the main point be over; the which, if not gained speedily, I fear it may prove too late afterwards: But hoping it is not too late already, I will address my self to a means, whereby we may assume our former Prowess. To compare our former Actions done, with handfuls of Men, and Cracknels of Ships, for about Thirty five Years past, with our Bulworks, *or* Castles *of* Ships, Multitudes *of* Men, *and vast* Expence *of* Treasure; *for about Twenty five Years last past, and downwards, would find no* Parallel, *but be cause of* Grief. *For my part, I am well assured, That no* Polity, *or well-ordered* Government, *having been a long time in a* well setled, *and* thriving Method *and* Government, *can undergo any* Material Change, *without endangering the whole* Polity *thereof, to be unhinged and cast asunder, even as by taking*

king away a Wheel, *or* Limb *material of a* Jack, Watch, *or* Clock; *which puts me in mind of that old Maxin; that considerable evils, were better to be suffered in a setled Government, than to alter it, fearing it would break the whole Frame and Order thereof; and fearing, nay, knowing the Affairs of the* Navy *to have undergone of late great Alterations, which I fear, have broken the Frame thereof; and instead of Old and Laudable Methods, there hath been introduced Novel and Troublesome Inventions, which have, and do nothing, but make a dust and smoak about Business, and perturb, disquiet, and cloy the Affair, and perplex all that serve in it; making it dilatory and chargeable; for it serves as Mudding the Water doth to catch Fish; for Expedition is the vital Spirits of* Naval *Affairs, and whatsoever Methods procure, that with safety and less charge, must certainly be the better; for Method*

is of great use in the Affair without, which it cannot perform any Laudible Action: It is even as Salt to season, without which it would be insipid; so likewise if you put in too much, it will be offensive; so is Method in Naval *Affairs; if it be too copious, large and intricate, it proves as a* Remora *to Ships; It hinders, perturbs, opens the Doors for Delays, Pretences, and Protraction of Dispatches, so that the Affair is made Dilatory, Dull, and Heavy in its Actions; thereby to remove which, I will, by God's Assistance, shew in the sequel, which are the Novels introduced, and what the Antient, that the Good and Evil may appear; and what I suppose is hurtful to the Affair; and therefore to be expugned, and what of the Old Methods are best to be retained, and what New; that the Affair may reasume its Renown and former Glory in the doing, which I shall be forced to open the Doors, almost of every Office,*

Office, and shew you what they do there, and tell you what is better to be done, and what left undone; but of each, I'll assure you, I will be very Brief and Course, and also, be very Tender towards the Affair; being not desireous to expose the Affair, nor any Person therein, to Obloquie or Contempt, and that my Proceedings therein, be not void of Rule or Method; I will confine my self to the Ten Heads, following, viz,

FIRST,

The Admiralty Office, *or the Office of* Lord High Admiral *of* England, *&c.*

SECONDLY,

The Government *of the* Navy Office.

1. *The* Treasurer, *and* Treasury Office.
2. *The* Comptroller.
3. *The* Surveyor.
4. *The* Clerk of the Acts.
5. *The* Commissioner *for* Victualling Accounts, *the* Clerk of the Petitions, *and* Clerk of the Ticket-Office.
8. *The* Commissioner *for Assignment of* Cash.

THIRD-

THIRDLY,

The Yards.

1. *The* Commissioner.
2. *The* Clerk of the Checque.
3. *The* Master-Builder.
4. *The* Store-keeper.
5. *The* Master Attendent.
6. *The* Clerk of the Survey.
7. *The* Rope-house.
8. *The other* Officers.
9. *The* Officers of the Ordinary.

 FOURTHLY,

FOURTHLY,

The Victualling-Office.

1. *A* Comptroller.
2. *A* Surveyor.
3. *A* Treasurer.
4. *An* Out-rider, *or* Riding Surveyor.
5. Clerk Accomptant *of* Receipts, Issues, *and* Returns, *a* Clerk of the Actions of the Board, *a* Clerk of the Cutting-house, *a* Clerk of the Cooperidge, Cutters, Salters, Boat-Takers, *and* Wharfingers.
6. Agents, *and* Store-keepers *abroad.*

FIFTHLY,

FIFTHLY,

The Clother, *or* Slopseller.

2. *The* Purser, *or whom the* Slopseller *shall get to issue.*
3. *The* Mariner *Buying, and the* Paymaster *Defalking.*

SIXTHLY,

The Clerical, *or* Ministerial *part thereof.*

 SEVENTHLY,

SEVENTHLY,

The Government of the Ships at Sea, viz.

1. *The* Captain *and* Lieutenant.
2. *The Standing* Officers, *and the rest of the* Company.

EIGHTHLY,

The Seminary, *and Maintaining of* Seamen, *viz.*

1. *The* Chest.
2. *The providing for the Poor* Male Children *of the* Nation.
3. *The Encouragement of* Fishery.
4. Merchants Employments.

NINTHLY,

NINTHLY,

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The

Naval Speculations,

AND

Maritime Politicks.

I. *Of the* Admiralty, *or the Office of* Lord High Admiral *of* England.

THIS Office is of great Antiquity, and of as great Truſt; for as far as I have read thereof, it alwaies was put into the Hands of ſome Peer of the Realm, or Relation of the Crown; of Experienced Fidelity to the Crown, and of known Wiſdom, Valour, Conduct and Juſtice: I ſpeak of that part of the Admiralty, which conſiſts in the Managing

and Fighting of the *Navy Royal of England*: There being alſo Dependant on the ſaid Office of Admiralty, all the Naval Affairs, that ſhall happen between Natives and Strangers, *viz.* Controverſies within any of the Bounds of our Seas or Rivers, or any where elſe, if it come within the Power or Cuſtody of any of our Admirals, or of our ſingle Ships of War; whoſe Caſe may be brought under the Cognizance of the *Lord High Admiral*, in his Court; where all Controverſies ariſing, are Pleaded and Judged by Advocates and Judges, who are certain Doctors of the *Civil Laws*, which is the ſame in all Chriſtian Nations; and on which hangs all the *Maritime Laws*, Antient and Modern: As the Laws of the Antient *Romans*, *Phænicians*, *Rhodians*, *Carthagenians*, the Laws of *Oleoron*, *Prior* and *Conſul*; the *Britiſh*, *Belgick*, and *Baltick Laws*, are all grounded on the *Civil Law*, the Munucipal Laws of each King-

Kingdom, State, or Province, only differing.

But my purpoſe being now to ſpeak of the *Navy Royal* of *England*, of the Oeconomy and Government thereof, which is at preſent Executed by Seven Perſons of Honour, thereunto Commiſſioned by the King's Majeſty, to Execute the Office of *Lord High Admiral*; which is to Govern, Fight, and, if need be, themſelves in Perſon to go to Sea in the Wars, or to Convey the King, Queen, or Royal Family, whither they ſhall Command them. And likewiſe to commiſſion Admirals, Vice and Rear; Captains and Lieutenants, Judges and Advocates; as alſo Warrant Officers, *viz.* Standing Officers, ſuch as Purſers, Boatſwains, Gunners, Carpenters, and Cooks of Ships, which are conſtantly bourn on Ships at Sea, or at home in Harbour, called Ship-keepers, or Standing Officers: All the other Warrant Officers, ſaving the Chaplains, are made by the

Navy-board, *Chyrurgeons-Hall*, &c. The *Admiralty* alſo Commiſſions the principal Officers and Commiſſioners of the *Navy*, Commiſſioners and Warrant Officers of the Yards; the particulars of which I ſhall mention, when I ſhall come to treat of them in their ſtations.

Now, in the Choice of all theſe Officers, there is and ought to be exceeding great care taken, to chooſe Loyal, Valiant, Wiſe, and Juſt Men, Fearing God and not Man, being well approved of for ſetled Principles, to maintain the preſent Government, both in Church and State, according to the ſetled Laws of the Kingdom, ever ſince the Reformation. I ſay, into the great and general Commands, there ſhould be ſuch Men put, as was never obnoxious to the known Fundamental Laws of the Kingdom. If there be other Choices made, the Affair will go on at an ill rate; and you will ſee Parties made, and other Parties diſcouraged; who will

will ſtrive to promote and advance, all that are of that Party he does lean towards, and wavers in his Judgment towards others: And when he has the Scale of Juſtice in his Hand, and the Party he favours not, has ſufficiently over-ballanced it, yet his Hand will be apt to ſhake, and give it a Tip the other way: I ſay, a Perſon that has been a favourer of thoſe that have oppugned the well-ordered, and well-ſetled Church, the well-Conſtituted, Moderate, and Free Monarchy; The Subjects, I ſay, of this Monarchy, are Free Men, and not Slaves; Impriſoned, Judged, and Condemned, by their own Parity, and by no other Laws than their own Repreſentatives makes, whom themſelves chooſe; which Government is admired, and wiſhed for in other Countries; I ſay, That Perſon will never Deal any Trumps to any Hand but to his own Party: Whereas Unity and Concord in any Polity, or great Affair, agrees with the Health

and Welfare thereof; but Discord and Division, I am sure, tends to nothing but to Distraction and Confusion. The old Maxim to *Don Juan de Austria*, in the *Netherlands*, (of *Divide and Rule*) is not applicable here. So that Division in any Polity must needs weaken; and on the other side, Union begets Vigour and Strength. As for Example, If a Man had a great Family, and great Affairs going on, or some great Machin to make or manage, I should wonder, if he should choose for his principal Instruments, Men of different minds, in most material Points, whereby a Man is distinguished from a Brute, *viz.* his Opinion of his Masters Government of his Family, both in Spirituals and in Temporals; for if he wavers in that Opinion, he can never be a good Instrument in that Machin: But as his Degree or Magnitude in that Affair is, so will he the more or less clog and hinder the Affair. As for Example, What was designed

designed by God Almighty at *Babel*, by altering their Languages, but to confound their Works? It is indeed inferred there, that instead of Bricks they brought Mortar, whereby we understand it as construed only in the Labourers. But may we not infer, that the Overseers and Principals were also confounded? And may we not conclude, That the greater the Post is of the Dissenting Party, the more capable he is to bring or cause Confusion and Destruction? I am sure, in any less Affair it is also true. If a Man keep but two Servants to Work, if they alwaies differ and fall out in their Opinions concerning their Master, his Work goes on but slowly, and not with any good luck, nor can he hope to prosper; wherefore he were better to part with one of them, and take in another that is suitable to his mind, in his opinion agreeable to the former: Then will some be apt to say, That now he is like to thrive worse; for

 they

they agreeing ſo well in their Opinion of their Maſter, in Spirituals and Temporals, that let the one do never ſo much damage to his Maſtets Service, the other will never diſcover it; and ſo will they knit together in the ſin of wronging their Maſter. But the other Party before, who differed, is of a melancholly ſerious Temper, full of thoughts, and but vainly tenacious of his own Opinion of his Maſter. But notwithſtanding that, he is a true Servant, and will follow his Buſineſs diligently, and neither do, nor ſuffer to be done, any wrong to his Maſter; a modeſt Man, for you may perceive his Juſtice, the ſmalleſt things will not paſs by him, much more the greater; and his tenderneſs of Conſcience proceeds from his Religious Mind. And a great deal more ſuch ſtuff, and kind of ſayings, may be objected againſt Unity or Uniformity of Perſons, in the moſt material points of a Chriſtian, towards their Maſter

ſter or Governour. This is ſuch counterfeit Ware, as hath been put upon the World ſo often, and ſo long already, (and known to be ſuch) that I do admire in my heart, that it dares to appear any more, (I hope, it will not.) But yet out of the confidence it ever hath aſſumed, and obſerved to be well furniſhed with, and ſtill laying hold of that Jeſuitical Maxim, *viz.* That never let any denial ſlacken your paces, ſtill, towards the attempting to be neareſt, the greateſt, and important Affairs, and in it, if it be poſſible; ſo that, let what will be uppermoſt in the State, yet in points of Spirituals, if it erect a Chappel, be ſure to purchaſe a chief Seat in it; that he might appear a principle Member, but only to be in a Capacity to ſerve the Party; whoſe over nice Conſciences will well reward their Jeſuitical or Phariſaical Diſſembler, with Huzza's of the Mobile, and applaud his Perſon in a Crowd, for that which they are told by ſome

ſome Body of him, of his Wiſdom, Juſtice and Piety (of which he may neither be guilty, nor they care to know the Truth of what they ſay:) But this is all the while Trick, Intriegue, and Deſign, which hath gulled the World, and the greateſt Men thereof; they being not deep-Sighted enough to eſpy it; but meerly Chouſed them of their own Reaſon and Juſtice, and put upon them that falſe and counterfeit Maxim, of, Let the Maſter of that great Affair, never take care of the ſaid Servant, who had the right Opinion of him; but he being in the right Road, and a true Work-horſe in the Team, give him little or no Meat, never ſtroak him; yet he will continue to Labour in his right Road, to his Lives end: But the other Servant, the Melancholly, modeſt, thinking Servant, as he was ſtiled even now; he muſt have the beſt Perferment; he being as a Reſty Jade in a Team, he muſt be well Fed, have the beſt Harneſs, and be

be well Stroaked, or elſe he will Kick and Fling, Strike at the Maſter, Start out of the way, pull Backwards rather than Forwards, and out of his Sullen and Dogged nature, overthrow the Load, altho it be to his own Ruine: But this is a very wrong Policy, not void of Injuſtice, Imprudence and Indiſcretion, altogether impolitick, and long ſince experienced upon the firſt Broachers and Practiſers of it: I will only affirm this, That the Man who is an honeſt, well-Deported, Temperate Man, capable of the buſineſs, Religious, according to the Eſtabliſhed Government of the Church, and alſo of the State, never Starting nor Wavering; an Aſſertor of the moderate Monarchy of the Kingdom, as by Antient Laws ſetled, is the beſt, and moſt likely to do the Publick Service, without diſquieting the Affair, void of all Trick, Intriegue, or Deſign; and the more Knowing, Able, and Juſt Men of ſuch kind, are put into the Affairs of the

the *Navy*, the better will it Prosper, and come into a Regular Government: And let Party-makers, Trickers, Designers, and such as carry half Faces, or, as I may say, changeable with the Times, let them know, that no Man in his right Senses, can deem them to be either Honest, Just, or Good Men, or of any Religion; whose Vertues lies hid in self-interest, which is the very Bane of all Governments of Kingdoms or States, Bodies Politick, Military and Civil.

Now, I say, if private Interest shall rule the Roast in this great Affair, whereon the Glory and Welfare of the Nation does depend, and Offices shall be disposed of to Friends and Relatives, or for Lucre, Bribery, *&c.* then may any one Judge, what Able, Qualified, Honest, and Just Persons will Trump up at such Terms; for the best and most deserving Men, will never buy their Chains and Fetters at such Rates (for so I may term them)

them:) For he that takes an Employment, or Office of Trust upon him, if he be a just and good Man, must reckon himself Bound, as I may say, in the Nature and Stile as an Apprentice to the King, in that Affair; and thus his Terms runs, and must be Imployed to serve the King, Night and Day, in that Affair, and never to absent himself without the leave or Connivance of his Superior Officer, nor to dispose of any of his Time or Service to any other Master or Service; and for his Reward, to have such Allowaoce of Wages, Diet, *&c.* Now, if this Man does Honestly and Faithfully, so serve his said Master both by Day and Night, neither Purloyning, Stealing, Wasting, nor Embezeling his said Masters Goods, nor to his Power suffer it to be done by others, but hinder the same, nor frequent Taverns, Tipling-houses, Gameings, nor use Cursing, Swearing, nor any Lewd Living; but, in all things, behave himself as an Honest

neſt, Juſt, and Good Servant, which I think is near the Words and Import of an Indenture, and is alſo well near the duty of every one that enters into, or takes upon him a Publick Office or Employment of Truſt, where Wages, *&c.* is allowed: I ſay, if he does diſcharge his ſaid Duty, he may very well deſerve his Compenſation of Wages, *&c.* affixed or allowed to his ſaid Office by the Admiralty; and not to ſpend much Time and Moneys to make *Intereſt*, and Fee largely for it, to come in by private Intereſt; but to ſtudy faithfully to ſerve, and endeavouring to be well skilled in the Affair, and to wait in his Station patiently for his Advancement by his merit unto ſome higher degree, when it ſhall happen to fall, by either the Death or Removal of his ſuperior Officer; for this is a ſure rule that the worſt Officer will bid the higheſt for the Betts, knowing that he dares not come to the Touch or Proof of his Abilities;

ties; and it is implyed at the ſame time of his compact, that he may Purloine, Steal, Embezle, and do Wrong to his Maſters Goods, or any other, that ſhall come under his reach, to benefit himſelf, to pay himſelf of whatſoever Monies, Time and Friends has coſt him in the Purſuit thereof; and is ſo *ment by his Superior*, to have a larger Tether or Scope to do it, without being turned out, or reproved for it; or elſe he is very unjuſt to him, and in plain Terms, hath Cozened him of his *Moneys*, Treats, Obſequious Obſervances, and ſlaviſh Attendance; for it is a ſure rule, that the Judge that buyes his Commiſſion, will ſell Juſtice to repay himſelf; which puts me in mind of what I have Read in the old Manuſcripts, of the Kings Houſe-hold Servants; That the Lord *Steward*, and Lord *Chamberlain* of the Houſe-hold, in their reſpective Precincts, did declare in a Written Table of *Eſtabliſhments*, what Office was next to ſupply

ſupply the Vacancy, either by Death, Defect, or Removal of the next above it. In which order, as long as it was kept and obſerved, it appeared to be an orderly Family, excellent, and beautiful in its Government, and ſerved for the purpoſe intended, *viz.* the Service of their Maſter, the Glory, Beauty, and Splendor of the Court; and hath been ſaid thereof, by Foreigners ſeeing it, as the Queen of *Sheba* ſaid of *Solomon*, *Happy are theſe thy Servants that ſtand before thee, to hear thy Wiſdom, and ſee this Order.* But what Corruption hath brought it to ever ſince, is not difficult to relate: So ſay I of the *Navy*; if the like Order were made and obſerved, and ſuch a known method were Regiſtred in every Office of moment, it would be a great Settlement, (as it hath been formerly) it would be an encouragement to all Officers to be Honeſt, Painful, and Juſt in their reſpective Stations; and endeavour to be approved and experienced Men,

Men for their Abilities; and not to grind and extort Fees for Reward, and to raiſe their Profits by Intricacies, and dilatory Pretences, for to bring about their Deſigns, to enrich themſelves betimes, leſt they ſhould be turned out, and not be able to live afterwards: But to wait patiently, and expect to riſe by their Merit unto better Preferment, as their lot of Succeſſion ſhall happen; and not fear to be turned aſide, and be put out of their Livelihoods, if they faithfully act in their ſtation; altho' ſome are offended at them, and by their private Picque ſhall inform againſt them, and ſo be diſmiſt for doing their very Duty; and never ſo much as have an Hearing, or ſo much as know for what they are turned out, as of late years it hath been practiſed. Such Proceedings, I am ſure, is beſide Juſtice; and that no Man but would endeavour to avoid ſuch a Lot, by breaking the Rules and Methods which are preſcribed them (when they know

know it will be their fate, if they do not violate their Orders to please some men.)

But heretofore it always was the Method, if any one had done a Crime worthy of being discarded, they were sent for, and permitted to answer their Accusations; and had that Justice done them, which the Antient *Romans* used, as is mentioned in the *Acts of the Apostles*; and not to proceed to Judgment, until the Accusers came Face to Face; yet they were Heathens.

Now, I have farthermore to offer, That if Officers have Commissions or Warrants granted them, and have not at the same time given them ample and sufficient Instructions to act by, in their Execution of the same, (in the performing of which they shall be safe and blameless, altho any Superior be offended;) and also if Instructions be given to one Officer to Act thus, and to another Inferior to make no mention of his Obedience

dience to the former; but that their Instructions are as different, and as contrary, as Light is to Darkness.

It certainly must be, instead of procuring Unity and Concord, a casting a Stumbling-block into the Affair; and be a cause of many to fall either into Discord and Divisions, which is a vexation to them, and an hinderance to the Affair; or else under the guilt of breaking or laying aside their Instructions, and act according to the pleasure of their Superior; then say I, Rules and Methods are of no farther use; and the Service rendred only to truckle to the will and pleasure of the Superior; the evil whereof will not be small. So that the Affair must of necessity prove to be the Expence of vast Treasure; the Service done therein very uncertain, and must attend and wait upon the Humour, Profit, or Pleasure, of every individual Commander, or Superior Officer, of a Fleet, Office, or Ship; which

never was the Proceedings of the *Navy* formerly, nor, I hope, never will be; if it be, it would be the prostituting the Glory of the Nation to private Interest; and the prostrating it at the Feet of a few, who may, in time, be able to shake the Quiet and Felicity of the Nation at their pleasures; and be formidable to those that Nourished and Fed them from their low Estate. Wherefore it hath been ever observ'd, by all Kingdoms, States, and Governments, to be jealous of any Army, or Military Power, that they have in their greatest need been constrained to employ; to be sure to bind them to the strict Observance of Orders, Rules, and Methods of the King, and his Councils, or his Chief Ministers near him, to whom he commits the Command of them; he residing with him, and in his Councils, and communicates the Affair to the King and Council: So likewise States do Theirs, to the Order of the

the Senate; and whensoever their Commanders shall disobey, or break their Orders, they are immediatly Jealous of their Security, and do not easily pass it by, as may appear in the *Roman* Histories; yet they fell under it at last: Notwithstanding their Care, and also the Care of their Emperors, for the Erecting the *Pretorian* Gaurds for their own Safety; yet they exposed themselves to the dispose of the said Guards: For how often was the Empire translated, and the Imperial Crown put upon the Head of whom they chose: As likewise the *Mammalucks* of *Ægypt*, and the *Jannisaries* of the *Ottoman*-Empire: So that, I say, all Nations have been careful to have their Military Men religiously to Observe their Orders, in their Commands; and to have all Officers have their Instructions for their Duties, in their Respective Places, and their Dependance for Preferment from the *Lord High Admi-*

ral, under the King, for the Sea; and from the Lord General, under the King, by Land; who, except in very Urgent and Sharp Wars, is near unto the King, and in his Councils: Yet there is none bearing Command under the King, but are to act themselves, according to Instructions prescribed them; and also to preserve their Sub-Officers in their respective Stations, they acting according to their Instructions; for the breach of which they are accountable to the Commissioners of the *Navy*, who are to examine into it, and to inform the Lord *High-Admiral* thereof.

Wherefore, as I said before, if there be not a Harmony in the said Instructions, but are of different Meanings; so that no concordance can be interpreted from them, neither do they speak the particular Duties required of them, but is all left to the uncontrolled Will of the Superiour Commanding; then is the Affair in a loose

loose Posture, without true Method of Government; and is, consequently, in much Commotion, disorderly, unquiet, and distractedly confused, and at the will of the Superiour commanding, and can attain no Laudable Action; and at a Prodigious, and uncertain Expence of Treasure; and grievously burthensome to the Nation, and to the Inferior Officers, and Mariners, serving under them: I say, when ever the *Navy* is under such Predicaments in its Government, it is running in the Plain rode to Ruine, and the total Loss of *England*'s Glory, and the Sovereignty of the Norrow Seas; the which *God* in his Mercy prevent.

II. *Of the Principal Officers, and Commissioners in General.*

THEY are Commissioned by the Lord High Admiral; whose Office is to execute all Orders from the Admiralty, for fitting out of Ships, what allowance of Men, the Unrigging and laying them Up, Building and Repairing of Ships or Houses; they direct the manner of doing it; they represent to the *Admiralty* the Quality and Condition of Ships, Houses, Docks, *&c.* the Qualities and Conditions of all Officers, for Preferment; *viz.* Warrant-Officers, if not some Commissioned: In fine, they represent the whole Affair of the *Navy* to the *Admiralty*, and receive Orders from them; which they put, and cause to be put in Execution, by making By-orders grounded upon them: They Con-

Contract, and Pay for Assign-Bills, for Payment for all Stores, Wages, and Victuals, and all the Expence of the *Navy*; and Audite all the Accompts, and avouch all the Payments to the Treasurer, by a Ledger; which Ledger the Pay-Master of the *Navy*, for the Treasurer, passes into the Exchecquer every Year, which undergo the Examination and Casting again of the Auditor of the Exchecquer; which Ledger contains the Treasurer's Debtor and Creditor Accompt; which Examination being over, the Treasurer hath a *Quietus* out of the Exchecquer, for his Acquitment. But yet, in general, these aforesaid Commissioners are of very great Trust; for they so negotiate the Affair of the *Navy*, that not an Officer or Person in it, but what comes under their Cognizance: Their Office is partly Military, and partly Civil-Military; for they Execute, or Direct, all Councils of War, which in the Roads, or Rivers, where

where no *Admiral* is, they are Deciders of all Controversies between Man and Man, concerning Debts to be defaulted out of their Pays: They have Power to mulct any Man's Pay, for Neglects and Offences committed: They examine into all Men's Facts; the lesser to punish by Pecuniary Mulcts; and the greater to represent to the *Admiralty*; and, in the Interim, to suspend them from the Service; and, in fine, to do Justice between the King and the Subject.

To their Commissions from the *Admiralty*, is generally added Commissions of the Peace, for those Counties where its thought the King's Affairs will lead them; whereby they are enabled to Act in Civil Matters, by doing Justice to any appertaining to the King's Affairs; to decide Matters of Justice between any in the Yards, or in their Travels; commit any to Prison for Burglary, Murther, or Petty-larcony; and may sit on the Bench

Bench at Assizes, or General Quarter-Sessions: And, in fine, may do any thing that a Justice of the Peace can do, within the Limits of his Commission.

And for the Military, he is the very Image and Deputy of the *Lord High Admiral*; to put in Execution the Power which the *Admiralty* delegates unto him. And if he be President of a Council of War, he sits by virtue of a Commission from the *Lord High Admiral*, and as his Proxy.

In fine, It is a Place of very great Trust and Business, and requires Men of Knowledge, Wisdom, Justice, and Experience of the *Naval* Proceedings; and of Courage also, and Conduct; for they are many times called to Sea to wear Flags, such as have been made out of the Commanders at Sea, Knowledge, and Experience of the *Navy*; to soon decide any Controversie arising between Officers, concerning their respective Duties; else the Officers

: Or, Officers will be apt to put Novelties, and to raiſe Scruples, if they know the Commiſſioner is not able to decide them; whoſe Umpirage ought to be abſolute in any of the Yards; alſo when he is alone. But when there is a Board, it may be appealed to the Board; but if the matter be not very great and grievous, it were better to abide by his Umpirage: For the Others will not care to meddle within his Precinct, concerning any one in the Yard or Ordinary, except they do belong to any Ship in Extraordinary: And though there is a Captain, who will aſſume the Power; yet a Commiſſioner may grant Relief to a Wronged Perſon, againſt the will of his Captain, if the Ship be within the Harbour. But, of late Years, the Commiſſioners of the *Navy* have been eclipſed, and leſſened by the Captains, and the Rules of the *Navy*, and the Antient Cuſtoms, much broken: For the Authority and Buſineſs of ſome have

have been ſtretched to that length, that they themſelves know not the end; but of that I ſhall ſpeak, when I come to their particular Poſt.

As for a Commiſſioner of the *Navy*, I have known him to bear very great Authority in the Harbour, and at Pay; and have done great Juſtice to particular Men, who have been wronged by their Commanders unjuſt and mercileſs Spleen; ſo that the grieved Officer and Mariner have rejoyced, when they have come where a Commiſſioner was; who would take the Captain to Task, for his Inhumane or Unjuſt Dealings, and reprimand him ſeverely; and, if worthy, would transfer the Matter to the *Admiralty*; where the Commiſſioners Repreſentation ſhould be heard, to the Others diſadvantage. And if a Ship came into the Harbour, and the King's Affairs ſtood in need of hands, he would not ſcruple to order one Ship's Company to work on

on another, to clear her for the Dock, Rigg, Re-fit, and what not; by which the Service might be furthered.

But, as I said before, the Case is much altered, and the Hinges of that Affair quite Lame; they will not move any way, except you would have them go Backwards: But I will not meddle with Particulars, lest I should come within the Account of an *Informer*, the which is reckon'd a thing of great Odium in the *Navy*-Affairs: But I greatly admire, that the Officers of the Upper-Rank should brand any one, that lets them know of any fowl Fact, with the Odium of an *Informer*, and seemingly, nay, openly, treats him unkindly: It has seemed strange unto me, (and looked like the *unjust Steward*, who not only Wronged his Master himself, but shewed others to do it; or looks like a Great Man's Steward, who discourages, or is angry with any one that comes to him, and tells him,

That

That such an one hath cousened his Master, or stollen his Goods, of which he is the Head Steward;) what might be the Reason, that generally, in the *Navy*-Office, and through the Practice of the *Navy*, one that Informs of Cousenage, or Theft in the *Navy*, is stiled with an Odium, and generally hated and discountenanced; as also, a Ticket-Buyer, or Ticket-Monger, as they in hatred term him; and is looked upon, as some ill Office done by him. But, in my mind, these Two Persons are the King's Friends; the former, to deter Thieves, and Unjust Men from their Evil Practices; and the latter I shall speak to, when I shall arrive at the Ticket-Office. But these Treatments are very strange to me, and seem, as if there were a general Agreement against them, as Evil Men, and not fit to negotiate in the *Navy*.

But I shall say no more at Present, but hide my Face with Shame; and follow

low my Discourse of the Commissioners, who are of that weight in this Affair, that if they be right, and good, and well-fitted to the Business, they are the Vital Heat of the Affair; and should, as the Action do require, be multiplied, in a great War, with some Young, Sharp, Wise, and Just Gentlemen; who have Travelled, and are of Years for Gravity enough for the Affair, and of Experience for Business, to Post away to the Ports, where the Ships are newly arrived, and step on Board, and Examine what occasions the Miscarriages, either by Weather or War: And there shall he see to the Life, Neglects and Misdemeanors, in an high degree, by Commanders, and Officer's indiscreet Management: And, for want of which Visit, there is nothing known to the *Admiralty*, but a Letter from the Captain, whose Word passes at all Times, both for Himself, and all the Ship's Company. So the Ships are

are turned in, and others are turned out, to please him, without any Enquiry, how the other became damnified. The Custom heretofore was, That before one Ship was ordered in, the Commissioner of the Place, or one Extraordinary, as before-said, went on Board, and called all the Officers to Account, and surveyed the Defects, and examined the Cause of the Defects; and, if need were, to take their Oaths to it, if it were of Moment; and so gave the *Admiralty* an Account of the whole Business, with every Circumstance material. And so the *Admiralty* knew all material Matters, and, by that means, did save the like Mischances for the future; which may amount to many Thousands of Pounds quickly, and Mens Lives, if it were so looked after; and would create a greater Care.

I forbear Particulars, for my former Reasons; but Miscarriages come very

fast,

 Or, faſt, and no body blamed. I ſay, a Commiſſioner of the *Navy* is of Great Uſe, if he ſets to it with good Application, and be not baulked eaſily, nor blinded by Commanders; and if he do not love his Eaſe or Grandeur too well, deſigning to ſet himſelf down, and reſt himſelf on a Soft Chair, in a Warm Houſe, with a good Sallary added to it; and not care to contend with the Active Captain. Let him do his Pleaſure, ſaith ſuch an one, why ſhould I trouble my ſelf with a Captain, full of Mercury and Sulphur? What need I embroil my ſelf with him? I am in a good Station, and may be quiet, if I will let things ſlide, and not let my Intereſt be called aloft at every Turn, to ſupport me; and if my Intereſt happen to fail, I may, by a Miſconſtruction, or a wrong Repreſentment, be called away to give Room for another, who has gotten a Commiſſion for the ſame Place, before I knew on't. So that, I ſay, if ſuch

ſuch Proceedings be, that Men are laid aſide by Repreſentments barely, without ever being heard, it will cauſe all Men to ſooth, cogg, flatter, and let Buſineſs ſlide, and nothing will run in its right courſe; that a Man ſhall not know, in a little while, what were the Rules and Lines of Government of the *Navy*, there being ſo little ſign left of them already. For, if it comes to paſs, that the Cuſtoms and Practices of the Methods of the *Navy*, be broken by Novel and Unexperienced Officers, fraughted with ſufficient ill Temper, no ways qualified, but boaſting of their great Intereſts that brought them in, and will Maintain them there, in deſpite of all Complaints; leaving over Methods at pleaſure, refuſing Juſtice, and ſqueezing Inferiors that do not bend or truckle the right way: I ſay, Such things as theſe will rend the Concern, and peſter it, and be as bad as a *Quartane-Ague*, and ſpoil its

Form and Beauty; and make the Nation groan under so ill amanaged Concern, by means of its Weight and Burthen, as hereafter will more plainly appear.

Having said enough, I hope, of that kind Here, I will now proceed to the *Navy-board*; where I find a *Treasurer*, a *Comptroller*, a *Surveyor*, and a *Clerk of the Acts*, all Principal Officers; to which are added, a *Commissioner for Victualling Accompts*, and a *Commissioner for Assignment of Cash*, and divers other Commissioners.

And, *First*, of the *Treasury*, and therein the *Treasurer*; who heretofore was a Courtier, or Officer at Court, and was of the Privy-Council; and had Poundage for all his Payments, at Three Pence *per* Pound: But it being too large, by the encrease of the *Navy*, it was since brought to a Sallary.

He always assisted at the *Navy-Board*: But, I think, the Placing the *Treasury* so

so far off the *Navy-Board*, is not so well for Dispatch of the Affair; for there might be an House built on the Waste-Ground on *Tower-Hill*, with a Dwelling for the *Treasurer*, and fit Offices for that Affair; which would be near, and adjoyning to the *Navy-Office*; wherein the *Ticket-Office* might also be contained, and be a means of more quick Dispatches with more Security; the *Tower* being near, and Help soon called, to stop such Tumults and Mutinies, as I have seen about that Office; and the Commissioners and Clerks may soon be there, to execute their Pays with ease, without loss of Time; and Errors and Mistakes may soon be righted; which the distance of it now doth greatly hinder: And also the *Treasurer* need not be charged with the Cash, no more than the *Treasurer* of the King's Houshold is; but as the Cofferer is *There*, so the Cashier *Here*: The Pay-Masters also, being responsible Men, and

and giving Security for their Employments, as they do the *Treasurer* now, would be sufficient.

Now the Cashier is an Officer that the *Treasurer* puts in: He receives the Cash from the Exchecquer, by Assignment upon some Branches of the Revenune; and sometimes receives it in *Specie*, from the Exchecquer: But the Pay-Master of the Bills and Tickets, is an Encroachment that the Cashier has made upon the Pay-Master of the *Navy*, charging him with the Moneys which he Pays in Bills and Tickets, and gives the Pay-Master only Bills and Papers for so much; which the Pay-Master must take care to bring to Accompt in his Ledger before spoken of.

The Pay-Master of the *Navy*, is a Responsible Officer, and put in by the *Treasurer*, giving him good Security, and Discharges the greatest part of the Affair: They, and all the Sallaries of the said Office,

Office, were at the *Treasurer's* own Charge formerly, except one Clerk for the making up of Books. But how it is now, I cannot tell. And thus much of the *Treasurer*.

Secondly, The Comptroller is also a Principal Officer, who comptrolls all Payments of the *Navy*: His Office is to Inspect all Summs paid; and, by his Clerks, to cast up all Bills; the Ticket-Office also being under his Inspection. His Business being very large, is done by his chief Clerk, and Sub-clerks, and a chief Clerk of the Ticket Office, with Subs. Now, the Clerk-Comptroller should (with the Clerk of the Ticket-Office) be Warranted by the Admiralty. and give Security for the Actions of each Office; and the Sub-clerk only be put in by the Comptroller.

Thirdly, The *Surveyor* is also a Principal Officer: His Office is to survey all the Ships to be Built, or Repaired; as

alſo, all Houſes, Docks, and Stores, remaining of Store-keepers every Year; as alſo, the Remains of all Boat-Swains, and Carpenters, coming from *Sea*; and to paſs their Accompts, which he executes by his Aſſiſtant, or Out-riding Surveyor; but chiefly by the Clerk of the Survey, reſident in every Yard, and preſented to the Office by the Surveyor, but Warranted by the *Admiralty*.

I mention an Out-riding Surveyor; but there was never any one yet, nor Aſſiſtant to the Comptroller, nor Clerk of the Acts Aſſiſtant, until of late. But that Aſſiſtant, which I call an Out-riding Surveyor, ſhould be often at every Yard, and where any Ships do put in; I mean, Fleets; to ſurvey any Damages, which any Ships do receive by Storm of Weather, or Accident of War; who ſhould return the ſame to the Surveyor; and he communicate it to the Board, and they to the Admiralty, as I before-mentioned.

Alſo, this Riding Surveyor ſhould often be at all Timber-Falls, or where any Quantity of Timber is bought, and Marked for the King's Uſe; and not to leave it wholly to Purveyors, of whom I ſhall ſpeak in the Yards: And moreover, he ſhould be the Meaſurer and Taker-up of all Ships, which are Taken into the King's Service, either for War, or Stores; and not to leave it to Purveyors, as is uſual: Alſo, he ſhould be often Inſpecting, and Surveying of the Ships in Harbor, how they are kept from Drops, their Maſts, Yards, and Rigging, *&c.* of the Ships, whether they lie not, by bad Managing, in a Damaging Condition; and give Orders for their Preſervation; and converting, and contriving it moſt for the Benefit of the Service; Alterations on Ships, Hulks, Lighters, and Houſes made; Wells, Pumps, Docks, Conveyances of Water by Pipes; Contrivances of Conveniences for

for Stores; and not only of the Store-Houses of the Yards, but also of all the Victualling Offices, Cooperidge Dwellings, *&c.* And in fine, all that appertains to the *Navy*; and not leave it wholly to Commissioners, Builders, Mast-makers, House-Carpenters, and Carpenters of Ships, and others usually resident, and acting there. I mean, when any considerable Buildings, or Alterations and Repairings are needful to be made: This being all directly under the Inspection and Care of the Office of the Surveyor of the *Navy*, and his Assistant, or Riding-Surveyor; and so to transfer the Account thereof, to the Navy-Board; that they may be able to give Account to the *Admiralty*, whensoever it shall be required; causing it to be entred into the Clerk-Surveyor's Office, at the Yards, and then to the chief Clerk-Surveyor's Office, whensoever any Orders are made thereupon.

And

And now it is needful, I should mention one great Conveniency wanting in *Portsmouth* Yard, if not in others; and that is, a large Well and Pump, and Pipes to convey the Water to some convenient Place, for the watering of Ships at the Water-side; that their Boats might at all times of Tide, come and fill fresh Water, their Casks lying in the Boats; that they be not forced to hoist them out and in, and roll them in the Dirt, with great labour, loss of time, destruction of Cask, and slaving out of the Men; when a tenth part of the labour and time, and damages, would do it, if a little Charge, laid out for that Convenience, were bestowed: I admire at the neglect. I say, The Surveyor's Office would be of much greater Service to the King in the *Navy*, if it be attended with such good Application, as is herein hinted.

Fourthly, The *Clerk* of the *Acts*, is also a prin-

a principal Officer, ſigning of late; but, I conceive, that Officer was never intended formerly to act through the whole Series of that Affair, done at the Board; but as a Clerk and Accomptant, to aſſiſt the Board in their Contracts, Orders, Letters, Warrants, *&c.* Digeſting and Clerking of Matters done at the Board; finding of Precedents, preparing and laying up of all Precedents and Papers ready for view, *viz.* all the Actions of the Board, except ſuch Papers as fall under the *Treaſurer*, *Comptroller*, *Surveyor*, *Commiſſioner* for *Victualling*, and *Commiſſioner* for *Aſſignment* of Casks, their reſpective Offices.

Now this Officer ſhould Sign only under, as Secretary, to avouch he Action paſt by the Board, under his Regiſtry and Notification: For it cannot be thought that he ſhould have Skill and Knowledg in all the Affairs of *Treaſurer*, *Comptroller*, *Surveyor*, *Commiſſioner* for *Victualing*, *Accompts*

Accompts, and *Commiſſioner* for *Aſſignment* of *Caſh*, their diſtinct and intricate Proceedings, well ſeaſoned with Juſtice; and to ſpeak thereunto, and to cauſe the diſpatch thereof equally, if not more than them. I ſay, It is inconſiſtent with Reaſon, to think this *Officer* ever was, or can be, capable to attain to the Inſight, Skill, and Knowledge of thoſe Affairs, which is required, and herein mentioned, to appertain to their reſpective Offices; and wherein is the Exerciſe of great Juſtice alſo: The doing whereof would perplex, moleſt, and make the Affairs full of Intricacies, and troubleſome Methods; and be a means to miſlead them in their Places, and cauſe delays in their Proceedings, or precipitate them in their Debates, when diſpatches are required, ſo as I have elſewhere ſaid: Too much Intricacies by Method multiplied, clogs, perturbs, moleſts, and hinders the Affairs in their diſpatches; which is the Vital Spirit

Spirit of all *Naval* or Military Proceedings.

Fifthly, The Commiſſioner for *Victualling Accompts*, is to paſs the Accounts of the Commiſſioners for Victualling the *Navy* under his Inſpection; as alſo, the Purſers of Ships; and by his Chief Clerk, who ſhould be warranted thereunto by the *Admiralty*, and giving Security for the Papers, Bills, and all Matters and Tranſactions in that Office depending; and to digeſt them into their proper Methods; and offer them to Inſpection and View for Approbation; firſt, unto the Commiſſioner; and, by his Order and Direction, be preſented to the Board, for Allowances they ſhall agree to; and by their Orders, to prepare Bills for their Signing, and Paſſing the Accompts.

The Sub-Clerk, or Clerk of that Office, ſhould be put-in by the proper Commiſſioner: But the head Clerks of every

every Office, if they ſhould be put in by the reſpective Commiſſioners, as they have been accuſtomed, as when the *Navy*-Affairs were of leſs quantity, and ſhorter Proceedings; even *Then* it was not void of *Intereſt*, Confuſions, dilatory, promiſcuous, and uncertain Proceedings; much more *Now*, when the *Navy* is ſwollen to ſo vaſt a Bulk, and a proſpect of yet greater, that it would require to each of the ſaid Offices a Head Clerk, well skilled, and every-way trained up in that Experience and Affair of known Fidelity, Juſtice, and Honeſty; diligent and Induſtrious in his Attendence; I ſay, in the *Navy* now: As for inſtance; at the Primier Inſtitution of the *Court of Chancery*, Six Clerks were enough to Clerk that Affair, under which Demonſtration it ſtill Runs: But after the encreaſe of the Practices, how many are there required, and how great and important a Six *Clerks Office* is, doth appear: So alſo here

here is Room for Eight Principal Clerks, that none may be delay'd, that attend their negotiations in the ſaid Office, by Pretences and Demurs made by Under-Clerks, or Apprentices, for Lucre: And therefore theſe Clerks ought to be permanent, ſettled, and ſteady in their Employments, with a proſpect of Advancement; and that by a Table of Advancement or Eſtabliſhment, for each Clerk's Preferment, as formerly mentioned; and to have their Warrants from the Admiralty; and not to have their whole Hopes and Dependance hang upon the mutable Good-will of the Commiſſioner of that Office: And alſo, the Under-Clerks to be under the like circumſtance of an Eſtabliſhment, for their Advancement by the Commiſſioners of the *Navy* Board: So will there be Able, Skilful, Modeſt, and Induſtrious Head-Clerks, giving Security for their Offices, *viz.* the Caſhier, and Pay-Maſter of the *Navy*, Clerks of the *Ticket-*

Ticket-Office, Clerk-Comptroller, Clerk-Surveyor, Clerk of the *Board*, Clerk of *Victualing-Accompts*, and Clerk of *Aſſignment of Caſh*: And the Under-Clerks would be Induſtrious and diligent, and all aſpire to be expert, and able inſtruments, and be moderate in their Fees, and quick in their Diſpatches, and with patience wait for their Advancement; which is an Object they ſee ſetled daily before their Faces; which ſhould be as certainly their Reward, if they live, and be ſo approved of; even as, unalterable, as the Laws of the *Medes* and *Perſians* were.

The Clerk of the *Petitions* and *Requeſts* is grown, of late, out of the Clerk of the *Acts-Office*, and is a particular; and, I think, appointed thereto by him, having a ſmall Apartment; where all Perſons Petitioning for ſome ſmall Diſpatches, may have eaſie and free Acceſs to put in their Requeſts, and receive their

Anſwers, without delays; if it be well performed, and not delaid for Lucre; the due Execution of which ſhould be well regarded; for many Perſons attending for ſmall diſpatches, *viz.* to be Tranſported, and expedited on Board their Ships, Entred into the Yards or Ships, and hundreds more of like ſort, are in need of like diſpatches, and wait there, being ignorant of their Proceedings.

The Care and Diſpatch of that Office, I reckon, belongs to the Clerk of the *Acts*, or Clerk of the *Board*.

The Clerk of the *Ticket-Office* is alſo of great Truſt: He is to Examine all Tickets, caſt up the Wages, Examine all Purſers Victualling-Books, keep all Maſters-Books from time to time, ſent by all Checques, Muſter-Maſters, Captains, and Purſers: If he be a Man given to Bribery or Lucre, he may caſt a great Scandal upon this Affair, and abuſe the King's Service; becauſe the Men's Tickets are

are all to paſs through his Hands; and he Acting alone, and apart, he may have opportunities for Protraction: But his Office is moſt immediatly under the Inſpection of the Comptroller, but not of the Clerk-Comptroller: He ought to be a Man modeſt and moderate in his Fees, of great Patience, and Compaſſionate of poor ignorant Men and Women; and of a nature eaſie to be talked to, by the Vulgar and Ignorant People; and ready to put them in the Right-way, bearing with their weak Expreſſions, and idle Queſtions about their Buſineſs; and not be of an elevated Mind, ſhort and ſharp Speech, expecting to have Sentences and Rhetorick ſpoken to him: For the People Soliciting that Affair, and alſo generally of the *Navy-Office*, are not much Lettered.

And now I am in the Way, I will give a Lecture for the Clerks, in general, of the *Navy*; who, perhaps, may

 come

come in time to read it, or to hear it from the Mouths of their Superiors, who have the Over-ſight and Correction of them more amplified, and in a better Accent, and more ſuitable to their Capacity, and moſt likely to take Effect upon them; which is briefly thus: *viz.* to conſider, that the Affair is of ſuch great conſequence, that the very Welfare of the Politick Body of this Nation does hang upon it; and that generally, the People that act in the Affair, are meer ſtrangers, pulled and haulled into the Service by the Neceſſity of the Nation, to require Help of all People of the Nation, to be contributing to withſtand our Foreign Enemies; to preſerve the Honour and Trade thereof, and theſe People that are drawn into it, either by Force, Perſuaſion, or by Commutation, are generally not much skilled in Letters, and commonly Women-Solicitrixes, Wives, Widows, or Friends; and therefore, very teſty, and very impatient of delays; well ſtockt

ſtockt with Curſes, and hard Wiſhes; yet more than all, are grinded by their Creditors, and pinched to the heart by Poverty, and inſupportable Neceſſities, the which is partly brought on them by their imprudent management of themſelves and Family, when they have it: But, chiefly, the exigencies which the Affair puts them into, *viz.* Travel, Wounds, Sickneſs by Miſchances, Wetneſs, Cold, bad Diet, Lodging, *&c.* yet more by the Methods and Proceedings of the *Naval*-Offices, whoſe compaſſions goe but a little way, to ſpare Money, or Advice, nay Liberty under their Commands, to provide neceſſary Relief at the beſt hand for themſelves: For, firſt, when they come on Board, they have no Cloths; and to have them, the Methods are not, untill they have ſerved Two Months: But, perhaps, e're that he ſtinks, or crawls with Lice, or Sick, if not all together: And then when he

he has it, it is at a dear Rate, and perhaps not that which he wants; and none dares to Credit him, as I shall shew hereafter, on the Slop-seller's Part. But this being too long a Lesson for my Clerk to hear, I will leave this Subject unto another Place; thinking I have said enough, to move him to compassion towards the Sea-men, their Widows, and Fatherless Children; and to give them dispatches the easiest, quickest, and cheapest Way, in kind and Familiar Expressions, except they be rude and impudent towards the Clerk.

And here I will acquaint the *Clerks*, That when we did the greatest Feats of Arms at Sea, *viz.* with the *Dutch* their First War; with the *Spaniard*, in the *Mediterranean*, St. *de Croix*, and *West-Indies*, *&c*, and all the Wars we had in the Time of King *Charles*'s Exile; the *Navy-Office* was so ordered, that a Man might have dispatched any Affair almost, at

at one Board; and with the Ticket-Office and Treasure, in a Tides-Time; and with the greatest ease imaginable, and cheapness too: For none were suffered to take any Fees publickly, but what was forced on them, and in private, with a modest Acceptance: But their dispatches were with all imaginable quickness, and every one endeavoured to exceed each other; and strove who should serve the Publick best, and cheapest: For their publick Business were carried on with all imaginable Application, and it was a Crime for any one to absent himself from his Post, and not easily past over without very good Reasons given; nor any kind of delays, by keeping any Bills, or Tickets, or Papers, in their hands, without dispatch, under pretence of not being at leisure: And for their quick Equipping of Fleets, and putting them into Action, there is sufficient Testimony and Proof remaining. Indeed, it did behove them to bestir themselves,

when they had the whole World upon their backs almoſt, at once, to deal with; and a diſcontent in their Bowels, at the ſame time; yet you ſee, with what Vigor and Reſolution, Pains and Induſtry they waded through it, to the Terror and Amazament of their Enemies; the Situation of this Kingdom, and Benefit of its Ports; but the paucity of their Ships and Men, and ſmallneſs of their Proviſion of Artillery and Munition, was no ſmall Obſtacle.

Wherefore I conclude, that ſince the ſaid Obſtacles are removed far from us, and the Benefits, by *God*'s Goodneſs, continued unto us, (unto which might be added an Heroick Monarch, with good conſtituted Laws,) why we might not, by the Divine Aſſiſtance, do as great matters by our *Navy*, as ever; which might produce us both Splendor, Peace, and Riches, I know not.

And therefore I conclude this Exhortation to the *Clerks*, that they be expert, pain-

painful, and induſtrious, moderate in their Fees; but of quick diſpatches, which is the Life thereof; and I doubt not, but that their Superiours will ſettle them a good Compenſation, ſuitable to their Merit; and an Eſtabliſhment for their Advancement, as a Reward for their patient Expectation.

Sixthly, the Commiſſioner for *Aſſignment of Caſh*, is of a late Comencement, but a very good Method: His Office is to inſpect the keeping of a Ledger, by his Head Clerk of all the *Caſh*, aſſigned to be paid by the Treaſurer or Pay-maſter, in the nature of Debtor and Creditor, the Italian Accompt; by which Book the Board may ſee the State of the Treaſury, what hath been Received, and to what Uſes it hath been paid, and what *Caſh* remains to be Aſſigned: Alſo, he prepares Liſts of what Bills or Tickets, Ships, Books, or Yards, are yet unpaid, and are preſented to the Board, as often as

as necessity requires; that they may agree in the Order or Preference, what is most necessary or needful to be next assigned for Payment, out of what part and proportion of the remaining Cash; and of the next Receipts, as appropriated for this Use, and what for that; and accordingly they are Listed, and Assigned, and Paid in their courses, without any deviations, or preferences, as the said List runneth. If it be Rightly Executed, the method is laudable, if there be no delays nor preferences in the drawing the said Lists, but impartially assigned.

The Just and Impartial proceedings of this Office, is committed to the care of a Commissioner; who directs and orders the Head-Clerk therein, and he the Subs, for his Assistance: This is a Branch of the Comptroller's Office; but his Comptrolment, being of too large Business, is eased by this Commissioner, as is also, by the Commissioner for Victualing-Accompts: The

The Other Commissioners also do contribute their Help, to see the due Execution of Payes of Ships, Yards, *&c.* They go to the Ports where Fleets ride, and give necessary Orders: But formerly, they went on Board the Fleet, and into Battles, and were of Council to the Flags: For, it has not been thought safe, nor expedient, for a general Flag to go without Coadjutors, or Assistants in Councils. I say, they have also noted the Transactions, and took notice of the diligent, careful, and industrious Officers; and who did a brave Action, he gave the *Admiralty* an Account, for Preferment and Reward; and the Careless, Slothful, Debauched, and Ill-behaved, he also noted to the *Admiralty*, for their Dismission: But for some small rewards, and other reprehensions, he had power to do himself, and never failed to do it.

So likewise, in the Ports, Harbors, and Yards, where any quantities of Ships were,

 Or, were, they visited, and spurred, enlivened, quickned, and dispatched the Affairs, making their Observations as aforesaid: Yet not to Eclipse the *Admiral*'s Authority, or the Commissioner's of the Place; but all went on in a mutual Assistance to the Affair, in Unity and Concord; and whatsoever the One did, was approved of by the Other. But a Captain never attempted to Disobey, Contradict, or Dispute the Commissioner's definite Orders, within the Ports or Rivers; nor his Advice or Directions in points of Government abroad, if it were not opposite to the General's or Admiral's Instructions: But how it is now, and what Figure a Commissioner bears, is plain and obvious in proceedings of late, which brings me into

Thirdly,

Thirdly, *The Yards*:

1. *The Commissioner.*
2. *The Clerk of the Checque.*
3. *The Master-Builder.*
4. *The Store-Keeper.*
5. *The Master-Attendance.*
6. *The Clerk of the Survey.*
7. *The Warrant-Office in Ordinary.*
8. *The Purveyors.*

First, The Commissioners formerly, if a Captain brought in his Ship, and was ordered to turn over this Company into another; the Commissioner seeing the emergency of the Occasion, and that it was for the Advancement of the Service; and that his Hands were enough to clear the

the former Ship, and fit her for the Dock, against the approaching Spring, or to clean her on the ways; and, at the same time, also to Ballast, Rigg, and Store the other, that so the Service might not be impeded or disappointed, the hands at the Dock prepared, and the Dock to receive her: I say, that they be not forced to be imployed another way, and the Dock lie void, and a Ship full of Stores and Tackle lie by, for want of hands to clear her: The Commissioner would immediately, either by word of Mouth, or Order in Writing, order, that so many of such a Ship's hands do This, and so many That, which was accordingly done: But of late, other Proceedings have been, and clean contrary: Nay, I doubt, to further the Service, the Commissioner hath been constrained to advance the Money imprested for the Yard, to pay the Men for doing it: And also, the Captain to refuse

fuse to let some of his Men to Hoyst out the Provisions, which he left in the Former, to put into the New-fitted Ship, without Moneys to Pay his Men for it; If the Commissioner have protested he had no Money, the thing so lies undone, and the Provision lies in the Ship, until his good-will comes, or that he could not Victual the other without it; and, at last, sendeth some hands for some of it; and the rest, with the Ballast, Guns, and Stores, lies in her till she have slipt one Spring; and, with very great difficulty, may be gotten into the Dock the last Tide of the Second Spring, the Dock lying empty all that while, and the hands prepared for her, for a shift, turned to some other work. O Prodigious Proceedings! by one handful may be known the whole Sack.

How far a Commissioner's Authority runs in respect to a Captain now, I do not pretend to know; but formerly I have known

known it extended even to the ordering all his Ship's-Company in Harbor, as he thought good, for the Advancement of the Service: Nay, if the Captain (in Spleen) would under-rate any Officer, Seaman, or Servant, to prejudice him, the Commissioner would do him right; and if the Captain should abuse any Officer, or use any unreasonable Command towards any Officer, or any of his Company, upon his first knowledge thereof, he would reprehend the Captain; and if that were not enough, he would acquaint the *Admiralty* therewith, and become an Advocate to procure Justice for the wronged Party. I am sure he is sworn to do Justice, as a Justice of Peace is, and to act so between the King and Subject, in all Matters under his Cognizance; and the like between Subject and Subject, or else I am mistaken. But if the Captain's Commission be now too high for his reach, I know not, but will refer it to

to those, who gave them both. But this I know, that the Service is lame, and halts shrewdly thereby.

The Commissioners of the *Yards* have been of great use and service to the Affair; but how they are now, I have so lately given you a handful out of a full sack, that there is no farther need to declare.

Secondly, I come now to the *Clerk of the Cheque*, who is an Officer of great Trust, and musters and cheques all Men, both in the *Yard*, *Harbour*, and adjacent *Roads*, where he can come conveniently, as his Instructions import: He casts up all Mens Wages for their Services; makes and delivers Books for their Quarterly Payment, and checques all absent time: He makes out Bills for all manner of Stores: He gives Warrants to the Victuallers, to issue Victuals to all Ships Companies, both ordinary and extraordinary, called *Petty Warrants*; and he is the Cashier to pay all Contingences of the Yard, *viz.* Petty

 Emptions,

Emptions, and all other Emptions and contingent Charges; and the Commissioners Bills, with the Parties Receipts, are his Vouchers, to clear the Imprest Bills granted him, which are great Sums. His Office consists of many intricate and difficult parts, and requires an expert Clerk; one that knows the Rules and Methods of the *Navy*; a Man of good Judgment in Business, sharp sighted, and crafty, to prevent the Shifts, Shams, and Cosenages, that else will be put upon him; of Skill to discern the Goodness and right Qualities of the Stores served in; to be vigilant, and watchful, that the Men be not out of the Yard, when they should be at Work; or purloining and embezling the King's Goods; nor be not in their Beds, or at Ale-houses, whilst they should be attending the Work of their Nights and Tides, and yet be paid for it: and, in fine, to be a vigilant, painful, honest, and withal, a very just Man; or else he may

may do many Men much wrong, and discourage many good Men.

This Officer is of that general Use, that he had need be endowed with as many good Parts, as can be found to be gathered into one Man; I mean, Endowments of the Soul; as, Faith, Justice, Charity, and all Spiritual Graces: and of the Mind; as Wisdom, Patience, Affability, and all the intellectual Graces: and of the Body; as, Temperance, Chastity, Labour, and Industry, Vigilance, and Carefulness; and a true Observer of the Methods and Rules of the *Navy* and *Yards*; and no Breaker of those Rules, that are prescribed him in his Instructions, which are, or should be, as a Table of Commandments to him; And, in fine, if he be not well skilled and qualified, as he is in a station of much Service, so may he do much Disservice. As for instance, If he be a Man of no Skill or Knowledg in *Maritime* Affairs, (*viz.* a

meer Novice to all that Affair,) no good Clerk nor Accomptant, and in the general of negotiating, and doing of Buſineſs, a Novice; that is Incapability enough to make him uſeleſs, and rather, nay, is extream hurtful to the Affair. For, if the King muſt put in Novices, and Pupils, into places of Buſineſs and Truſt, and to endure the Damages that enſue by it, and wait for their improvement, and fitneſs for it; then Children were fitter for it, they may come to maturity: But if to the other Unqualifications, he be fraughted with ill Temper, Peeviſhneſs, creeping Hypocrſie, Paſſionate, Troubleſome, Malitious, and Revengeful, full of Tricks, Intrigues, and Deſigns, Self-conceitedneſs, angry with one that does not flatter him, and that hath not the ſame opinion of him, that he hath of himſelf; plotting and deſigning to enrich himſelf by new methods of his Office, breaking his Inſtructions like Cobwebs, with whom

whom Lies, and Denials of Truth are as frequent, as Kiſſes at a Wedding; and, in fine, makes every one ſwear to negotiate with him, to ſave himſelf harmleſs; except he learn to procure, and have ready in his Pocket, the Key to unlock his Temper, to have a diſpatch ſuitable to his Time and Occaſion; I ſay, ſuch a Man is put in the fair Rode to do exceeding great damages to the Affair: But to particularize the Evils enſuing, were too tedious to number; and therefore I will leave him in the good Conceit he hath, that he that preferred him, will not fail to ſupport him: Let buſineſs either truckle or ſlide, his Ends and Deſigns are ſure to effect. I muſt needs ſay then, that the weight of the burthen is too heavy for the Nation to bear; and will make it groan, if many ſuch are ſhuffled into buſineſs of moment, to ſerve private Ends.

Thirdly, The Maſter-Builder, who has the Over-ſight, and all the Direction and

Contrivance of the Building of all Ships, Boats, Vessels, Docks, *&c.* under the Inspection of the Surveyor, and Helps: He hath a sufficient Architecture, called his Assistant, Foremen, Master *Caulker*, Master *Joyner*, Master *Boat-Builder*, Master *Mast-Maker*; and all, in their distinct Stations, execute his Orders, and are material Instruments under him, to carry on the Machines, which he receives Orders for from Above. Yet he is not so absolute, but the Commissioner upon the place is his superiour Officer, and may supersede, if he sees necessary; and is an Over-seer and Controller of him, and all other Officers in the Yard: Obedience he may command; but let him take care, it be for the Promotion and Advantage of the Service, and all is right.

This Master-Builder, I say, is the head of all the Ship-wrights, Mast-Makers, Joyners, Boat-Builders, Carvers, Painters, *&c.* and is a most material Officer of

of Trust; He and his Assistant, Signing for all Materials to the Store-keeper, for the issuing them; who appropriates and appoints what Services they are issued for, by Notes, or Bills of Issues, by his Clerk allowed him, with an Office for that purpose. Yet I take notice of an Error in it; *viz.* that although he does give a Bill for the said Issues, and therein specifie for what Ship, *&c.* it is to be expended upon; and the Accounts for that Work are so placed on the said Ship, or Work, with the Wages thereon, in the Accompts sent to the Surveyors Office: Yet it is not practised to take the Parties hands to the Receipt of the said Materials issued, who receives them, *viz.* the Carpenters of the Ships, Fore-men, or Overseers of the said Work; so that they know not what Orders of Appropriation are issued for that use; and thereby is left a Latitude, to direct the said Materials to any other use, and may prove a great abuse to

that Ship or Work; and may make it ſwell in the Surveyor's-Office, where the Board has only the view for their Satisfaction, to give the *Admiralty* account thereof: And I may ſay, be a diſeſtimation on the Contractors for the former Building, or Repairing the ſaid Ship or Work, and prove to be an untrue Repreſentation of the Affairs to the *Board* and *Admiralty*; and is an open Door for many Evils to enter at, which otherwiſe might be ſhut: The Evils are too many for me to mention, but may eaſily be conjected.

And here I cannot let ſlip one great Evil in the *Navy*, *viz.* That a Ship which has been built out of the King's Yards, when ſhe comes into the ſaid Yards to be repaired, ſhe ſhall be cobled up, and diſregarded, and diſparaged at a ſtrange rate by every Builder, Aſſiſtant, Foreman, nay, every ordinary Shipwright, in favour and imitation of what their Maſter-Builder ſaith of her; even he, I ſay,

ſay, hath alſo a Stone to caſt at her; and all this happens to her, becauſe he that built her is not in requeſt in the King's Service at that time: But if he were, then may he write to that Dock and Yard to be kind to her; and by that is underſtood the meaning, *viz.* to give her due Repairs, and to ſpare no Coſts to fit her forth. But if ſhe hath no Friends, as I ſaid, or Father, (as they call it,) ſhe may be had into the Dock, and bungled up at a ſlighting rate, and turned out again, without having her full Repairs and Adornings, and put on Float to be done there; the which often lies undone, and ſhe is left open for the Weather to deſtroy her: Her Scuppers alſo may be left unſet, whereby the Water runs down her timbers years together; the Bolts undrove; not Coats for the Maſts, nor Tarpallings to keep her dry; alſo not good Caulking, and abundance of Work undone; the which the Builder ſays he can do in an

an instant; but the Ship being not wanted to be immediately fitted out, she is thus laid by; and the Builder certifies to the Board that she is ready for the Sea, when she wants two or three Hundred Pounds worth of Work to be done to her; and when she is ordered to the Seas the Work is to do: And so do they work over one another's Backs, and hinder each other; which is a loss to the King, and a great Cause why Ships are so long Equipping, there being a mystery under it, which ought to be discovered.

Now all this while here is a Latitude left by this method, as I spake of, for the Iron Work, Timber, and Materials, *&c.* to be spent on a beloved or a favourite Ship, as they call it, and placed to the account of the other, who all this while lies Rotting and Decaying shamefully, for want of careful Preventions.

As for the Preservation of Ships after built, I account it the most necessary and needful Charges, and that ought most especially to be regarded, before the building of new Ships; for every Hundred Pounds laid out well for Preservation of Ships, is of more Service, than two Thousand Pounds laid out upon new Ships, let it be managed never so well: For I would fain know wherein the Wisdom and Prudence of that Man lies, who, having two Houses required for his use, of equal bigness, they being in Decay, and that every Hundred Pound laid out upon Repairs of one of them, turns to more account for his Profit, and readier for his Use, than five Hundred Pound laid upon a new one: And the other being lately repaired, or built, and wants only some small Expences to be upon it, to preserve it for his use, at all times of need to be ready; and every Hundred Pound he layeth out

upon that's Preſervation, turns to his account of profit more than two Thouſand Pound laid out towards building a new one;and yet notwithſtanding he will neglect the other, and build it new; for that his chief Steward,or elſe his Maſter-workman, has blinded his cheif Steward, who have large private Intereſts in the building of new, or elſe their Intereſt runs like two Lines from the Circumference to the Centre. I cannot forbear to be thus plain, that Navy Ships, I fear, have been too much neglected in their Preſervation, and that Builders have not been without their blame; and that no ſmall Intrigues are and have been carried on for the Building and Repairing of Ships, I am well ſatisfied thereof.

I confeſs this matter, as many Particulars of great Weight, and alſo that of the Purveyors, and Contractors, may require a long diſcourſe, and would be matter of Diſcovery of divers Myſteries; but

but becauſe I have an Eye to my former Promiſe, not to expoſe the Affair, nor any Perſon therein, to the view of the World; and that I do not affect the Title of an Informer; but ſo as to caſt a willing Mite into the Treaſury, for the ſupport of the Order and Government of the *Navy*, whereby it might be eaſier maintained (as to the vaſt Expence, and immence charge thereof) by the Nation, and ſerve the right Ends: *viz.* To preſerve and maintain the Honour and Wealth of the Nation; and by a Progreſſion to encreaſe it, that they be not obnoxious to the Inſulting, or Conqueſt, of their Neighbours, who deſign no leſs; which is my chief End herein.

Now as for the Builders,Aſſiſtants,Maſter-Caulkers, Maſter-Joyner, Maſter-Maſt-Maker, Maſter-Boat-Builder, Maſter-Houſe-Carpenter, Ship-Wrights, Labourers, Sawyers. Tool-Grinders and Setters, and all the Artificers and Workmen,

men belonging to the respective Works, being under the Inspection of the Master-Builder, and Assistants, having not time to descend into small particulars, I will say no more here: But that the Master Carver, Anchor-Smith, Lock-Smith Painter, and Purveyor of small Stores, or petty Emptions, they being all Contractors, I will say only as I before said of the right Appropriations of the Stores, and true Qualifications therof, that the Door be shut against any Evils that may come in by Fraud, or wrong Application of the said Works: which brings me,

Fourthly, to the Storekeeper's-Office, who is also of great Trust in his Receipts and Issues of all manner of Stores; who gives also Security for his Office, to pass his Accompts, Debtor and Creditor, with the Clerk-Surveyor, or with the Clerk of the Comptroll, which was an Officer settled of late years in every Yard, and a Head-Office thereof at *London*. And therein

therein was found out an Employment for a Commissioner of the Board; but that being onely a Branch of the Surveyor's Office, it never appeared to me of any use; but as hiring Men to mud the Water, so it hath been for some time since discontinued at the Yards: But the Office aloft is continued; where many Lines and Columns of Stores are made, for the balancing of Store-keepers Accompts: Yet that heretofore, and now, ought to be kept by the Clerk-Surveyor; but he finding ease thereby, may be silent. The Storekeeper, I say, with his Clerks and Subs, are to be minded, that he, nor any of his Instruments, shall be negligent in their attendance, but be ready to make Dispatch in their Issues, and not to be morose and short in their Answers, and prolong the time in effecting the Import of the Notes and Bills, that are signed to them by the Master-Builder, his Assistant, Master-Attendant, or Clerk of the

the Survey, (for they all sign upon them respectively;) but that Boatswains, Carpenters, &c. must give long attendance for Dispatches, protracted for Lucre, many great Evils ensuing to the Affair thereby: Yet the Commissioner is commonly to and again; and if he be sharp sighted, and willing to give himself the trouble, will apply a seasonable Spur, as well to them as all other slow Proceedings; which is a great branch of his Office, to quicken, spur, and enliven the whole Affair within his Jurisdiction.

Fifthly, The Master-Attendant is an Officer of Business, and Trust, for transporting of Ships in and out of the Harbor, taking care for laying the Ships (all that enter the Port) at safe moreings; that they damnifie not each other, do not break loose, &c. to take care to unstore, ungun, unrigg, and unballast them; and bring them to and from the Dock, and heave them into the Dock, and

and out, provide Balast, and all manner of Rigging, Cables, Sails, Anchors, and Cordage for them; suitable and answerable Stores for their Voyage: And on their Returns again to survey the Boatswain's remains, and take care for the laying them up for Preservation; the Clerk of the Survey being the Surveyor's Instrument, for Surveying the Stores of as well the Boatswain's Stores, under the Master-Attendant his Oversight, as also the Carpenters Store's, under the Master-Builder's Oversight, passing their Accounts by the Vouches signed by the Builders, and Master-Attendant, of their Remains; and of the Captains their expence at Sea. The Master-Attendant also commands and directs the Labourers of the Yard; orders the cutting and making of Rigging at the Rigging House, appoints and directs the Ordinary; that is, the Boatswain's Servants, and extraordinary Men, born on the Ships in

 Harbour;

Harbour; and takes notice of the respective Persons under his Command, of their either Neglect or Attending their Duty: All which he performs by his Substitutes, as by the Boatswains of Ships for the Ordinary, and when he detaches Labourers to work on Float, to clear Ships, heave Balast, *&c.* And for the Labourers, the Boatswain of the Yard, although warranted, works them; yet subordinate to the Master-Attendant: The said Yard-Boatswain also directs the Teams of draught Horses, for drawing of Timber, *&c.* and heaving it out of Vessels by Labourers; also all manner of Stores received in, and cleaning of the Docks and Yards, providing of Shovels, Pickaxes, Hand-spikes, Ropes, Blocks, and all Instruments to doe the said work, and for heaving in and out Ships at the Docks. The Master-Attendant also appoints Pilots for carrying Ships in and out of the Harbour, and signs their Bills for

for it; as also the Huyes and Lighters, hired for carrying of Balast. His business is of large Extent, and he ought to be a Man of good Knowledge, as of the Practice of the Navy, so of the Shoals and Tides of the Harbour; a Man of Care, Industry, Courage, Temperance, Justice, and Honesty; and well encouraged and supported in his Commands: So ought also the Checque, Builders, *&c.* in their respective Stations, appointed by the Commissioner of the Place, and also of the Board: Whereas if he be void of Knowledge, great Damages will ensue to Ships, in their Transportations and Ridings, he not being acquainted with the Shoals, and setting of Tides, and the lyings of Moreings in the Harbour: the elder Boatswain indeed may be his Guide, who officiates under him; but they will be apt to be cross, and think they are wronged of their Birthright, whose opinion I cannot condemn: Neither can I

 Or, think it either juſt, expedient, or ſafe, to the King's Service; to put a ſtranger who never ſerved, nor knew the Practice of the *Navy*, over the heads of able Men, who have ſpent their whole days in the ſaid Service; and therefore I cannot forbear to ſay here, as I have elſe where ſaid in the Preferment and Encouragement of Clerks: For it is hard meaſure, that a Man ſhall be neglected, and put by Preferment, not for any Inability, but that he hath not made Intereſt enough, or is not willing to down with his duſt; although he has ſerved his Life long, and is a Man of much Experience and Merit; which ſort of Men, as I have elſewhere ſaid, are Modeſt, and backward to offer to buy (as I there called it) their Fetters.

One thing I have forgotten to hint before, the which perhaps may not be unfitly applyed here, it being an Obſervation I have made in the *Navy*, *viz.* That it

it is the Opinion and Practcie of many, not the beſt Officers, that they will bid the higheſt rate for Advancement; concluding, that when attained they are arrived into the Land of *Canaan*, (*viz.* Reſt,) but not of Promiſe to them; but was promiſed, perhaps, to more meritorious Men, but that their Money and Intereſt came ſhort: yet of Reſt they are reſolved to make it; concluding, that their Profits being encreaſed, their Cares ſhould be abated: And therefore they do reſolve to live quiet and ſecure, and act that part that ſhall procure them that; and let the World go round, if their Policy fail not, their ſleep ſhall be ſound; and let the inferiour be induſtrious and full of cares: But I think it is altogether unſuitable to the Mind of a good Man or Chriſtian, a good Officer, or Leigeman to his King and Country; and alſo ſhould think, the higher his Office the more his Cares; not only in the ſight of

 good

good Men, but required by God: For the Sword of Justice was never designed by him to be put into the hands of one who will sheath it, and play the Truant: Wherefore I am well assured, that it would contribute to the Welfare and Promotion of the Glory and Strength of the Navy and Nation, and be most agreeable to the Dictates of God Almighty to let Justice be plentifully administred through the whole Series of the Affair; that the least Member thereof may gather enough for the Expence of his Family, of that Heavenly Dew of Manna, which is the Emanations of Heaven upon Man; and he that hath Justice in him, hath (although but weakly) one of the Cardinal Attributes of God. I will end this Paragraph with a Declamation against the Injustice of some years past; To dispose of the places of the biggest Ships, unto young uncapable Men, that never served in the Affair; nor, I beleive, never

ver will, when need requires it; but, like the Drones in the Bee-hive, live at home, and spend the Honey, and the publick Service serve only them: Nay, one Employment hath not been enough, but two or three of the best; I mean, of the middle Stations of the *Navy*; I say, two or more have been one Man's share, and deserving Men, of good and approved Abilities, and of long standing and service, have been put by, or onely continued in their low and beginning Station; and by consequence must veil to Children and Pupils in Business, if they will have Bread.

But I return to my Master-Attendant, who, if he be not a Man of Novel Inventions, and break the Practices of the Yards, and do not be put upon through his Weakness, and Ignorance of his Authority, and Right of Command, by any malevolent and turbulent Boatswain, that acts under him; and who tells him,

that it is not the Duty of the Ordinary to heave out the Provisions left in the Ships; for they are not the King's, but the Purser's; and so cause the Wheels to stand still, and the Docks to stand void, as I have before hinted, and so damnifie the Service considerably, and also the Officer: I say, he ought also to have Courage, and stand on his Right of Commanding Men out of Ships, to clear others, as the necessity of the Service requires, and the Commissioner of the place directs; although there be a Captain that denies his Men to do it, except they be paid for it; I say he ought to bid hard up to the positive Point, and there to leave it, and the Damages thereof, at the Captains or Commissioners Doors. So that you see, that the Vertue of Courage must not be wanting; for if it be, he cannot perform the Service well. Also Justice and Honesty he ought to be well stockt with; otherwise he will be tempted

tempted to connive with the Boatswain's Embezlements, and sign over large Expences; and he may be tempted to sign over large Balast Bills: and again, he may abuse and hinder many other good Officers in their Servants, under the pretence of Uprightness to the King's Business; and pour out his Favours upon his Creatures: I say, this Officer ought to be endued with very good Vertues, or else he may, instead of doing much Service to the Affair, do very much Disservice, *&c.*

Sixthly, The Clerk of the Survey is an Officer presented thereto by the Surveyor, but warranted by the *Admiralty*, who keeps the Account of all Stores received into the Yard by the Storekeeper; surveys them at their Entrance, and is one that signs the Bills for them to the *Navy*-board. He surveys all Remains of Stores at the Returns of Ships from Sea; of Boatswains, and Carpenters, and passes

passes their Accompts: He signs Vouches to Storekeepers for Sea Stores, with the Master-Attendant, and Builders, with whom, and the Storkeepers, his Business interferes very much; and his Affair or Duty being in a less compass, and without the reach of much Disquiet, or Trouble, he may be the more happy, if he be a Man of that Temper to use it so: His business being retired, and within himself, his Temptations to Dishonesty are the more and more seclose and private, having opportunities thereby to cause him to fall, and break his Trust; and therefore had need be a Man endowed with honest and just Principles: Also he ought to be of good knowledge in the Nature of Stores, and a ready Clerk for Accompts. Mostly the Surveyor takes great care to present a fit and experienced Clerk, otherwise it would distract his Office aloft; and commonly he presents one that has served before in some under Clerk-

Clerkship of the same Office; which is a sort of Justice I wish were practised throughout the *Navy*: I am sure he is the more safe and quiet in his business; and no doubt the better Dispatches are made therein by People apt and known to the business; without Tricks, Projects or new Fangles for Lucre. I know no Office in the *Navy* of that Quantity, that transacts their Business with Dispatch, with so little Notice or Perturbation, and are so very sedate and quiet; undoubtedly the more happy themselves, and those that negotiate with them, and the Services of the King in that Affair go or at least run, in the streight Chanel, without Meanders and Turnings.

Seventhly, The Rope-house, *viz.* the Clerk and Master-Rope-maker are the Guides of that Affair, only the Master-Attendant sometimes may inspect or order some sizes of Ropes and Cordage, Cabels, *&c.* to be made, as they are needed;

needed; and alſo ſometimes his Orders are neceſſary to detatch ſome of the Ordinary, or Labourers, to twiſt the great Cables. Indeed this Office is very diſtinct from interfering with any of the reſt of the Offices; only the Maſter-Attendant may detatch ſome of their Hands, to help to heave a Ship in or out of the Dock, or the Maſter-Builder, on ſome emergencies; the nature of their Work being ſuch, that they do their work often by Task, and ſo commonly do their day's Work by two or three a Clock: The Clerk hereof has a fine, quiet Buſineſs, and very ſeparate, if he be a good ſpirited Man, ſo to uſe it, and to be juſt towards the King and the Men; for he keeps the Prick and Checque over them, and makes the quarterly Books up for their pay, and the Clerk of the Checque meddles not with them.

But there is an Affair dependant, or appendant rather; yet it is ſeparate: For there

there is a Rope-maker that makes up all the old and half worn Cables, and Cordage, opens the Strands and knits them, and makes them up into Cordage again; and it is called twice laid ſtuff, and ſerves for running Ropes, Port Ropes, Stage Ropes, and ſmall Cordage. At *Portſmouth* it is prettily managed; the ſaid Ropemaker contracts for ſo much by the Hundred, and has Tarr allowed him; the Storekeeper delivers it to him, and receives it from him, and certifies his Quantities; and the King's Rope-maker is excluded, in that particular Yard only, from having any Cogniſance therein; who is the moſt able Man to inſpect it, and overſee the Work, that it be done as it ought; and no more made, or certified to be made, than is needful; or that too much Tarr be not put into it: But it is there finely carried; ſo that there is more made thereof in that Yard in a Year, than is in all the Yards beſide put together:

together: It amounts to about four Hundred Pounds, ſome Years, bare Workmanſhip, which the Man doth himſelf, and two or three Servants, Boys, for the moſt part. I accuſe not, but it is worth Obſervation, which is all I have to ſay of the Rope-houſe.

Eightly, All the other Offices, *viz.* Maſt-maker, Boat-builder, Joyner, *&c.* are under the Builder's Orders: But the Clerk of the Checque, if he be a fit Man, will eſpie ſome Works doing in the Joinery, Painters, and Carvers Offices, for the Beautifying of Mens Houſes with Cabinets, fine Utenſils of divers kinds, Coſtly, and more to the King; for what is done there, coſteth the King twice as much Time and Materials as it is worth. In this nature divers Offices are corrupted: I fall not on particulars, but great Summs may be ſpent that kind of way; for Work and Materials may ſerve to adorn Mens Houſes, or build them about the Town: Theſe

Theſe things are too obvious, and may not, nay, muſt not be denied, and all by connivance; and yet at the ſame time Thrift pretended, and ſcruple to let a Warrant-Officer on board have a ſmall Lock for his Cabin, or Store-Room: I ſay, theſe all are under the Builder's Direction, but he is blinded, and cannot ſee it; but the Clerk of the Checque ought to viſit them, and checque them; as alſo the Labourers, that are employed by greedy and purloining Officers of the Yard, if they ſet them to work in their Gardens, do all the ſmall and great Offices about their Houſes, run abroad any where about Errands, and abſent themſelves at any rate, under the pretence of being an Officer's Man, or Boat-man; the King may looſe no ſmall matter Yearly, I ſay, if a Clerk of the Checque be not a Man every way well appointed to his Buſineſs.

And

And thus I will conclude with the Yards; that they are all warranted from the *Admiralty*, and are under the Command, and definite Orders of the Commissioner of the Place: But the Carver, Painter, Smiths, *&c.* I reckon not of the Yards, but are dependants; and therefore I will say a few things to them here; That is thus:

That Carved Work on the Ships is come, with the Painting them, to be a good part of the Charge of the Ship, and is not of any intrinsick value, in any manner of Proportion to the cost, contributing to the good of the Service, or Strength of the Nation; but, on the contrary, serves to rot the Ships, entangle them when two Ships happen to come together, and most dangerous of burning the Ships when Fire-Ships shall board them: For it is generally the Carved Work that takes Fire first, and it runs on it like Wild-Fire, by means of the Oyl of the

the Paint; and many times the Carved Work is as rotten as Touch-wood, and will take fire even with a Wad, or Coal of a Cartridg, or Tobacco. You may moderately compute the charge of Carving and Painting, that is needless unto the Navy, at the twentieth part of the charge of the Hulls of the Ships of the Navy, which now may be thought considerable, when the Navy is swollen to so great a bulk, and a certain necessity to have it greater: For our Neighbours put so fair for the Dominion of the Seas, that I doubt, before the Naval Force of Christendom will be settled in a General Peace, this Kingdom may happen to be put to many hard Tugs, to maintain their Right; and the Wealth of the Nation, together with the Bloud thereof, will be greatly exhausted; and therefore for the saving the one from profuse Expences, and preserving the Breeding and Maintaining the other, is of no small consideration at this

 time;

time; and the more timely it be considered, we may with the more facility effect our desires. As for the former, I compute the unnecessary charge thereof, by the thirty last Ships, by the Parliament's Order built, if the Money they gave for it (as I think) was six hundred thousand Pounds, and the King spent two hundred thousand more, in all eight hundred thousand Pounds; (admit that that were the cost;) I compute the Carving and Painting at the Fortieth part of the whole, allowing the Hulls to be but the half of that cost, which is Four hundred thousand Pounds: Then the Carving and Painting is the Twentieth part thereof, which is Twenty thousand Pounds profuse Expences, out of Four hundred thousand Pounds spent on Hulls; which Twenty thousand Pounds might be saved, and with more safety and security to the Ships from Fire, and less rotting their Work.

The

The Arguments against this Thrift are usually the Splendor of the Navy, and the Discouragement of Arts. The Arguments being weak, the Confutation may be short; which is thus: The true Splendor and Glory of the Navy lies in the good Government thereof, the Easiness of the Expence to the Nation, and the Atchievement of great Actions, preserving the Honour, Safety, and Wealth of the Nation; and not in Adorning of our Ships: And for the Arts of Painting and Carving, it is not worthy to be named, in comparison with the Cost of the Affair. The means of this Profuseness hath been created by Interest of Builders at the Navy Board, every one endeavouring to excel each other in the Beautifying their own Works, thereby to bring them and themselves into the greater Esteem; and that they might be so with the Commanders, they have not stay'd there, but endeavoured also to exceed each other in the contriving the Accom-

modations for them, to that degree, that the other Officers, and the Seamen, are pent up into too little and ſmall Accommodations and Conveniencies; and the Warlike Uſes and Intentions thereof neglected, and much impeded; the which I ſhall more plainly make appear, when I am come on Board.

Yet before I leave the Yard, I muſt take leave of the Porter, who hath ſhut the Gate upon me; who is an Officer alſo, and warranted from the Admiralty: His Office is to open and ſhut the Gates, and either himſelf or helper to be always at his Poſt, to take notice of all that enter or go out thereof all the day time; and to ſee the Watch ſet, giving them ſuch Inſtructions as he ſhall receive from the Commiſſioners: If he be a temperate, careful, and honeſt man, he may prevent much Evils, which otherwiſe will ſlide without notice; by giving the Commiſſioner, Checque, Builder, and all the other chief Officers,

Officers, needfull notice, and true information of what they ſhall ſee, or they enquire after; and tell them I am gone on Board, and dare not lie a night with my Wife, although come lately from Sea.

Ninthly, The Officers of the Ordinary are, a Purſer, a Boatſwain, a Gunner, a Carpenter, and a Cook, of each Ship; with Servants according as the Rate of the Ship will bear.

The Boatſwain is ordered by the Maſter-Attendant to come where he has ordered a Jack to be hoiſted on the Enſign-Staff, and there to work the Servants and extraordinary Men, till about two a Clock, except the Emergencies be the greater; and after the Work to repair on Board their reſpective Ships, and to clean them as is needful:

The Carpenter to go with his Servant to work on Float where the Maſter-Builder, or Aſſiſtant ſhall direct, in ſuch like order as the Boatſwain.

The Purser and Gunner, in their turns, look to the Ships all the Day time, and in the Night take their Watches in their turns, with either Boatswain or Carpenter.

The Purser takes care for Victualing them every Month, from the Shoar, and carries the Warrants signed by the Checque, and Master-Attendant, after every Monthly Muster made by the Clerk of the Checque, in the presence of the Commissioner; and takes notice of every absence by Discharge, Death, or Runaway: And to the Checque grounds his Warrants for the ensuing Month's Victuals, which the Purser, when effected, signs to the Victualler, and he provides them Beer, Firing, Candle, and Necessaries, *viz.* Canns, Platters, *&c.* and accounts with the Victualler for the Provisions, and the necessary Money which is allowed, *viz.* One Shilling *per* Man, *per* Month.

The

The Gunner goes in Guard Boat, in his turn with the other Gunners, one every Night in Summer, and two in the Winter, to row and drive up and down the Harbour in Gaurd Boats, kept on purpose, and Men detatched from the Ships, as the Commissioner directs, or committed to some Captain riding there. They are to serve as Espials, or Watches on Float, to take notice what Boats pass, and to examine what they do abroad after the Watch is set; which is by a Gun Fired, about the Twilight, by the said Captain directed for the oversight of the Watch in the Harbour: The said Boat is to go about the Ships, and take notice if there be a Watch kept on Board, and one walking upon the Deck all Night; and where they find any Neglect, or any Disorder, by keeping of Fire, or Candle light all the Night, or Drunkenness, to hale them; and, if not answered, to put on Board, and inform themseves of

 the

the Disorder: They also are to see what Boats pass untimely; if purloining of Stores, stealing of Customes, &c. of all which Misbehaviours he is to acquaint the said Captain, and he the Commissioner, if worth the taking notice of; and sometimes the Commissioner visits them in the Night for the same purpose; and oftner the Checque, to observe their Attendance.

And here I call to remembrance, for some time since, the rigid and strict Hands carried over these poor People, by a colourable Pretence of Vigilance in the King's Business, and exacted constant Duty from them, both by Day and Night, glorying in the act of catching any one on Shoar, to visit his Family, and suspending many, to their great Impoverishment to sollicit their Restoration; contrary to every Officer's Instructions, as their Duty given them from the *Navy* Board; of which I will say more, when I come to Sea. But

I apprehend these Proceedings tended not to the Service of the King; for two Officers on Board in the Night, and one in the Day, is as much as can in any wise be needful, considering the Hardships Men are put to: But when come Home, and near their own Doors, from the Fatigue of the Seas and Wars; and not to be suffered to converse with their Wives and Families, but even as an Adulterer steals to an Harlot; which Severities acted by them, exceed the Inhumanity of the *Ægyptian* Task-masters, being beside and beyond the Officers Instructions signed by them, a preposterous Proceeding, where good Method and Order is required: But it served the Trick of their Design, to put a Mask before their Superiours Eyes, when they came before them to acquaint them of the needful, made this their Cardinal Care, to exact a both needless, inhumane, and undue Duty; to the great Discomfort and Undoing of many

ny poor, needy, but good Officers: Insomuch that many died with Grief and Colds, and divers lived miserable with Sickness and Poverty; and sometime an act of Grace was past: But all this, I reckon, sprang from the same Root, as the Designs were practised for; one time fiercely to vex and disturb the Dissenters, and then to promulgate Liberty by Grace; and all the while to bring an *Odium* upon the Church: So this to unhinge and and disorder the well setled Government and Tranquillity of the *Navy*; the which being disjointed, it would, nay, must have expected to have fallen into the Hands, and under the sole Management of a few; who, beside their Policy in twisting Designs to enrich themselves, knew as little of the true Government of the Affairs of the *Navy*, as they intended it should serve for the Safety, Honour, and Welfare of the Nation. And so I will leave these miserable, poor Officers, wishing

wishing themselves Dead, or some way delivered from their Captivity by a Voyage to Sea, where perhaps they might meet with a Discharge from all by Death, Life being become miserable, and Death more desirable to them; and so cursing their Fates to be bred up to an Employment, that hath, in their mature Years, failed to obtain for them, in a reasonable degree, Sustinance for themselves and Families they have contracted about them; their fates falling so heavy upon them, by the Machinations and Devices of designing Men, finding the Juncto suitable both in the Principals and the Adherents, to alter and misgovern such an Affair, and ruine them, together with the loss of the Glory, Honour, and Safety of the Nation, and to the Acquirement of Honour, and Riches to the designing Prosecutors, or rather Persecutors.

IV. *The*

IV. *Of the Victualling Office.*

1. *A Comptroller.*
2. *A Surveyor.*
3. *A Treasurer.*
4. *An Out-rider, or Riding Surveyor.*
5. *Clerk Accomptant of Receipts, Issues, and Returns; a Clerk of the Actions of the Board; a Clerk of the Cutting-house; a Clerk of the Cooperidge, Cutters, Salters, Boat-takers, and Wharfingers.*
6. *Agents and Store-keepers abroad.*

THE *Commissioners for Victualling*, is a new Office; heretofore it hath been managed by Contractors; as Mr. *Crane* in King *Charles* the First's time; but in the late time of Exile, it had divers Contractors;

tractors; as, one or more at every Port, and divers aloft; which Practice I cannot blame: For that Affair being of that nature, which does admit such sort of Profits, which is the only Support and Gain of the same, without it they could not do it at such rates as they have contracted for; that is, by buying, and encouraging the Pursers to buy, of the Officers and Mariners, their Salt Provisions; (for any one may judge, that those Provisions are neither wholsome nor toothsome;) because the Captain and all the Officers and Mariners that have Money, and opportunity, will, at every Port they come at, get some fresh Eatables, of Flesh, Fish, or Garden Fruits, *&c.* the Purser buying the Salt of them, and letting them have Money at all times to refresh themselves therewith; the which the Purser does commonly do for all the Ship's Company, when he comes to a Port where the price of fresh Provisions will bear it, having Money

Money by him always for that purpose, and is a piece of very good Service; for it makes the Provisions last out longer, that the Ships may keep the Seas longer; and also refreshes the Men, who are otherwise made sickly, and die for want of Change of Diet; having no Money a long while.

And although the Commissioners for the King may slight it, yet the Contractors never looked upon it otherwise than as the profitablest Plant in that Garden: Nay, it is many times a Profit to the Purser, for his Encouragement; for without that, I think, it is in vain to expect Men should take upon them to serve the Publick; and our Saviour himself saith, *Men go not to War on their own cost*: And he that pretends to serve the Publick, without expectation of some (though smaller) Honour and Riches, at least, I believe him not: Nay, a prospect of a Compensation answerable to his Hazard and Trouble;

ble; or, that it may provide him with Competency of Livelihood, even comparable to those of his Brethren, trained up with like Education, and disposed either to the Law, Physick, Merchandize, Shop-keeping, Farming, or Manufacturing at home, *&c.* Yet often, and very often, it proves nothing so; and most often their Brethren, that spend their Time and Tallent at home, have such a gradual Encreasement of their Wealth, that, after a term of years be past, they are out of the Danger of Impoverishment: Whereas their publick-serving Brother is, after the said Term, even then as hard at Cringing and Creeping to his Superior, as ever, that he might continue or increase his Maintenance, for the Support of his Family he hath gotten; or else is disappointed by the loss of Friends, who are either dead before him, or put beside the Cushion; and having fallen upon the Lot of bad Voyages; Mischances, cross, and ruining

ruining Circumſtances, which have left him both Moneyleſs, and Friendleſs, and full of Family, and Years, and ſo with Grief makes his *Exit*; and leaves his delayed and protracted Accounts to the management of the Unmerciful and Uncompaſſionate, who too commonly make a Prey of the Remains, if any be; and leave the Widow and Family as ignorant of the Proceedings, as without Subſtance; and rendring the Security for them within their Reach, to be ſhorn by them: I ſay, this is the fate of too many that of late years have ſerved the Publick in that Affair; their utter Ejection having been projected long ſince, and the Efforts towards the bringing it about having gone on in a continued Progreſſion, ſeemingly, now to be ripe for its effecting: Having, I ſay, ſo altered the Methods and Management of that Office, That there appears in it but few Perſons truly qualified for it; for often thoſe who are put into it,

it, are Recommended by thoſe whoſe deſigns are for the Extirpation of them, or at leaſt to continue the Shadow thereof a while longer; yet it ſhall be only the Shadow, and not the Nature and Subſtance: But the Methods and Practice of the Office is ſo altered, and ſubjected to the Superior, that the Service hath nought but the Footſteps of that Office left; nor can Benefit or Safety thereby in any Meaſure be expected to the King, the Service, or the Men; but the Affair turned under a Monopolized and Deſpotical Power. But the contriving the management of the Victualling by Commiſſioners, being a Principal Wheel to turn about the chief Projection thereof, what relates to their Management and late Proceedings therein, I am now to proſecute. And,

First, Five Commiſſioners are made to carry on this Affair, with large Sallaries, and Allowances of Dwellings, and of what they think good for their Families in

the Offices; it being at the King's Charge. These Men, I say, are Grandated at a Board; to hear and receive all Contractors Propositions, and pass their Bills for Payment on their Cashier; inspect the Proceedings of their several Offices; giving them Warrants and Orders for their Proceedings. Now if these Commissioners be unskilled in this Affair, *viz.* in the Nature of the Flesh, its Seasons for buying; (for very much skill is required for the knowledge in the buying, not only for the quantity, but the quality; for the Cattel may be bought in the Market after great Drift, and Pineing, only to sweep the Market, because of lower Prices, when the loss thereby will return ten-fold; beside the disappointment of the Service, and the destroying of the Lives and Healths of the Men; filling the Service full of Confusion and Discontent, and extreamly weakening the Affair; and in fine, making it more chargeable to the King;

King; it having been a well-ordered and well-governed Affair, by the best Management imaginable.) Now, I say, if the said Principals have no Insight nor Knowledge in the Affair, nor in the laudable Customs of *Maritime* Proceedings in the *Naval* Affairs, (I mean the King's;) What may not the Officers under them put on them? What Methods shall hold them? Or, what Steadiness can there be in their constant Proceedings, to be just to all that negotiate with them, and all the whole Affair to be at a certainty of good and wholsome Provisions, provided at the best Seasons, and at the best Rates? I say, How can this consist with Reason, if it may be (not to say it must be) committed to the Subs; and only for form have the Approbation of the Principals; especially if the Subs shall be Novices too, and not Men qualified for business?

I could ſay a very great deal more in this Affair; but the ſight thereof hath filled my Mind with ſo much matter of Diſcourſe, that I am confounded, like the Affair; and know not how to ſpeak to it, ſo as to take a view of each part: Into which Method, if I proceed, I ſhould be too tedious in this Work; which I meant but as an Eſſay, for a Trial, hoping ſome abler Pen will erect a Manſion upon my Cottage; and therefore I ſhall only add hereto, That when Contractors had it, they were forced to look ſharply to the Affair, and to employ able and knowing People; and to let nothing of any private Intereſt creep into the Affair; and to be ſure to buy good Proviſions, and to have them well preſerved: And if any Humorous Commanders refuſed, or abuſed the ſame; then their Inſtruments gave a good account thereof, and the ſame was turned to the King's Damage; for if there were any other Proceed-

ceedings in the Receipts, Returning, or Expending the ſame, than what was the Ancient Cuſtoms of the *Navy*, and according to the Preſcriptions in their Contracts; ſo that all things went on according to the Ancient Methods of the *Navy*, and Cuſtoms in *Maritime Affairs*; and ſeldom was there found any great Defects in Proviſions, nor any diſorderly Returns, Refuſings, or Abuſes: If any were to their damage, they would be ſure to acquaint the *Navy-Board* for Redreſs, and cauſe the Offenders to be queſtioned; and that deterred them from offering it, knowing that it would not paſs without notice; and the Contractors alſo, knowing that if the Affair were not carefully and diligently managed, it would turn to their great Damages; and if the Fleets were diſappointed, it would be their breach of Covenants, and fall heavy upon them: For they could not make ſuch Intereſt as to have it expiated at an eaſie rate, nor with co-

colourable Pretences; so that both they, and all their Friends engaged with them, and their whole Value, lay liable to the King for satisfaction; nor could any Sale of Estate, or Gift, made during the time they were Accomptants to the King, defend it from the King's Seisures: So that, I say, there must be no room for insufficient, careless, or negligent Instruments, by private Interest; nor for any Wrongs done to any of the King's Servants, negotiating with them, without making Reparation. Therefore, that the so great Affair might be managed, that there might be computed the certain Costs the King shall be at, for the Maintainance of his *Maritime Strength*, and not fall under the power of any Interest, to make it cost more; and with surety and safety performed, as by the Contractors is made appear to be, is a Condition most desirable, and requisite, for the *Navy* to be constituted and setled in.

But

But if it does appear to the Wise and Knowing, That it would better answer the ends aforesaid to be managed by the King's Commissioners; then to that end I will make a few steps that way, and premise, as in the Heads aforesaid; That it does consist of a *Comptroller*, a *Surveyor*, and a *Treasurer*, all resident at the *Office*; except an Emergency calls them to the Ports; to avoid which, there is needful to be an Out-rider, or Riding *Surveyor*, whose business should be to visit the *Ports* and *Fleet*, and to enliven and quicken the Affair, and spur all the remote Instruments to the diligent and careful performance of their Duties, in their respective Stations; and to mark all Errors, and to give account thereof to the Board for Redress; That Provisions be not damnified by tossing them to and from Ships, and suffer great Damages, and Demurrages of the Vessels, by leaving them unspent, whiles they may be preserved; and that

 the

the Instruments do not make slow and slack Dispatches, under small pretences for Lucre, and study chiefly their own Profits; or to damnifie any one that negotiates with them, by undue and unpracticable Proceedings, and Delays of Payments; the which would bring a general Disreputation on the Action, and cause it to be the more chargeable to the *King*; and is also extremely hurtful to the Affair. Wherefore,

Fifthly, The *Clerk-Accomptant* of Receipts, Issues, and Returns, should be a Man of great Abilities, Honesty, and Justice, rightly to state all Matters to the Board, and to pass all the Accompts under the Approbation and Allowance of the *Navy-Board*; that they might be engrossed into the *Treasurer* of the *Navy* his Ledger, and exhibited to the *Exchequer*; so that Estimates might be made upon all Exigencies that may offer.

The

The *Clerk of the Actions of the Board*, ought to be a good Clerk and Secretary, to dispatch good Instructions and Reprimands, in proper Terms; and to preserve all Precedents and Orders in good Method for Review, when needful.

The *Clerk of the Cutting-house*, ought to be sworn to do his Office justly, and faithfully; as also to see that his *Packers* under him be Sworn, and do execute their Office truly and justly; to mark the Contents faithfully and right.

The *Clerk of the Cooperidge* also to be Sworn to see the due Gages put on all Casks for Beer.

The *Salters under the Clerk of the Cutting-house his Inspection*, ought to do their Office carefully, and painfully; and the *Boat-takers*, and *Wharfingers* to be diligent to provide for the Transport of the Provisions where ordered, and to give them quick Dispatches; also to receive the Returns carefully, and to preserve

and

and return them to the respective Offices, where they are to be reposited for Repairs, Re-package, Disposal and Ordering; and not to let Vessels lie by with Demurrage, for want of Deliverance, to the Loss and Discomfort of the Owners, and hinderance of the Affair: In which there is no small matter to be considered, in the doing Right and Justice to the Brewers, Bakers, and to the Cheese-mongers, *&c.* according to their Contracts; and to the Owners of Vessels, for their Fraights, and Demurrages. In which, if it be not rightly and exactly performed, the *Commissioners* cannot easily do Justice, and judge aright between the *King* and them, according to their Contracts and Agreements for Abatements, or Allowances, *&c.* It is a great point of the *Surveyor*'s Business, to judge and determine of Defects by himself, or to choose two Men Sworn thereto; as their Contracts respectively shall intimate and direct. *Sixthly*,

Sixthly, The Agents and Store-keepers abroad ought to do all the same thing that is done at *London*; but by the Orders and Directions of the Commissioners at the General Office, for Victualling at *London*, the said Agent buys Provisions, contracting for the same to be served in as the Season offers, and as he hath Directions from the Commissioners, with whom he keeps a continual Correspond, and without whom, or their Directions, he can do nothing of moment: He draws his Bills for Money on them, and receives Money from some Receivers of Taxes, as the Commissioners aloft can get Assignments from the Treasurer of the *Navy*, and he from the Lords of the Treasury, on parts of the Revenue: He indents with the Pursers, he superinspects the whole Affair of Victualling at that Port, if there be no Commissioner or Riding Surveyor at the place, which in all times of Action extraordinary there should be;

be; and whenſoever any one is there, then he ſuperſedes him. The ſaid Agent is a perſon placed in great Truſt; for he has the Overſight of all, even as a Commiſſioner aloft has; and indeed his Office imports all that theirs does, *viz.* For the prudent managing and quick diſpatching; only it lies not at his door to take care that there be ſufficient Proviſions at the Port, or Monies to ſupply all Emergencies; he is only to give the Commiſſioners conſtant and timely Account, and to do and ſee put in Execution all the Commiſſioners Orders and Advices, that he from time to time ſhall receive from them: and not to give any Allowances for Damages, or allow any thing of moment for Demurrages, Caſual Accidents, or Miſtakes, without adviſing them firſt, and receive ample Inſtructions from them for it. And, in fine, he is an Image or Deputy of the Commiſſioners; yet more properly a Husband; or, as the name

name more properly ſignifies, an Agent to act or do; yet as a Subſtitute to, and put in by the ſaid Commiſſioners, unto whom he is only accountable, and no where or otherwiſe concerned, than as his either general Inſtructions, or particular Orders direct him. His general Inſtructions ought to preſcribe him his Methods in general, for ſupplying of Ships wants; by what Vouchers or Warrants, he ſhould order Deliveries; whoſe Orders he muſt obey, without appealing to them for Advice, and whoſe not; and whatſoever he hath not in his general Inſtructions, he ought to adviſe the Victualling Board therewith, and expect their Orders therein: He is of principal moment at the Port, I ſay, he being Reſident, and in the abſence of a Commiſſioner, is to cauſe the whole Affair to move by his Dictates; and gives his Orders to the Store-keeper, for iſſuing and receiving; and alſo for Deliveries to Brewers,

Brewers, Bakers, and Coopers, *&c.* And next under him is the Store-keeper, who is warranted by the Commiſſioners alſo, but Sub to the Agent: He receives and iſſues by the Dictates and Orders of him: He takes care for the Cutting, Salting, Packing, and Stowing of the ſaid Proviſions, and the Tranſporting them on Board the Ships; receiving them back as Returns; and taking care for Sifting, Repacking, Overhalling, and preſerving them; and ſhould give the Agent an account of the condition and quantities of them, at all reaſonable demands. For Quantities the Agent ſhould be as well able to know as himſelf; for he ought not to receive or iſſue any thing, without his Orders; the which the Agent ought to enter, as Debtor and Creditor, to him; thereby he ſhould be able to give the Board a ſtate of the Quantities in a Poſt's time; but abſolute Qualities he cannot, without a Survey, but ſomething near he might,

might, if it be duely done, and in good Method, as ſuch an Affair of Quantity requires: For that Affair, the whole Welfare thereof, *viz.* the Readineſs and Serviceableneſs thereof to the King, is of great moment in the buſineſs I am treating of; the which is no ſmall Affair to the Kingdom: I ſay, it is in the Management thereof, and may eaſily, by perſons that are ignorant of it, or were never brought up, or had any practice or knowledge therein, be brought to great Damages, and be made extreme chargeable to the King: For Prudent Management is a great part of this Affair for Profit; and the beſt and ſureſt way to it, is to have Good Inſtruments therein, and not to put Pupils and Novices into ſuch Affairs, to ſerve Private Intereſts; that is, to make the Treaſure, nay, if not the Wealth and Strength of the Nation, be ſpent, or do truckle to, and ſerve the Intereſt of ſome particular Perſons in their

their Relatives and Parties. As I have elſewhere decried the Practice, ſo I do here alſo, *viz.* not to put by Men of approved Knowledge and Experience in the ſaid Buſineſs, and of long Service, and in the room put in Novices, Pupils, and every way unfit, on purpoſe to ſerve a Private Intereſt: It is but the worſt way of making the Publick maintain them.

V. *Of*

V. *Of other Irregularities in the* Navy.

1. *The Clother*, or, *Slop-ſeller.*
2. *The Purſer, or whom he ſhall get to Iſſue.*
3. *The Mariner Buying, and the Paymaſter Defalking.*

THE *Slop-ſeller*, is a Perſon crept into the *Navy*, I mean to Monopolize the vending of Cloathing ſolely, but ſince the Reſtoration of King *Charles the Second*; nor then, but by degrees, as he could make Intereſt, and have Intereſt in the Affair.

For I remember Mr. *Richard Beckford*, and Mr. *Burrows* did vend chiefly to the *Navy*; but not to hinder any others to Iſſue. For Mr. *Thomas Beckford*, afterwards Knight, Brother to the ſaid *Richard*

and others, but as his Stock, and willingness of the *Pursers* to Issue for him, did encrease, did vend, and did endeavour to under-sell, and out-do each other; but as yet his Interest could not reach to Ingross it, until after some time, as he grew able, did procure a Warrant from the Duke of *York*, then *Lord High Admiral*, to have the sole vending to the *Navy*; yet, under the fair Pretences of shewing Samples to the *Navy-Board*, and they agreeing Prices for the Particulars; which Prices were followed indeed, but the Qualities of the Goods were debased, as he thought good: There was also added to the fairness thereof, That when they were opened on Board, if the Commander did not think them reasonable good according to the Prices, he should abate the Prices, or stop the Issuing of them. Who could expect that a Captain should be able to judge indifferently of such Goods, or, that the *Slop-seller* should stand to

to the Judgment of every Captains knowledge, or justice towards his Concerns? But this effect it hath had, That if the *Purser* have dared to set down any lower price, than what his Invoyces mentioned, he must pay it himself; and so he had like order to the *Pay-master* of the *Navy*, to be accountable to him for all the whole Defalkation of the Ships Books; so that if the *Purser* took, or bought any Cloathing of any at better Prices, and more suitable to the Seamens Wants, and set it off upon the Books, the *Pay-master*, and *Slop-seller* understanding each other, brought all, *viz.* Dead-mens Cloaths, sold at the Mast, or any one Furnishing the Marriner in his Sickness and Wants, to the *Slop-sellers* Credit; and out of his Hands it was not easily, nor wholly gotten, but at his Pleasure: And thereby, all People willing to assist the Seaman in his Wants, upon the Credit of his Pay, were thereby Deterred, and the Sailer totally

 frustra-

frustrated of any choise, or good Market for his Money, but that called *Hobson's Choice, That or none*: In all which care taken for the good of the Sailer, and to keep him healthy and well in the Service, seems to me to have a quite contrary Effect; and indeed is no other than a Method to make one Man Rich, at the cost of many Thousands, and to the loss of many Mens Lives and Healths; so consequently to the Impairing of the Service, for the truth of it is, That every Man that serves the King for Wages, hath a Right thereto, as good as any Man hath to receive Rent for a House or Land, if he does his Duty, and to buy or sell thereupon, and Engage the same for Payment; which Engagement should be satisfied at the Payment of the Ship, or Tickets thereof, as the said Engagements doth Import: and if more than one appears for the same Sum, no Preferrence to be allowed, but as their Dates, or other Valuation in Law

Law requires; then would the Seamen never suffer such wants, as both them and their Families have and doth suffer; their Wives and Children would be reasonably supported in their Absences, and they supplied at the Commencement of their Voyage, with Necessaries for their Preservation in the Service, by some of the Ship, or Port where they shall frequent, when People know that their Payment is of some Certainty, and not to be turned off Disgracefully to the Honesty of the Sailer, who is apt enough to refuse Payment, when his Wants are satisfied: And herein is the *Commissioner of the Pay* his Justice to be exercised, to prevent Evil Men from Cheating the People who Credit them, and bring a Scandal upon the Service, which makes the hard-heartedness towards them in their Wants.

Now I intimate, that the Debts contracted, during that Service, should have

preference before those contracted before the Commencement of that Service: The *Dutch* use that Method, that a Sailer need never want Credit for to supply his Wants, *viz.* As the Sailer hath need, the Captain gives him a Bill for so much Money as his Needs, or of his Families are; which Bill he sends home, where there are enough that will take that Bill at a small Abatement: The just performance of the same, gives such Credit to it, that People will strive who should have it at the least loss, they being paid without Rebuke, or uncertain Payment; which hath been the Fate of the Affairs in *England* for many Years past, that a Ticket-Buyer is an Odium: And notwithstanding most of the Tickets have been bought and sold, and past to Account by Quantities, and done behind the Curtain; if a Man should happen to be Discharged by a Ticket, and needs Money for his Equipment for another Voyage, he is in a Wood, and

and knows not which way to bring that into Money, nor have any Friend that is willing to supply him, and send him about another Voyage, nor any Encouragement to do it, lest he does undergo the Guilt of a Ticket-buyer, which have been accounted as Cheats; so that if he does, he may lose his Money, or else he must find out the way behind the Curtain, as others do, where is most cruel loss, it going through so many Hands to the Mark. I say, for many Years past, this Practise hath been, That like *Woodstock-Bower*, or the *Inchanted-Castle*, except he had that Clew of Thread, *viz.* found the Mystery he should never attain the end, except the Person himself did attend; yet so he must find out the Knot and untie it, after he had worn out his Patience by Delays, and scornful Answers; but two to one, e're that he had worn out both his Patience and his Cloaths, and had found the way behind the Curtain, and

taken ſome Money for it, but not enough to pay his Creditors, nor relieve his Family, but Packt away on another Voyage, thin Cloathed, and Pennyleſs; curſing the Service, but whom he cannot tell: I ſay, this hath been the Fate of the Sailer for many Years together, yet freſh enough to Memory; and ſtill the King ſaves not a Penny, but pays every Groat on't, and perhaps Intereſt, to raiſe the ſaid Money for it: Nay, a Stranger would think in himſelf, if he ſtood but by to hear the Anſwers to Queſtions about the good or bad payment, or where-ever it would be paid, that the Parties Intruſted in the Affair did give the greateſt Diſreputation to it, whoſe duty it was, to have maintained and ſupported the King's Credit with the *Maratime* People, which is of more value than all the Merchants Credits in *England*; for their Welfare, and the whole Nations depends upon the Proſperity of the *Navy*: For if we ever be brought to

to truckle under the *French* at Sea, as I doubt, hath been fairly endeavoured for; farewel the Honour and Felicity of this Nation; but perhaps the Actors therein would have made themſelves great thereby, according to their Deſires: What a dreadful caſe is it that ever a Man ſhould ſet his Hand to the utter ruine of his Nation, with the Religion, Laws, and Liberties thereof; and to ſettle that upon his Poſterity, *viz.* a little Pelf; and knows not but that, as another *Pharoah*, who knew not *Joſeph*, would make them all Bondmen. I fear there is remaining upon Poſterity too many Honours and Eſtates of Perſons, Gaining them by the daring to adventure the breach of the Laws of God and their Nation: For never did a Nation undergo any great Alteration, whether for the better, or for the worſe, but Honours are created thereupon: Wherefore it would be as neceſſary, as upon the Entrance of any King upon the Throne,

Throne, to pass an Act of Indempnity; so also to pass an Act for the Confirming of Honours, wherein every Honour by Patent, should be Named: Or, if it be a shorter way to be excepted, that have raised it, or used his Ancestors Honour, to the breach of the Laws established; so that none should pass, but what stood the Scrutiny; which would be a means to deter Men from getting Honours so ill, or preserve their Ancestors at so base a rate: Knowing that if he suffer in one King's Reign, his Posterity will surely be righted in another, if ever the Nation comes to it self again. However, the true Object of a Just and Honest Man, is to fear God, do what is Just, and to wait upon him for the Issue of his Patience.

Having followed the pursuit hereof, and digressed, I will return to my *Slop-seller*; and therefore say, That the Sailers Market, instead of Restraint, should be promo-

promoted, and People Invited to come on Board by their Civil Treatment; and to trust the Sailer with their Goods ashoar, when they are Bargained for; by endeavouring all that are concerned therein, that they be duly paid for, with the least Trouble or Defalkation to them; and to use all the art to promote his Majesty's Credit in the Affair, not only with his *Maratime*, but with all his Subjects: For Credit and Honour are too near of Kin to be made Opposites, as for some time it hath been. Nay, it would answer to that great end of Profit to the Service, by taking off the growing charge, *viz.* if Money be not ready to pay the Ships, they might have Tickets, which would be bought up by Monied Men at little loss to the Sailer, and expedite the Affair; there being Money enough in Money'd-Mens Hands, who would be glad thereof, if they were Encouraged and Countenanced therein: The contrary Practice

I understand not. I say, let any Man sell his Ticket openly upon the *Exchange*, Street, or Shops, and countenanced through the Nation, and reckon'd a good piece of Service to lay out much Money in them; but that which added greatly to the Sailers Damages before, being now removed, *viz.* Buying of Tickets should not be declaimed, and yet sold behind the Curtain, by only those who have private Correspondence; but that it should be free, and declared a Commendable Service: I say, these Indirect Policies being removed, the Sailer would be in mighty Credit, and the whole Affair would go on with Life and Vigour; any thing to the contrary I do not understand.

I confess, I should add hereto the usual Objections, to back their Practices aforesaid; (and they are,) That the Sailer is Cheated; and again, he spends his Money in Drink, and is kept on Shoar from the

the Service thereby: the which is all meer Sham, and only a mudding the Water to catch Fish. For to pretend to keep a Man's Money from him, to make him a good Husband, and that he be not Robbed on't; and in the mean time to leave a way open for him to be Cheated cleanlily of a fifth, fourth, or third part on't, as he can escape their hands, or to fall under a *Post-pone*; the which the Cunning Dealers do foresee, and find Preferrence to avoid; but from ever *Post-poning* the *Naval* Debts of this Nation, *Good Lord Deliver the King and Parliament*: But instead, to strengthen the Publick Credit of the *King* with the *Navy*, by an Act, That whosoever should buy the Bills for Stores, Tickets, or Debenters for Wages, *&c.* should receive their Money without any Defalcation made therefrom, save what was Written fairly to their view upon it, before they bought it; and that in its due Course, with-

out any Preferrence, as they are entered in the Office for Assignments; and that the Publick Credit being past therein, that Officer that should make any Preferrences in Assignment or Pay, should be Discarded, or such Penalties be inflicted as may be thought fit; and whosoever in any Office, that should speak slightly to disparage the Payment, and undervalue the Affair, should be treated in like Terms as a Merchant, or Shop-keeper, Lord, or Gentleman, would Treat his Servant that does, when any one comes to him for a Debt due from his Master, answer him Surlily, and Contemptibly, and Doubtingly, whether ever it would be paid: Such Servants, I confess, I have heard, have been in some Families; But what were they? Such as ranked not Honour and Credit together, and let all run at Hurles; and was Precipitating to an end of Honour, Credit, and Estate. I judge the Affair I am treating of, will aptly enough

enough fit the Comparison; and therefore I will conclude with the *Slopseller*, That if the Affair were carried as aforesaid, there will need no *Slop-seller*, but such as shall strive to undersel each other, and trust to the *Purser* for vending of them, or any one else, and produce their Bill for them to be stopt out of their Pay, and paid at the Pay of the Men; or, that the *Pay-master* do answer the Draughts of the *Purser*; as for Dead-mens Cloaths, Tobacco, Necessaries, or Money for the supply of themselves and Families; and the *Purser* to make good his Draughts, and account with the *Pay-master* for the whole Defalcations on the Ships Books; the which he ought to make good and stand to; for why the *Slop-seller*, or the *Pay-master* should have the Ballances, no reason is to be given. More might be said, but I spare.

This

This was the Ancient Cuſtom of the *Navy* before Corruption, Bribery, and private Intereſt came into the Affair; and Tricks, and Deſigns of Expoſing the Honour and Safety of the Nation to the Power and Will of ſome, none of the beſt Meaning: Since which Deſigns began, things have run on with a ſwift Innundation, overflowing the Banks of Method, Diſcipline, and Government; ſo now hoping that the ſource is ſtopt, and that the breaches will be made up again, and the right Courſes well cleanſed and ſcoured, and ſo kept in the right Channel; to which purpoſe I will labour yet to bring more Materials, and conclude this Paragraph with Advice to the *Slop-ſeller*; That if he will ſell as cheap as any others, and take the *Purſer*'s Bills, and Ballance his Accompt with him, and not crave Impreſt-Money of the *Navy-Board*, to pay him in part before-hand; then I believe

believe he may ſell a great deal of Cloaths, and be a Gainer enough, but not enough to underſtand the *Pay-maſter*, and Friends aſſiſting; and to keep Coaches, and live like a Peer too; which I think he will not condeſcend unto; and therefore I take leave of him, and deſire no more of his Company in this Affair.

VI. *Of the Clerical and Ministerial part of the* Navy.

I Have a few words to speak to this Affair, having observed in the *Navy* a general decay of Piety; and that I conceive proceeds from the Root in the last Paragraph, for Subverting and Subjecting the *Navy*, as well in the Ecclesiastical as the Civil and Military part thereof, and for that purpose Men have been sent too often, that have given ill Examples of Lives and Conversation so light, and disposed to Mode and Gallantry, not sparing to go or enter into the Lists of Debauchery, with any of the Officers they shall happen to be accounted of; are also void of good Morals, and over busie with other Mens matters, and do become the Ridicule of the Ship; a Stain and Blot to the Function they bear, and an

an Impairing to the *Protestant Religion*; for the *Maritime* People are not naturally over Zealous, yet they can often produce better Temperance, Chastity, Modesty, Honesty, Courage, *&c.* than appears in some of these Sparks which are taken from the Altars of the Universities: For to see Debauchery, Unchaste Speeches, and Deeds with Immodesty, Dishonesty, fearful Pusillanimity, Covetousness, and busie with other Mens matters, prevalent in a Minister's Carriage, certainly his Preaching and Praying, the better it be performed, the worse it fares with his Embassy for belief. As for Example:

If a Prince sends an Embassy to his Neighbour Prince, for the setling a good Correspondence, of Balance in Trade, or Assistance in Needs, *&c.* which Ambassador, to cause the Prince he comes to to believe, that what he says, and conditions with him for, will certainly be performed; and therefore extols, and sets forth

his Master's Justice, his great Strength, his Kindness for him, *viz.* his Ability, Justice, Truth, and Willingness to serve him, in very laudable Terms; and by a Person, (*viz.* the Ambassador,) who must be a Man of good Aspect, and of good Endowments, as may be had in one Man; nay, and his Retinue also; that they may be a Grace and Honour to their Master, Nation, and the Business they come about; but if not, the effect will be clean contrary: And so of the Sea-Chaplains, who if they are of bad Lives, *&c.* the better their preaching and Praying is performed, the farther they Preach the People out of conceit with their Religion; but if a Sot and Dunce, doing his Office like himself, and living ill, they are the less offended at it, and conjecture that the reason the Affair being so ill presented and set forth to them, is not the fault of the Message, or the goodness of the Religion, but its Fate to fall into the hands of a

a Slovenly, Sottish, and a Dunce of a Priest; but if an Ingenious Man, though Debauch'd, Vitious, and a Coward, comes to them, it makes them to question their Religion they profess; and comparing the strict Lives of the *Roman Catholicks* abroad, the Macerating Fastings, and in fine, their *Pompous Shows* fairly set forth, of a True and Sincere Faith, and a good Church-Discipline, and compare it with Ours, would be ready prepared, and apt, when the Iron came to be hot, (as it was heating apace) to declare, That their Religion had been all along in the wrong, and that now they would, if demanded, imbrace the right; they thinking, by their bare Speculations to have judged aright. Wherefore there ought to be great care taken, that whosoever is sent on these Missions, should be Man of Excellent Lives and Deportments.

Now if it ſhould be ſaid, none would go then in the Fourth Rates, becauſe of ſmall Companies of Men for their Profits; and few good Men could be gotten to adventure in the other, but ſuch as by their Inſufficiency, or Unfitneſs, have miſſed their Preferments on Shoar. To this I Anſwer, that either the Viſitor of the College, or Head of the Univerſity, have not power or will to detach able Miſſionaries for the Sea, and to gratifie their Labours with Preferment at their Returns, or there is a Miſcarriage in the doing it; for it is better none were ſent, than ſuch as I deſcribed; and let the Groats go towards the maintainance of the Sick and Wounded Seamen, from whom it is ſtopt, as it is now ordered in caſe of no Chaplain, of which more hereafter.

But in caſe of ſending Chaplains, there ſhould be Dean Rurals appointed. *viz.* to Correſpond with the Suffragan, or he that

that chuſes out theſe Miſſionaries, and ſends them to let them know of the *Miſdemeanors* of every one; the ſaid *Dean* to be on Board of every *Flag*, or *Commander* of every *Squadron*, every Ship's Boats-Commander, and Officers frequenting there, he may enquire if any Miſdemeanors be; that perhaps a *Reproof*, or *Admonition* in the Spirit of *Love* may do; or elſe give account to the Suffragan, who ſhould ſend for him away quietly, and ſend another in his *room*; and not let him abide there Preaching backwards, till either the Captain does diſgracefully turn him aſide, or bring him to a *Council of War*, and ſo diſcard him.

Now I being come to the Paragraph, *of the Government of the Ships at Sea*, this relating to the ſame, I thought it *worthy* to have a diſtinct *Diſcourſe* preluding to the *others*; and having before told you of an evil *Root*, that bears evil *Fruit*

Fruit in the *Navy*; alſo thence ſprang this Branch for the *Commander* to put what *Chaplain* he pleaſed into the Ship; ſo that if the Chaplain pleaſed not him, he was not to be admitted, or continued: And therefore, as I was ſaying before, That they had need to have *good Courage* to oppoſe the not to be pleaſed *Commander*, without he ſubmits either to Cajole him in his Irreligious, Debauched, and Atheiſtical Expreſſions; and all others of the ſame Temper, who muſt all be his Imitators; or elſe he muſt ſubmit to be turn'd off, and ſeek for another. But this was not heretofore ſo, for whom the Suffragan did ſend was to be the Man: Indeed if a Captain deſired any one that he knew, and the Suffragan had not ought againſt him, he was gratified with him; but no Chaplain ſhould be either rejected by the Captain on his own Knowledge, or from the Splenetick Repreſentation of another, without being cal-

led to a *Council of War*, if he had committed any Crime that came within the Articles of War, or before the *Admiral, or Commander in Chief*, for leſs Offences: Where the *Dean-Rural* is, who ſhould exert his Care over him, to defend his Innocent and Harmleſs Behaviour? and not ſuffer him to fall under his *Commander's* Diſpleaſure, and be diſgraced thereby, if Innocence and Inoffence be found in him; and that he be not ſubjected to the ſole Will of the *Commander*, and therefore forced to ſubmit to baſe Demaenor, both to the *diſhonour* of himſelf, and him that ſent him: For the Baſis of the Deſign was ſo laid, whereof I ſpoke before, That making the Captain Abſolute and Deſpotical, they let him break aſunder all Laws, Privileges, Methods, or Preſcriptions at pleaſure, and let all Superiour Officers act conſonant thereunto. So that in making ſure of them, *viz.* the Captains, that they would come over at

 Or, at a Whiſtle, their great deſign would take effect: But no Humane Policies were ever laid ſo ſure, but that there were Ifs, Ands, and Doubts in it; and never was a Town or Fort made by the Art of Man ſo ſtrong, but under God's permiſſion, by the Art of Man was found out a place, or means to make it Pregnable; ſo have theſe Deſigners (God be praiſed) been diſappointed, before they could finiſh their Work upon this Baſis, and like *Confuſed Babel*'s work, made an abrupt ſtop, and ſo ſtand ſtill: I have not read that any means was uſed to deſtroy their Foundation, begun at *Babel*; that none other like attempt might be made upon the ſame Baſis; but as the Scripture ſays, *They were all diſperſed, ſome one way and ſome another, and divided*; that therefore there may be thought no need to make any Proviſion againſt a ſecond attempt in that kind, and on that Baſis; as was at the turning our Firſt Parents out of *Paradice*, and

and ſetting Flaming Swords to defend it from any more entrance; but in this caſe it is not as it was with the *Babel Builders*; but the Baſis ſtands in a great part, and the Builders alſo; but the *Motions* are ſlow, yet the *Machin* being entire, and ſo only watches for the moving of the Waters to turn the Wheels which way ſoever a Few will direct it: This being a *Preludim*.

VII. *Of*

VII. *Of the Government of Ships at Sea.*

FIRST the Captains and Lieutenants are to be considered: The Lieutenant being the Image of the Captain, and the Executor of his Command; I conclude them under the Captain's Circumstance, he being the Head and Principal of the Ship, and may be fitly compared to an Emblem of *Monarchy*; which, with *Moderate Bounds* and *Constitutions*, is the best of *Governments* ever yet found out in the *World*; and therefore most to be desired and maintained. The Captain, I say, is the *Ruler* and *Governour* of the Ship and Men, in all Matters, both Military and Civil; nay, and Ecclesiastical *too*; he orders and disposes of the Ship, and its *Military Provisions* and *Stores*, and prepares her, and fits her for *Military Execu-*

Execution, either for Defence, or Offence, as he sees *occasion*; and for the doing it, he hath of all sorts, of both *Commissioned* and *Warranted* Officers, Temporary and Standing Officers, appointed from the *Admiralty*, and *Navy-Board*, *&c.* to act in their several Stations and Trusts; and they all having, or ought to have, as well as himself, Ample Instructions, to act in their particular Places and Trusts; the which if they *follow*, they ought to be protected in Safety, as well by him, from any Injuries offered them, or their Charges by any others, as also encouraged in their Duties; so also by the *Admiralty* and *Navy-boards*, from any Injuries offered them by him, or suffered by his Connivance.

Now as to *Instructions*, I having said something thereof elsewhere before in general, I shall here speak more particularly; and that is, That although the *Forms* and *Prescriptions* for the *Captains Command*

mand hath been ſo enlarged and altered of late, in every Circumſtance relating to the Standing Officers, unto whom are committed all the *Stores* of the Ship, that there is ſcarce any ſign of the former Practice remaining, the Particulars being *too* many for me here to ſpeak to: Yet I ſay, the ſtanding Officers their *Inſtructions* are the ſame which have been near theſe Thirty Years ſtanding, to my knowledge, and not one Tittle of them is of uſe, or practice, or have been expected from them ſome Years paſt, ſaving the paſſing their Accounts, and making their Returns; the which *Inſtructions*, if they ſhould ſtand to, and abide by, they would be ruined: Neither have the Captains, and Lieutenants, and the Warrant Officers *Inſtructions*, any *Concordance* or *Coherence* together; but the Practice hath been to ſubmit to the *Commander's* Pleaſure, and if he be not Angry all is well; the which is a very hard matter to pleaſe, except they will

will be content to go to Sea for *nought*, and truckle under his Creatures: I ſay, this is the caſe in general, now grown to that height of Pride and *Imperial Command*, that an Officer that cannot ſcrew himſelf into his Favour, were as good be a Slave in *Algiers*, for he muſt undergo all Hardſhips and Indignities that all wicked-minded Men can put upon, or deviſe againſt him; and, as I may ſay, ſuffer himſelf to be Piſt upon by every *Inferior*, that the Captain will either *favour* or *connive* at; this is ſo true and *common* to the knowledge of all that know the *Navy*, that it may paſs without farther *proof*: So that if any one ſhould not be tempered for this uſage, but be ſo hardy as to vindicate his Right, he is certainly ruin'd, and turned to ſeek his Bread elſewhere, perhaps in his Latter Days; and muſt not expect to be heard in his own Defence.

I confess, there is no *General*, for so I speak, but does admit of *particular Exceptions*; that is, there are some *Moderate Men* in their Commands, but *too* too few, and they not fully arrived to the design, which is yet more, *viz.* to have the Office of the *Purser* annexed to the *Captain*, then were they as Absolute and Despotical as the King of *France* is, and of late hath proved to be, over his Subjects; and he no doubt did concurr in the design of Contracting the *Navy of England* under the Despotical Power of a Few, for the purpose, rather than many: To which, I say, and no other, tended these *discordant* and *incohering Circumstances*, which caused Jarrings, Disheartnings, and thence the Murmurings and Complainings in our Ships, and the *Navy* abundantly weakened. And as to the Safety and Welfare of the *Navy*, for the Victualling to be deposited into the hands of the *Captain*, What may be the Effects thereof?

thereof, I cannot so well speak to, because it is not yet agreed how to order it: Some project, after the *Dutch* Example; Others, for the *King* to Victual, and the *Captain* to act by an Instrument under him; And a third, a mixt way. As to the *Dutch* way, the *Captains* agree with their *Admiralties*, at a certain price, for so many Mens Victuals, for such a Ship under their Commands, and the Particulars thereof are specified; and a *Scrivan* or *Muster-Master* of every Ship is sent, beside a *General Muster-Master* in every *Fleet*, to keep Checque, and Muster all the Fectives, noting all the Dead, and Runaways; and by his Book the *Captain* is paid for Victuals, and the Bills are paid which he draws home, *viz.* for Wages to Men: He pays, when abroad, according to Instructions; of all which, the *Scrivan* keeps due account with him. Now the Victualling of the *Dutch*, is chiefly *Groat* or *Oatmeal*, *Grey-pease*, *Stockfish*, *Butter*, and *Cheese*, &c. and a little *Flesh* once a Week:

Now they have not Flesh in their Country, to do as we do; therefore, if the *King* will alter the Quantity and Specie of his Victualling, he may; but it will not agree to the Temper of his Subjects, but cause a great murmuring; *First*, By his Sea-men: And *Secondly*, By the Farmers, Gentry, and Nobility of the Nation, that the Product of their Lands be not bought off and expended, with the Money they are taxed to maintain the War with; and urge, That the Strength of the *Navy* would be impaired and weakened thereby, and be the cause of an Universal Disquiet. And next, the *King* must put in *Captains* stockt with Moneys, or Security for the performance of their Duty, else the Ships would never be in readiness to Sail, for want of Provisions to act together; the Money else would be spent that should buy them, and few would trust them, and the Men would be abused with wants, and cannot,

not, nay, dare not complain. It may be said, Why with us, more than the *Dutch*? I Answer, The *Dutch* are a different People by Nature, and different in their Government, which is partly *Democrasie*, and partly *Aristocrasie*; they are severe Justiciaries, and strict Performers of Contracts to the Publick; in which, from one degree of Office to another, they are all sharply lookt to, and therein are not pestered with so many Methods, pretending to avoid wrong, whereas 'tis only a Mist cast before our Eyes, and proves a burden to the Publick, and has contrary effects to the intention, and makes the Proverb true, *That the more Cooks, the worse Broth*: For the *Dutch*, if any should be caught Cheating or Abusing the Publick, he must run his Country, or never hope to escape great Punishment, with Confiscation of all he has; for such is the Hatred of them all, to those that hurt the Publick, for every one

 reckons

reckons himself a Sharer in the Publick Wrongs, that if his Wrong hath taken wind, and it be considerable, two to one but before he can withdraw, the *Mobile* will cut him off, and none dares to countenance his Escape, for fear of the *Mobile*: *Remember the* De Wits; for if such profuse exhausting of Treasure, and Misapplication from the true Intentions, and Plots against the Publick, had been committed there, as have been here, they would not have Escaped; but if the *Publick Justiciaries* had not done Justice, the *Mobile* would have Carved it out themselves: So I say, their Constitution is far different from ours, for Interest runs not so high there: Now would they who labour for this Alteration in the *Navy*, also bring the Nation under such a Government as they are, then they may expect it should answer the end as theirs does: But it is not better than ours, nor half so well, if our Constitutions had been

been preserved, and Private Interest cast out, and Commands carried so Moderate and Just as theirs; but it is plain and obvious to me, that this Practice and Endeavour is only the Basis of the Work, or Design on foot, which I e're while compared unto *Babel*; and a Superstructure to be thereon built, to have the *Navy* in a few hands, who would be Absolute and Despotical therein: And if they do design to have the *Navy* after the *Dutch* Government, if they would have it thrive in like manner as they do, they must intend to alter the Government of the Nation into a *Commonwealth*, as theirs is, or else it will never frame as theirs, for the Reasons I have before mentioned; but I think it is past their skill yet. I could add many more Reasons, but it is needless; and therefore I would have them put out of hopes of ever Ingrossing or Enslaving the *Navy of England* under a Despotical power, and consequently of turning the Go-

Government of the Nation upon Hinges which have but few Joynts; the which is very dangerous in a *Monarchy*, but not so in a *Commonwealth*, who by their long-continued and beloved Constitutions, having been accustomed by Allarms of being Robbed of their Liberties, will, on any Allarm, as a Flight of *Sterlings*, cast themselves into an orderly Flock, when they espy a *Hawk* at hand; but in a *Monarchy*, it is altogether unsafe to put their strength at the Devotion of a few hands: Moreover, it is against all *Maxims* in Policy, to make any Alterations in a long-setled and approved Method of Management in a material part of the Government, Strength, and Wealth of a Nation.

This Project was on foot in King *Charles the Second*'s Time; who Answered, *And Captain, When your Men suffer, unto whom should Men complain? To your self, for Justice?* He said, *He would be Just*:

Just. The King said, *He had a good Opinion of his Captains*, but laughed at the Project; and so it died for that time. And as for those who would have them Victualled by the *King*, and the *Captain* account with him for it, instead of the *Purser*, they are thus Answered, *That their Projection is yet more open for Despotical Power, for then it will be brought to a far heavier burthen for the Nation, by the Commissioners Providing, and the Captains Commanding, who will have the King's Purse open at their pleasures, and every one must bow to them for a piece of Bread; and what Rule an* Admiralty *will have over them, to keep them to Methods and Prescriptions, or a* Navy-Board, *is pretty well seen by a handful out of a full Sack aforesaid*; and therefore those that are for this way, are more beside the Mark; for here they have a means to make it a greater uncertainty of Charges, and have a greater influence on the Affair, and create

create Neceſſities at their Pleaſure, and will account at their Leiſure. And as for thoſe that are for a mixt way, when they have formed and declared their Method, I may be able to give them a full Anſwer, and in the mean time I will only purſue my Purpoſe, to unravel the Proceedings of late, in the Confuſed Methods left ſtanding of the *Babel-Builders*; and that is,

First, There is created a *Captains Clerk*, for the Captains Muſtering, Ticketting, and ordering as well of the *Purſer*'s Books, as of all the Expences of the other Officers, who has a *Midſhipman*'s Pay for his Service, and double *Midſhipmens* Pay more added, to enable the Captain to gratifie his Creatures that deſerved his Favours; and for ſome time he had Orders for double Pay, I hope this was not for nothing; but that part of the Building ſoon fell down: I ſay, here is new Charges for him to place it upon his *Coc-*

Cocſwain, *Steward*, Servants, or whom he thinks good to deſerve it: The aforeſaid *Clerk*, I ſay, being one choſen by him, on hopes for him to prefer him to ſome Office, as he will deſerve by promoting his Intereſt, by the ſole management of the Purſer's Books, and the Officers Accounts; and after his Maſter's turns are ſerved therein, then his own muſt be next, and all the Officers Inſtructions given them, muſt be laid aſide, and ſerve no longer than thoſe ends they like of; and the Officers muſt Trump up to this, or undergo what I have ſaid before; and if this be not *Babel-Building*, aſpiring to reach their Heaven, Wealth, and Deſpotical Power, the great Object of their Induſtry, and this to be raiſed out of Confuſion, I know not what to term it unto. But I doubt not but the Quick-ſighted will take timely warning to prevent the deſign of Enthralling the Power and Wealth of the Nation, and ſettle it again in good Order, Method,

Method, and Government. As to Command, the needfulness and necessariness thereof is, out of all doubt, acknowledged by all that would live under a Government in any Nation, City, Ship, or Community; but the manner of this Command, is that which makes all Governments differ, of which I will say in the Originals thereof, none differs which is thus; that whatsoever a Superior Officer does or commands to be done at his own will or choice, *viz.* that he may do it, or leave it undone, which Act or Order, if it exceeds not the bounds of Justice, Lenity, Kindness, and such favourable Command as a Man might expect from his Father, Relation, or Friend, it is well, and according to the first Institution of Government, and requires Allacrity in Obedience; but if it be Rigid, Austere, Morose, nay, Inhumane, and such a Command as he may expect from his Captor, or

or Enemy, then also he may obey: But how? As *Tyranny* is obeyed; wishing ill success even to that, which he is out of necessity laying his hand to: For Mankind how weak soever they may be thought to be in the Wiles of Pollicy; yet this knowledge they have by Instinct of Nature, if they are not told it by others; That from him that commands him he may expect as his due, Justice, and Protection from all Wrongs from others, and to receive none from himself, nor any hardship, but what the Service must of necessity force his Officer to lay upon him, without doing any Man wrong to favour him; for if he does at any time do wrong to another to favour him, he by secret Instinct disallows the Justice, and in his heart pronounces his Officer unjust, and expects the like Justice towards him when the wind of his Favour changes; so that Superior Officers, according to the Steps and Degrees of distance they were from the

the Commanded, ever were, and indeed ought to be as the *Patriarchs* of old were; their Sons, Grandsons, *&c.* divers Generations had their degrees of Command over the whole Lineage, and all by due course of Seniority, in the Order of Government Instituted by God Almighty; so that whenever they were (by the unfitness of the Senior to govern, or conduct) forced to alter, they always chose one of the same Lineage, nearest of Kin, to govern and conduct the Tribe; this being God's Institution to his Peculiar People for an Example to the rest of the World; but the other Governments then in the World, as they were practised, might be supposed to be Despotical and Tyrannical: As *Nimrod* the mighty *Hunter*, who began the First Empire in the *East*, and was worshipped as a God, and the *Grecian* Empire after; but after that the Justice of the *Western* Empire, or *Roman*, in their Conquests, may

may not in this *Island* easily be forgotten, (although *Pagans*;) but I leave it to History, and pursue my purpose, and follow the *Patriarchs* and *Fathers* of *Israel*, our Pattern; for so were all stiled that sate in Judgment, or led the People; and they ever Treated all that came before them, with the Appellations of my Sons and Daughters. Likewise also did all Generals and Commanders treat all that came before them, for Justice to be done them; or to have Justice done on them, Mildly, Friendly, and with great Clemency; and was sorry for the *Offender*, even as a *Father* is sorry for his *own Son*, when he is forced to correct him: But other sorts of Government run parallel in the World, as those mentioned, and also thereof are now extant, who may run their Bounds which God hath allotted them, for the Scourge of Mankind to serve his Eternal Purposes: These also, I say, are obeyed; as I said, through the Law of Ne-

Neceſſity, who carry their Commands over all, whom by Policy and Strength they have gotten under them, by Auſterity and Moroſity; it being their Pollicy of Command to imitate Greatneſs in Apparel, Habiliments, Attendants, and Retinue, uſing overmuch Haughtineſs, and ſleighting Reſervedneſs, accompanied with Opprobrious and Villifying Terms to their Inferiors, even before the Faces of all Spectators; and ſpurn even themſelves, and their Caps caſt at their Feet in undue Honour and Reſpect paid them; all which is ſprung from a Weed gathered lately in *France*, and planted in *England*, whoſe Soil hath nouriſhed it, that it is ſuddenly grown to Magnitude inſupportable; and it is no other than a Relick of the Government, where Tyranny, Arbitrary, and Deſpotical Power is uſed and maintained, there being no other means for a Tyrant to have Obedience paid him by: The large, and once Oppulent,

pulent, and Populous Dominions under the *Grand Seignior* reduced to Poverty, and Paucity of People, may be a ſufficient Example thereof: And it is not to be doubted, but that God's appointed time for the Alteration of that Government, draweth nigh; it being a certain truth, That all Sublunary things have their Increaſe and Decreaſe, and never ſtand in a ſtate of ſteddineſs: So all *Politick Bodies*, as Governments of Kingdoms, Cities, *&c.* have for their Strength and Glory, Increaſe, State, and Decreaſe; but in its State it cannot ſtand long: For, as Doctor *Heylen* very well obſerves, That the Elective Kingdom of *Poland*, and the Seigniory of *Venice*, neither of them of any great ſtrength comparable to that Empire; yet they have held it at a ſtop near theſe Hundred Years, and, for five or ſix Years laſt paſt, may be noted, hath been under a great Declenſion; ſo may the Kingdom of *France*, in all

all probability, by another Obſervator, undergo an Alteration; having been at the top of its Power, ſignified by exerting its power by Burning, Deſtroying, and Devaſtation of Countries; for that Kingdom cannot hope to enjoy a long continuance, that uſes ſuch ways for their Encreaſing and Maintaining; they do ſerve only for the Divine Vengeance of the Almighty's Decrees; for the Scourge of Mankind, to bring to paſs his Eternal Purpoſes: So I allude, That no Pollitie of Government, that is not grounded, and ſetled upon the Baſis and Foundations of the firſt Inſtitutions of Government, can conſiſt with the Welfare, and laſting Proſperity thereof; for that Government which is at the Will of the Governour, muſt either imply, That he that governs is ſomething more than a Man; nay, muſt be endued with all the Celeſtial Graces, and ſo permanent and ſteddy therein, even to the Imitation of the Deity; or else

elſe it will fall under all the Humane Errors, that Mankind is ſubject unto, and what the product of them may be, I need not declare: Wherefore, for the aſſiſtance of Mankind, for their Propagation and Government, in all well-ſetled Governments, were added to the Governour, juſt and wholſome Laws deviſed and enacted by the Sages, Elders, and Heads of the People, for them to be governed by; in which the People ſaw their Inſtructions for their Duties at large, inculcated to them; as alſo the Rocks and Precipices they were to ſhun, from being made Shipwracks of by the State; ſo that all the Inferiour Officers in that State or Pollicy, hath in the ſame their particular Inſtructions for their Offices; all which Inſtructions, or Conſtitutions ran ever from between the Governor, Superior, Inferior, and all degrees of Officers conſiſtant to Unity and Concordance, all tending to one end and deſign, *viz.* the

the Welfare of the Governor and Governed; and in the doing of which, they might ſtand and be juſtifiable before their Superiors, and ſhall be Freed, or Condemned by their Parity; of which this Nation hath no ſmall reaſon for its practice to bleſs God; which leads me to a practice of the *Navy*, not much to be admired, which is this:

That all Warranted Officers upon any ſmaller Offences, have been Caned, Bilboed, Deſpitefully intreated, and made vile and Contemptible to the Ships Company, and perhaps upon ſlight Occaſions: And again, if the Crime hath been greater, and deſerved to be brought to a *Council of War*, or *Court-Marſhal*, there even his Accuſer ſhall be one of his Judges; or at leaſt he ſhall be Judged and Condemned by his Superiors; and perhaps of the ſame Claſs of his Accuſer, wherein his Parities are wholly excluded; now how this agrees to the Municipal Laws of this Nati-

Nation, to which they are all Subjects, and what Juſtice they may expect, may be gueſſed at: To ſay no more, but that I do not admire it; for the Peers of this Nation claim to be Judged by their Peers, and the Commons by their Parity, *&c.*

Now, as it is all my endeavour in this Diſcourſe to invite into the Government of the *Navy*, all poſſible Juſt and Equitable Proceedings, adminiſtred with Mildneſs and Clemency towards Offenders for their Shame and Puniſhment; ſo is it no leſs my aim and deſire to Inculcate that with Affection, and no leſs Juſtice, for the due Reward, and deſerved Encouragements of all Experienced, Active, Vigilant, Honeſt, and Valiant Officers, Preferments be freely and indifferently granted; and to let the warm Beams of Favours, even like the Beams of the Sun ſhine indifferently upon all Heads, and not to have it confined to Private Recommendations on Private Intereſt. As,

First, For Punishment in Criminals, where Life is questioned, why it may not be consistant to the Municipal Laws of this Nation, that a Warrant Officer be Tryed by a Jury of Twelve Warrant Officers, and the Council or Court sitting, and superseding, as the Judges and Justices at the Assizes; I know no reason to the contrary.

Secondly, For Crimes of *Pettylarconies*, for Stores, Cowardice, Ill-behaviour in Battle, Disobedience to Command, or any Offence which may require either Corporal or Pecuniary Punishment to be inflicted; if it be brought to a *Court-Marshal*, Why they may not be Tryed by their Parity, I know not.

Thirdly, Where they deserve to be Degraded and Discarded, why they may not be Judged, and undergo their Parities Sentence as to Matter of Fact, and be sent either to the *Admiral* at Sea, or to the *Lord High Admiral* within the Narrow-Seas,

Seas, or Rivers, to be dealt with as they shall think fit? For then the Merit of the Cause will appear, *viz.* Matter of Fact, and not be turned out barely upon the Captains Word or Letter; which never yet was practised, till of late Years, and sprang from the Root I so often spoke of before: Now as I spoke before, that Ample and Concordant Instructions are most needful to be given to all Officers for the Performance of their respective Duties; so that I here intimate, That upon the proof of Fact, the breach of their Instructions would be a ready Condemnation, if considerable for their Dismission; as also their Performance a Justification for them, without which can be nothing expected, but Distraction, Confusion, and Arbitrary Proceedings: And then for their Encouragements by Preferments, Why may not their Capacities and Abilities be also taken notice of, when certified by Warranted Officers, that are

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 Or, reckoned ancient experienced Men of the ſame Employments, ſome nominated, and appointed for Probators, as well as all from the Captains and Commiſſioners; and let no Certificates be made or valued, that hath more than one Hand to it, who ought to certifie no more than he knows to be true of that Man; and let ſome body of Credit alſo certifie of their knowledge of his Sober Life, and a conſtant Adherer to the Government eſtabliſhed, both in Church and State; the Certificates being all ſingle, if it happens not to be true, it ſhould reflect upon the Certifier to his damage, to certifie a Lye; and thereby indeavouring to introduce into the Affair (as lately) *Papiſts* and other Perſwaſions, that the Management of the Affair of the *Navy* ſhould not be Committed unto, and Peſtered with, to avoid Diviſions, Party-makings, Trickings, and Deſignings, as I have elſewhere ſpoken, inſtead of Unity and Concord to be deſi-

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red, as there inſtanced: I ſay, Why theſe, or the like may not be done, I find no Reaſon.

Indeed ſome may ſay, that by Trying by Parities, and the like, by Certificates, there would run ſuch a Propenſity in them towards the favour of their own Employments, that it would not anſwer the end deſcribed.

To which I Anſwer: If the Officers were all choſen for good Qualifications, as I before intimated, no doubt but that there would be as Impartial Proceedings as could be expected; but if the Officers be made only from the Captains, *&c.* on their bare Recommendations, as of late; then there may be expected ſuch Officers, as hath, or can, by the Art of Fawning, Flattery, Slaviſh and Obſequious Obſervances of the Captain or his Creatures; or for ſome ſervice done, not very commendable in its ſelf, yet beſpeaks him to be in the Captains Favour: I ſay, from

 ſuch

ſuch Officers cannot be expected much Juſtice: But this Argument, that no Juſtice may be expected from them, you may as well ſay ſo of all the Proceedings of the *Courts of Juſtice* in the *Nation*: You may by the ſame reaſon put by all the Juries of the Kingdom, and pretend their Partiality to their Equals, and Try all Matters by the Judges and Juſtices of the *Benches*, and by ſuch as the King ſhall Commiſſionate for that purpoſe, and then may you have ſuch a Government at Land, as you deſire at Sea; and only then you will be ſenſible thereof: And this is a Fruit born on another Branch of that Weed I have ſo often mentioned; the which, if it ſhould be uſed ſo on the Land, I ſay, it would be very Unſavory Fruit to the Palates of the Nation.

But ſome Man will ſay, that there cannot be a proper Compariſon between the Government at Sea, and the Land.

I Anſwer. It is very fit and proper; for they are the ſame People that govern the one and the other, *viz.* Commiſſioned and Deputed; and the ſame that obey at Sea, and at Land; and the ſame Lawmakers for the Government of the one as the other; and Juſtice bears the ſame Face, and is the Attribute of God, and as much required at Sea, as at Land.

Having, I think, ſaid enough to Convince any Moderate Man herein, I proceed to the Emoluments and Profits of the Officers, as a Recompence to each Man for his Labour, and Jeoparding his Liberty, Limbs, and Life it ſelf, for the ſupport of their Familes; a great Object to them in their Abſence, or Death, or for their Maintainance in Old Age, Sickneſs, and loſs of Limbs; which is by certain Wages allotted them; Allowances of Perquiſites in divers Caſes and Accidents happening; as alſo by Prizes taken, and by Goods and Moneys acquired by Ad-

Adventures; and alſo their Privileges for themſelves, and Inſtruments under them, that they be not abuſed, nor diſcountenanced, nor their Cabins Store-Rooms, and Eaſements taken from them, and abridged of all Happineſs, or Healthy Living on Board, by being too ſtrait-lac'd, and confined; all which are according to antient Preſcriptions, and known Cuſtoms and Practices of the *Navy Royal* to be their Dues. Now if the Government thereof, is become *Arbitrary*; and if any one is abridged thereof, and his Profits, *&c.* either taken from him, diverted to others, or converted to the Commanders Profit; every one ſo ſerved, muſt needs be grieved, and diſappointed of his hopes for his preſent Maintainance; and alſo for his Old Age, *&c.* and ſo hath he ſerved for nought but Miſery and Contempt: Now if there be no Appeal for that Party lying, with ſome reaſonable ſafety, to complain to the *Lord High Admiral*, or to

to his Deputies, *viz.* the Commiſſioners of the *Navy*, for his Redreſs; I mean, that it might lie open and eaſie for him to have acceſs to be heard, and that there he may expect Juſtice indifferently to be adminiſtred: I ſay, if there be not, a Man may eaſily conclude, that Government to be Deſpotical and Unjuſt; I mean an Appeal that a Man may come off with Safety, being protected from the future Injuries he may receive from the Offender, by the anger or malice of him that hath done the wrong, by reaſon of this Appeal taken: For it is recommended by God unto Man, to defend the Weak and Oppreſſed, and to reſiſt the Proud; meaning, That the ſtrong Man be bound by a ſtronger than he, and made to reſtore the Wronged to his Right, and let him not dare to injure him again; but not as it is, to force a Prey out of a Lyon's Paw, and let him looſe to the Party, whoſe Right it is to be protected, to be worried

worried by him to death afterwards; I mean, that Justice be plentifully administred on Board the Ships, that it might flow even out at the Scuppers; then will Mens Hearts be glad in the Service, and bear their Labours, Watchings, Pains, and Hazards, with Allacrity, and have cause to bless God, for the Promoters and Maintainers of these Blessings under God unto them; and from such Government, may be expected, Prosperity and Happiness to the Affair, and Atchievement of great Actions abroad, to the Glory, Honour, and Wealth of the Nation; and the *Navy* be in a Progressive motion, as I at first intimated.

Again, The Government of the Ships at Sea, was, That in Times of all considerable dangers approaching, *viz.* whether it were best to Engage, or which way to manage it; which way, or what course to steer; if it be best to cut a Mast; and in fine, in all great and important Matters,

ters, if the Commander did not call his Warrant Officers together for Council, and took their Sentiments in the majority, and put it in execution; but executed his own Will, and thereby Mischief ensued; it would have been very hard for him to have escaped deserved Shame and Punishment; for his Officers are, or ought to be material Limbs, or Parts of that Government; and in all Difficulties their Concurrence ought to be taken; but the practice of late, is clean otherwise: I say, his Officers being not awed by their dependance on him, would have witnessed freely the truth, and have laid the blame, or the burthen of the Miscarriage, upon the right shoulders: but no such thing can be practised, where Despotical Power is: It is meer Nonsense to pretend examining of Parties, hoping to come to the truth of the Matter of Fact, when the Witnesses dare not speak truth; and especially if they know that a well packt Lye,

Lye, or cunning evading of the truth, will better please the Court: Nay, if the Horse must of necessity be sadled, how easie may a Man wilfully put it upon the wrong Horse, when he knows it is not safe for him to put it on the right, for fear of being spoiled? I say, it is meer mockery, or but a shadow of due Proceedings, and is also of the Unsavory Fruit, I elsewhere mentioned.

Again, if a Ship happens to meet with Disasters at Sea; and that not for want of Carelesness, and neglect of Duty, to the endangering of Ship and Lives; and when she comes home, there be no Commissioner, or Surveyor, of power to call all the Officers before him, and examine the truth; to find out how, and by what means it came to pass, and to know the true state of the thing, and what is most necessary to be done now, for the good, and beneficial managing of the same for the King and Service, and by knowing the

the truth of the Accident; they may be able to put a Preventer for the future like Accidents: But, I say, instead of this proceeding, if there be a Letter writ, only known to the Captain, and there be another Ship ordered for him, and the other laid by, and the *King* damaged Five Hundred or a Thousand Pounds, and the Service impeded thereby; Will any one think this a right Method? But as for Examining, I had almost forgotten what I said, even now, That it must be Nonsense to expect the truth to be known, where such Dependances are upon Arbitrary Power: And therefore I conclude, it must be also the baneful Fruit of the foresaid Weed. I could instance many more Particulars, which are the true, and genuine Fruits of the said Weed; but I suppose, by what hath been already said, will be sufficient proof of the unwholsomness of him, and therefore fit to be rooted up.

Secondly,

Secondly, I will descend to the particular standing Officers of this said Government, so called, for that they are Warranted by the *Admiralty*; for each Ship, during life, in case they commit no Misdemeanour worthy of their being turned out; and at the receipt of those Warrants they do, or ought to receive, also ample and plenary Instructions for the execution of their Offices, who are the *Purser*, *Boatswain*, *Gunner*, and *Carpenter*; unto whom are committed all the Stores of the said Ship, or Service; and for the securing, preserving, and laying the same up to be ready upon all minute Accidents for the said Service.

They by ancient Prescriptions and Customs have allotted them Appartments of the said Ship, proper for the same, *viz.* Cabins, Steward-Room, Store-Rooms, and Accommodations, and Avenues to the same, for themselves and their Instrustruments, to perform their respective Offices

Offices under them: Now if they be abridged thereof, *viz.* curtailed, lessened, or taken from them, at the Will of the Captain, it is not easie to judge, what Damages may ensue to the King and and Service thereby: Unto which may be added, the Discomfiture by Losses the Officers may sustain; for they are accountable to the *King*, by way of Indentures signed for the same. As for Example.

First, The *Purser*, and no other Officer of the Ship, at his receipt of his Warrant, gives Bond to the King, with two sufficient Sureties, with a Penalty of Five Hundred Pounds, more or less, according to the Rate of the said Ship, which Bonds, in case of failure of his Duty, are certainly Estreated in the *Exchequer*, and Process are issued out, for the Seisures of Body and Estates of him, or his Sureties, of what Estate soever they were possessed of, during the time of their being

Accomptants to the King: Now if the Instructions they receive for their Duties, be not sufficient to bear them harmless in the performance thereof; and that they be not consonant to the Captains, nay, nothing more contrary, or less observed in proceeding; How possibly can this Man be in any degree of safety, or Friends giving Pledge for him, let him be never so *good* an Officer? (I say none.)

But it is Answered, The Captain is answerable at the Determination of the Voyage, by the stoppage of his Pay; the which he is not to receive until he passes his Accounts, required by his Instructions, by giving in Journals of his Voyage, and Muster, and Checque-Books, and a Certificate from each standing Officer, that he hath not commanded any thing, during the Voyage, irregular; for which he hath a Clerk allowed him to perform for him; which Checque-Book the *Purser* sees not till a long time after, and

and may be ruined thereby; and there is also added unto him, double Allowance of *Midshipmen*'s Pays to each Rate, for him to dispose of, as I ere-whiles mentioned: All this being a late Invention, to bear the resemblance of a safe Method, for the *King*, and Sub-Officers; yet it proves but as a *Shooing-Horn* to draw on more Charges to the *King* and Service, and as *Cobwebs*, in the behalf of the Officers, to bind a strong Man with: For it is an evident encrease of the *King*'s Charges, and the maintaining more *Cooks*, which, according to the old Proverb, *Is a marring the Pottage*. And,

Secondly, For the binding him, it is on the quite contrary; for it gives him the greater Latitude of Arbitrary Power and Command, to awe the Officer to Sign the said Certificate, and to comply to his, and his Creatures Pleasures, concerning the Stores, Books, and Proceedings of the Ships Accounts. I forbear Particu-

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lars to instance more, there being room enough, by what hath been said, to guess: For before this Invention, by the antient practice of the *Navy*, he was liable, by the stoppage of his Pay, to answer the Complaints of his Officers, for his Irregular Commands; but this put him into more Despotical Power, to dispose of the Stores; and by a Dash of his Clerk's Pen, to ruine both the Officer's Voyage and Reputation, in case he Signs not such a Certificate as required: So that this also seems to me, to be a Fruit of the Weed aforesaid.

As for the *Purser*'s Instructions formerly, and now, they are the same *verbatim*; but for the Observation of them, there remains nothing thereof, saving to pass his Accounts, the which he is forced to, by his triple Bond aforesaid; the which, if it were also omitted, the Laws, for all that are Accomptants to the *King*, to adjust, were sufficient Tyes for him: So

So that the whole matter of his Instructions, as they are put in practice of late, since this new Invention, I will (not to descend to Particulars) bind them up together as useless; except it be to expose them to the Ridicule of the Captains and Lieutenants: and to be used when they have occasion to go into the Gallery.

Now, as I said, the *Purser* Indents for the *Provisions*, and issues the same by his Instruments; with which *Provisions*, he receives, or ought to do, an Allowance of Money, *viz.* Fourteen Pence *per* Month, for every Person in the Ship, to find *Candle*, *Wood*, *Canns*, *Platters*, *Spoons*, *Lanthorns*, &c. called Necessaries for the Ship; but the little or much Necessaries, *viz.* profuse Expences thereof, is at the Pleasure of the Captains and Lieutenants to command; and how that is of late managed, is too tedious for my intended Discourse: Also, what kind of respect the *Provisions* meet with in hoisting into

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the Ship, and Stowage of them, and of the Remains to be hoisted out, to be sent a Shoar to be preserved; and *Cask-wood*, and what relates to his Stores, it going under the notion of the *Purser*'s, he being bound to answer for it as beforesaid. I could say much therein, but I leave that to every Man to relate his own case, according as he finds his usage: But this I will say in general, That since the Project of the Captains being *Pursers*, have been promoted, both the *Pursers*, and their Instruments, have gone under great Scandal and Obloquy; insomuch, that the *Purser* can get no Instruments, but at a dear and uncertain rate, to act under him, by reason of Ridicule and evil Treatment; and I do moderately calculate it, That if the Captain had the Victualling, he would save of what is now profusely spent, and wasted malitiously with Sallaries, which the *Purser* pays, and Moneys he is constrained to spend, to soften Mens Morosities

ties towards his Affairs, that he might come to the less damages, sufficient recompence for a very good Officer for his Voyage: By means whereof, as it is now carried in the Offices at home, and Command abroad, that when he has past his Accounts, he will have nothing left to support his Family, or maintain him in his Old Age: I say, if he be an Honest and Upright Man in his Office, and do not Fawn, Flatter, and Trick it, and truckle to the Creatures he has to deal with, the which is now become his Fate; and therefore, I wish him to furnish himself with a well-tempered Disposition, *To be as Wise as a Serpent, and as Harmless as a Dove*; patient of Wrongs, a good Humour-monger; and carry a good *Menstruum* in his Pocket, that will dissolve Morose, Obdurate, and Flinty Tempers; or else better Fortune, than to be cast into so ill a reputed, and disrespected an Office: All which Fate is befallen him, and is

 Or, is an effect of that ill Weed I ſpake of come from *France*, and hath infected the *Naval Affairs* of *England* with a Scurvey Diſeaſe, and, if not in time cured, it may taint the Vital Spirits thereof; and render it to be decrepid, and *of ſlow motion*.

As to the *Boatſwain*, he is an Officer that Indents for all the *Sails*, *Cables*, *Cordage*, and *Stores* of the Ship, and by the Captain's Hand to the Expence, paſſes his Account with the *Clerk of the Survey*: As doth alſo the *Carpenter* for the *Maſts*, *Yards*, *Planks*, *Boards*, *Spikes*, *Nails*, and many Particulars: The *Gunner* with the *Officers of the Ordnance for the Guns*, *all ſorts of Shot*, Powder, and many particular *Stores of Artillery*. Now heretofore, nay, yet it is in the *Purſer's* Inſtructions, although I left them, even now, in the Gallery, for the Captains and Lieutenants uſes: I ſay, the *Purſer* was required, and did enter from time to time,

time, the Weekly Expences of both *Boatſwain*, *Gunner*, and *Carpenter's* Accounts into a Ledger; and drew a Monthly, or oftner Account for the Captain, and took the Captain, and Maſter's Hands, to whom the Expence was known, and Signed it himſelf, and gave it them to paſs their Accounts by; but, I ſay, ſince the new Project aforeſaid, it is uſeleſs, and the *Captain's Clerk* is inſtead of a Servant of the Captains; and by what hath been ſaid before, may be eaſily gueſſed, what ſafety in the Affair to the *King*, may be expected, and what dependance the Officers have, and on whom it is obvious.

Again, If the Ship happens to fall into great Action, as it often does, and that good Exploits are done, either for the Preſervation of the Men and Ship, or in damaging the Enemy, the Practice therein hath been uſed of late, to take the full Relation of the ſaid Action, from the Cap-

Captains and Lieutenants Mouths, or Writings; and the other Officers are Mutes in that caſe; how eaſily then may the matter be repreſented, and the truth thereof either lie hid, and Honour and Rewards be placed unduly, and undeſervedly, by Intereſt, or Influence of the Repreſenters made, and inſtead of Rebuke for Misbehaviour, Honour and Reward, to the diſcouragement of the well-deſerving; and the ſtifling of the truth of the Fact, from the knowledge of the *Admiral*, *Commander in Chief*, *Lord High Admiral*, and *Commiſſioners at home*: For it cannot be thought, that the Captains and Lieutenants have all the Eyes in the Ship that ſee, or all the Hands that act therein; but that other good Officers may be in the Ship, that may ſee that which they do not, and do that which they do not; for they have like opportunity with them, by their Speculations, Motions, and Converſings in their re-

ſpective

ſpective Places and Duties; they having Eyes to ſee, and Hands to act with, more than two or three; and Converſe through the whole Ship by themſelves, their Mates, and Inſtruments.

Now upon any ſuch extraordinary Occaſions or Accidents, if there were a Commiſſioner of the *Navy*, in the Ports and Roads, or one deputed from the *Admiral* at Sea, (with the aſſiſtance of his Secretary,) who did go on Board the ſaid Ship, and ſummon before him all the Officers of the ſaid Ship, and take their Examinations; and if need be, their Depoſitions, to the Matters in queſtion; and freedom for any one to come in and declare their knowledge of the Action; then may the truth be known, and a right Information be tranſmitted to the Superior Power, whether abroad or at home: For the Purpoſes before mentioned, which looks like direct proceeding, if it be ſolemnly done, but the contrary, is a Fruit of the former Weed.

Again,

Again, The Ships heretofore had not so great Accommodations for *Commanders*, as of late; for every Builder hath striven to exceed each other, in making *Accommodations* for the *Captains*; for which, it costeth the King no small Charges: Nay, I say, great Charges; yet that does not give content but rarely; for he is reckoned a Man of but small Invention, that cannot continue to make great alteration in the *Steeridge*, *Roundhouse*, *Cabins*, *Store-Rooms*, &c. and a great deal of Work for *Carpenters*, *Joyners*, *Painters*, &c. And as the Currant has run, scarce desir'd it of the *Commissioner*; but if he does, to be sure its never denied him; and these Alterations are sure to be the enlargement of their own *Accommodation*, and the *Abridgment* of others: Notwithstanding all the *Accommodations* he hath contrived by the *Builders*, ten to one, but he is to enlarge his *Store-Room*, and confines the *Steward-Room* into so small

small a *Room*, that it is a miserable place to handle the Ships *Provisions* in, from which proceeds no small damage; many times to the *King* in his *Provisions*, and also the *Purser*; and the *Cock-pit*, a Hellish Pit, to transact the most, and constant business of the Ship; and by the thronging it with Cabins for Creatures, Boys, *&c.* that they are meerly choaked up: And to add to it, the *Steeridges* are generally taken away from the Officers, that they shall not Eat, nor Walk, nor Refresh themselves; the way going out of the *Steeridge* to the *Gun-Room* being totally shut up, and in divers, a *Pantry* contrived for the *Captains*; so that the Ship is made useless for a close Fight: For the *Communication* between the Decks, is shut up; and all that were wont formerly to go from the *Gun-Room*, and some *abaft* the *Mast*, up and down through the *Steeridge*, are all confined to go up and down at a small *Scuttle* without

out the *Steeridge*, *abaft* the *Maſt*; where all are to paſs and repaſs, with their hot Meat, Lame and Sick Men; and in any Weather at Sea, the Boats hoiſted in, Ports Caulked, and *Tarpallings* laid; there is all the paſſage for the whole Ships Company below the Deck, and all the Air can be ſpared them: Officers and all, if but a ſudden Allarm of Weather, Accident, or Enemy happen, you would bleſs your ſelf to ſee Men tumble on one another's Backs, and a long while before gotten up: No wonder if the Men fall ſick, and Infections run from one end of the Ship to the other, and the *Proviſions* Taint, and grow ſtinking: *Butter*, *Cheeſe*, and *Bread*, in a little time after received, prove unfit to be eaten; *Peaſe*, and *Oatmeal* grow Muſty, and the Men extreamly ſtifled, for want of Air: If ſuch things ſhould have been done in *Blake*, *Lawſon*, *Minns*, or any of the former *Commanders in Chief* their Times, they would ſoon have

have been turned to ſeek for Commands; and for the Warrant Officers, they live more like Dogs; I mean, *Spaniels* than Men, *For he, by Nature, Fawns on him that beats him*; ſo ought a Warrant Officer to do, if the Cane of his Captain, comes over his Shoulders; there is no better Remedy, than to be like the *Spaniel*: Nay, I am much miſtaken, if Lieutenants ſcruple to ſtrike a Warrant Officer, and that upon ſlight occaſions: But I am now ſomething in Paſſion on this matter, but I hold, and am really not deſirous to expoſe the matter, but rather to caſt a Mantle over it a while; but if I had ſaid nothing of it, I had ſaid nothing to purpoſe; but out of the whole bundle, I draw you theſe few Samples, by which you may know the reſt; and if I am not miſtaken, the Officers muſt be pitiful ſmall-ſoul'd Men, and know little, and cannot poſſibly be Men fit for their Employments, as they ought; for they muſt acquire

acquire their Offices, by those ways I formerly told, and must have a Faculty of Lying, Fawning, Flattering, and Creeping to the Captains Servants; for it's well if they be not too high for their Converse: I am sure they are better accommodated, and have more quiet Enjoyment; for they have the *Steeridge* and *Cabins* at large, and the Warrant Officers have no way to the Air from between Decks, but under the Lousie Hammocks, and Sick Bodies in the way, where the Men are hung in bundles, the Ports Caulked in, no breathing, but the Stench of one another: Abominable Proceedings, Inhuman Command, and Preposterous Management, and such as, I thought, I should never have lived to have seen an *English* Ship so governed, much more in general; yet out of it some are to be excepted, but too few. Also this smells rank of the said Weed.

Again,

Again, The Ship is furnished with Boats, *viz.* *Barge*, or *Pinnace*, *Yawle*, and *Long-Boat*, according to the Rate of the Ship; and it hath been meant formerly, that these Boats were to be serviceable to the Ship, and Company, in transporting them on Board, and on Shoar, with Necessaries, and Conveniencies that may be wanted, for the Company, at the order and direction of the Captain: Now if such Commands are carried, that no Officer dare to ask, or expect to have a Boat, upon any urgent occasion, for the transporting himself, Stores, *&c.* in the execution of his Office, upon his reasonable Request, but must hire Boats: Nay, that an Officer cannot be carried on Shoar, or on Board, but slightingly refused, left behind the Ship, himself and Stores, and in Places and Times when Boats cannot be had for Love, nor Money: I mean, when the Practice is such, that his Superiour shall declare it beneath him, to go

in Boat with his Officer; or, that the Lieutenants ſhall be in their Commands, ſleighting their Officers, and Mariners, for their Tranſports on Board, or on Shoar, with their Servants, and Neceſſaries, for their *reaſonable Accommodation*; and are thereby left behind, or put to great Shifts, and Charges therein; and a general Diſregard, and Diſreſpect ſhewed them before the Company: So that all the whole Series of the Command, in the Affairs of the Ship, runs upon hard terms, in ſleighting, and Contemptible uſage of Warrant Officers, the Particulars being too many to mention here; all which are ſprang up of late, in the practice of the *Sea Commands*, ſince the planting of the aforeſaid Weed; were it not a Protection of ſuch *Imperial Commands*, to ſettle *Arbitrary*, and *Deſpotical Power* at Sea, as I have before ſhewed: It would not have found ſuch a Harmony in ſo many of the *Commiſſioned Officers*, to act in ſo direct a Line

Line to the ſaid Mark. But thoſe *Babel-Builders*, as I ſaid elſewhere, having been diſappointed of their Deſigns, by God's Providence on the Nation, on Shoar, and the *Builders* divided and diſperſed: So I doubt not, but that the *Navy* alſo, may feel the warmth of the Divine Favour, to diſpel the *Sulphurous Vapours* of that *noiſome Weed* of *Arbitrary*, *Deſpotical* and *Tyrannical Power*, and pack it away to the Frippery of thoſe dark Regions of *Lucifer*'s Kingdom, by *whoſe Contrivance*, and for *whoſe Dominion* it was only calculated and invented, uſhered in by *Superſtition*, and *Idolatry*; but to our *Sovereigns*, and their Kingdoms, *God* grant there be confirmed, a laſting *Monarchy*, Governing by wholſome Laws, Watered, and Pruned by multitude of Council, wherein there is ſafety; and never to root up the beautiful Plants, and Scions engrafted, and moiſtened with the Blood of our *Anceſtors*;

ſtors, *viz. The Fundamental Laws eſtabliſhed in Church and State.*

Again, They being the eſſential parts of Government, *viz.* the *Civil*, as well as *Military*, which are both to be here reſpected; I mean, for Men to be kept in due obedience to the *Penal Laws* of the Nation; the Executor of which Laws, is the Captain: Now if he does not cauſe a ſtrict Enquiry to be had, when *Robberies* and *Thefts* are committed on Board, Mens *Cheſts* broken up, their *Cloaths*, *Victuals*, *Moneys*, or *Goods* ſtollen from them; for it is a very hard matter to have a Search, (or dare any to accuſe ſome Perſons, becauſe they are Favourites, or ſo far off) as the Favourite of a Favourite, becauſe it is not eaſie for any one to bring his matter into proof, every one doubting, that it is not ſafe to give in Evidence againſt one that has favour: And in fine, my meaning is, when Juſtice is adminiſtred to the People at ſuch a diſtance, and at

at ſuch hazard to receive it, that it were better to let it alone than to receive it; that then *Theft*, *Robbery*, *Coſening*, *Cheating*, and all Wrongs to each other, muſt needs be very rife: As for Example.

If the Itinerant Judges of the Nation, ſhould omit the Execution of their Offices in the *Circuits*; as alſo the *Judicial Courts* aloft in the *Terms*, at their Pleaſures? What manner of Living, for ſafety of *Goods*, or *Lives* could be expected in ſuch Government? Will you ſay it is the *Captain*'s Pleaſure to remit the wrong done to *Tom* by *Jack*, and let the Offender go free? By the ſame Rule, the Judge may pardon the Offender, that is accuſed of wrong done to his Neighbour: This is alſo a Fruit of the aforeſaid Weed; and would be very unſavory to the Palates on Shoar: And why not on Board, I know not. But, as I ſaid before, Juſtice ought to run down, as a mighty ſtream, that the meaneſt of the Ship may catch it in

their Caps at will; nor do I believe, that the Captain hath power to dispence with any of the *Punitive* Laws of the Nation, provided against *Pettilarconies*, or *Thefts*, *Burglaries*, of Breaking, or Picking of Locks, *Pocket-picking*, *Cheating*, Borrowing and not Paying, but that falls more immediately under the Pay of the Ship; but all things that may be executed at Sea, ought to be done by the Antient Laws and Constitutions of the *Seas*, and not to suspend the Execution thereof at the Captain's Will; but if it be more proper to suspend the Execution thereof, till come to a *Flag*, or *Commissioners* a shoar, that then also, although it be not under his power, yet then he ought to bear such favour to Justice, as to defend the Innocent, and bring the Offender to Punishment; that he should make it his business to become as an Advocate for the wronged Party. I say, where you find these Matters of Justice to be stopt in

in the Currents; and, that Abuses, Robberies, Cheatings, Revellings, Brawlings, and Batteries, are frequently committed, and seldom taken notice of for redress, except to a Favourite: Nay, the very Provisions of the Ship, embezelled, and abused; and many Enormous Outrages committed: And, I say, Redresses not freely, heartily, and indifferently administred; that there you may see the plain Fruit of *Arbitrary Power*, and that *Commander* is glutted with it, and wants a strong Purge of the Extracts of *Abdication*.

Now, after the *Military* and *Civil* Government of the Ship, although worthy of Preference, yet it comes in here to bring up the Rear, *viz.* *Ecclesiastical* Government, the keeping the People to the due Resort to the *publick Service*, according to the Laws of the Nation; and to observe as well the Neglecters thereof, through an Atheistical, Debauched, and

Irreligious Temper; as the Contemners, *viz. Roman Catholicks*, or lately so, and divers other *Opinions*, and *Perswasions*, and to bear such a respect towards every one of them, in their *Perswasions*, as is agreeable to the Laws of the Nation, by which he ought to Govern. And moreover, according as he finds the Practice of Their Majesties are towards *differing Perswasions*, in their Government, provided it be not against the Fundamental Laws of the Nation, so ought he to be consonant thereto in his Government; but on the contrary, if he shall favour *Roman Catholicks*, or those that were so lately, and keep them in his Favour, endeavouring to prefer them to Employments, or that he shall so dispose his Favours, that it ever tends to a particular Party, whatsoever it be that is repugnant to the Established Laws of the Nation; he does endeavour thereby, to introduce, foster, and nourish Division in the Fleet, and consequently

ly in the Nation, and doth not serve the Publick, according to the Compact and Conditons he received his Commission upon, and thereto plights his Troth; but with that part of the Wealth and Strength of the Nation that he is intrusted with, does endeavour, what lies in him, to deceive his Employers; and causes their Money, *&c.* to be expended, contrary to their Wills, or Knowledge, to the Maintainance of theirs, and the Nations Enemies, *viz.* the Enemies of the Laws, which are the Enemies of the Nation; which is to *Tantamount* holding Correspondence, and disposing of the Treasure of the Nation to their Enemies.

Again, If the *Captain* be a *Drunkard*, *Swearer*, *Curser*, *Lyer*, *Cheater*, *Gamer*, *profuse Spendthrift*, *Riotous*, *Reviler*, *Libidinous Whore-monger*, or *Flagitiously wicked*, where any, or many of these, or the like Sins, are eminently found in him, his Service cannot be good; and also his Ex-

Examples are very taking to the Officers, and *Mariners* in general; and more especially, where *Despotical Power* is exercised: For it has been an Observation made on the Lives of the *Cæsars*, That in the Life of *Augustus*, he made Learned Men to flourish, and the Empire to abound with them; *Tiberius* his Successor, made the Empire to abound with Debauched Persons, Sycophants, and Villains; *Trajan* with grave Men, and good Soldiers; so likewise here a Debauched Captain can never expect a sober Ships Company, and the like of all other Vices: So that, I say, the Example of a Commander in the Government of the Ship, carries with it as great Imitation, as any thing I know.

Again, How can it be expected, that a Captain that Swears at a shameful rate, and Damns at every Sentence almost, can command, according to the antient Government of the *Navy*, or the present Laws

Laws of the Nation, which puts me in mind of some old ways of Government in these things; *viz.* Any Man that was found to be Drunk, the *Gunner* had a certain Shoulder-Belt, kept for that purpose, and he was to wear it, until there was another found in the same fault, who should take it off him; but it was not at all pesting, for if he wore it often, and much, it was a blot to his Reputation, and a clog to his Preferment: Also a Swearer, when taken, had a Ridiculous Cap, which was his lot to wear, till he caught another in the same fault: Also for a Lyer, there was found one or two who had told Lyes, and on proof, they were hoisted up on the main Stay, with Brooms, Buckets, and Shovels tyed to them, and all the Ships Company crying out, *A Lyer, a Lyer*, &c. and for that fault they were to Swab, and make clean such parts of the Decks all that Week, or until others were found; but if the Swearer

er now were to wear the Cap, or the Drunkard the Belt, where Swearing is used most by the Officers, beginning from the *Captain*, to the *Cook*, and Men, from the *Midshipman*, to the *Swobber*; Drunkenness, unclean and filthy talk of Whoring, boasted of openly before the Ships Company, and by the Officers, and as well allowed of; nay, better than a Sober, Temperate, Honest, and good Behaviour. Now if any of these Practices are in any of Their Ships, I know, and am sorry to speak it, That for many Years past, that not only the *Navy*, but the Nation in general, hath had a vein of Debauchery running through it at a prodigious rate, not one Vice only, but all Vices, from the *Cardinal's* Vice, to the *Parish Priest*; from the *Peer*, to the *Peasant*: And all these Abominations were brought amongst us, by like Pollicies, as the *Moabites* did to the Children of *Israel*, by the Advice of *Balam*, to commit wickedness

ednes with their Women, and anger the Lord; so was this no less a design contrived at *Rome*, That finding they could not shake the *Church of England*, by dint of Argument, nor undermine it by secret maintaining of Heresies and Schisms within her Bowels; this third Project of *Balam* is tried, with the pleasures of Wickedness, of the most flagitious and sinfullest Nature; nay, both Prince and Prelate, that Religion was as little practised, as meant, in any Matters; nay, it was rather a Subject for Ridicule: This did go near, and bid for the Mark, having effeminated, and destroyed the Prowess, good Methods, and Government of our Armies, by Sea, and Land, and shook even the Pillars of the Church. Wherefore, I think, it may be high time to apply a Remedy to this foul Disease, insinuated, and dispersed as well into the *Navy*, as Land, that the Nation do not lie under God's Interdict, for their former

mer Pollutions ſpoken of; for *Iſrael* had a ſmart Scourge ſent them, for being taken with *Balam*'s Device: So hoping as well the *Navy*, as the *Land*, may re-aſſume their Priſtine Order, Government, and Innocence, and then may we hope God's Judgments may be averted for what is paſt.

But before I take leave on Ship-board, I will entertain you with a ſhort Dialogue, between the four ſtanding Officers, *viz.*

Jack *Purſer*, Tom *Boatſwain*, Ralph *Gunner*, and Stephen *Carpenter*.

Enter *Purſer*.

HOw *is't, Brother* Tom, *to day, after your* Quarter-Deck *Lecture?*

Boatſw. *Heart-whole ſtill, for that will not eaſily break, though my Young Lieutenant's Cane fell pockily upon the ſtring on't.*

Purſ.

Purſ. *But how came it to paſs? Prithee tell me,* Tom.

Boatſ. *Thus: As I was ſitting upon that Step, the* Captain's *Raft of Boys, playing in the* Steeridge, *came thundering out of the Door over me, and over-ſet me Horſe and Foot, with my Victuals in my hand; you know, I durſt not go in and ſit down to eat my Victuals, for there ſtands a Centinel with a drawn Sword, to keep us out, and another with a flaming Blade at the great Cabin-door; ſo I recovered up, and took one of them a Lick or two, with this little Rod, he happened to be the Young* Lieutenant's *half-pay Man, but I knew it not; he ſeeing it off the* Quarter-Deck, *came to me ſaying,* Sirrah, How dare you ſtrike that Fellow? *And paid me double, I'faith, and called me all to nought beſide.*

Purſ. *Ha, I'm ſorry; But wont you complain to the* Captain *on't?*

Boatſw.

Boatsw. *You know enough of that, so I may have as much more; remember your* Steward *t'other day, for denying the* Captain's *Boys Candle to play at Cards with.*

Carp. *You may remember,* Purser, *your self, how you were treated but last Week, for bidding the* Cooper *deliver no more* Pease, *nor Oatmeal for the* Captain's *Sheep, and Fowls, till that was spent; I lookt for the Strappado on you, but, I think, the* Cooper *bore the more for that time:* Prithee Gunner, *Why do'st Scrub so? Art Lousie?*

Gunn. *Faith, very Lousie, going up and down this Scuttle, under the Hamocks, and the poor Men hang so thick, that I cannot pass, and the Men are stifled for want of Air:* Purser, *Are not you Lousie?*

Purs. *Faith, never so Lousie in my life; and we are choaked all in the* Cock-pit, *the steem of the* Hold, *for want of passage up the* Steeridge *way, kills us: I cannot endure my Cabin, for the Men come so thick*

thick down, and the Room is so strait, that we cannot turn; for you know, the Captain's Store-Room, *is half the* Cock-pit.

Carp. *You know, I was forced to enlarge it thither, least I should have my* Pate *broke, and do it afterwards.*

Purs. *I cannot tell where to go and breath a little; come let's go down to the* Gunner's *Cabin, there's a little Air; I'll make a Can of Flip, Boys.*

Gunn. *Faith, I'm a most afraid of your coming there; for you know, the* Captain's *Cosin is in the* Gun-room *side Cabin, and it will be carried up to the* Captain, *that we are all together: Whist,* This *is one of the* Captain's *Servants stands and harkens to us; come hang it, let us go down* Tom, Stephen. *A Nod.*

Purs. *Send your Boy for a Can of Beer,* Gunner, *I'll bring t'other things.*

Boatsw. *But how com'st thee off, Stephen? I heard that you was sent for up to the Eldest* Lieutenant, *for not making a Locker aloft for their Boys.*

Carp. *Faith,* Tom, *I gave sugary Words, and came off better than I did a Fortnight agoe, for not making his Boy a hanging Cabin in the* Cock-pit; *he gave me a scurvy drub or two, and a curse or two at the end on't.*

Gunn. *Faith, I am heartless; here's no hopes of comfort in this Voyage; I was never so cast down in my life: For I hoped that this Voyage would have mended our Lives; and now, I'm out of hopes, although the* Captain *says little, yet he leaves the* Lieutenants *too rampant over us: Gentlemen, our dancing Days are over, I see it grows worse and worse; 'tis not us alone, but I hear it a Board of most Ships, I speak with: Would to God, I had been a* Tayler, Tinker, *any Trade to get my Living on Shoar with; for the* Navy *Employment,* viz.

viz. *Warrant Officers are turned to a Vassalage unsufferable: Well, I'm resolved to find some way to live on Shoar.*

Purs. *Here,* Tom, *Health, and a good Arrival at* Portsmouth, *I'm resolved as soon as I can wind up my Bottoms; I'll leave the Sea. Cheer up, Lads.*

Carp. *Well, I lived a better life with my Adds on Shoar, than I do here, and saw more merry days in a Week, than I shall in a Month at Sea, as things are now: I was born to work, and so I do here, but no content; the* Egyptian *Bondage was not worse, I believe.*

Purs. *Why truly, Gentlemen, the* Navy *is come to a bad piss; happy is that Man that hath but a Morsel to eat at home in quiet: Since I've known the* Navy, *there was some comfort in our Lives at Sea, and a Warrant Officer had some Countenance from the* Captain, *and would often eat and drink with them; but now they are Pist upon by every Body: Well, I'll take care*

for one, ſhortly; our Drink is done, and ſo Farewel, before we be ill repreſented to the Captain, *for this meeting*: Exit.

Thus having run through the Affairs of the *Naval* ſtrength of the Nation, with a ſwift motion, as I promiſed, not daring to tarry longer upon it, leſt my Ink ſhould gall, and fret it; but my Application and Intention, being only as a Balſamick Oyntment; and therewith to ſtroak it gently, to heal it of the Scurf and Taint, that it hath been lately infected with, by that Infernal Weed ſo often mentioned before.

VIII. *Of*

VIII. *Of the Seminary for Breeding, and Maintaining of Seamen.*

1. *The Cheſt.*
2. *The providing for the Poor Male Children of the Nation.*
3. *The Encouragement of Fiſhery.*
4. *Merchants Employments.*

THE *Navy*, as I have ſaid before, by which we muſt gain, and maintain our antient Rights of the Dominion of the *Narrow Seas*, &c. will require a ſetled Pollicy; as for the Government thereof; ſo alſo for the Breeding, and Maintaining of *Marriners*, and *Maritime People*, ſuch a Pollicy, as ſhall produce a ſufficient number of the product of the People of the Nation, by a kind of willing

Constraint, to addict themselves to *Maritime Lives*; I say, sufficient for the encrease of our Power at Sea; and to supply the places at all times of those that the Wars and Accidents thereof, shall from time to time consume.

First, The *Chest*, being an old Provision, or Pollicy devised, and enacted in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, whose Memory may never be forgotten in this Land; not only for setling and confirming the *Protestant Religion*; but by putting the Nation into such a posture of Military Defence both by Sea and Land; by building of *Ships*, *Docks*, *Forts*, *Castles*, &c. and providing of *Artillery* and *Munitions* for War, that this Land hath not only defended themselves against the shocks of War, made by most of the Potent Princes, upon it, abroad: Notwithstanding the often Rebellions in *Ireland*, and Jars of *Scotland*, near two third parts of the now *British* Dominions, giving her con-

continual Diversions at home; yet by the Divine Assistance, with good Counsellors, Publick, and Heroick Spirited, Just, and Wise Leaders, and Commanders, and a Consentaneous, Agreeable Disposition in all her Subjects together, for the end desired, *viz.* To maintain their Soveraign, Religion, and Laws from being Conquered, or Imposed upon by any, or all the Princes of *Europe*; notwithstanding they were destitute of Allies to assist them; but on the contrary, gave often Assistance, and Succours to the *Dutch* and *French Protestants*: I say, notwithstanding all these great Rubs, she defended this Island, not only from any great Exploits done on her; but scoured the Seas, and carried the War into her Enemies Countries, to her eternal Fame, and their no less Shame: The Particulars of which are easily gathered out of the Histories of her Life, and the Monuments of her; as, *Castles*, *Forts*, *Ships*, *Artillery*, and *Mi-*

litary Provisions remaining, with us, to this day, will witness; the Memory of whom, and the Actions of whose days, I cannot let pass, without mentioning: *viz.* She came to the Crown in a time when the Nation was fresh bleeding of the Wounds given them by their most cruel, and bloody Enemies; beside which Wounds, it was inwardly sick of *Malecontents*; and the Extream Parts, *viz. Ireland*, and *Scotland*, so gangren'd, that it had been more happy for her, they had not been: At which time, I say, God gave them a Soveraign, that with his Divine Assistance, *&c.* bound up their Wounds, and healed their Sickness in Church and State; in comparison of which Time and Opportunity, I think it very proper to bring in our Soveraigns; yet, I hope, not from a Temper of an ill-boding Prophet, to forewarn us, to prepare for some long time of *Maritime Contentions*, believing, That before the Seas will

will be again setled in Peace, there may be many hard Tugs, but between what Nations, I guess not: But, I say, that both the *Dane*, and *Swede* are Arming to put in their Sickles for a Harvest; beside *Dutch*, *French*, *Spaniard*, and *Portugues*. As in a Brawl, Riot, or Breach of the Peace, whosoever pretends to preserve the Peace of that place, or would preserve himself, and have a Rule and Dominion there, he ought to be of greater strength than the Rioters, or else he were better to hold his Peace, and keep farther off, lest the said Rioters shall do, as I have known, in divers Frays; many have joined upon one, whose design was only to part them: Wherefore, I say, we pretending a Right and Dominion in the *Narrow Seas*; and being, by God Almighty, so advantageously seated, as if he intended our Island to be the Husband of these *Northern* and *Western* Seas, from the *Baltick*, to *Cape-Finister*, and by a properer Dominion, and

and Right to be Married to her every Year, than the *Venetian* has to be Married to the *Gulf of Venice*, and those Seas, as they are in solemn manner; the which Mistress, if we neglect to pay our due Visits, and suffer her to be Caressed, or evil entreated by others, we may lose her Affection, and ever after may Court her in vain for a Smile, to our eternal loss, and shame, and not to be too sparing of our Monies in Treating her, like the *Constantinopolitans*, when the *Turk* Besieged it; the Emperour went about praying them to spare him Money to pay his Soldiers to defend it; who excused themselves, that they had it not: But when the *Turk* took it, he found enough to pay his Men therewith.

It is high time now to return to the *Chest*, setled in the said Queens Reign: which is, That every Warrant Officer, and Sea-man, in the Service, has deducted out of his Pay, Six-pence *per* Month, by

by the *Pay-master* of the *Navy*, who pays the same to so many, *viz.* *Pursers*, *Boatswains*, and *Gunners*, (of the First Rates, commonly,) in all, I think, five, who are new chosen yearly, and are called Governours of the *Chest*; who have their Annual Meetings, to adjust their Accounts with their Receiver, or *Clerk*; and to appoint the Gratuities they allow for Smart-Money, what they shall think good to allow a Man either at that instant, and an Annual Pension during life, or according to his Wound, or Loss, only to give him a Sumn, and no Pension: I say, that present Money is called Smart-Money, and the other a Pension. Now they are a *Corporation* by Act of Parliament, with power to buy or sell Land, *&c.* They have also, a *Supervisor*, who is most commonly a *Commissioner* of the *Navy*: And moreover, the *Lord High Admiral*, or *Commissioners* of the *Admiralty*, hath a Superseding Power over them; an excellent

lent Pollicy; for if a Man loſes a Limb, he receives ſix Pounds thirteen Shillings four Pence Yearly, for his Life, and one Year at entrance, for Smart-Money: The whole Man, that hath paid his Sixpences all his Life, and never received any, may bleſs God that he never came under that Circumſtance; and he that does, may alſo bleſs God for raiſing the ſaid Queens Heart to make that Proviſion for him to ſupport his Needs. I have not a mind to find Fault with the Management, nor have I heard much cauſe for it; but I do not admire the giving of Salaries to *Chirurgeons* abroad, to certifie, *&c.* whereas the Parties aggrieved, would find of the Officers that are Witneſſes of the Chance, enough to let them know the truth thereof, and not Perſons intereſted in their Cure a Shoar, and never ſaw the Miſchance. I will ſay no more, but thus, That the beſt Conſtituted Pollicies that ever yet were in the World; nay, go ſo high

high as God's Church, they are Humane, and Servants, or rather Subjects to time, which corrupts, and ruſts the moſt durable things; and therefore, for its perpetuation, it muſt undergo ſome time of cleanſing away the Corruptions; after which, it may re-aſſume its priſtine Vigour and Beauty. So, I ſay, if the *Navy* may undergo a cleanſing, and ſcouring, ſo may this alſo, *viz.* of the right Chanels in the firſt Act and Inſtitution thereof, and pare off all evil, by Orders, or by Conſtitutions crept in as by Allowances of Wages, and Sallaries to *Receivers*, *Pay-maſters*, *Clerks*, *Chyrurgeons*, &c. Sale of Lands, and Rents, and make due Elections, and alſo for due accounting with the *Pay-maſter*: Although I accuſe not, yet it is not to be doubted, That Corruptions have not failed to be here alſo; and therefore, I do heartily recommend it to the Inſpection of the *Superviſors*, and Viſitors of the ſame: And for an encreaſe

creaſe of the Revenue, That whereas of late Years, the Ships of ſmall Complements ſeldom have Chaplains to ſupply the place, that thoſe Groats are ordered for the *Cheſt*: I confeſs, for ſome time before, that Money was begged of the King, by ſome *Navy* Officers; I think, as odd a ſort of Requeſt, as Gift, to beg the Money ſtopt out of Mens Pay, to enrich them; but now it goes to the *Cheſt* to relieve the Limbleſs, and Maimed Sailer, from whom it is taken.

I ſay no more, but that if the Ships, which are fitted out only for the Chanel, had no Chaplains put on Board them, ſave ſome in the Flags, and only the Allowance of the Chaplains Eighteen Shillings *per* Month, be given to one, whom the Captain, or majority of Officers ſhall chuſe to read Prayers, and do the Offices for the Dead; the ſaid Eighteen Shillings *per* Month, added to his other Pay, would be a ſufficient Recompence for the ſame; but

but any that goes out of the Chanel, ſhould have Chaplains, and they able, as I ſaid before: But in the Chanel, there is the greateſt Ships, and moſt Money given away, and for the leaſt purpoſe, for very ſeldom have they Opportunities for other than Prayers, and that rarely, for they are either coming in, or going out, heaving, working, or coming to Anchor, or bad Weather in the Chanel; ſo that I ſay, the uſe of ſuch Miſſions ſerves to a very little purpoſe, *viz.* to inſtruct Men to a Godly Life: For the Prayers, I ſpake before of, would amount to as much, and many poor maimed Men be relieved with the ſame; the which is no ſmall Sums in the great Ships, which are in the Channel; but when Ships are to go on a Foreign Voyage, they ſhould never go without able Men.

Secondly, To Provide for the Poor Male Children of the Nation, That is, a great part of the product of the People of the Na-

Nation are poor People, who are not able to provide for the Fruit of their own Bodies; so that in the Reign of the said good Queen *Elizabeth*, was devised, and enacted a Law for an equal Tax to be raised from all Estates, Personal, and Real, for the Relief of the Poor; and therein prescribed a Method to keep the Poor on work, to avoid their being idle and useless in the State, that they might not live in Idleness, and Looseness at the charge of their Neighbours, which part of the Law took so little effect, that no *Workhouses* were used out of a general pity to the Poor, which made that defect; so that of that Act, only one part took effect, *viz.* the poor were provided for in their Wants, which fell upon them by Converting the Lands of the Monasticks, and Recluses, into Lay Possessions, on which depended great numbers of People, Poor, and Idle; but for that part which was to provide for their Idleness, that they

they might not live useless, and burthensome Members of the State, took, I say, no effect; but that they, and their Children also, bred up in the said Idle Life, are generally Heirs of their Parents Poverties; by which they are constant sharers of their Neighbours Estates, and Labours, and are of no more use to the State, than by their generally fruitful Procreations, and serve to people the Nation; of which there is great want, considering the Situation, Product, and Manufact thereof, sufficient to afford Maintainance, and Employment for five times the number; and especially upon the Seas, to Employ five times the number, which would Employ, and Maintain ten times the number on the Land.

Now that there might be a kind of willing Constraint (if I may say so) on the People, to addict themselves to *Maritime Lives*, which might produce the effect of producing *Seamen*, and encreasing

 Or,
ſing our *Maritime* ſtrength: If there were a Law enacted, that every *poor Boy* of a Parent, that receives Alms from the Pariſh, ſhall, at the Age of Fourteen Years, be brought to the Sheriff of every County, with an Indenture made by a Juſtice of Peace, and Bound to the King, until he comes to the Age of Twenty four Years, as the former Law directs; which Sheriff ſhall cauſe a Paſs to be made, and convey them from Pariſh to Pariſh, at the Countrys Charges, to *London*, to a general Hoſpital, *viz.* at *Greenwich*, the great new Houſe that ſtands void there, it might ſoon be fitted into an excellent general Hoſpital; where ſhould be Officers appointed to keep them, *viz.* a Superannuated *Captain*, to Command the Houſe, a *Purſer*, to Victual them, with Petty-Warrants from the *Victualling-Office*; a *Boatſwain*, *Gunner*, and *Carpenter*, all Superannuated Officers; each to take a Squadron of them under their care, to go

go with them, and Employ them in the Yard at *Deptford*, to ſerve the *Caulkers*, and ſuch Work as *Boys* may do; and to have *Junks* to the Houſe, and pick *Oakum* there, and dry it ready for all the Yards; and ſome of them that are fit to be taught, there, to Write, and Read, and learn *Navigation*; to be divided, and ordered into Squadrons, by the ſaid *Captain*, and lodged in Beds, and Hammocks, as if on Board; and alſo, at every one of the *King's-Yards*, let there be a proportionable Hoſpital provided to keep a convenient number of them, to be ſent from the general Hoſpital from time to time, as they ſhall diſpoſe of them, *viz.* all the King's Officers Warranted, that have Servants allowed them, if there be Servants in theſe Hoſpitals, ſhould take of them; to be Turn'd-over, with their Indentures, and bound to them by the *Commiſſioner* of the place, who ſhall ſerve them in the full of their Indenture made to the *King*;

 alſo

 Or, also at the general Hospital, should be a *Commissioner* of the *Navy*, whose particular Station shall be to Oversee the same, and by his Clerk enter all the Names in a general *Entry-Book*, and dispose them to their Places, Yards, &c. keeping a fair *Ledger* of their Names, Places, Whence, Time, Whither Disposed, and When; and also shall at their *Matriculation*, or Entrance, cause on one of their Arms to be made a Mark in the Skin, with Powder, that may never be gotten out, *viz.* a *K*, or what other Letter may be thought good, to signifie whose Servants they are, in case they should desert their Service; that it should be a damage sufficient to any one that entertains them, to deter them from it.

I do herein but mark out the rough Lines of the Projection, which must be amply Polished by the Act of Parliament, and by the *Admiralty*, to methodize it: It would be too tedious for me here; beside, it

 it would be Presumption in me, to light a Candle to the Sun.

I will only hint a few things necessary thereto, *viz.* if such Orders were, That no *Merchant Ship* shall go to Sea, but shall receive of the said *Commissioner*, to every Six or Ten Persons the Ship shall carry, one of these *Boys*; they to bring their Certificate for their clearing, as from the *Custom-house*, so from the *Commissioner* of this Affair; and at their return, to give the said *Commissioner* an Account of what is become of the *Boys*, and return them, and pay, or Account with the *Commissioner* for the time they had served them, at the rate of so many Shillings *per* Month, as they are Years old; and if the *Commissioner*, and *Master* does agree, then he to take him for the *King's Term*; or else the *Commissioner*, upon the receipt of his Wages, out of which he is to allow for Cloaths, in the Voyage, not exceeding Five Shil-

 lings

lings *per* Month, to order him elſewhere; Cloathing him with the remainder, and diſpoſe of him without further Charge to the *King*, if poſſible: So that after the time he is ſo put abroad, whatſoever Money he clears at his return, he muſt have an *Account*, *Debtor*, and *Creditor*, kept for him; ſo that he muſt either clear ſo much, as the *King* hath been at Charges with him, at five Pence *per diem*, which Account he muſt clear, before he receives a Certificate from the ſaid *Commiſſioner*, that he is Manumiſed, or cleared the Service: And in the mean time, if he ſerves any other Maſter, and produces not the ſaid Certificate of his Manumiſement, the ſaid Maſter is chargeable with the ſaid Wages, all, except ſo much as he hath received in Cloaths, which muſt not exceed five Shillings *per* Month; and what he ſhall have gained beyond his Charges, ſhould alſo be juſtly paid him at his Manumiſement, Moreover, all the *King*'s *Officers*

Officers that ſhall take them for the whole Term, ſhould pay for one *Boy* Ten Pounds, and receive them at Sixteen Years Old; which Moneys ſhould be ſtopt out of his Pay; for every one that wants Servants, hath not Ten Pounds to lay down, which Servants ſhall be paid Wages by the *King*, to his *Maſter*, for every Year they ſhall ſerve of the Indenture, ſo many Shillings *per* Month, as they are Years Old; which Servants will be better to the Officers, than ſuch as they can get themſelves; for they never need fear the running away of them; if they run, they are to be found eaſily, by their *Marks*, that they cannot deceive any one that Entertains them; the ſaid Officers having the ſame Right to gain them again with their Wages, for their abſent time, as the *King* hath for ſuch as he puts abroad to *Merchant-men*: The ſame Privileges to all *Carpenters*, *Caulkers*, *Rope-makers*, &c. that ſhall take any of them: So that eve-

 Or,
ry one will covet to take the King's Servants, for the certainty of them; and they well consequently prove better Servants, knowing they cannot shift their Services: And also there should be a Respect had to them in the Service, during their Indentures, by the *Commissioners*, to see them not wronged by their Masters: And also at the end of their Indentures, or before, according to their Deserts, they should be preferred.

Now every Parish that hath not one *Boy*, to send to the *King*, should be joyned to the next adjacent Parish, for the relief of their *Poor*, who sends above two *Boys* Yearly, as aforesaid; this to be done by the Justices of the Peace, in their respective Divisions, and every Overseer, and Church-warden of every Parish, shall at every petty Sessions, at one set time in the Year, produce, to the said Justices, a Recept from the Sheriff, of the *Boys* delivered the Year past, with the Names, and

and Ages of the said *Boys*; and also, the said Sheriff shall, at the passing his Accounts for his Year, deliver into the Exchequer, a true Roll, or List, in Parchment, of the *Boys* sent that Year, containing the Age, Name, and Place of Abode, of the said *Boys*; and when, and whither sent, with the *Commissioner*'s Receipt for them, which should be transacted, by a Post Letter of Advice to the *Commissioner*, when he sends, which should be answered by the *Commissioner*, whether received, or not.

In the said Roll, given into the *Exchequer*, their Names should be set Alphabetically, for easie finding them; which should be there filled up, and kept safe, to be examined by any one that shall enquire after any *Boy*, *viz.* their Parents, Relations, Friends, *&c.* who may have liberty to redeem them out of the Service, paying so much for every Year the King has been at Charges with them, by Methods ordered; for some may have Estates

ſtates fallen to them, or Parents: And alſo, once every Year, the *Commiſſioner* at the *General Hoſpital*, ſhall by his Clerk, tranſmit into the *Exchequer*, a fair *Ledger Book* of all the *Boys* entred, and ſent out that Year, from whence received; and to whom bound out; that a good Account may be had thereof, when deſired: Alſo the Juſtices of the Peace, at the Binding the *Boys* to the *King*, ſhould take care, that he binds none that are not ſound in Body; and for his guidance therein, ſhould receive a Preſentment, ſigned by the *Miniſter*, *Church-wardens*, and *Overſeers of the Poor* of that Pariſh, containing the Age, Name, and place of Abode, and ſoundneſs of Body and Limbs of the ſaid *Boy*, and that they deſire may be received into the *King's Service*, according to the ſaid Act; and if it may be, let the Parent, if alive, or neareſt of Kin, ſign it alſo. I ſay, I do only hint the matter, and will hereto add, That the Be-

Benefits hereby, would be in a greater degree than I can ſet forth, and be of little purpoſe to endeavour; it would only ſerve to lengthen my Diſcourſe, and yet come ſhort of every Intelligent Man's Reaſons, which they may collect out of their more large *Speculations*. Wherefore I only affirm, That within Ten, nay Seven Years, would be added to our *Naval Strength* many Thouſands of *good* and *able Mariners*, and *Artificers*, and would be an ever-living *Seminary* thereof; and for their conſtant Employment, both in *War*, and *Peace*, I ſhall (God willing) ſhew in the Sequel.

Thirdly, The Encouragement of Fiſhery.

By the *Fiſhery*, I underſtand, this Nation had thier firſt introduction to their *Maritime Growth*, and together with their large *Drapery*, or *Wollen Manufactures*, not omitting their Acquiſitions by Trade in

in the *West-Indies*, and also the *East*; all which, and especially the former, and the latter, are now suffering under a very great declension. As for the latter, I can say little as yet; but the former I will say it is in our power yet to regain by these means following.

1. That a great reason of our decay of *Fishery*, is our laying aside the Observation of *Lent*, upon the Account of a Religious Observation; the which, I fancie to be a general mistake; for the Institution thereof was never in *England*, upon any other than a Pollitick Account; although the Church, according to the Primitive Examples, hath advised all in her Community, to keep some certain Days in the Week of Abstinence, from the more liberal Feeding, for the easier subduing of Carnal Concupiscence, and casting up their Errors of the Week, and chiefly on *Friday*, the Day of our Saviour's Suffering; so once in the Year, for the

the whole Years Account, and according unto Primitive Institution, and in Imitation, or Example of our Saviour's Forty Days Abstinence in the Wilderness, setting it at the time of the Year in preparation to the Celebrating the Commemoration of that great Work of our Saviour's, *The Redemption of Mankind*, at the *Passover*, or *Paschal Feast* of the *Jews*; so with us, the Feast of *Easter*, at which time the advises all her Disciples, to receive the *Holy Communion*, in a more *Particular*, and *Universal Communion*, and *Conjunction*; and Invites, at that time especially, the *Catechumenae*, or *Younger Christians*, to enter into the said *Communion*: yet notwithstanding, I say, I do not find by the Constitutions of the *English Church*, that she denounces any *Judgments*, or *Excommunications*, for the non-observance of the said *Lent*, or Days of Abstinence; but by way of Request, and Advice thereto, for their better preparation for the

the receiving that most *Holy Sacrament*; but he which thinks it no means towards it, may not observe it, but may be under a mistake; and he which thinks it may be a means, may observe it, and may be in the right: Yet to learn of the Apostle, *Him that eateth not, not to despise him that eateth; and him that abstaineth not, not to despise him that abstaineth*: But, I hope, no Religious Man will deny, but that Days of Abstinence, and general Publick Fasts, are useful Preparations to Holy Duties; yet so I take it, That it is the Civil Pollicy of the Nation that enjoyned the keeping of *Lent*, upon the Account of encouraging the Trade of *Fishery*, to advance the *Naval Strength*, in the encreasing of *Maritime People* for the taking it, and the supporting of *Navigation*, and promoting of Foreign Trade, by the Transporting it abroad into other Countrys, where it is acceptable, and for the encrease of *Cattle*, *Fowl*, &c.

Now

Now the common Objections, are these two:

First, That it is the Relicks of *Popery* and *Superstition*.

It is Answered already, That the *Church* makes no necessity for the *Religious Observation* thereof.

The Second is, That our plenty of Flesh requires no preservation, *&c.*

I Answer, That the Season of the Year is such, that there is not so great plenty of Flesh at that time of the Year, as at others, which Flesh generally is Calves and Lambs, who if they were more sparingly slain for those few Days, after which they would be more mature, and better Meat, and some more would escape the Slaughter, and befor Breed; and instead thereof we should feed, in some of the Interim on Fish, which would be Encouragement, and Maintainance of *Fishermen*, and *Seamen*; who are themselves to be fed all the rest of the Year, by their Provisions

ons for their other Voyages from the Land, which would take up far greater Quantities of the Product of the Nation, *viz. Mault, Beefs, Mutton, Bread, Butter, Cheese*, and *Pease, Oat-meal, and all manner of Cloathing*; for one of these at Sea, spends thrice the value of the aforesaid Products, with Manufacts of Cloathing, Ship, and Tackle, than a *Countryman*, or *Husband-man* doth; and, I say, be a far more Consumption of the Product, and Manufact of the Nation, than the slaying for those few Days will cause. And moreover, be the answering the main end now in hand, *viz.* The increasing of our *Maritime Strength*, and promoting *Navigation*, for the more large Exportation of our Manufacts, to our great enriching, and security from our Enemys abroad, and to the every way procuring the Strength, Wealth, and Happiness of the Nation: To which, if it were needful, might be added a great deal more, to Invite

Invite the practice thereof, against those groundless Exceptions of debasing the price of Lands; but it is sufficiently answered, in the forgoing, to all reasonable Men: Therefore I only add this one, That we should be capable to fill the *Empories* abroad, with the product of our *Seas*, and grasp a better part of the *Foreign Trade*, which, of late Years, hath been grasped from us, which may prove to our Enlargement, and a stop to their Progress; the which is a more justifiable Proceeding, before *God*, than *Arms*; and more suitable to the practice of the Servant in the *Gospel, who managed his Ten Talents, to the gaining of Ten more*; which intituled him to the *Enge bone*, &c.

Fourthly, As for the *Merchants Employments*, for the advance of *Sea-men*, and to avoid the great Trouble, Charges, and Abuses in *Pressing of Men*, which hath so little effect; I have said something

 alrea-

 Or, already in their carrying of the *King's Boys*. Now if all *Merchant-men*, who are bound to any Foreign Parts, should at their clearing, at the *Custom-house*, leave a List of their *Ships Company*, containing the true *Names*, and *Sir-names*, and *places of their usual Residence*, *Ages*, &c. of the *Master*, and *Ships Company*, whither bound, and when cleared the *Custom-house*; and also at their entrance of the *Ships* into the *Custom-house* upon their returns, a like Book, or List of what Men she brought home with her, and Signed by the *Master*; which Books shall be sent by the *General Custom-house Messenger*, every Week, unto the *Admiralty*, where should be an expert Clerk, in a particular Office, only for that purpose, to receive the same; and out of the said Lists, to enter into Books, he should keep for that purpose, *viz.* an Alphabet of Books, a Book for each Letter Yearly; or perhaps Twenty Books, may contain the Twenty four

four Letters, some Letters being not so much used, that a Book may contain two or three, all ruled with Columns, *viz.* The *Master*, *Ship*, and *Companies Names*, *Places of usual Residence*, *whence Come*, *whither Bound*, *when Entred*, *Inward*, *and Outward*, &c. And also, that the *Vice-Admiral* of every County, do by himself, or sufficient *Deputy*, every Year, or as often as the *Lord High Admiral* shall direct, Visit all the *Sea Ports*, *Rivers*, and *Creeks* of every Parish, and place where *Maritime People* Inhabit; as *Seamen*, *Fishermen*, *Hoymen*, *Ferrymen*, *Bargemen*, &c. within their several Counties, and there shall send for, or summon before them, the *Church-wardens*, and *Overseers of the Poor*, who shall give them account of what such Men live within their Precincts, their *true Names*, *Sir-names*, *Ages*, and *Aboads*; which said Accounts shall, by the said *Vice-Admiral*, be drawn into a fair List, and sent unto

 the

the ſaid Office, and there be entred into the ſaid Books. Now the *Vice-Admiral* might, by his Warrant, ſend to the ſaid Pariſhes, to ſend in to him, by ſuch a day appointed, at a moſt convenient place for their eaſe, the ſaid Account; and in caſe any ſhall neglect the ſaid Duty, or Conceal any Man that hath uſed the ſaid Practice, and place, for the ſpace of Six Months, from between the Ages of Eighteen, and Sixty, that are not worth one Hundred Pounds clear, when Debts paid, or in ſuch ſort as the *Lord High Admiral* ſhall direct his Warrant to the *Vice-Admiral*; the Nature, and Subſtance of the *Vice-Admirals* to contain the ſubſtance of the *High-Admirals*; which Returns, or Preſentments, leaſt they prove to be falſe by Concealments, and Partialities, they ſhould be required upon Oath: After which, if the ſaid *Vice-Admiral* ſhall upon his Viſits find falſe, or partial, he ſhould ſend to the *Quarter Seſſions* next, his Information of that Officer's Perjury, under Hand and Seal, to the *Clerk of the Peace*, who ſhould file the ſaid Information againſt that *Church-warden*, or *Overſeer of the Poor*, and proceed againſt him, in behalf of the *King*, as for *Perjury*, and puniſhed by the Judgment of the *Bench*. If the Laws extant, are not ſufficient to impower the *Lord High Admiral* to do theſe things, as here mentioned, there might be a Clauſe added to his Power, as the *King* and *Parliament* ſhall think meet, for the better governing of the *Maritime* Affairs; by which Methods aforeſaid, being duly obſerved, and kept, it would coſt the *King* for keeping the ſaid Office, but a ſmall matter, which would ſoon be ſaved, in the great Expences for *Preſſing of Men*; beſide the great Abuſes done in the Countrys, be prevented, if the *Vice-Admirals* be good Men. Alſo, if the ſaid Law were, That if any Pariſh ſhall Conceal any one between the ſaid *Seſſions*, and

 Or, and summoned, and not bring him forth, That for every Man so Concealed, and proved by the Oath of one Man, That he was in the Parish, by the space of Twenty four Hours, and not seized by any of the Parish, then the *Vice-Admiral's Deputy*, shall take Distress upon the said *Church-wardens*, or *Overseers of the Poor*, for Ten Shillings for every such Man, and for every time so Concealed, to be born by the *Parish* equally, out of the *Parish* Rates.

I only add, That if the *Lord High Admiral's* Warrants to all the *High Sheriffs* of *England*, that they do send their Warrants to the *Constables of Hundreds*, *Wapentakes*, &c. and they to the *Petty-Constables*, or *Tything-men*, That they should make a like Presentment, *viz.* The *Constable of the Hundred*, should deliver it in every *Assizes*, or *Goal-delivery*; which Presentment the *Petty-Constables* should be sworn to the truth thereof, before

fore some *Justice of the Peace*, before the *High Constable* receiveth it, and then he should from thence draw one Presentment for the *Hundred*, to give in at the Assizes; and say, as from the *Petty-Constables*, under their Oaths, thus presenteth; out of which Presentments, the *Clerk of the Assizes* shall give the *Admiralty*, the needful Account, at the end of every Circuit, there to be entered into the Office aforesaid: For many Men, when War is, do betake themselves to live with their Friends in the *Inlands*, and follow their *Occupations*, and at the end of the Wars, do return to their *Maritime Lives*, or wait to make slips into *Merchant-men*; but this being duly executed by *Vice-Admirals*, *Custom-houses*, and *High-Sheriffs*, and trinsmitted unto such an Office, as before mentioned, and there well digested into Method, and duly kept; so it would enable the *Lord High Admiral*, at all times, to give the *King*, his *Council*, and

Parliament, when required, a true, and certain ſtate of the Kingdom, as to *Maritime Strength*; and alſo enable him to collect them from all Places, in little Time; leſs Charges, and leſs Trouble to the People, in their Diſquiet of the Country: So there might be made good Eſtimates of the Increaſe or Decreaſe of our *Maritime Strength*, at any time to be gathered out of the *Ledger-Books* of the ſaid Office, and only Communicable to the *Admiralty*; and yet farther, at the *King*'s, or perhaps the *Lord High Admiral*'s Order, Proclamation might be made upon the *Exchange*, or put out in *Gazattes*, Requiring all Merchants, Owners of Ships, *&c.* to ſignifie by their Letter to the ſaid Office where their Ships were, by their laſt Advices, and whither Bound, and where expected next, with ſome Eſtimate of the Ships number of Men, Burthen, and ſome value of Cargo; that care proportionably might be taken, for their

their Protection, and Preſervation; the which may often prevent the ſudden Seiſures of the Subjects, and Wealthy Effects of the Nation; for it is not poſſible, that *Merchants*, &c. can be privy to the Intrigues of States, which ought to have their Paths in Secret and Select Councils. As for the Methodizing theſe things, I do not project; but only hint the Baſis, and Foundations thereof; that the Superſtructures might be raiſed thereon, to perfection, by the Skilful Architectors of the Wiſe Legiſlators, and State Politicians of the Nation.

IX. *The*

IX. *The Measures necessary to be taken, in our Present Wars with the* French; *and in point of Balancing of Trade for the future.*

And *First, For War, it being our present Condition.*

IT would be an extraordinary means to Facilitate our Desires, if we did bid at a large rate, for the whole subjecting them in the *West-Indies*; and for the doing of which, we should have an especial eye of Intelligence, whensoever they shall send any Succours thither; and if the strength of ours, already sent, were not sufficient to perform it, in *December* next, a sufficient Supply, with *Land-men*, and all *Military Provisions*, with *Artillery*, should be

be sent for the effecting it; and never upon making Peace, should they be restored to any Command there, I mean, in any part of *America*: So would our *Collonies* thrive undisturbed, and be a mighty help to our *Navigation*, and as much an Abatement to them: For the whole Commands of those Parts, being once brought under one Interest, it would be like a well-twisted Cord, made up of many Threds, although some thereof were not of any strength of themselves, yet by their near conjunction, and twisting together with the others, all being twisted one way, acquireth a considerable strength: For the Interest of the *French*, in those parts, have of late Years thriven to a great degree, not only to the Extirpating of us out of St. *Christophers*, &c. but to the disquieting us through the whole, putting in for a large share thereof; by which you may perceive already, how pert it makes them, and gives them fair hopes

hopes of a large ſhare of the Seas; the which, if longer continued, it would have a bad effect on *England*, I fear; they not only, by their Strength, diſquiet us there, but alſo Countenancing, and Exciting the *Natives* to Arms, ſupplying them therewith, but alſo Aſſiſting, Abetting, Inſtructing, and Supporting them with all Neceſſaries, to diſturb, and deſtroy our *Collonies*; whereas, if there were no ſuch Pretenders, that part of the World would be mightily Peopled by us, and be a Trade that would take off a vaſt Manufact from us, and maintain a great *Navigation*, which would be ready to aſſiſt us, in our *European Wars*, whenſoever we ſhould be put to it: Nay, in little time, the Trade thereof might be ſo increaſed, that it might take off the greateſt part of our *Woollen Manufacts* in *England*, and Products of *Tin*, *Lead*, *Iron*, &c. eſpecially if we addict our ſelves alſo to a *Linen Manufact*; the which we may

may moſt eaſily; and advantageouſly do, as I ſhall hereafter make appear. Then, I ſay, we ſhall not ſo much abound, and depend on the *Woollen Manufact*, when part of our Lands, and People are employed about the *Linnen*.

I ſay, Theſe Encreaſes of our *Collonies*, in the *Weſt-Indies*, would be a mighty advancement to our Trade, by its myſterial way of walk, and make our Bulk of *Marine Affairs* ſwell to a vaſt Quantity; which is the very *Strength*, *Glory*, and *Safety* of the Nation, as I have elſewhere ſhewed; and was alſo early perceived by the Excellent Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, in his moſt Elaborate, and Accurate Work, of *the Hiſtory of the World*. I ſay, Theſe things are of a mighty Conſideration to us: So that if we do not timely make uſe of the Talent, that God Almighty hath given us poſſeſſion of already, we may afterwards find it too late; and ſo by ſtep after ſtep, and ſlip after ſlip, let ſlip the

laſt

 Or, last opportunity of maintaining our Right, and Dominion of the Seas; the which being gone, the effect thereof may be, to be glad to enjoy the *Collonies*, and *Trade* we have already acquired, and our quiet at home; the which we must no longer expect, than that it is according to the Will and Pleasure of that Nation, who is most powerful at Sea; one large step we have made already in the *East-Indies*, pray God we are not preparing for another in the *Mediterranean*: The Demolishing of *Tangier*, the *French* finds the good Effect thereof, and we the evil. I question, if all *Christendom*, did not grudge us that place? But it's too late to repine now: Wherefore it becomes us to lay fast hold of those Opportunities God hath given us, to maintain our *Navigation*; which is, not to let the *French* hold one Command in the *West-Indies*, or any part of *America*.

If

If any one should say, It is not to be done.

I Answer thus, It is much like the luke-warm, and evil Counsel, given at that time, about *Tangier*; that the cost thereof to maintain it, was more than the Intrinsick Value could be to *England*, and put the *King* to Streights for Money, and often need of his Parliament; The which, when I heard spoken, it made me fetch my Breath through my Back for Grief; and Answered, *That a Hundred Thousand Pounds spent more, were better than to lose it*: But I guessed it to partake of the *French Pollitick*, as the Selling of *Dunkirk*; which Town, with *Callice* (which is kept from us, and so lately in our Possession) are the next Feathers, most needful for *England* to Plume them with, they being more important to us, than a whole Province elsewhere: I will not enter into the Praises of them, and the Advantages thereby that would redound to *England*, lest

 Or, lest I should be like the *Hunter*, who before he had caught his Game, took the pains to set forth the Excellent Tastes thereof, and the Ways of Dressing it, but never caught it: Wherefore I will say no more, but put a —— to it until a fitter Opportunity: Only I will add, That they should not have the Command of any one *Collony* in the *Universe*, but what *Factories* they have under other Governments, which cannot be avoided, without Wars with that Government: And thus would I deal with them, as to their *Collonies*.

Secondly, As to their *Fishing* on the Banks of *New-found-land*, where they are become very numerous, and is their first, if not chiefest *Seminary* of *Maritime People*; who are extream Hardy, and Patient in Hardships, and Labour; and would be glad of the *English* Benefits of the Harbours there, and Protection in that Trade, and bring their Effects under the

the *English*, and carry it in our bottoms, under us, to our *Factories* abroad; for a great part of them are also *Protestants*, and would willingly draw their Families and Dependances out of *France*, if they might enjoy the Immunities, Profits, Privileges, and Protections, as Subjects of *England*, if they were so treated, *viz.* thus, That six, or a needful number of Ships of War, were sent to wait upon the *Fishery* of *New-found-land*, *Greenland*, *Izeland*, and the *North-Seas* every Year; which should take all the *French* upon the Banks, and those Seas; and whosoever would be willing to mix themselves with our Men, to catch and make Fish, and be content to come into our Bottoms, and a like number of our Men go into theirs, for the Season; which Men of War, of ours, should be fitted with all manner of *Fishing Tackle*, and should make *Fish*, which should be for the *King*'s Account; of which Account of

 Fishery,

Fishery, there should go a *Merchant*, who should be a *Husband* of the *King*'s *Fishery*, and give an Account thereof, and be under the *Admiral*'s Command, and in the Ship with him; who should, by his Command to the rest of the *Captains*, give him all convenient assistance to further the Affair, and go with them up the *Streights* to their Markets, as usual, under the Assistance and Convoy of more Ships, to make a *Grand Fleet*, to meet at such a place, at such Seasons as shall be appointed for our General, or Grand Convoy; who shall Meet, and Rendezvous at such times of the Year, and Place, as hereafter shall more particularly be shewed.

Now the *Masters*, and Principal Men of those Captived Ships of the *French*, I say, should be put on Board our Men of War, and like Men of Capacity, should be Detached out of the Men of War, and there should they Fish, and act all

all the Season, for the making of Fish for the Publick Stock of the *King*'s; and should have like Encouragement in every respect, as the *English*, if they are willing to work under the *English*; and at the Determination of the Voyage, at their Arrival in *England*, they should be paid such Wages, as they were to receive in the *French*'s private Owners Service, every Man, as they were capacitated by them; and also the *Masters*, for what Shares they can make appear they owned, should be accounted unto them, at their said Arrival, if they will settle here in *England*, and use the said Trade; which Concerns of theirs, should remain in the publick Stock, for some time, as a Pledge for them, that they do not Desert when they have it; I mean, till they can give some assurance of their Fidelity, by getting their Families over, or by going another Voyage; or, some way, finding Sureties for their true meaning, otherwise to remain

 Or, main as Prisoners of War. Now, I mean, there should be three, or five Honest good *Merchants* of the *East-land Company*, who should be Commissioned by the King, to manage, and to Husband this Affair of *Fishery* for the King: And although the said *Captains* be Commissioned, by the *Admiralty*, yet they might be referred to certain Instructions, which they should receive from the King's Commissioners for *Fishery*; and such *Commanders*, *Officers*, and *Seamen*, should generally be chosen, who have used the Trades, and are the more likely to advance the said Affair by their Knowledge, Diligence, and Application; and the difference in their Managements, would in a small time be compared, and in few Years, advance it to be a considerable Affair; and, as I said, the poor *French*, who have been bred up to it, be glad to shelter themselves under our Protection; and every Man so gained from our Enemy, may be accounted, in point

point of balancing of *Maritime Strength*, at four Men, and so proportionably.

Thirdly, As to repelling their Strength at Sea, by *Grand Armadoes*, and thinking them such an Enemy as will meet us, in a set and resolute point of Battle, as we have been used heretofore by others, I conceive, may prove a Mistake: My Reasons therefore are these.

First, That they have now, in their Equipment of this *Fleet*, skimmed, and sifted their whole Dominion for *Mariners*, nay, *Boat-men*, *Ferry-men*, and all that have used the Waters, that there is scarce a Man of that Nature, if I may go so near, that is left out of the King's Service; for they have used incredible Art, and Stratagem to bring them out; and they have lost a considerable Number by Sickness, since their Expedition out of *Ireland*, amongst which *Irish*, they brought much Sickness; they have laid by th ir Merchandize, saving a little in the *Le-*

 vant,

vant, and have also drained the *West-Indies*: All this, if my Information be not false, (to the truth whereof I must refer you,) I say, If it be tollerably true, and will Fight us; it bespakes them rather of that Temper, that a *Marquiss* of theirs, about Ten Years since, was pleased to give our Nation a Character in Ridicule, in a small Tract, called, *The Politicks of* France, *presented unto the* French *King*, but soon came into *English*; wherein he says, *We are a heavy, dull People, fit for sudden stroak, or present dint of War, but of no Policy to carry it on for any time; and his* Master *need not be at any great Expence to make us ruine our selves, by our own Expences; let him only cause us to Equip, and keep great* Fleets *at Sea; and in the mean time they would prey upon our* Merchandize, *by the* Knights of Malta, *brought with Privileges into some of the Islands in* West-France, *we having no Allies*; and so goes on.

Now

Now, I say, if he fights us with any considerable Body of a Fleet; I mean, positively, and plainly to repel Strength with Strength, then I will revert his own Character of us, upon himself, and People; *That they are Impolitick, and of no Invention to carry on a War of Time, fit only for a sudden Stroak, or,* Sa, Sa; *their Circumstances being such, That if they fight but Sixty Sail of us, with much more strength, and get the better on't, if we behave our selves as we have formerly done, I mean, with good Courage, and Conduct; yet it would be so dear a Prize to him, that it were far more prudent for him to let it alone; for he has no Stores of* Masts, Yards, Cordage, Pitch, Tarr, *&c. nor no more* Men, *nor any Allies for either.* So I say, That if he be so hardy, I declare him without Policy, for then he has done his *Maritime Work* at once, without hopes of recovering this Age; whereas, if he does as he did the last Year, collect his *Maritime*

Strength together, and Sail a few Leagues to Sea, to Animate his People, or make some hasty Expedition into *Ireland*, or *Scotland*, or Depredation on our Coast, to fill us, and all the World with Noise, and Rumour of his great *Armies* and *Fleet*, and put us to vast Expences to meet him, and in the mean time to neglect our *Merchandize*, and starve our Factories abroad; and stifle up, and destroy with Fatigue and Sickness more Men than any Enemy's Engaging would do us; which is no small dispiriting of Men, who meet no chearful Rencounters, either of Prizes, Refreshments of *Foreign Countrys*, and Vicissitudes of Affairs; but only sharp Commands, Wants, and Fatigues, Sickness, if not Death, and the painfulest of Deaths, *viz.* to see the Picture of Death so long before his Face, *viz.* his *Messmates* and *Comfratres* going day by day before him, caused only by Want, and Fatigue, *&c.* And when the *French* hath

hath done his great Expedition, some such thing as I said before, and been a few Leagues at Sea; nay, perhaps, made the *Lizard*, or come up the *Chanel*, if the Wind be so that he may be sure we cannot find him; but e're we come where he was, he is gone into Port; and then the *Courier* flies with the News, That he hath been out, but could not find the *English* nor *Dutch* to fight; so they are come in only to refresh their Men, and to take fresh Water, and was resolved within Fourteen Days to seek for them, and if possible, to find them; which Fortnight being past, and a Month after that (perhaps) we may hear, That the Men he had collected from all the *Sea-ports* of the Nation, are a Month before that time returned cunningly, and no noise made; every one to his Station of preparing for a Voyage in a *Privateer*, and ready to put to Sea; and in the mean time the *Seamen* which the *French* *King*

King keeps in constant Pay, have by *Michaelmas* laid up his Ships safely, and put up the Stores safe, not knowing when he shall have any more, and clean up a few *Fourth Rates* and *Frigats* to cruise about in the Winter, and his Bulk of Men who are all dispersed Home, perhaps have not cost him above Four Pounds a Man; and now even before our *Grand Fleet* is returned Home, and especially after the Seas swarm with *Privateers* and small *Frigats*, and to be sure all head *Lands* and *Latitudes*, where Ships usually fall in with, are well plyed by them; so our *Merchant-Men* fall into their Mouths inevitably, and thereby enrich them for all the Winter; and about *April* he sends to all the *Ports*, that a Ship stirs not out of *Port* but is Mustered by the *King's Officer*, where every Man's Name and Abode is put down, the which Registry they also have in every *Province*, kept by their *Intendant* or *Provost*:

But

But now Security must be given to return by such a Day from Sea, to that or some other *Port*, by the *Captain* and *Owners*; so that by the latter end of *April*, a Summons may come to have them lay up their *Privateers*, and repair to such Places for their Transport to *Brest*, and receives every one a Crown Conduct Money, and so to act over the last Year again; yet to make the Sham hold good for another Year, they shall advance up the Chanel, that they might be seen and known to be there, they make Depredations on the Coast on Shoar, but be sure not to meet a Body of our *Fleet*, that may or dares Fight them in set Battel, for there is Room enough in the Sea for such Shams. And now I will leave the *French Coasts*, and return to the *English*; where, if we thus Dance after this Enemy, before or about *Michaelmas*, we believe it is too late for him to come forth, and we order our Ships Home, and the bigger we

lay

 Or, lay up, and leave a Squadron of the lesser to cruise; but they Fowl and Sickly, and the rest are gone to clean for a Relief to the others, which about the latter end of *December* are Releived; so the rest are cleaned, and the Great Ships also; the Sick are put on Shoar and refreshed, and others goe home to see their Families, and the Ships are all Cleaned in the Winter in their Turns; and about *February* we begin to stir, and in *March* and *April* we scour the Land for Men; and of the same Men that went out the last Years Expedition, many are dead, nay more than by Fighting two General Battels in a Summer would have consumed; so by the middle of *May*, we may have Manned our *Grand Fleet*, and be ready to sail soon after to the *Westward*; and if we please may act over some things, varying, but a like in the Main, *viz.* That the *French Ships* be not hurt, but safely laid up with the Stores again, and that

that we have no *Merchandize* gone out, nor home, and many Seamen captived thereby; nay are brought to fight against us by Stratagem, and have lost a great many Lives, and spent much Treasure, and disheartned our Men because the edge of our Sword cuts not in Battel: Wherefore I would that this dodging Enemy might be dealt with so, that he may not by his Craft keep a Fleet, and preserve it only to keep us at a vast Expence of Lives and Treasure, and dishearten our Men for want of Action, and vicissitudes of Fortune, as I said before; and in the mean time Starve our Factories for want of Trade, so that we thrive not in Trade abroad nor at home, while we are at Wars with the Winds and Seas: I say, let us and the *Dutch* Joyn, and keep only two good Fleets of *Thirds*, *Fourths* and *Fifth Rates*, and in the Summer time, some *First* and *Second Rates* for *Flags*, *&c.* for it were well if no more than

 Or, than three *First*, and three *Second Rates* were in *England*, and all the rest *First* and *Seconds* could be wished into *Thirds*, *Fourths* and *Fifths*, according to their Costs, of which I will say more hereafter. But, as I say, these two Grand Fleets consisting, *English* and *Dutch*, of Seventy Sail of Good Men of War, with as many Merchant-Men as could be Manned, to carry out and home our Merchantdize, and so to take their turns, that when one Fleet comes into the *Downs* with a *Westerly Wind*, the other should be ready to Sail outwards: I say, Seventy Sail of good Stout Men of War, each with a convenient number of Fire-Ships: Thus, there should be built Thirty Sail of new light *Frigats* for Sailing and Rowing, with about Twenty Guns each, which should serve for Scouts to the *Grand Convoys*, for Intelligence for plying off head Lands, and certain Latitudes, to give advice to Merchant-Men, and secure

cure them from *Capers*; which by their Sailing and Rowing, being always kept clean for that purpose, that no Ship should be able to Wrong them in the Seas; also with the said *Grand Convoys*, should go some Ships Loaden with Materials for Fire Ships, that upon any Intelligence, that an Enemy is prepared to Attacque the *Grand Convoy*, then they should out of the said Store Ships, fit their Frigats into Fire-Ships, which would by their nimbleness do singular Service, and at their approach leave no more Men on Board than serves for a Fire-Ship to do service with; this Fitting, I say, may be done at Sea, and upon a very small warning; or at the last Port they part with, to enter the Chanel, *&c.* or where they may expect the grand Convoy to be attacqued; which place and doubt being past, they may reduce them into serviceable Men of War, for the Uses before: They being thus appointed, would be of extra-

extraordinary use to the Nation: It's pity there were not Forty Sail of them, some of Thirty Guns, but no bigger, they would be of mighty use to Ply off head Lands in the *Chanel*, be Scouts on the *Enemies Coasts*, and approach great *Fleets*; *Privateers* would not care to meddle with them, by whom they should get nought but Blows, and Hazards of the Fortunes of War: These, I say, would serve for Convoys, for *Colliers*, *Coasters*, *New-found-land-men*, and Ply the *Capes*, and head *Lands* of the Trading Places of *Ireland* and *Scotland*, that they be not so infested with Pirates; serve to attend our *Collonies*, carry Intelligence any whither; they would be of wonderful use: The neglect, and want of them, is sufficiently experienc'd of late. And on the other side, providing of Great and Immense Castles of Ships, vast expence of Treasure, constant, and growing Charges, with little use to the Nation; of which

which I shall speak more in the ensuing Discourse.

I now return to the *Grand Convoy*, of which Frigats, they should be accompanied with Fifteen Sail each; the said Convoy to consist of, I say, Seventy Sail of Ships, few less than Sixty Guns, and not above two of Eighty; but most of Seventy Guns, which will do great Service in General Fights, and dare lie by the side of any Ship, and be able to keep the Sea the Winter also; for the fitting out of great Ships, and laying them up again in four Months, is a vast Expence, and discouragement to Men; only serves to gratifie the Itch of Grandeur in some Men, and does little more than what a Ship of Seventy Guns will do, who stays out two or three Years on a Stretch; then the Men would have a Summ to receive, and neither they, nor the Service be unhinged so often. Now no Ship should stir without the *Lands-end*, except for *Ireland*, with-

 Or, without the said Convoy, nor to carry less than Thirty Guns, and Sixty Men; if any be found otherwise, they should be seised by our *Men of War*, or *Governors*, and caused to pay a certain Fine to the King, ordered by *Act of Parliament*, or *Council*; and that this *Grand Convoy* do call at certain Seasons, at least twice, if not thrice in the Year, at one of the *Western Islands*; but upon Recollection, there being no Harbours, or Road for so great a Fleet, wherefore *Lisbon*, *Cadiz*, or *Gibraltar* is better; but *Cadiz* is the most convenient and safe Road, where all our *Merchant Ships* should have advice to come to from all parts of the World, who must come through the *Chanel*, out, or home; which *Grand Convoy*, at their coming there, and whiles they stay there, should send out certain Frigats, and other Ships to Cruise at certain *Latitudes*, and *head Lands*, where Ships use to fall with, and secure them to the *Grand Convoy*, and

and if the *Portuguese* at those Islands should harbour any *French*, or on their Coasts to *Privateer* on us, they should be Warred upon by us both, and treated as open Enemies; the which would please the *Spaniard*, and cause them gladly to Entertain us: Then shall we not fatigue, and destroy our Men by so unhealthy stifling up, they being refreshed in *Foreign Ports*, and getting something, if not yet of experience of *Countrys*, and be made compleat *Mariners*, conversing through the World: Then also would we have some Trade go on, without so great Losses; and he that is strongest, to maintain their Trade through the Seas undisturb'd, would have the best share, and, in time, have the Dominion of the Seas; we having so lately let slip the Opportunity of a Receptacle for our *Merchandize*, as a Curb to all Trading through the *Streights-Mouth*, by the Demolishing of *Tangier*: The Convenience, and Importance there-

 of,

 Or, of to *England*, ſhall I never forget, nor eaſily forgive the Loſs thereof; the Road and Mould had gotten a great many bad Qualities, when the deſign grew ripe for its Demoliſhing, which before had as many good, and was a means for their getting of *Eſtates*, who were inſtrumental in the Demoliſhing it, after vaſt Expences. Mighty pretty! But, I ſay, having loſt it ſo, we ought to ſecure ſome place of Certainty to us, about the *Streights-mouth*, as ſoon as we can find a fit opportunity, either by Marriage, or Wars; I wiſh we had the like of *Tangier* at this time, as it was at Demoliſhing, in lieu of a fourth of a Million of Money, it would not be too dear bought.

As for the *Corſairs* of *Algiers*, &c. in whoſe Wars (if I do not miſtake) the *Dutch* dealt more thriftily than us; for they always ſent their *Merchandize* in *Fleets*, with ſufficient *Convoys*, according to the ſtrength of thoſe *Pirats*; that if they

they would at any time bid up for them, they muſt lay a good Stake for the Betts; and if they ever won them, they would be dear *Prizes*.

So I ſay, If ever the *French* would dare to attack theſe *Grand Convoys*, they ſhould buy them ſo dear, that they ſhould be no Gainers, and loſe ſoon the Capacity of diſturbing our Trade; for this way would force them to win what they get, by repelling Strength with Strength; the which being thus put into the Balances of War, they muſt needs prove too light for us both, if I am not mightily out in my Computation.

Moreover, if they ſhould bid up for a Surprize, there is large room in the Seas, and variableneſs of *Winds* for to prove the Surpriſers ſurpriſed, and they be at equal Charges. I ſay, I do rather commend the former Proceedings of the *Dutch* in their Wars with the *Algerines*, and thoſe *Corſairs* of the *Mediterranean*, by Con-

voys, than ours by keeping a Fleet to wait their Motions; if their Charges and ours were computed therein, I doubt, we ſhould be found much to exceed them: Indeed we may have done them more Damages, but have received far greater Loſſes in our *Merchandiſes*: So that I muſt needs ſay, That the moſt Frugal way of Wars, and the moſt certain to avoid the Policies and Stratagems of our Enemies, that they do not put upon us; and where feweſt Accidents do attend our Loſſes, muſt needs be the beſt proceeding with any Enemy in Point of Management of War.

But this general way of Management, may admit of particular Exceptions, if they alter their *Meaſures*, or *Circumſtances*; which part of Frugality leads me to ſay more thereto, than what I have already ſaid; which is, That we have laid out too much Treaſure in building too many great

great Ships of the the Firſt and Second Rates, with large Expences of adorning, by *Carving*, *Gilding*, and *Painting*, as I have before hinted; which great Ships lie by, and are maintained at vaſt Expences, and ſerve but very ſeldom, or rarely for the Defence of the *Nation*, and Preſervation of our *Merchandize* in Foreign Parts, they being not fit for all *Voyages*, nor all *Seas*; and whenſoever they are uſed, they are attended with double and treble accidents of War for loſs, and not to equal advantages to the ſtrength of the *Navy*, proportionable to the coſts, and of Men required; as for example:

A Ship of One Hundred Guns, ſhall carry near One Thouſand Men, and Two Ships of Seventy Guns each, or Four of Forty Six Guns, or Seven of Thirty Two Guns each, and are not full the Charges of one of thoſe great Ships, and they are not

not liable to the Hazard and Casualties of *War* or *Seas*, as they are: I might compute the Accident to be Ten time less of the Smaller, and Ten times more of Use. I would fain know of any one, whether one of Seventy, one of Forty Six, and two of Thirty Two Guns, were not Ten times oftner in Service to the Nation, and Ten times less Accidents attending them at Sea, and yet of less Cost to the Nation: Then may I conclude there is now near Sixteen Sail of great Ships which are under the said Circumstances to the Nation, and are for maintainance constantly every Year, at near Forty Thousand Pounds cost lying still; wherefore I cannot commend the building and repairing of some of them fallen into decay; but to let the application be to the multyplying of Ships of the lesser Ranks; the which expences will be of Ten times the service to the Nation, as before proved, and not to forget to save

one

one *Fifth Rate*, out of a *First Rates Carving*, *Gilding* and *Painting*; for the Ships need no more adorning, than what is of use for Fighting; only some Ships might be kept adorned and beautified for Transportation of *Princes* or *Ambassadors*, &c. as Ships for *State*; so was it heretofore, but of late Years we have run to a strange profuseness: For great *Shipwrights* have created us great Ships, or rather great Ships created *Shipwrights*; it being a time now to turn Frugal the right way, for lately the pretence for Frugality was lent to the retrenching of the Poor, needy, standing Officers in their Pay, and exacting of unreasonable and unknown duty from them, void of serviceableness to the *King*, and run the Treasure away by great Contracts secretly and cuningly carried, and the main point of keeping the *Navy* ready and well prepared with able and well appointed Officers, for the

defence

defence and safety of the Honour and Wealth of the Nation, and at the most Frugal rates for the ease of the King and People, was made even as a screw that is made for to turn the wrong way, and screw against the Sun, and in the Interim, our *Builders*, *Contrivers*, and *Ship-Architectures* goe over into *France*, to contrive or build them Ships of War, or what else.

So hoping I have said enough, to excite us to look a little to the Frugal part of the Management of the *Navy*, and rightly to apply the Treasure, and also to inspect what sort of Officers have been crammed into the *Navy*, and whether private Interest, Trick, and Design, have not been busie and prevalent through the whole Series thereof; and if it be found Sick and Distempered, perhaps some seasonable Pills of *Extractum Pillulæ Abdicationis* would do much hood, Working

Working by Vomiting some Ill Contracted Pelf, acquired by contracting; and also Purging others from the scury Dregs of private Interest, Trick, and Design; that hereafter it may be in a tollerable degree of Health, and sound Constitution, which is the *Summum bonum* desired by this Work.

A

A Ballance of Trade, between FRANCE and US, in Times of Peace.

TRADE between Nation and Nation is of that Weight and Consideration, to the Welfare, Safety, and Peace thereof, that very often bloody Wars are made, and prosecuted fiercely for the procuring and maintaining thereof; for by it Kingdoms and States become Opulent, and Populous, which is the strength thereof; and therefore, for the Preservation thereof, and that the neighbouring Nations do not either undermine us, in our *Foreign Trade* with others,

others, or over-balance us in the Trade between us and them, 'tis necessary I say somewhat.

To these two Points I will speak here of *France* only, and by them to grow Rich, Populous, and Strong; and we, in the Interim, either stand still, or decline towards Weakness, and Poverty; or yet, if we do neither, but increase our Wealth from our Trade with others, which proves gainful to us; and we are bereft of that Wealth by a Series of Commerce with a Potent, and neighbouring People, who bend themselves, by more than ordinary means, (I might say, Unrighteous, and Inhumane Pollicies, to enlarge their Dominions,) even like those Governments I have elsewhere spoken of: Then every degree or step we permit them to take towards it, will prove to us, like the taking out of one Scale, and putting it into the other, at the wrong end of the Balance, and so will it become a double Weight,

Weight, in point of balancing Riches, and Strength. I need not Inculcate farther the usual means by which Nations do become Rich, and Strong; and thereby do spread their Plumes, or Tallons, rather over their neighbouring Nations; and, in fine, subject them to their Laws and Injunctions; which History doth plentifully afford, whither I refer you: But I will only give you one Maxim, or Instance, of Accumulating Riches, it being the Foundation of Strength; which Instance shall be in the more private Affairs of Men, *viz.* Thus:

If a *Nobleman*, *Gentleman*, *Merchant*, or *Tradesman*, &c. does in his Consumption, or Expences of his Family, consume or expend more than his either Estate or Profits clearly brings in; or that he does not make a due Calculation thereof, and give a full allowance for his Losses of Rent, or Moneys, by bad Debts, Repairs of Lands, Houses, or Da-

Damages of Goods; I say, if he does not give a full allowance, on his Computation thereof, but continues his Port and Expences to the heigth, he must of necessity, at the approach of those Accidents, be disappointed; and must inevitably fall into decay of his Wealth, and, in time, come into Poverty; which might be applyed to the Politick Bodies of Kingdoms, or Nations: For if a Kingdom, or Common-wealth, do by their Trade import more Goods into it, the which is therein consumed and expended in their Adornings and Luxury, than they do Export of their *Product*, or *Manufact*: I say, with whatsoever Nation they do thus Trade, they are *Loosers* by them; and the Overplus, or Balance of that *Trade*, must be made good with *Bullion* in *Specie*.

Again, If any *Nation* Trading to another, with *Product*, or *Manufact*; and that *Nation* do by their Laws, lay a heavy

vy Tax, or Impoſt upon their *Commodities*; ſo then the *Prince*, and *Publick Treaſury* of that *Nation*, receives the greateſt Gains by that Product, and Manufact, and has the Labours and Product of the other *Nation*, to turn to their inriching: Eſpecially if again in lieu of the former Product and Manufact, they do Import Product and Manufact from the ſaid *Kingdom*, or *Nation*, and do not lay a like *Impoſition*, that their Publick Treaſure may alſo receive a like Profit from the *Commodities* from them ſo Imported, here is an uneven Balance of Trade: And yet more unevenneſs in Trade, is, when the *Commodities* of the one *Nation* Exported, is only for the ſuſtaining of Life, or Proviſions for *Military Strength*; and what the other Exports is ſpent altogether in *Adornings*, *Pleaſures*, *Luxury*, and *Debauchery*: This again makes an uneven Balance in Trade, and tends to the weakening and impoveriſhing of that *Nation*,

Nation, that Trades for the Importation of *Vanities*, and *Pleaſures*, and to the enriching and ſtrengthening of thoſe who Trade for the *Importation of Commodities*, which ſerves the Neceſſity of *Life*, or *Proviſions of War*: In which there is a real, intrinſick value inherent, and a neceſſity thereof: Whereas the *Pleaſures*, *Vanities*, and *Luxuries*, might better be ſpared; it tending to nothing, but the Softening, Effeminating, and Debauching the People; deſtroying their Proweſs, and at the end will make them both *Poor* and *Unmartial*, and in time expoſe them to the *Inſult* and *Conqueſt* of the other.

I remember, I have read in the Hiſtory of *Anthony Duverdier* his Obſervation of the Antient and Modern Times; that whenſoever a *Nation* hath been known to Imitate and Adore another *Nation* in their *Manners*, *Faſhions*, *Diets*, *Sports*, &c. they have proved to be the *Inſult* and

Conquest of that *Nation*: *God* avert his *Judgments* from *England*, and give us a timely sight; for whenever we lose the *Dominion of the Seas*, we lie the openest for *Invasion* of any in the *World*; our Shipping being instead of *strong Garrisons* in every *Province*, to prevent the sudden over-running our *Country*, which *Garrisons* others have, and we not.

Again, If two *Nations*, as aforesaid, Trading, and the one Imports from the other of its *Products* and *Manufacts*, in such Sorts, and Species, of the which they might supply themselves tollerably well at home; but they neglect it, and send their Silver for the others; which is again uneven Balancing, and bad *Politicks*.

Now, if I mistake not, our *Trade* with *France*, for near Thirty Years past, hath run with a very uneven Balance, *viz.* The Importation of their *Commodities*, hath far exceeded our Exportations to them;

them; and the *Commodities* we receive from them, as *Wines*, *Wrought-Silk*, *Laces*, and abundance of *Novels*, for *Ornament* and *Pleasure*, all which are paid for, by either *Bulloin* transported, or else transmitted by Bills of *Exchange* out of *Spain* into *France*, for *Commodities* vended into *Spain*, and the Product, or Effects, by *Money*, *viz.* the Surplusage of that *Trade* is effected into *France*, and hath been no small occasion of the Growth of the Wealth and Strength thereof, within the said Years: Had not this *Nation* had a vast *Trade* with its *Woollen Manufacts* elsewhere, it must needs have had a considerable apprehension thereof long since; which *Trade of Vanities*, if they had been Limited, Prohibited, or a great Impost laid thereon, what Wealth of *Bulloin* would it have caused to have remained in *England*; nay, a *prodigious* quantity; whose Expences have been wholly *profusely vain*, and *debauchedly hurtful*, to the

People of this *Nation* in general, effeminating and corrupting them in both *Military* and *Civil Affairs*; and enriching and strengthening the *French* by this uneven Balance; the Superfluities of our other *Trades* being turned to their *Profit*; that although we had a great *Trade* abroad, yet it has had a profuse Currant thereof into *France*, like unto the *Story*. I have read of two *Spaniards*, who went to the *West-Indies* together, to adventure for Silver, intending to live there some Years, and return into *Spain* with their Wealth: The one when arrived, applyed himself to the *Mines*, to adventure there for *Gold* and *Silver*; the other he addicted himself to *Farming* and *Husbandry*, in *Feeding of Cattle*, and *Tilling of Land for Corn*: So the *Miner*, as he got Money, came and bought *Provisions* with it of the *Husband-man*; and when the term expired, the *Miner* came home little the richer; but the *Husband-man* very rich.

So

So I say, That although we have had a vast *Trade* for near Thirty Years past, yet we have spent a *prodigious* quantity thereof with the *French* for *Commodities*, which we might better have been without, they serving only for *Debauchery* and *Luxury*.

As for the Salt we had from them, which seems to be of necessity; It might have been as well supplyed us by the *Spanish* and *Portugueze Territories*, with what our own Nation could not have done: Yet great Improvement might have been made therein, if large Impost had been laid on the *French*, but the *Spanish* and *Portugal* Commodities are all Purchased with our Manufact, and at good Price, besides a surplusage of Bullion coming therefrom, and maintains a greater *Navigation*, which does all contribute to our *Wealth* and *Strength*, and tends not to the inriching of our Potent and Malevolent Neighbour; which con-

ſidered, is a thing of a double Conſequence to us, even like a pleaſant Plant bearing two ſorts of Fruit, and therefore ought to be digged about, and dunged.

Now as to the *Linen* Trade with *France*, it might have ſtood well enough with us, if it had been evenly carried between us, as it had been heretofore, that our *Woolen* Manufacts did purchaſe them, and all other of our Trade with *France*; for very little *French Wines* were Imported then; but afterwards our expences of them grew to a prodigious quantity, and the Prices of them ſo enhanced, that we ſet his Subjects to Work on a vaſt Improvement of *Vineyards*, and greatly to his Inriching; and he at the ſame time ſetting to Work, and encouraging of his Subjects to the Improvment of the *Woollen Manufact*, and laying ſo great an impoſition upon our *Woollen Exported*; Nay, they have vended no

no ſmall quantities of *Woollen Manufact* to us.

So, I ſay, as to our Trade with *France*, the large Importations from thence, and the neglecting and debaſing the *Spaniſh* Trade, have been a proceeding not worthy to be ranked amongſt the Politicks, and therefore fit to fall under conſideration for Redreſs; and finding out *Woollen Manufact* is done for Purchaſe of *Linen* in *France*, and that both *France*, *Holland*, *Flanders* and *Germany*, having advanced far into the ſaid *Wollen Manufacts*, and muſt needs leſſen our cheif dependance thereon: It would be very Prudent and Politick in us, to ſet heartily about the *Linen Manufact*; I mean, that ſort wherewith we uſed to be ſupplyed from *France*, viz. *Dowleſs*, *Lockrams*, and all ſorts of *Canvaſſes*: The *Manufact* of *Paper*, we having made a fair progreſs therein already, and the advance of the *Linen Trade*, will alſo advance the *Paper*; for

 Or, for it is not Fifty Years paſt, ſince *France* began it's great Improvement of the *Paper Trade*: Now as to the *Linen Manufact*, I argue thus: Our People, and chiefly the Women kind, by the Increaſe of them, and Decreaſe of our *Wollen Manufacts*, occaſioned by the advance of other Countries, made there into, will not have Imployment, to become ſo profitable to the State, as they might; for a great part of the *Linen Manufact* is done by Women and Children: Now our Lands are ſufficiently apt to produce the plentiful growth of *Flax*, ſo would a great part thereof be Imployed thereto; that Land that is moſt proper, *viz. Sandy-Land* for the growth of *Flax*; and as otherwiſe, by our Experience and Improvement we ſhall find out, and being Imployed thereto, which is now either Imployed to Paſture for *Fleſh*, or to Tillage for *Corn*; we ſhould not abound in Proviſions, as before I have Intimated, in the

the caſe of *Fiſhery*, or keeping of *Lent*; and ſhould maintain abundance of our People therein, and preſerve the Money in our Nation, that hath formerly been ſent into *France* to buy it.

Some will ſay, That we can have it out of *France* Cheaper.

But I anſwer: It is now come to that paſs, that we can make it near as cheap our ſelves, as they ſell it us, for which we ſend ready Money; and if we do at any time ſend away *Woollen Manufact* for it, that by their *Impoſt* laid on it, we muſt make it here at ſo low a price, that our *People* muſt live at an exceeding low Rate; as alſo, the *Wools* muſt be at a low price, or elſe we cannot ſell them any: Wherefore it behoveth us to lay a large *Impoſt* on theirs, whenſoever it ſhall be permitted to be *Imported*; that our *People* might be incouraged to make it.

And

And to *promote* and *encourage* the said *Manufact*, here should be a kind of a willing Constraint on our selves, thus:

Let there be a certain Sum of Money, raised over the *Nation*, by an Act, in the nature of a *Royal Aid*; which being collected, let it be paid into the *High Sheriff* of the *County*, as a *Treasurer*; and at the General *Quarter-Sessions*, held for the said *County*, let every *Hundred*, or *Division*, produce one sufficient Person, who shall give Security for the said *Money*, and take it for Seven Years, Interest free, upon Condition, That he will imploy the said Money, in making of *Lockram*, *Domlas*, or *Convas* out of *Flax*, of the growth of *England*; and after the said Seven Years, let the Money be paid into the said *Treasurer*, and he pay it back to every *Person* from whom it was collected, or to the Heirs, or Assignes of such Parties: Or else by another Act, continued for some Years longer, or laid out upon some Pub-

Publick *Work-houses* for that same *Manufact*, by some Person, that that *Hundred* shall present, at a General *Quarter-Sessions*, to be intrusted by them for that purpose: And in case some *Hundreds* are not fitly situated for the said *Manufact*; or that they do refuse, or neglect, to present a Person to carry on the said *Work* at the said *Quarter-Sessions*: That then the said *Justices* of the said *County*, at the said *Quarter-Sessions*, may cause the said Money to be paid unto a Person of some adjacent *Hundred*, in the said *County*; who is, as before said, duly presented, to employ the same to the said *Manufact*.

And, whereas I have, in this foregoing *Discourse*, for the increase of *Maritime People*, which, by a sort of willing Constraint, are addicted to *Maritime Lives*, by taking all the *Male Children*, of *Poor* and *Indigent Parents*, and Binding them to the *Sea*, &c. So I here *project*, That all the ~~Families~~ *Females* of *poor Parents*, that are not

not able to maintain them, be also bound unto these Persons who are intrusted with the *Stock*; and there to be imployed in the said *Manufact*, until they shall be of the Age, as is directed, for the Binding of *poor Children* in a former Act, *For the maintaining the Poor*: And whatsoever Parish, or Tithing, shall not present one *Boy*, as before mentioned, or one *Girl*, as here specified, at a certain *Petty-Sessions*, held for that *District*, every Year: That the *Justices of the Peace* of the said *Division*, or *District*, shall present the said Neglect, at the next General *Quarter-Sessions*; and the said Bench shall make an *Order of Sessions*, to lay that Parish, to the next adjacent Parish, for to help maintain their *Poor*; which Parish doth present above two *Boys*, or *Girls*, as is before expressed; the said *Justices of the Peace* of each *Division*, shall, for that purpose, at every General *Quarter-Sessions*, give in a *List*, or *Roll*, to the *Clerk of*

of the Peace, of what such Children are every Year *Bound out*, which shall be Entered on a *Roll of Record*, to be kept by the *Custos Rotulorum* of that *County*; which *Roll* should be duly called over at one set *Quarter-Sessions* in every Year, and that Affair duly Setled.

I do not herein endeavour to Dictate, or Methodize the way in particular, for the *Act of Parliament*; but I do only hint it, *Rough-hue* it out, to be *Regulated* and *Polished* by the Skilful.

Again, Those Men, Intrusted with the said *Stocks*, might be injoyned to find *Work* for the *Aged*, or *Decrepid*, of any Parish, from whence the said *Stock* was Collected, *viz.* Such Aged as craveth Alms of the said Parish; and the *Rates*, and *Natures* of the said *Works*, might be setled, and agreed by the next *Justice of the Peace*; the *Overseer of the Poor* to take care for the same, to see it be done by the said *Justice* for the *Poor*, that they be not

not too hardly dealt with by that Person: And if the said *Poor* cannot do enough of the said *Work*, at that said Rate, for their Maintainance; then the said *Justice* to order how much more the *Overseer* shall allow them, towards their Subsistance; by which Idleness may be prevented: Notwithstanding there hath been a former like Act, *for every* Parish *to erect a Work-house* for their *Poor*; yet that took little effect, for that the Parishes are often too little for to erect a *House* for *Work*, and no manner of *Work*, of *Manufact*, was set on *foot*; so that that Act proved generally to be of none effect in that point.

A brief Summary of the whole VVork.

AS *God Almighty* hath made *Fire*, *Air*, *Earth*, and *Water*, the wonderful Works of his own Hands, in the Creation of the World; and therein hath put Man, and given him a Dominion over all the Creatures he hath been pleased to furnish his Immense Globe with, and given them all living Breath in Common; yet unto Mankind hath he given a more particular and inestimable Gift, *viz.* a Portion of his Holy and Divine Spirit, that by Wisdom and Justice, he might Rule and Govern the same: To which he has added (by the Writing of his own Finger) Laws of his Almighty's Inven-

vention, to be a Guide and Pattern for him: And also more particularly Inspired *Princes*, *Prophets*, *Priests*, *Evangelists*, *Apostles*, and *Teachers*, to promulgate his Will; and yet more, that there might nothing be lacking to compleat Man's happiness in this World, and in the World to come, *viz.* to all Eternity, and be left without all manner of excuse; he hath sent from his own Bosome, his only begotten Son; the Heir apparent and Lord of the everlasting Inheritance, and given him to be a Sacrifice, to satisfie his Justice, to wipe out all the Stores of the Sins of all Mankind; and not only so, but to amplifie and confirm the Doctrines of those holy Men, hath promised he will continue his Holy Ghost to guide Man to the World's End; and preserve him from the implacable hatred, the Devil hath unto him: Yet notwithstanding, all these helps Mankind, by the instigation of the Evil one, together with

with his own evil will and affections, falls into the abominable Sin of Pride, the very sin that moved God to Disband and Expel out of his Heavenly Mansion, some of his *Glorious Hoast*. I say, it is this sin of Pride, by seeking for *Dominion* over others, is the cause of those great *Devastations* of *Countries*, of *Blood shed* of Men, the one endeavouring by *Policy* and *Strength*, to gain the other's *Right*; not caring for God's *Laws*, *promulgated* by those holy orders of Men aforesaid, or by God *Incarnate*.

Wherefore it is of absolute necessity for all good Men, by Christian Policy, and united Strength, to resist the Proud; for God giveth Grace to the humble, to be content with their own, and to defend it; yet whensoever right is put into the Balance of War, God giveth it an Issue according to his Divine purpose; by which Issue he transfers Rights from the

 Or, one to the other: Now there is not only a right of *Dominion* belonging to Countries, by their Divisions, and Subdivisions of Land, but also of the Seas; for every Country bordering upon the Ocean, hath a particular *Dominion* in the Seas, *viz.* to govern it, and to keep and preserve it from *Pirates* and *Robbers*, that Men might pass in safety, about their Lawful Occasions; and also, to take the *Product* thereof, as Fish, *&c.* as God hath endued it with.

Now the *Dominion* of the *Narrow Seas*, being from antient *History* always allowed and granted, upon all *Treaties* and *Conditions* of *Peace*, made between all the bordering Nations, to be the proper Right of the Imperial *Crown* of *England*; God having placed it an Island, in the *Deucalidan Ocean*, which makes the *Narrow Seas*; and stored it with *Ports* and *Rivers*, convenient for the receiving of

of Ships, beyond any other Nation in *Europe*; and furnishing it with *Timber* and *Iron* of their own *Product*, for the building of Ships; and also, a People sufficiently apt for the same, as it were pointing unto us with his Almighty Finger, to Rule and Govern in it, which our former Princes have done without sparing Blood or Treasure to accomplish it: But now the *French* King maketh very large Efforts, to the bereaving us of that Right, and Pirating, Roving, and Ravaging in it, he having been increased in *Shipping*, *Navigation*, and *Wealth*, by our late Impolitick Proceedings.

First, by permitting the uneven balance of Trade with us: And

Secondly, By directing or suffering the changing the ancient and Expeditious Methods of the Discipline and Government of the *Navy Royal*; putting it into the hands of *designing Projectors*, to enrich them-

 Or, themselves, only confounding the Affair: exhausting much Treasure, to multiply great Ships of little use to our purpose; and neglecting of lesser Ships, which we now want; discouraging, and disanimating, *Warrinted*, bnd *Standing Officers*, *Mariners*, and *Seamen*; by blind-folding Pretences of strict observance of Duty, needless; and from preserving the *Mariner* from being rooked of his Pay, by having liberty to dispose of it as he pleases; for which purpose, he hath not been allowed an open Market for the same on Shoar, to bring it into Money into his Pocket; nor yet on Board allowed a Market, where more than one Seller for Cloathing, and other of their Wants; which Methods, I say, have greatly disanimated all the *Maritime People* under a *Commission Officer*: And, I fear, by the Novels introduced, have brought Distraction and Confusion on it, to the great im-

impeding thereof: Wherefore it is high time, if it be not too late, to awaken out of this Lethargy, to recover our *Dominion*, *Honour*, and *Prowess*, before it be past recovery, now in this instant War with *France*; to effect which, the *Nation* must not spare Blood nor Treasure, although it prove a *Work* of time; and great *Maritime Expences* must be continued until it be gained; without which, no lasting Peace, or Happiness can be expected for us to enjoy; for the Sword being drawn by so many hands, to carve themselves a share out of this said *Maritime Dominion*, we are not able to judge, how Sides may be taken; or with whom we may happen to deal with, before the Seas may enjoy a setled Peace: Wherefore I emplore the *King* and *Estates* in *Parliament*, to put the *Navy* into a posture of great and constant defence, to dispoyl this *Common Enemy* of

all his *Commands*, or *Collonies*, in the *West-Indies*, and his *Navigation* of Fishing on the Banks of *New-found-land*; but first to put the *Navy* into its former Methods of Expedition, near unto what was practised when *England* did such Braveries at Sea, as before spoken of, and by expugning all the *Novel*, and hurtful invented *Intricacies*; and retain only the *Laudable*, which is the *principal* and *proper Work* of the *Lord High Admiral*, or *Lords Commissioners*, for executing the said Office; by appointing, and choosing *Experienced*, *Wise*, *Just*, *Valiant*, and *Religious Commissioners* of the *Navy*, *Flag Officers*, *Captains*, *Commissioned* and *Warranted Officers*; all well approved in their Principles, for the maintaining of the *Monarchical Government* of this Nation, both in Church and State, *as by the Laws thereof established*; and to lay by all *Uncapable* and *Irreligious Persons*, *unjust*

Cowards, *Private-Interest-makers*, *Trickers*, *Dissemblers*, *Designers*, *Party-makers*, *Debauched* and *Disloyal Persons*, to the said Government; and by inviting and incouraging all good Men, qualified as aforesaid, and setling of Just, Safe, Expeditious, and well experienced Methods in the Government thereof; affixing and establishing Rewards and Preferments, independant upon private Interest, Bribes, or immediate Superiors Commanding; and also giving them ample and full Instructions for the performance of their respective Duties; in doing which they shall be safe from violence, or wrong done them by their Superiors; not suffering Methods and Instructions to be either leapt over, or broken like Cobwebs, and they left to Despotical and Tyrannical Power: I say, the King Commissions the Lords of the *Admiralty*, under him; and by his Dictates unto them

from time to time, to Govern, Fight, and Manage the ſaid *Navy*; and to perform which, they Conſtitute *Commiſſioners* of the *Navy*, to negotiate under them, and by their Dictates and Approbation, to prepare and provide Ships, Men, Stores, and all Neceſſaries, Proviſions, Moneys, *&c.* and to Diſpoſe, Account, and Order the ſame, as Deputies of the *Lord High Admiral*; having each his diſtinct Claſs, or Order, to act in; yet a certain number thereof confirms all Actions, *viz.* three of them, whereof one is needful to be the *Comptroller*, him unto whoſe particular Office, the ſaid Matters do more immediately relate, whoſe Clerks, in each Office, are under their reſpective Inſpections, and Directions for Diſpatches, to keep them to their Duties; duly obſerving their Errors, in Methods, and Protraction, in Diſpatches; yet not wholly confined to their reſpective Offices, but to

to mark all Errors in all others, nay, of all Degrees and Orders of the *Navy*, under the *Lord High Admiral*; but if they are deſigned to live at eaſe, and let Buſineſs ſlide, and do Juſtice as the unjuſt Judge did, becauſe he was wearied by the Complainant, that he could not reſt, and no otherwiſe: If he let Officers do their Diſpatches at their Leiſures, Secretaries, Clerks, *&c.* do moſt of the buſineſs. I ſay, if their Actions are with too much Grandeur and Deliberation, and promulgate their Pleaſures, at too great diſtances, and through too many Doors: And if they move in the Affairs, as ſome Country Juſtices doe to do Juſtice to their Country; for at their procuring the Commiſſion, it was but to give them Authority to puniſh thoſe that offended themſelves, or Friends, in their Domeſtick Rights, or ſlighted their Grandeur; but to ſerve their Countrey, or take pains to

to distribute Justice to relieve the oppressed, and restore Men to lost Rights; maintain Peace and Amity in Neighbourhoods, punish Malefactors and Offenders, and for doing this, and many more good Offices, spends his Time and Moneys at *Assizes* and *Sessions*, he never intended any more than to live well himself, and let the World Sink or Swim: I say, if such like proceedings be in the *Navy*, then I conclude it has gotten a filthy Disease, the *Lethargy*; and to awaken it out of its Drowsiness, there ought to be some sharp Applications: Wherefore I project, that there should be another Officer created in the *Navy*, *viz.* a Superseding Officer, such as the *French* call an Intendant; but I affect not the *French* Name nor Manners, but the *Latines* or *Romans*, a Censor; one that should Censure all Officers in the *Navy*, under the *Lord High Admiral*, and be *Commissioned* by him, to go

go and sit at all Boards, Inspect all Officers and Books, and observe their Methods and Practices in dispatches; and censure dictate, direct, and correct the Errors, quicken the Dispatches, hear all Grievances and Complaints, suspend all Contumelious, Negligent, Dishonest, Disloyal, and offending Officers; referring them to the *Admiralty* for their Appeal, whither he should transmit their Faults, in a fair written Accusation, taken before him, at the place by his Clerk, for that Purpose, where the Accusers and Accused (*Viva Voce*) should answer, and Oaths for Proof administred in Material causes; and should visit all the *Ports*, *Yards*, *&c.* and go on board the Ships, Flags, *&c.* and enquire into all Misdemeanors; and at his coming into any *Yard* or *Ship*, there should be a Signal hung out, that all Men may know that the *Censor* is there; and that there is free

 Or, free liberty for any one to exhibit their Complaints, or Informations, which ſhould be received with all Clemency and Mildneſs imaginable, and written in a Book there, and tranſcribed fairly into a Ledger-Book, by a Clerk for that purpoſe kept in the *Admiralty Office*; called the *Black Book* for ſome, *viz.* Offenders, and the *White Book* for the Meritorious; wherein the *Admiralty* may, upon all Occaſions, for laying aſide of any undeſerving Men; ſee their former Faults, and how many, and how often committed; and for Preferment their Deſerts, and how often, and how long waited for Preferment; here would be a Mirrour for the *Admiralty*, and a true Portraicture of all the Affairs ready at all times before them; and may not, nay, cannot be ſo eaſily miſguided in ſo great an Affair, if it be rightly managed, he ſhould be in conſtant motion, and ſoon be

be at the Ports, Ships, and Places where he is little expected: And again, at the *Navy*, and *Admiralty Boards*, *Treaſury*, *Victualling-Office Board*, at *Pays*, &c. he ought to have a good Sallary, and allowance of Travelling, Charges to bear his Port above the Malice of evil Men, with which he will be ſufficiently embroiled, if he quits his Duty with Faithfulneſs and Courage; and therefore he ought to have great Countenance from, and free Acceſs and Communication with the *Admiralty Board* at all times; then would Deſigners, Trickers, Private-Intereſt-makers, Imbezlers, Private Contractors, evil Officers and Commanders, pull in their Heads, and not dare to commit ſuch Faults, knowing that the pooreſt Man may have his Cauſe eaſily ſcanned, and ſoon cenſured with equal Favour and Juſtice; and a Record thereof remain according to its Deſerts, without travelling far

far to great Offices, and when come there, knows not what Door to knock at, nor whom to ask for; and with an Answer from the Door-keeper, That they are not to be spoke with yet; or not within; or that it is not the right Office, but directs him to another; and there he finds the like Answer: And so he returns weary, his Money spent, and no whit the wiser: And perhaps for this Endeavour, if it come to the Offenders Ear, he shall be totally crushed. I say, this Officer of *Censor* would be the very Vital Spirits running through every Member of this Politick Body of the *Navy*, and warm every part thereof with the sweet Beams of his Justice, and cause Men to come chearfully into the Service, and endure the Fatigues, Labours, Wants, Wounds, and Disorders incident to the Affair, with all imaginable Patience and Alacrity; for Justice would wait at their Doors: So that

that I say, This Office added to some of the Regulations herein suggested, *viz.* courtailing of intricate Methods, spuring and moderating of Clerks, expelling the Monopolizing of the Sailers Markets for Cloathing and Necessaries, and relief for their Families, by having a free and open Market to sell their Tickets, or ingage their Pay; by taking off the Scandal and Abuses of Religion in the Ministerial Function; by having Moderate, Friendly Just, Sober Discreet, yet Absolute, and every way good Commands carried; it would produce such a Harmony in the Affair, that all good Officers would rejoyce together; strive to exceed each other in the performance of Duty; and the Sailer would prefer the Service, before any Merchants Service.

First, For that he is defended from all ill Men, from any wrong that may be done to him.

Secondly,

Secondly, That there is room for him to exercise his Ingenuity, Labour, and Industry, in Art, *&c.* by which there he has a fair prospect of Preferment to Honour and Wealth.

And Lastly, That he has a good Compensation of allowance of wholsome Diet, and large Wages, well answered to him; and in his Sickness Provision for him; and for loss of Limbs an Allowance, during Life; and in Cases of Captivity, or Death in Battle, some Benevolence for his Family: All which, I say, would animate and invite any Man that has any spark, or sense of Grace, or Goodness, Prudence, or Honesty, or grain of Genius; to croud and screw himself into the Service, knowing that in *Merchants Imployments*, he hath not a fourth part of the Chances for his good Fortunes, and ten times the Chances for his ill Fortunes.

And

And again, That he would by the Methods herein suggested, be without hopes of evading the Service, by shunning, or bribing of the *Press-Masters*, his Name, Aboad, and Voyages, too well kept account of for his Escape. I say, these things so well Joynted, Ferneered, and Cemented together, would make a beautiful Body Politick, which would serve the true ends thereof, *viz.* preserve and maintain the Honour, Glory, Peace, and Tranquillity of their Majesties, and their Kingdoms; for without the prosperity of which *Navy*, as I said before, these Kingdoms can have no hopes of Safety, from being invaded by the Powerful at Sea: Their *Collonies* all destroyed, and Trade with it, and being an Island, lie sopen to all Invasions and Allarms of Enemies; being divested of Fortifications in the Inlands, to stop the sudden Inundations of Foreigners: The

 Or, Dangers whereof, I need not farther to Inculcate.

And for the more ease of the Nation, to bear these large Expences of *Naval Forces*, and the exposing to loss the Lives of so many of the Inhabitants thereof, I have projected, a Thrift in the building, and repairing of Ships, most useful for us, and by sparing the profuse and prodigal Expences therein; and a right applying the Treasure, stopping growing Charges, by discharging Men by Tickets, if Money be not ready; the Money'd Men would buy them with little loss, if they may receive it again with Credit; the Nation's Credit being past for it; and the Sailer be plentifully supply'd with Content: And for the supplying the loss of *Mariners*, which must follow this Affair, I have projected a sure, and never-failing Seminary of *Seamen*, to proceed from the Male Children of Poor and Indigent

digent People, and by the incouragement of *Fishery*; and by putting into Merchants Ships some of the King's Children.

Lastly, For our present War with *France*, I have hinted Measures, whereby we might maintain our Trade, and repel their Power; I being then upon that Subject, when it was supposed, that the two Fleets were Ingaged; not knowing then, nor yet can find the Reasons for their bold Attempt; having the greatest Disadvantages attending them, and we the greatest Advantages attending us: That the Proceedings is a Mystery, an Abyss, and Occult matter to me; and therefore I will not farther wade therein: Yet I find no Reasons to retract my then Sentiments in the General, which must admit of some particular Exceptions, as Circumstances do vary, as I there have said.

 And

And to preſerve our Wealth at home, I have projected a Balance of Trade with *France*, by a due Eſtimation of their Goods to be Imported to us, and equal Impoſts laid; and to encourage a *Linen Manufact* here, by the poor Females of the Nation, and to ſhun all Maintainance to Idle and Slothful People.

Now, I confeſs, I have let ſlip one main Matter to treat of in the *Navy*, *viz.* The Management of the Proviſion at Sea, but eſpecially on Shoar, for Sick and Wounded Men, by Hoſpitals, and Receptacles for them, with Phyſicians and Chirurgions, *&c.* in which are large Expences, but not ſerving the Purpoſes intended, as I could wiſh it did, by reaſon of the Abuſes, for want of good Order: I being ſtreightened in time for the unhappy Succeſs of our Fleet in *June*, cauſed me to be Commanded

manded to the Seas, which took from me the opportunity of diſcourſing the whole Matter, as I intended; and being now returned with Sickneſs, and Cold Weather, and ſhort Days, am forced to bind up the Matter thus roughly and indigeſted; being a little ambitious to crowd it in, in time, if it might be uſeful to this Winter's Conſultations, and Preparations for next Summer; but if God permit, and that it may ſerve for the benefit of my King and Country, I will make a Second Edition; wherein I ſhall endeavour to detect and diſcover all the Errors and Corruptions in the whole Series and Conduct of the *Navy*, what have been obſerved by me, or informed of by others, for divers Years paſt, unto that preſent time; for as it is a great and important Affair, and of vaſt charges to the Nation, and likely of neceſſity, to be far greater, and of long

 Or, continuance to be so: If we will procure and maintain the Nations Peace and Welfare, so ought it to be done in good Oeconomy, by Authentick, Honest, and Just proceedings, to make the burthen as easie and supportable for the Nation, as it is possible to be, *viz.* with good and answerable Rewards, to all that shall act therein; by being in Perils of Battels, perils by the Seas, imprisoments by Enemies, Fatigues, Labours, Wants and Hardships, incident to the Affair; as also, to the more sedate and quiet Justiciaries, Rulers, Projectors, Overseers, Clerks and Accompters in the same.

Now if it have happened to be run into Errors in proceedings, and made difficult to be Traced, the ways Occult, and the depths not Fordable, by any, but by Men of such Sizes and Statures, *viz.* parties, the Mysteries acted seclusely,

ly, the Commands arbitrarily and chargeably above Measure, and uncertain in its Actions; I say, if it be so, then will it appear so, in scanning the particulars, otherwise not: But if so, then may the Nation Groan under the heavy pressures thereof: Nay, in fine, sink under the Burthen, and never attain the end, for which so vast Treasure and Blood, was, and is to be expended.

Wherefore, I say, my second Edition shall be to detect and discover the Errors, if any appear, such as follow; by whome and what advantages have been made, by selling of Places and Preferments, by preferring of Parties, Sons, Relations, Marrying of Daughters and Relatives into the Affair, and twisting themselves into, and about it, even as the Ivy about the Oak; and then appear with most verdure, in the

 Or, Winter of Affliction; when the Oak hath no Leaf, nay, no Sap left, how and in what time grown Rich; whether by undue Methods, Gifts, Bribes, cunning and secret Contracts, Purloinings, Embezellings or Connivings, or by extorting Fees, by delays in Dispatches, by encroachieg Affairs to be under their cognizances for Lucre, by Intricate, New, and unpractised Methods, *&c.*

Now if any Person is aggrieved at their hard Measure done them, and are desirous not to have it longer smothered, or buried in Oblivion, or do bear so good a heart to their Country; that they would willingly have it prosper in Peace, Wealth, and Honour, or in conscience to Godward, not to conceal such Abuses, as are best known to few but themselves, and be like the good An-

antient *Romans*; who, altho' *Heathens*, yet detested the Robbing of the Publick Treasury, or Converting it to private Interest, knowing it to be the Barque in which all their Felicity was Freighted; and therefore voluntarily detected and discovered, all that they found Guilty thereof: So that many of their great Ministers, Generals, and Commanders, were often called to Account, and forced to Disgorge their Ill gotten Wealth, as may be plentifully gathered out of their Histories; for had they not been publick Spirited as they were, and to the shame of succeeding Nations (Witness, after the Battel of *Cannæ*) when *Hannibal* came over the *Alpes*.

Surely they had never maintained their State against the *Carthaginians*, much more spread their Plumes over the

the most part of the then known World: In doing of which, it was generally observed; That they exercised great Justice in their Conquests; the which was always acknowledged by the Vanquished; and seldom but they were Gainers by being Conquered: For although they were in Idolatry, yet they were great Examples of Justice and Equity, abounding in good Morality in their Governments, and excelling in Commands, and Feats of Arms, to the rest of the World: So also in their early Christianity, they were exemplar in Piety, and Orthodox Opinions, to all other Churches; insomuch, that they were often appealed to, for Decision of Controversies; the which was a principal Ground for their Bishop to assume the Oecumenical Title; but Corruptions, long since, hath despoiled them of their Orthodoxy, and private Inte-

Interest of their excellent Government, and publick Spiritedness.

Wherefore, I say, if there be any yet alive, that bears such a publick Spirit as the former, towards his Country; and will advise me truly of any Matters of Moment, pertinent to the Purposes aforesaid, let them direct their Letter to me, (thus:) To *Henry Maydman*, to be put into his Box at the *Post-Office General*, in *London*: Whom I also advise, That they do pay the Postage, otherwise it will never come to my hands. The which I do to avoid the Tricks some Wanton Spirits will be apt to put upon me.

Also I advise, that they do mention what Directions I shall make use of, if I should have occasion to Write to them some farther Questions in the said Matter;

Matter; the which being done, I shall give it a Faithful Quotation in the aforesaid Treatise, whose Title shall be, (*The Naval Censor Informed.*) Wherein also I will not again let slip, that Chargeable, and Important Affair, of the Provision for Sick and Wounded Seamen on Board and Shoar; but I will discourse it from Stem, to Stern.

F I N I S.

The most Material Errors by the Press, occasioned by the Author's being out of Town, are Corrected as follow, *viz.*

Page	Line	Error	Read	Page	Line	Error	Read
13	7	Imployed	Implyed	83	11	appointed	————
26	3	Defaulted	Defalked	83	19	*Boatswain*	*Boatswains*
35	18	leaving	leaping			Guide	Guides
41	14	Drops	Drips	90	1	Vouches	Vouchers
44	15	Casks	Cash	102	14	to the *Checque*	So the *Checque*
44	18	he action	the action	194	12	*Determination*	Termination
50	17	Masters Books	Muster-Book	161	14	Fectives	Effectives
55	2	Treasure	Treasury	202	4	Represented	*Misrepresented*
61	8	Office	Officers	204	10	continue	contrive
64	17	Pace	Peace	204	14	to *Tantamount*	the *Tantamount*
68	18	————	*with every one*	210	18	Protection	Projection
69	3	Swear	Swear	219	9	Pesting	Jesting
69	17	————	*take effect*	297	14	lent	bent
71	22	direct	divert	298	22	hood	good
81	14	Vouches	Vouchers	320	14	Stores	Scores