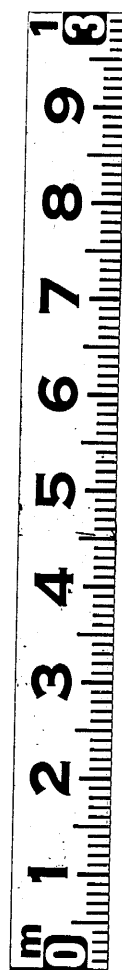


69-12



0330

# DUTCH Policy:

Or, The only Means of Growing

HIGH and MIGHTY,

Both by SEA and LAND,

Without any Regard to the

BALLANCE of POWER

In EUROPE.

CONTAINING

The particular Methods by which that Politic  
NATION have from Time to Time encrea-  
sed their FISHING-TRADE, which they  
call their GOLDEN-MINE, and the Advan-  
tages they have gained over the ENGLISH  
thereby.

---

*Dum Singuli pugnant, Universi vincuntur.*

*Tacitus de Brit. in Vit. Agricola.*

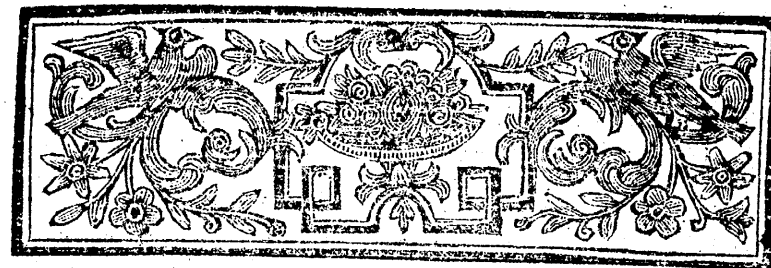
---

L O N D O N:

Printed for R. MONTAGU, at the Book Ware-House, the  
General Post-Office, in Great Wylde-Street, near that  
End of Great Queen-Street, next Drury-Lane. 1744.

( Price 1 s. )

19



## DUTCH POLITICKS:

Or the only Way of growing

HIGH and MIGHTY, &c.



WHOSOEVER shall with serious Attention contemplate the Divine Fabrick of this inferior Orb, the various and admirable Furniture which adorns it, the Constitution of the Elements about it, and above all, the Nature of Man, for whom they were created; he must needs acknowledge there is nothing more agreeable to Reason, than that they were all ordained for mutual Use and Communication.

THE Earth, and every Prospect of her Surfaces, presents us with a thousand Objects of Profit and Delight, in which the Perfection of all sublunary Things consist: And tho' thro' her rugged and dissevered Parts, Rocks, Seas, and remote Islands, she seems at first to check our Addresses, yet when we again behold in what ample Bays, Creeks, Shores,  
B inviting

( 2 )

inviting Harbours and Stations she appears, spreading her Arms on the Borders of the Ocean, whilst the Rivers which repay their Tribute to it, glide not in direct and rapid Courses from their conceal'd and distant Sources, but in various Windings and Meanders, as well to temper the Swiftneſs of their Streams, as to refresh the fruitful Plains, ſhe ſeems from the very Beginning, to have been diſpoſed for Trade and Commerce, and to court us to viſit her moſt ſolitary Reſſes.

IF we caſt our Eyes on the Plains and Mountains, we ſee them naturally furniſhed with Woods and Trees, which when the Art of Man, or rather of God, for he was the firſt who inſtructed to build, conſpires, and that he ſets his Divine Genius to work, the ſame Earth furniſhes Materials to equip and perfect the moſt uſeful, beautiful, and ſtupendous Machine in the World; and if the Winds and Elements prove auſpicious, is ready, as if it enjoy'd Life, for every Motion, and to brave all Encounters and Adventures; undertakes to Fathom the World, to viſit ſtrange and diſtant Regions; to people, cultivate, and civilize uninhabited and ſavage Countries, and to proclaim to the Univerſe, the Wonders of the Architect, the Skill of the Pilot, and above all the Advantages of Commerce.

IT is no Wonder to ſee, how every Nation contends to ſurpaſs the other in the Art of Navigation, and apply the Means of Commerce,

( 3 )

merce to, and promote and derive it to themſelves, the great Architect, in the Conſtitution of the World, prompting us to awaken our Induſtry for the Supply of our Neceſſities. We need look no farther than HOLLAND to demonſtrate this in a moſt conſpicuous Manner, of which it is hard to decide whether its Wants or Abundance are really greater than any other Country under Heaven; ſince by the Quality and other Circumſtances of the Situation thereof, it affords neither Grain, Wine, Oil, Timber, Metal, Stone, Wool, Hemp, Pitch, nor almoſt any other Commodity of Uſe: and yet we find there is hardly a Nation in the World that enjoys all theſe Things with greater Affluence; and all this from Commerce alone, to which not only the neighbouring Parts of *Europe* contribute, but the *Indies* and the *Antipodes*, ſo that the whole World ſeems but a *Farm*, ſcarce another Province to them. It is this that has enabled them to build and people ſtately Cities, where nothing but Ruſhes grew before, to cultivate a heavy Genius with all the polite Arts, enlarge and ſecure their Boundaries, and make them a Name in the World not known till later Ages.

WE ſhall not attempt to ſay who the harſly Perſon was, who firſt reſolved to truſt himſelf to a Plank within an Inch of Death, to compel the Woods to deſcend into the Waters, and to ride on the moſt impetuous and

Digitis a Morte remotus quatuor, Hor.

B 2

uncon-

( 4 )

unconstant Element, and gave Birth to Navigation and Commerce, which could never be carried on without Shipping, and if Necessity and Justice require it, is the only Means by which we may enlarge our Dominions beyond the Seas; besides Shipping maintains Society, disposes to Action, and brings Home the various Sorts of Wealth, and Product of other Countries; which shews that a Spirit of Commerce, and Strength at Sea to protect it, are the most infallible Marks of the Greatness of Empire; for whosoever commands the Ocean, secures to himself the Riches of the World, and he who is Master thereof, commands the World itself. Men do not contend for Trifles, when they strive to improve Commerce, and fix their Empire on the Deep, whence they have found such great Advantages to follow. This the Emperor CHARLES the Vth had well consider'd, when he gave it for a Maxim to his Son PHILIP, 'That if ever he desired to sit quiet at home, and advance his Interest abroad, he should be sure to keep up his Reputation on the Waters.' This great Prince had neglected his maritime Affairs, which laid the Foundation of the Rebellion, that soon after broke out in the Low-Countries against his Successor.

IT was for this Reason that our renowned ARTHUR lead his Squadrons as far as *Iseland*, and brought the Northern People under his Flag, settling the Limits of the *British* Ocean

as

( 5 )

as far as the *Russian* Tracts\*; and this, together with all the Northern and Eastern Islands, to be lawful Appendixes unto this Kingdom, we find in the *Leges Edvardi*, confirmed by the *Norman* Conqueror, for so it had been left to the famous *Edgar*, (to mention only *Egbert*, *Altbred*, *Ethelfred*, &c. Princes all of them signally meritorious for their Care of the Sea) who finding by Experience, what Benefit and Protection his Country received by keeping a watchful Eye on the Coast, and vindicating his Dominion on the Water, cover'd them alone with no less than 4000 Sail, not without Cause, as we lay expos'd to a barbarous Enemy. *Alfred*, a sober and wise Prince found it so in his Days, and therefore provided himself with the same Expedient against the troublesome *Danes*, whom he not seldom humbled.

THE like Maxims enabled King *John* to cross the Seas into *Ireland* with a Fleet of 500 Sail, obliging whatever Vessels they met with, to strike, as their Duty so to do. *Henry* the VIIIth had divers Conflicts with the *French* over whom he triumph'd in Sails of Cloath of Gold and silk Cordage. The Trade and maritime Strength of this Nation were Queen *Elizabeth's* chiefest Care, who by her Address alone, not only secured her Kingdoms from the formidable Power of *Spain*, but reap'd likewise the Harvest of that rich Monarch,

\* Vid. *Apxaionomia* five de *priscis Anglorum* Legib. written by *Lambard* and publish'd by *Wheelock*.

( 6 )

narch, and brought his *Indies* into her Exchequer, whilst that mighty Prince had only the Trouble of conquering the new World to prepare its Treasure for her: And this she did by her Power at Sea, and the Conduct and Courage of those renowned Heroes who made her Reign happy both to herself and her Subjects. She defended *Holland*, defied *Parma*, and humbled the whole Power of *Philip* II, defeated his invincible *Armada*, took the *Galileons* and *Cadiz*. *Grotius* \* speaking of this last Action, tells us 'That the Wealth gotten there by the Earl of *Essex*, was never any where parallel'd by the like naval Success,' and that if these Beginnings had been pursued, as with Ease they might, had the brave Man's Counsel been follow'd, it must have proved one of the most glorious Enterprises that History could record.

WHILE this great and magnanimous Heroine was thus distressing the Enemies of her Neighbours, it must be acknowledg'd that she did not warily and with Nicety look after those jealous Articles, viz. The Dominion of the *British* Sea and its Fisheries, so strictly asserted by her Predecessors, Time immemorial, being diverted therefrom out of her extraordinary Pity and Indulgence to the distressed States of *Holland*. This Conduct of Queen *Elizabeth* gave a Handle to some foreign

Writers

\* *Grotius*, Mari Sotus Cleiracis Pontanus Palatius, &c.

† *Annals*, Lib. 5.

( 7 )

Writers to dispute the inherent Right of the *British* Crown to the Dominion of the Seas, 'Saying that it was a flowing Element, and that the same can never be identically possessed, or anchor'd at the same Billow; that the Water is as free as the Air, that the Sea terminates Empires which have no Bounds; therefore that no Empire can terminate that which acknowledges no Limits.' And the *Dutch* thought proper to turn the Effects of Indulgence into their own Property.

It would be too tedious to relate here the State of the *British* Power and Dominion at Sea before the *Roman* Invasion, whereof Mention is made in *Cæsar's* Commentaries, \* or after the *Roman* Government had been cast off, which was encreased by the coming of the *Saxons*, who were familiarly acquainted with the Dangers of the Seas, and had so great and perfect a Knowledge thereof, that by an accurate Observation of the Tides and Ebbings they used to reckon their Months and Years. Among the ancient Kings of *Britain*, *Edgar* was the most powerful, who possessing an absolute Dominion of the Seas, sail'd round the Island every Year to scour them. † It is recorded that his Fleet consisted of 1200 large Ships. Other Writers affirm that they were 4000: The Abbot of *Jorvaux*, whose Name was *John Bramton*, says they were 4800 in Number. King *Edgar's*

\* *De Bello Gallico*.

† *Hunting*. Lib. 5.

( 8 )

*Edgar's* Dominion, as absolute Lord of the Sea, appears by these Words. ‡ ' I *Edgar* King of *England*, and of all the Kings of the Islands, and of the Ocean lying about *Britain*, and of all the Nations that are included within the Circuit thereof, Sovereign Lord and Governor, do render my Thanks to Almighty God, my King, who hath enlarged my Empire, and exalted it above the Royal Estate of my Progenitors, who altho' they arrived at the Monarchy of all *England* ever since *Athelstan*; yet the Divine Goodness hath enabled me to subdue all the Kingdoms and Islands of the Ocean, with their most stout and mighty Kings, even as far as *Norway*, and the greatest Part of *Ireland*, together with their most famous City of *Dublin*.'

AFTER *Edgar*, King *Canutus* left a Testimony whereby he most expressly asserts the Sea to be Part of his Dominion; for placing himself by the Sea side, at the flowing of a high Tide, upon *Southampton* Shore, he made Tryal of the Obedience of that Element in this Manner. ' Thou O Sea! art under my Dominion, as the Land which I also sit upon is mine, and there was never any that disobey'd my Command without Punishment; therefore I command thee not to ascend on my Land, nor do thou presume to wet the Feet or Garments of thy Sovereign.' And tho' the Event did not answer his Expectation, yet it

‡ Giul. Malmsb. Lib. 2. Cap. 8.

( 9 )

it is most plain, that he declared himself to be Sovereign of the Seas as well as of the Land.

IT is evident that the Kings of *England*, constantly appointed Governors or Commanders, who had a Charge to guard the *English* Seas, as may be seen in the Breviary of all *England*, called *Dooms Day*. Of this Number was *Thomas de Moleton*, \* who is stiled Captain and Guardian of the Sea; and *Hugh de Cerquen*. The Title of Guardians was afterwards changed into that of Admiral in the Days of *Edward* the Ist, † as *Walsingham* tells us. The principal End of calling a Parliament in the Days of *Edward* the III<sup>d</sup>, was concerning the Preservation of Peace both by Sea and Land; giving us to understand, that the Land and Sea together, made the entire Body of the Kingdom of *England*. In the Time of *Richard* the II<sup>d</sup>, *Hugh Calverly* was made Admiral of the Sea, as the same Author relates, and the universal Custody of the Sea was committed by our Kings to the High Admirals of *England*.

THAT the Dominion of the Sea is properly in the Power and Jurisdiction of the *British* Kings, appears by the Tributes and Customs imposed for the Guard and Protection thereof. The Tribute called *Dane Gelt*, or Ship-Money Tax, was paid in the Time of the *English Saxons*, which amounted to four Shillings upon every

C

Hide

\* Parliament Rolls, 48 Hen. III.

† 22, Edward I.



( 10 )

Hide of Land for defending the Dominion by Sea. *Roger Howerden* \* affirms, that this Tribute was paid untill the Reign of King *Stephen*. Subsidies and Supplies were afterwards demanded of the People in Parliament, for the same Purpose; and it is manifest in the Parliament Rolls of *Richard* the II<sup>d</sup>, That a Duty was impos'd on every Ship that pass'd thro' the Northern Admiralty, that is from the *Thames* along the Eastern Shore of *England*, towards the North-East, for the Maintenance of a Guard for the Seas. This Duty was not imposed on the Natives alone, but likewise on the Ships of Foreigners, which were obliged to pay Six-pence a Tun for every Vessel that pass'd by, such Ships only excepted as brought Merchandizes out of *Flanders* to *London*. Such Vessels as were employ'd in Fishing for Herrings, paid at the Rate of Six-pence a Week upon every Tun; if for any other sort of Fish, it paid the same every three Weeks. The Ships bound to *Prussia*, *Norway*, or any of the neighbouring Countries, paid a particular Custom, in Proportion to their Burthen and Freight, but if any were unwilling to comply, it was then lawful to force them to Payment.

THE King's Commission in those Days, investing the High Admiral with Authority for the Guard of the Sea was in the following Words, *viz.*

WE

\* Annal. P. 1. Page 276;

( 11 )

WE give and grant to *N. N.* the Office of our Great Admiral of *England*, *Ireland*, *Wales*, and of the Dominions and Islands belonging to the same; also of our Town of *Calais*, and our Marches thereof; *Normandy*, *Acquitain*, and *Gascony*, and we have made appointed and ordain'd; and by these Presents do make, appoint and ordain him the said *N. N.* our Admiral of *England*, *Ireland* and *Wales*; and our Dominions and Isles of the same, our Town of *Calais*, and our Marches thereof; *Normandy*, *Gascony*, and *Acquitain*; as also General Governor over all our Fleets, and Seas of our said Kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland*, and our Dominions and Islands belonging to the same. And know ye further, that we of our special Grace and upon certain Knowledge, do give and grant to the said *N. N.* our Great Admiral of *England*, and Governor General of our Fleets and Seas aforesaid, all Manner of Jurisdictions, Authorities, Liberties, Offices, Fees, Profits, Duties, Emoluments, Wrecks of the Sea, cast Goods, Regards, Advantages, Commodities, Preheminences and Priviledges whatsoever to the said Officer, our Great Admiral of *England* and *Ireland*, and of the other Places and Dominions aforesaid in any Manner whatsoever, belonging or appertaining, &c.

C 2

THUS

THUS we see the Kings of *England's* continual Possession and Dominion of the Sea pointed out in very exprefs Terms, to which we may add, that it can be very evidently proved in the Tenour of the Commission for the Command of High Admiral of *England*, that the Sea, for whose Defence he had been appointed by the King, who is Lord and Sovereign thereof, was ever bound towards the South by the Shores of *Acquitain, Normandy, and Picardy*; for tho' these Countries, formerly in the Possession of *England*, are now lost, and have been for many Years under the Jurisdiction of the *French*, yet the whole Sea flowing between our *British* Isles, and the Provinces, over against them, are by a peculiar Dominion and Right of the King of *England* on these Seas, subject to those to whom he gives Authority and Command over the *English* Fleet and Coasts, to the Exclusion of all other Admirals and Commanders whatsoever: And as for the Islands of *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, and the rest, \* *Selden* affirms, that before a Court of Delegates in *France*, it has been acknowledged in exprefs Terms, that the King of *England* hath ever been Lord, not only of this Sea, but also of the Islands placed therein, *Par Raison du Royaume, Angleterre*, that is on Account of the Realm of *England*: And in the Treaty concluded at *Chartres*,† when *Edward* the III<sup>d</sup> renounced his Claim

\* *Selden* Mare Clausum, Page 334.

† 1166.

to *Normandy*, and some other Provinces of *France*, that bordered upon the Seas. The *French* themselves acknowledg'd this Right.

THIS Truth is also confirmed by Medals, for our antient Kings had often caused to be coined a Piece of Gold call'd ROSE NOBLE, having a Ship floating in the Sea, on one side, and a King armed with a Sword and Shield, sitting in the Ship, as on a Throne, representing the *British* Dominion of the Sea. This Medal was first struck by Order of *Edward* the III<sup>d</sup>, when he guarded his own Seas with a Fleet of 1100 Ships, at which Time as well as at others, he march'd victoriously thro' *France*.

NOR was it disputed by foreign Nations, whom it most concern'd, before the Establishment of the Republick of *Holland*, but attested by their usual and frequent striking of Sails, according to ancient Custom by every foreign Ship of what Nation soever, to us; if they sail'd near the King's Fleet or Navy, or any Ship belonging to it at Sea, which was done, not only in Honour to the Kings of *England*, but also in Acknowledgment of his Right and Dominion.

IN the fourteenth Year of the Reign of *Edward* the II<sup>d</sup>, there appear'd certain Ambassadors of the *Earl* of *Flanders*, \* to treat about the Reformation of some Injuries the *Flemmings* had received; and as soon as they were admitted by his Majesty to remonstrate their Grievances among other Things, they pray'd

\* *Rol. Parl.* 14. *Edw.* II. Membran. 26.



( 14 )

pray'd the King that he would, at his own Suit, by Virtue of his Royal Authority, cause Enquiry to be made, and Justice to be administer'd to the Merchants of *Flanders*, who had suffer'd by a Depredation committed on them in the Seas under his Majesty's Jurisdiction, in Regard he was Lord thereof,

IN the Days of King *Edward* the IVth, an Agreement was made between him and the *French* King, that the Subjects of both Crowns might freely fish thro' that Part of the Sea which is bound on this Side by the Ports of *Scarborough* and *Southampton*, and on the other Side by the Coast of *Flanders*, and the Mouth of the River *Seine*, the Time of Fishing was also limited, between *Autumn* and the Middle of *January*: And that the *French* might securely enjoy the Benefit of this Agreement, the King of *England* sent Notice thereof by Letters to all his Sea Captains and Commanders.

AMONG the Records of *Edward* the Ist, there is an Inscription *pro Hominibus Hollandiae, &c.* for the Men of *Holland, &c.* granting them Leave to fish near *Jernemuth*, now call'd *Tarmouth*. The King's Letter for their Protection, runs thus:

The King to his Beloved and Trusty JOHN DE BUTETURTE, Warden of the Port of *Jernemuth*, greeting.

FORasmuch as we have been certified, that many Men out of the Ports of *Holland*,

( 15 )

*Holland, &c.* who are in Friendship with us, intend now to come and fish in our Seas near *Jernemuth*, we command you that publick Proclamation be made once or twice every Week, that no Person whatsoever employ'd Abroad in our Service presume to cause any Injury, Trouble, Damage, Hindrance or Grievance to be done unto them, but rather when they stand in Need, that you give them Advice, and Assistance, in such manner that they may fish and pursue their own Advantage, without any Let or Impediment. In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters Patent, to be made and to continue in Force till after the Feast of St. *Martin's* next ensuing.

IN the Eastern Sea, which washes the Coasts of *Yorkshire* and the neighbouring Counties, it was an antient Custom for the *Hollanders* to petition the Governors of *Scarborough* Castle, to fish; which was constantly granted, for the *English* always granted this Leave, reserving to themselves only that Privilege and Honour, resigning thro' a supine Negligence, the Profit of their own Fish, which is almost incredible, to Strangers, who employ four or five hundred Vessels call'd *Busses* every Year, whose Burthens were not to exceed 30 Tons, to fish for Herrings in the Eastern Seas.

*Odericus* in his Ecclesiastical History informs us, that the *Orcades* were heretofore subject

( 16 )

subject to the Kings of *Norway*. Above 100 Miles beyond the *Orcades* towards *Norway*, are the *Shetland* Islands, which were subject to the Kings of *Scotland*, concerning which in former Days there had been great Quarrels between the *Scots* \* and *Danes*, but the *Dane* kept the Possession. *Christiern* King of *Denmark*, peaceably surrender'd all these Islands as a Dowry to his Daughter whom he gave in Marriage to *James* the III<sup>d</sup> of *Scotland*, till he or his Successors should pay to the King of *Scots*, or his Successors, the Sum of 50000 *Rhenish* Florins, which was never discharg'd, but when the Queen of *Scotland* had afterwards been deliver'd of her eldest Son in the Year 1468, the *Danish* King gave up his Right, for ever, in the *Orcades*, *Shetland* and the rest, to King *James* the III<sup>d</sup>. A Claim was afterwards laid to *Iseland* by Queen *Elizabeth*; and her Successor King *James* the I<sup>st</sup> of *England*, who had the Dominion of *Greenland*, whose Seas having never been enter'd upon by Occupation, nor used in the Art and Exercise of Fishing, was first of all render'd very useful and profitable thro' a peculiar Fishing for *Whales* by the *English* Merchants of the *Russia* Company, who first sail'd that Way. The Use of a Sea, never enter'd by Occupation, and such a Kind of Profit being first discover'd, gives a Dominion to the Discoverer, on

\* *Cambden's Britannia.*

† *Cambden's Britannia.* P. 894.

( 17 )

**J**AMES by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all and singular the Persons to whom it may appertain, Greeting. Altho' we do sufficiently know by our Experience in the Office of Regal Dignity, in which by the Favour of Almighty God, we have been placed and exercised these many Years, as also by the Observation which we have made of many other Christian Princes exemplary Actions, how far the absoluteness of Sovereign Power extendeth it self, and that in Regard thereof, we need not yield Account to any Person under God, for any Action of ours, which is lawfully grounded upon that just Prerogative: Yet such hath ever been, and shall be our Care and Desire to give Satisfaction to our Neighbouring Princes and Friends in any Action which may have the least Relation to their Subjects and Estates, as we have thought good, by Way of friendly Premonition to declare unto them, and to whomsoever it may appertain, as followeth.

WHEREAS we have been contented since our coming to the Crown, to tolerate an indifferent and promiscuous Kind of Liberty to all our Friends whatsoever, to fish within our Streams, and upon any of our Coasts of *Great Britain, Ireland*, and other adjacent Islands, so far forth as the Permission or Use thereof might not redound to the Impeachment of our Prerogative

D

Royal,

( 18 )

' Royal, nor to the Hurt and Damage of  
 ' our loving Subjects, whose Preservation and  
 ' flourishing Estate we hold our self princi-  
 ' pally bound to advance before all worldly  
 ' Respects, so finding that our Continuance  
 ' therein hath not only given Occasion of great  
 ' Encroachments upon our Regalities, or ra-  
 ' ther questioning our Right, but hath been a  
 ' Means of daily Wrongs to our own People,  
 ' that exercise the Trade of Fishing, as, either  
 ' by the Multitude of Strangers, which do  
 ' pre-occupy those Places, or by the Injuries  
 ' which they receive most commonly at their  
 ' Hands, our Subjects are constrain'd to aban-  
 ' don their Fishing, or at least are become so  
 ' discouraged in the same, as they hold it bet-  
 ' ter for them to betake themselves to some  
 ' other Course of Living, whereby not only  
 ' diverse of our Coast Towns are much decay'd,  
 ' but the Number of Mariners Daily diminish-  
 ' ed, which is a Matter of great Consequence  
 ' to our Estate, considering how much the  
 ' Strength thereof consisteth in the Power of  
 ' Shipping, and the Use of Navigation: We  
 ' have thought it now both just and necessary,  
 ' in Respect that we are by God's Favour  
 ' lineally and lawfully possessed, as well of the  
 ' Islands of *Great Britain*, as of *Ireland*, and  
 ' the rest of the Isles adjacent, to bethink our  
 ' selves of good lawful Means to prevent those  
 ' Inconveniencies, and many others depending  
 ' upon the same. In Consideration whereof,  
 ' as we are desirous that the World may take  
 ' Notice

( 19 )

' Notice that we have no Intention to deny our  
 ' Neighbours and Allies the Fruits and Benefits  
 ' of Peace and Friendship, which may be justly  
 ' expected at our Hands, in Honour and Rea-  
 ' son, or are afforded by the Princes, mutu-  
 ' ally in the Point of Commerce and Exchange  
 ' of those Things which may not prove pre-  
 ' judicial to them: So, because some such  
 ' convenient Order may be taken in this Mat-  
 ' ter, as may sufficiently provide for these im-  
 ' portant Considerations which do depend  
 ' thereupon, We have resolved first to give  
 ' Notice to all the World that our Express  
 ' Pleasure is that from the Beginning of the  
 ' Month of *August* next coming, no Person of  
 ' what Nation or Quality soever, being not  
 ' our natural born Subject, be permitted to  
 ' Fish upon any of our Coasts and Seas of  
 ' *Great Britain, Ireland*, and the rest of  
 ' the Isles adjacent, where most usually here-  
 ' tofore, any Fishing hath been, until they  
 ' have orderly demanded and obtained Licen-  
 ' ces from us, or such our Commissioners as  
 ' we have authorised in that Behalf, *viz.* at  
 ' *London*, for our Realms of *England* and  
 ' *Ireland*; and at *Edinburgh*, for our  
 ' Realm of *Scotland*; which Licences our In-  
 ' tention is, shall be yearly demanded, for so  
 ' many Vessels and Ships, and the Tonnage  
 ' thereof, as shall intend to Fish for that whole  
 ' Year, or any Part thereof, upon any of our  
 ' Coasts and Seas as aforesaid, upon pain of  
 ' such Chastisement as shall be thought pro-  
 ' per

( 20 )

per to be inflicted upon such wilful Offenders.

Given at our Place of Westminster the 6th Day of May, in the 7th Year of our Reign of Great Britain, Anno Dom. 1609.

John Keymors says, \* 'That being desirous to look into the World to get Knowledge for his Country's Good, about the Year 1601, he travelled thro' France, Germany, together with diverse other Places and Free-States; That in Lubeck he had found 700 great Ships; in Hamburg about 600; in Embden, tho' a Fisher-Town within the Memory of Man, and not known to have above 60 Ships, 1400; Holland, which is scarce as large as one of our Shires, had 30 walled Towns, 400 Villages, and 20000 Sail of Ships and Hoys; being more than England, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Scotland, Denmark, Poland, Sweeden, and Russia, have all put together, and built every Year 1000 new Ships, having in that Country neither Materials of their own Growth to build them, nor Merchandises to set them forth. Keymors standing in Admiration how this could be, traced the Countries twice over, from Town to Town, and from thence along the Sea Coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, where he found not an Indian Fleet of 40, or 50 Ships,

\* See Keymor's Observations on the Dutch Fishing, publish'd in the Year 1604.

( 21 )

Ships, with 5 or 6000 Hands yearly employ'd in Fishing, which is one of the greatest Sea Business of the World, but at least 20000 Sail, and above 400,000 Persons of all Nations employed in his Majesty's Seas, in taking those innumerable Riches of Herrings, and other Fish, the Property of these Realms.

He further Remarks, that the *Hollanders* had 4100 Fishing Ships and Vessels, whereof 700 Pinks and Well-Boats from 60 to 100 Tons apiece, and Doggers of about 150 Tons each, did fish on the Coasts of England and Scotland for Cod and Ling only, every one of which employ'd another Vessel to fetch Salt, and transport Fish into other Countries, out of the *British* Seas. That 2000 *Busses*, from 60 to 100, and 200 Tons each were employ'd in catching of Herrings about *Baughmues* in Scotland, all along the Coasts of England, to the Thames Mouth, twenty six Weeks, from June to November; that one of their great *Busses* took eight, twelve, and sometimes twenty Lasts of Herrings at a Draught in one Night, and commonly carried into Holland, forty, fifty, or one hundred Lasts in a *Busse*, every Last making twelve Barrels; while our Fishing continued but seven Weeks, with small *Crayets* and *Cobles*, from five to ten and twenty Tons Burthen, and took but one two or three Lasts in a Night,

( 22 )

‘ Night, when they brought home seven, it  
‘ was look’d upon as a great Wonder.

‘ BESIDES the 2000 *Busses*, the *Holland-*  
‘ *ers* had above 400 other Vessels call’d *Ga-*  
‘ *yues* and *Evers* that fish’d for Herrings at  
‘ *Tarmouth*, where they afterwards sold them,  
‘ and carried away ready Money: They also  
‘ had 500 Ships that traded every Year to  
‘ *London* with *Cod* and *Ling* taken in his  
‘ Majesty’s Seas, and to other Parts of *Eng-*  
‘ *land*, and there sell their Fish for fine Gold,  
‘ which is made into a base Coin in *Holland*,  
‘ to the great Prejudice of the Wealth and  
‘ Strength of this Nation, and Hindrance to  
‘ our Navigation and Mariners, as well as our  
‘ Poor.

‘ THE *Hollanders* have made a Law in  
‘ their own Country, that the *English* shall  
‘ sell no white Herrings, or other Fish there,  
‘ on Penalty of Confiscation, because they will  
‘ have no other Nation serve their Country  
‘ with Fish, but what they take themselves,  
‘ as well for the Increase and Maintenance of  
‘ Navigation, as to find Employment for their  
‘ People. Thus they take Herrings in the  
‘ *British* Seas, make Laws to hinder and  
‘ cross us in our own Sales, to enrich and  
‘ strengthen themselves, and encrease their  
‘ Ships and Seamen.

‘ THE *Hollanders*, during their 26 Weeks  
‘ Fishing with 2000 *Busses*, take about  
‘ 300,000 Lasts of Herrings, which are sold  
‘ to the Merchants at 10 or 12 Pounds the  
‘ Last,

( 23 )

‘ Last, being the Fisherman’s Price, which  
‘ amounts to three Millions 600,000 *l.* Sterl.  
‘ The Merchants transport them to *Pomer-*  
‘ *land*, *Spruceland*, *Poland*, *Denmark*,  
‘ *Leifland*, *Russia*, *Sweden*, *Germany*, *Bra-*  
‘ *bant*, *Flanders*, *France*, *England*, and  
‘ other Parts, and sell these Herrings from 16  
‘ to 18, 20, 30, and sometimes 36 Pounds  
‘ the Last, and more; which cannot be less  
‘ than five Millions of Pounds Sterling made  
‘ Yearly out of our Herrings. Besides the  
‘ *Busses* of *France*, *Hamborough* and *Emb-*  
‘ *den*, the *Hollanders* with their 2000 *Bus-*  
‘ *ses*, get the Start of us for the Herring Fish-  
‘ ing by 19 Weeks, and every *Bus* is fill’d  
‘ twice or thrice, and serve near 20 King-  
‘ doms, *Dutchies*, and Free States, in the  
‘ East and Northern Regions, before our great  
‘ Fishing begins at *Tarmouth*; which, be-  
‘ fore it is ended, the *Sound* and Rivers that  
‘ Way are frozen, so that we cannot pass to,  
‘ or vend in those Parts, if we should have  
‘ any Quantities to carry to a Foreign Mar-  
‘ ket.

‘ THEY send about 1000 Sail of Vessels  
‘ from 50 to 100 Tons to fish for *Cod* and  
‘ *Ling*, every one whereof makes four or five  
‘ and some six Voyages in a Year, where our  
‘ small Crayers seldom make two. The im-  
‘ mense Quantity of Fish and Herrings taken  
‘ in these Seas, turn so much to their Advan-  
‘ tage, that in a little Time they will be able  
‘ to eat all our Shipping at Sea, as may be  
‘ con-



( 24 )

conjectur'd by their former Encrease in few Years.

BESIDES the principal Adventurers, there are Thousands of Men, with their Sons, Daughters, and Maid Servants who take Forty Shillings or Three Pounds a Year Wages, and some of them have five, ten, and twenty Pounds Venture in the *Busses*, whereby they make great Wealth.

THE Return of Merchandises for Herrings and other Fish is so great, that it makes the Bank for Coin and all Staple Commodities in *Holland*, which of itself produces nothing but a few Hops, Madder and Cheefe. From *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal* they bring Wine, Oil, Prunes, Honey, Wool, and Money in Return for Herrings; from the *Streights*, Velvets, Sattins, all Manner of Silks, Allums, Currants, with Money. From the Eastern Countries, whither they traffick with Herrings, together with *French* and *Italian* Merchandises, produced by that Fish; they bring Corn, Wax, Flax, Hemp, Pitch, Tar, Soap, Ashes, Iron, Copper, Deal, Clapboard, Wainscot, Mafts, Timber for Houses, Shipping, Water-Works, *Polish* Dollars, and *Hungary* Gilders.

THEY send their Herrings by the *Rhine* to *Wezel*, *Cologne*, and *Franckfort*, and return for the same Iron, Steel, Brasse, Millstones, *Renish* Wines, Plate for Harness, Silks, Velvets, Buratoes, Fustians, together with

( 25 )

with Cassiars, Gilders, and Rixt Dollars. From *Brabant* and *Flanders* they return, for the most part, Coin for their Herrings, with some Tapistry, *Sayes* and *Hulst* Hops. They also send Herrings to *Leghorn*, *Venice*, *Alexandria*, *Greece*, and even to the *Brazils*, for which they have very considerable Returns, and sell 100,000 Lafts in a Year, and the *English* Nation not 80. Thus we are eaten out of Trade, and the Bread taken out of our Mouths in our own Seas, and the large Customs carried from his Majesty's Coffers to foreign States, who make the Commodities of other Nations serve to enrich themselves, and encrease their Shipping and Sea-Men, employ their People to great Advantage, enlarge their Towns and Cities, strengthen and fortify Themselves, it being admirable to see what an infinite Store of Wealth they bring into their Country, having so slender a Foundation as Fishermen to bring such great Things to bear, and make of their Land-Men Sea-Men, of their Sea-Men, Fisher-Men, of their Fisher-Men, Merchants, and of their Merchants States-Men, to govern and make their Country prosper, by long Experience.

THE Coast of *Ireland* is full of all manner of Fish, besides multitudes of Cods, Lings, Herrings, Salmon, Seals, Porpoises, Wherpool, and Dog-fish; and these Foreigners beat up all his Majesty's Coasts for Fish, and carry of innumerable Riches, when our

E                      little



( 26 )

\* little Boats, Crayers and Cobles, dare not  
 \* look out at Sea but in fair Weather, for they  
 \* are swallowed up in foul, neither can they  
 \* fish far from the Shore, as their Boats are  
 \* slender.

\* SUCH an excellent Advantage, if properly  
 \* improved, has God sent to these Dominions,  
 \* as all the Kingdoms of Christendom put to-  
 \* gether cannot parallel, not even the *Spanish*  
 \* *Indies*: And further, let all the Mines of  
 \* these Kingdoms, such as Lead, Tin, Iron,  
 \* Copper, Allum, yea, Cloth and Wool, be  
 \* put together, Fishing will do more Good to  
 \* these Realms, than all those; for the Coasts  
 \* of *Great Britain* yield such a continual  
 \* Sea-Harvest to all those who labour therein,  
 \* that no Time or Season of the Year passes  
 \* without some apparent Means of profitable  
 \* Employment by Fishing, which, from the  
 \* Beginning to the latter End of the Year, is  
 \* in Season on some Part or other of the Coast.  
 \* The *Summer* Fishing for *Herrings* begins  
 \* about *Midsummer*, and lasts some Part of  
 \* *August*. The *Winter* Fishing for *Herrings*  
 \* holds from *September* to the Middle of *No-*  
 \* *vember*, both which extend from *Boug-*  
 \* *hanes* in *Scotland* to the *Thames* Mouth.  
 \* The Fishing for *Cod* at *Alamby*, *Whirling-*  
 \* *ton*, and *Whitehaven*, from *Easter* 'till  
 \* *Whitsontide*. The Fishing for *Hake* at  
 \* *Aberdeney*, *Abreswhich*, and other Places  
 \* between *Wales*, and *Ireland*, from *Whit-*  
 \* *sontide* to *St. James's Tide*. The Fishing

of

( 27 )

\* of *Cod* and *Ling*, about *Padstow* and in  
 \* the *Severn*, from *Christmas* to *Mid-lent*.  
 \* The Fishing for *Cod* on the West-part of  
 \* *Ireland*, from the Beginning of *April* 'till  
 \* the End of *June*. The Fishing of *Cod* and  
 \* *Ling* on the North and North-East of  
 \* *Ireland*, from *Christmas* 'till *Michaëlmas*.  
 \* The Fishing for *Pilchers* on the West-  
 \* Coast of *England*, from *St. James's Tide*  
 \* 'till *Michaelmas*. The Fishing of *Cod* and  
 \* *Ling* on the North-East Coast of *England*,  
 \* from *Easter* 'till *Midsummer*.

OUT of this wonderful Affluence of Fish,  
 \* swarming in our Seas, we may perceive the  
 \* Profit the *Hollanders* make thereby, it  
 \* having been the principal Means whereby  
 \* they have grown so Powerful by Sea, so  
 \* Numerous in their Shipping, and Sea-Men;  
 \* encreased their Trade beyond Conception,  
 \* fortified their Towns and Cities, extended  
 \* their Power, both at Home and Abroad,  
 \* and augment their publick and private  
 \* Wealth.

THESE, and such like Considerations having  
 moved King *James* the Ist to make the fore-  
 going Proclamation, the *Hollanders*, notwith-  
 standing, proceeded still in their Encroach-  
 ments on these Coasts, pretending because of  
 the long Indulgence of Queen *Elizabeth*  
 and King *James*, a Right of their own by  
*immemorial Possession*, which some Com-  
 missioners sent over by the States of *Holland*,  
 had the Boldness to plead. The insolent Be-  
 haviour

E 2

( 28 )

haviour of the States on this Occasion, is, with great Veracity set forth in the following Letters that pass'd on that Subject between Secretary *Naunton* and Sir *Dudley Carlton*, his Majesty's Ambassador to the *United Provinces*.

Secretary NAUNTON'S LETTER, &c.

*Whitehall, Dec. 21, 1618.*

I Must now let your Lordship know, that the States Commissioners and Deputies both, having attended his Majesty at *New-Market*, and there presented their Letters of Credence, returned to *London* on *Saturday* was *Sevensnight*, and upon *Tuesday* had Audience in the Council Chamber, where being required to communicate the Points of their Commission they delivered their *meditated Answer* at Length. The Lords upon perusal of it, appointed my Lord *Bining* and me to attend his Majesty for Directions, what Reply to make to this Answer of theirs, which I represented to their Lordships Yesterday to this Effect: That his Majesty found it strange, that they having been so often required by your Lordship, his Majesty's Ambassador as from himself, in their publick Assembly, to send over Commissioners fully authorized to treat and conclude, not only of all Differences grown between the Subjects of both States touching the Trade to

( 29 )

the *East-Indies*, and the *Whale-Fishing*, and to regulate and settle a joint and even Traffick in those Quarters, but withal to take Order for a more indifferent Course of determining other Questions growing between our Merchants and them about their Draperies and the Tare, and more especially to determine his Majesty's *Right for the sole Fishing upon all the Coasts of his three Kingdoms*, into which they had of late Times incroached farther than of Right they could: And lastly, for the Regulation and reducing of their Coins to such a Proportion and Correspondence with those of his Majesty's and other States, that their Subjects might make no Advantage to transport our Monies, by inhancing their Valuation there; all which they confess'd your Lordship had instanced them for in his Majesty's Name; that after all this Attention on his Majesty's Part, and so long Deliberation on theirs, they were come at last with a Proposition to speak only to the two first Points, and instructed thereunto with bare Letters of Credence only, which his Majesty takes for an imperious Fashion of proceeding in them, as if they were come hither to treat of what themselves pleased, and to give Law to his Majesty in his own Kingdom, and to propose and admit of Nothing but what should tend merely to their own Ends.

To the Second; whereas they would decline all Debates of the Fishing on his Majesty's

( 30 )

' jesty's Coast, first by Allegations of their  
 ' late great Losses and Commotion of their  
 ' People, who are all interested in that Ques-  
 ' tion, and would be like to break out into  
 ' some Combustion, to the Hazard of their  
 ' State, which has lately escaped Shipwreck,  
 ' and is not yet altogether calmed. What is  
 ' this but to raise an Advantage to them-  
 ' selve out of their Disadvantage? But after-  
 ' wards they profess their Loathness to call  
 ' in Doubt or Question, claming an imme-  
 ' morial Possession, seconded by the Law of  
 ' Nations; to which his Majesty will have  
 ' them told, that the Kings of *Spain* have  
 ' sought Leave to Fish there by Treaty from  
 ' this Crown; and that the King of *France*,  
 ' a nearer Neighbour to our Coast than they,  
 ' to this Day do request Leave for a few  
 ' Vessels to fish for Provision of his own  
 ' Household; and that it appears so much the  
 ' more strange to his Majesty, that they being  
 ' a State of so late Date, should be the first  
 ' that would presume to question his Ma-  
 ' jesty's antient Right, so many hundred  
 ' Years inviolably possessed by his Progeni-  
 ' tors, and acknowledged by all other antient  
 ' States and Princes. That themselves, in  
 ' their publick Letters of the last of *June*,  
 ' sent by your Lordship, seemed then to con-  
 ' firm their *immemorial Possession*, as they  
 ' term it, with divers Treaties, as are of the  
 ' Year 1550, and another between his Ma-  
 ' jesty's Predecessors and *Charles V.* as Prince  
 ' of

( 31 )

' of those Provinces, and not by the Law of  
 ' Nations. To which their last Plea, his  
 ' Majesty would have them told, that he  
 ' being an Islander-Prince, is not ignorant of  
 ' the Laws and Rights of his own King-  
 ' doms, nor doth expect to be taught the  
 ' Laws of Nations by them, nor their *Grotius*,  
 ' whose ill Thriving might rather teach others  
 ' to disavow his Positions, and his Honesty  
 ' called in question by themselves, might ren-  
 ' der his Learning as much suspected to them  
 ' as his Person. This his Majesty takes for  
 ' an high Point of his Sovereignty, and will  
 ' not have it slighted in any Fashion what-  
 ' soever,

' THUS I have particulated unto you the  
 ' Manner of our proceeding with them. Let  
 ' them advise to seek Leave from his Majesty,  
 ' and to acknowledge him his Right, as other  
 ' Provinces have done, and do; or it may well  
 ' come to pass, that they who will needs bear  
 ' all the World before them, by their *Mare-*  
 ' *liberum*, Free Sea; may soon come to have  
 ' neither *Terram & Solum*, nor *Rempubli-*  
 ' *cam liberam*, that is, neither Land or Re-  
 ' publick Free.

SIR *Dudley* in his Answer to Secretary  
*Naunton*, dated on the 30th of the same  
 Month and Year, from the *Hague*, with Re-  
 gard to the Affair in question, gives the fol-  
 lowing Answer.

' WHETHER the final Resolution here will  
 ' be according to his Majesty's Desire in that  
 ' Point,

( 32 )

' Point, concerning the Fishing upon the  
 ' Coasts of his three Kingdoms, I cannot say;  
 ' and by somewhat which fell from the  
 ' Prince of *Orange*, by way of Discourse,  
 ' when he took his Leave of me, on *Mon-*  
 ' *day* last, at his Departure, I suspect it will  
 ' not in regard the Magistrates of those Towns  
 ' of *Holland*, being newly placed, and yet  
 ' scarce fast in their Seats, who do authorise  
 ' the Deputies which come hither to the As-  
 ' sembly of the States in all Things they  
 ' are to treat and resolve, will not adven-  
 ' ture for fear of the People, to determine  
 ' of a Business on which the Livelihood of  
 ' 50,000 of the Inhabitants of this one single  
 ' Province doth depend. I told the Prince,  
 ' however, that his Majesty, both in Honour  
 ' to his Crown and Person and Interest of  
 ' his Kingdoms, neither could nor would  
 ' any longer desist from having his Right ac-  
 ' knowledged by this State, as well as by all o-  
 ' ther Princes and Commonwealths, especially  
 ' finding the same openly oppugned both by  
 ' their Statesmen and Men of War, as the  
 ' Writings of *Grotius* and the taking of  
 ' *John Brown* the last Year did testify;  
 ' yet, that this Acknowledgement of a Right  
 ' and a Due was no Exclusion of Grace and  
 ' Favour, and that the People of this Country,  
 ' paying that small Tribute upon every one  
 ' of their *Busses*, which is not so much as  
 ' disputed by any other Nation, such was his  
 ' Majesty's Well-wishing to this State, that  
 ' I

( 33 )

' I presumed of his Permission to suffer them  
 ' to continue their Course of Fishing, which  
 ' they might use thereby with more Free-  
 ' dom, and less Apprehension of Molestation  
 ' and Let, than before; and likewise spare  
 ' the Cost of some of their Men of War,  
 ' which they yearly send out to maintain that  
 ' by Force, which they may have of Cour-  
 ' tesy.

THE Prince answered, ' That for himself,  
 ' at his Return from *Utrecht*, he would do  
 ' his best Endeavour to procure his Majesty's  
 ' Contentment, but he doubted the *Hollan-*  
 ' *ders* would apprehend the same Effect in  
 ' their Payment for Fishing as they found in  
 ' the Passage of the *Sound*, where, at first, an  
 ' easy Matter was demanded by the King of  
 ' *Denmark*; but now, more was exacted than  
 ' they can possibly bear.' And touching their  
 ' Men of War, he said, ' They must still be  
 ' at the same Charge with them, because of  
 ' the Pirates. Withal he cast out a Question  
 ' to me, Whether this Freedom of Fishing  
 ' might not be redeemed with a Sum of Mo-  
 ' ney? To which I answered, It was a Mat-  
 ' ter of Royalty more than Utility, tho'  
 ' Princes were not to neglect their Profit.

In another Letter of *Carlton's* from the  
*Hague* to Secretary *Naunton*, dated the 14th  
 of *January*, 1618, he gave him to under-  
 stand; ' That having been expostulated with,  
 ' but in a friendly Manner, by certain of the  
 ' States about his late Proposition, as unseason-  
 ' able

( 34 )

able and sharp, *they said* they acknowledged their *Commissioners* went beyond their Limits in their Terms, *Immemorial Possession*, and *unchangeable Law* of Nations, for which they had no Order. Then, says *Carlton*, I desired them to consider *what a wrong it is to challenge that upon Right*, which these Provinces had hitherto enjoyed, by Indulgence and Courtesy, and yet never without Claim on his Majesty's Side, &c.

In another Letter of Secretary *Naunton's* to Sir *Dudley Carlton*, of the 21st of *January* 1618, we have the following Particulars.

I Have received Directions from his Majesty to signify to *the Commissioners* of the *States* here, that notwithstanding their earnest Entreaty, and his Gracious Consideration of the present Trouble of their Church and State, had moved his Majesty to consent to delay the Treaty of the great Fishing till the Time craved by the Commissioners, yet understand by new and fresh Complaints of his Marriners and Fishermen upon the Coasts of *Scotland*, that within these four or five Years last past, the *Hollanders* have taken so great Advantage of his Majesty's Tolleration, that they have grown nearer and nearer upon his Majesty's Coasts every Year, than they had done in preceding Times, without leaving any Bounds for the Country People and Nations to fish upon their Prince's Coasts, and oppress'd some of his Subjects of intent to continue their pre-

tended

( 35 )

tended Possession, and driven some of their great Vessels thro' their Nets, to deter others, by fear of the like Violence, from Fishing near them. His Majesty cannot forbear to tell them that he is so well perswaded of the Equity of the *States*, and of the Honourable Respect they bear to him, and to his Subjects for his Sake, that they will never allow so unjust and intollerable Oppressions; for Restraint whereof, and to prevent the Inconveniences which must ensue upon the Continuance of the same, his Majesty hath, by me, desired them to write to their Superiors, to cause Proclamation to be made, prohibiting any of their Subjects to fish within 14 Miles of his Majesty's Coasts this Year, or in any Time hereafter, until Order be taken by *Commissioners*, to be authorized on both Sides, for a final settling of the main Business. His Majesty hath likewise directed me to Command You, from Him, to make the like Declaration and Instance to the *States* there, and to certify his Majesty of their Answer, with what convenient Speed you may.

WHAT Effect the Ambassador's Negociation had with the *States*, appears by his Letter from the *Hague*, of the 6th of *February* 1618, to the King his Master, in which, among other Passages, has the following.

I find likewise, Sire, in the Manner of proceeding, that treating by way of Proposition here, nothing can be expected but

F 2

their



( 36 )

' their wonted dilatory and evasive Answers,  
 ' their Method being to refer such Propositions  
 ' from the *States General* to the *States* of  
 ' *Holland*. The *States* of *Holland* take Ad-  
 ' vice of a certain Council residing at *Delph*,  
 ' which they call the Council of the *Fishery*.  
 ' From them, such an Answer comes com-  
 ' monly, as may be expected from such an  
 ' *Oracle*. The Way therefore, under Cor-  
 ' rection, to effect your Majesty's Intent, is  
 ' to begin with the *Fishers* themselves; by  
 ' publishing, against their Time of going out,  
 ' your Resolution, at what Distance you will  
 ' permit them to fish, whereby they will be  
 ' forced to have recourse to their *Council* of  
 ' *Fishery*, that Council to the *States* of *Hol-*  
 ' *land*, and those of *Holland* to the *States*  
 ' *General*, who then in place of being sought  
 ' unto, will for Contentment of their Subjects,  
 ' seek unto your Majesty.'

THE *Hollanders*, however, notwithstand-  
 ing King *James's* Tenderness to them, made  
 no other Use of his Indulgence, than to tire  
 out his whole Reign, and abuse his Patience  
 by their artificial Delays, Pretences, Shifts,  
 Dilatory Adresses, and Evasive Answers; and  
 all that the King gain'd by these tedious  
 Disputes, Overtures and Dispatches to and  
 again, was, in Conclusion, only a Verbal  
 Acknowledgment of those Rights, which at  
 the same Time that they acknowledged, they  
 usually design'd to invade with much more  
 Insolence than before. Thus we see that the  
 Indulgence

( 37 )

Indulgence of the Kings of *England* to their  
 Neighbouring Nations, particularly to the  
*Hollanders*, has encouraged them to assume  
 a Liberty to themselves, and what at first was  
 but a Licence, they improved into a Custom,  
 and make that Custom their Authority. With  
 what Ingratitude have the *Dutch* answered the  
 many Royal Favours conferr'd on them by the  
 Kings of *England*! If there be no Monster  
 greater than Ingratitude, what Monsters are  
 these Men, who are so far from acknowledg-  
 ing their Thankfulness, that like Vipers, they  
 would feed upon, and consume those Bowels  
 that afforded them Life and Spirit! We may  
 observe, that in their lowest Condition, they  
 petition'd to the Majesty of the Queen of *Eng-*  
*land*, whose Royal Heart and Hand being  
 always open to those that were distressed,  
 especially those that were her Neighbours, up-  
 on the Account of Religion, she sent them  
 60,000 Pounds, in the Year 1572; and pre-  
 sently after Col. *Morgan*, Col. *Gilbert*, and  
 Col. *Chester*, were ordered to assist the *Hol-*  
*landers* in their Wars, and carried over as  
 many Regiments with them, which they  
 Commanded. Soon after, Col. *North*, Col.  
*Cotton*, Col. *Candish*, and Col. *Norris* were  
 sent to *Holland*, with other Persons of Rank;  
 who, for the Honour of the *English* Nation,  
 gave there excellent Demonstrations of their  
 Valour, and redeem'd the *Dutch* from the  
 Power of those, who otherwise would have  
 brought them to a better Understanding of  
 their



( 38 )

their Duties. Great Supplies of Money were also sent over to maintain so great a Charge; at last the Prince of *Orange* having been slain presently after the Death of the Duke of *Alencon*, the Queen of *England* sent *Robert* Duke of *Leicester* to their Assistance, with great Provision both of Men and Money, and accompanied with diverse of the Nobility and Gentry; and tho' the Affairs of the *Hollanders* were doubtful 'till the Battle of *Newport*, yet Queen *Elizabeth*, out of her unspeakable Goodness to the distressed, and to those that suffered for Religion, did, as long as she lived, constantly assist the *Hollanders* both with Men and Money, gave them Hope in Despair, Strength when Weak, and with the Charity of her Princely Hand, raised them when fallen. And tho' the *Hollanders* ungratefully alledge, that it was a Benefit great enough for the *English*, to assist them in *Reason of State*, for by so doing, they kept out a War from their own Country: It is most certain, that at that Time the *English* had no need to fear a War at all, but only for their Cause, and for taking their Parts; for it was on their Account that the *English* in 1571 had seiz'd on the Sum of 600,000 Ducats in the West of *England*, which was design'd from *Spain* to the Duke of *Alva*, for the Advancement of the *Spanish* Interest in the *Netherlands*. And tho' the *Hollanders* alledge further in their own Excuse, that they were so grateful, as to offer to the Queen of *England*

( 39 )

*England* the Sovereignty of the *Netherlands*, which she refused to accept, and therefore it was not their Fault that she obtained it not; it is certain that the Queen of *England*, well knowing that she was in Danger of drawing a perpetual War upon herself and her Successors, by accepting of such a Gift, to which she had no Right, did wisely refuse their Offer, and yet continued to assist them without that chargeable Obligation. The *Hollanders* further alledge, that the Queen of *England* had the Cautionary Towns of *Brill* and *Flushing*, and other Places, delivered into her Hands: It is true she had so, and thereby only enjoyed the Benefit of being at more Expence of Men and Money.

As soon as the *Hollander* had made Truce with the King of *Spain* and the Arch Duke *Albert*, he began immediately to set the *English* at nought, and to take the Bridle out of their Hands; whereupon ensued presently the forbidding the Importation of *English* Cloths dyed and dress'd, into *Holland* and the adjoining Provinces, without ever making the King of *England*, or his Ambassador at the *Hague* privy thereto. To make amends for this Conduct, the Duke of *Lenox* being Admiral of *Scotland*, by Order from King *James*, in the Year 1616, sent one Mr. *Brown* to demand of the *Hollanders* then fishing upon that Coast, a certain ancient Duty called, *Size Herring*. The *Dutch* began to contest with him about it, and after long

long Debate, paid it, but not without some Insults, saying, That it would be the last Time. The same Mr. *Brown* was sent the following Year with the like Authority, and one only King's Ship, to demand this Duty, with Instructions that if he were refused, to take Witness thereof in Writing, and so peaceably depart. Mr. *Brown* went on board one of the *Dutch* Ships, and no sooner demanded the aforesaid Duty, but was denied Payment by the Master of the Vessel, who plainly and peremptorily told him, that he was commanded by the *States of Holland*, not to pay it to the King of *England* any more; of which Mr. *Brown* took Witness, according to his Order from his Majesty. This taking of Witness did so startle the *Dutch*, that before Mr. *Brown* had got off to his own Ship, the Master of another *Holland* Ship came presently aboard the Ship in which he was, who demanding his Name, he answered that it was *Brown*: Why then, says the *Dutchman*, if you be the Man, I have Orders to arrest you and carry you into *Holland*; whereof Mr. *Brown* gave Notice to the Master of the King's Ship, requiring him to advertise his Majesty of the Insolence; and in this Manner was *Brown* arrested and carried Prisoner into *Holland*, where he was detain'd for a while.

KING *Charles* the 1st issued out a Proclamation in 1636 to restrain Fishing upon his Seas and Coasts without *Licence*, which served to speak the Intent of those Naval Preparations made

made in the Year 1635, which were so numerous and well provided, that our *Dutch* Neighbours being touch'd with the Apprehension of some great Design in Hand for the Interest of *England* by Sea, and of the Guilt that lay upon their own Consciences for their old Encroachments, soon betray'd their Jealousies and Fears, and in them a Sense of their Offences, before ever the Proclamation was made publick, as will appear by the following Letter of Secretary *Cooke's* to Sir *William Boswell*, the King's Resident then at the *Hague*.

S I R,

BY your Letters, and otherwise, I perceive many Jealousies and Discourses are raised upon the Preparations of his Majesty's Fleet, which is now in such Forwardness, that we doubt not but within this Month, it will appear at Sea. It is therefore expedient, both for your Satisfaction and Direction, to inform you particularly, what was the Occasion, and what is his Majesty's Intention in this Work.

FIRST, we hold it a Principle not to be denied, That the King of *Great-Britain* is a Monarch at Land and Sea, to the full Extent of his Dominions, and that it concerneth him as much to maintain his Sovereignty in all the *British* Seas, as within his three Kingdoms; because without that, these

G

cannot

( 42 )

cannot be *kept Safe*, nor he preserve his Honour and due Respect with other Nations: And it cannot be doubted that whosoever encroaches on him by Sea, will do it by Land also when they see their Time. To this Presumption, the Doctrine lately set up by the *Dutch* of a *Free Sea*; not so much by Discourses as by the louder Language of a powerful Navy, to be better understood, when overstrain'd Patience sees no Hope of preserving her Right by other Means.

OUR unthankful Neighbours, whom we had cherish'd and nourish'd up, and to whom we gave Leave to gather Wealth and Strength on our Coasts, in our Parts, by our Trade and People, when they were glad to invite our Merchants to reside among them, with what Priviledges they should desire; offer'd us the Sovereignty of their Estates, and sued for Licence to fish on our Coasts, and obtain'd it under the Great Seal of *Scotland*, which now they suppress: And when thus, by Leave or Indulgence, they had possess'd themselves of our Fishings, not only in *Scotland*, but in *Ireland* and *England*, and by our Staple had rais'd a great Stock of Trade, by these Means they had so encreased their Shipping and Power at Sea, that now they endure not to be kept at any Distance, and are grown to that Confidence, as to keep Guards on our Seas, and prohibit us free Commerce thereon, take our Ships and Goods, if we conform not to their Pla-

cards.

( 43 )

cards. What Insolences and Cruelties they have committed against us heretofore in *Ireland*, *Greenland*, and in the *Indies* are too well known, in all which, the great Interest of his Majesty's Honour is still the same. You may take Notice, and publish in particular, as Cause shall require, That his Majesty, with his Fleet, designs not a Rupture with any Prince or State, nor to infringe on any Point of his Treaties, but resolves to continue and maintain the happy Peace wherewith God hath blessed his Kingdoms, and to which all his Actions and Negotiations have hitherto tended; but since Peace must be maintain'd by the Arm of Power, his Majesty, thus provok'd, finds it necessary, even for his *own Defence* and Safety, to re-assume and keep his antient and undoubted Dominion of these Seas, and to suffer no other Prince or State to encroach upon him. I am, &c.

Whitehall 16th April, JOHN COOK.  
1635. O. S.

THE *Dutch*, notwithstanding, having got, by the Assistance of Sir *Ralph Winwood*, the cautionary Towns into their own Possession, some Time after the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*, they presently began to appear in their own Colours, by adding Cruelty to Hypocrisy, and Avarice to Insolence, which they have wore ever since; for not content with their Encroachments on our own Seas at

G 2

home,

( 44 )

home, they violently drove us out of the *Greenland* Fishery, and got that of *Muscovy* out of our Merchants Hands. The Fishing on the *British* Coast is a constant Harvest for them, and are their *Golden Mines*, having so stiled their Fishing Trade in a Proclamation published by them in 1624, which afford them more Treasure than the Mines of *Potosi*, or both the *Indies* do to *Spain*. The *English* that traded to the *West-Indies* being sensible thereof, and finding no Redress, preferred their just Complaint to King *James*, which produced a Treaty in 1613, made in *London*, and another in 1615, concluded at the *Hague*, which taking up much Time to little Effect, there was a third entered into at *London* in 1619, touching the Differences between the *English* and *Dutch* in the *East-Indies*, in which a full and solemn Composition was made, and a fair Order settled, as to the Management of the Affairs for the Time to come; but so restless were the Spirits of the *Hollanders*, to make themselves the entire Masters of the Profits of the *Indies*, that having driven from thence the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese*, they, at last, determined among themselves, by Craft as well as Strength, to force the *English* likewise from their Settlements in those Parts, and agreeable thereto, they endeavoured to dispossess the *English* of the Island of *Banda*, *Polleroone* and some others, famous for Nutmegs, Cloves, and Mace: And being informed by one of their Spies

( 45 )

Spies that Captain *Courtupe* was gone from the Factory in *Polleroone*, to one of the adjacent Clove-Islands called *Lantore*, on his Return from thence they shot him in his Boat, and being demanded the Cause of so unexpected a Murther, they sent Word to the *English*, that they should take no more Care for him, for he was dead, and he should be buried. Tho' this had been a great Discouragement to the *English* Merchants there, yet some of them afterwards attempted to settle at *Lantore*, among whom was Mr. *Woofe*, a Factor, who having been taken not long afterwards by the *Dutch*, endured almost as much Misery as a created Nature was capable of bearing. \* The *Dutch* had no sooner an Account that the *English* had raised a Factory in the Island *Lantore*, but sailing from *Jaccatra*, at present call'd *Batavia*, they importuned the Natives to surrender the Island into their Hands and Custody. Sometimes they thought to have prevailed on them by Persuasions; and fair Words failing, made use of foul, and threatened them with Fire and Sword: And altho' the *Hollanders* were not ignorant that a Treaty had been held in *London* for putting an End to all Controversies, yet they assured the Natives of *Lantore*, that tho' they had given the Island to the King of *England*, they might very well disclaim what they had done, by making *them* (the

\* See *Woofe's* Account of the *Dutch* Tyranny against the *English*.

( 46 )

(the *Dutch*) to become Masters thereof, alledging, that they could and would interpose between them and all Danger whatsoever, for that they had Strength enough to defend them against all the Nations in the World. The Natives being more wedded to the *English*, proved intractable, whereupon the *Dutch* prepared a great Vessel with battering Guns, being resolved forthwith to assault the Town. This great Ship was called the *Float*, besides they had in Readiness several other lesser Ships lying against that Part of the Town where the *English* Factory was. Having for two Days play'd against the Town, but more particularly against the *English* Quarters, which they knew by the Flags and Pendants of the red Cross; but the Event not answering their Expectation, on the 1<sup>st</sup> of *March*, they found Means to land their Men and enter the Town. In their Front they had placed a considerable Number of the Nation of *Japan*, all armed with Guns like our Cullivers, having Brass Barrels, who making Way for the *Hollanders*, did such Execution, that the Out-cry in the Streets was terrible, where Men, Women, and Children were cut to Pieces. The *English*, being but few in Number were taken Prisoners, and saluted with the Titles of *base Rogues* and *Villains*, bound unto Posts by the Neck and Hands; beaten, bruised, and buffeted; then ty'd Back to Back, and the Strongest forced to carry the Weakest to the *Dutch* Ships, loaded there with Irons, and received

( 47 )

received various Tortures for many Days. Some of them being troubled with a Flux, these merciless People would not let them out of their Bolts, but compell'd them to use the same Dish to receive their Excrements, out of which all of them did constantly eat their Meat. These Things were unfavoury indeed, but the inhuman Creatures would not be sensible of their Calamities. However, it pleas'd God, at last, that some *English* Ships sailing that Way, being inform'd of what the *Dutch* had acted at *Lantore*, one Captain *Fitzherbert* sent to them, to demand the Prisoners; who, by his Means, were released, and went to the Island of *Polleroon*, where they continued not long; for the *Dutch*, who would have no Factories in the *East-Indies* but their own, seiz'd on them again, plunder'd them to their very Shirts, and confin'd them in a Castle on that Island, where they suffer'd great Extremities, till they were set at Liberty, which some *English* Ships that sail'd on that Coast, had procur'd them: And the *Dutch* being ask'd why they had used the *English* with so much Cruelty, since nothing could be alledged to their Charge, save their buying of Cloves upon the Islands? The *Dutch* answer'd, 'That, that was sufficient, and in Regard they were the first *Englishmen* they ever had taken buying of Cloves upon that Island they were willing to spare their Lives; but if for the future they should catch an *Englishman* in the like Fact, they would



( 48 )

‘ would not be so favourable as to hang them,  
 ‘ but would whip them to Death; adding,  
 ‘ that *England* compared to their *High* and  
 ‘ *Mighty* States of *Holland*, they well knew  
 ‘ they had Ships enough to block up all that  
 ‘ Nation, and if any Difference should arise,  
 ‘ the Proof should manifest the Truth there-  
 ‘ of, and would shew us what *Dutchmen*  
 ‘ were, if ever they could meet with an  
 ‘ Opportunity of putting their Designs in  
 ‘ Execution!’

THIS Language may seem strange to a *Briton*, who considers not the Advantages of the *Fishing Trade* on our own Coasts, which the *Dutch* themselves have confess’d to be the *Golden Mines* of their Provinces, that enabled them formerly to humble *Spain*, and from little Fishermen, to grapple with the most powerful Monarch, then, of *Europe*, and bring him to the Ground. This Confession should incite us to Industry, for were this Article alone well considered and pursued, we should not want the Assistance of their Navy on the Main, our Nation should not groan under the Load of Debts, whereof there is no Prospect of Payment, nor buy our own Fish of the *Hollanders*, and purchase that of Strangers, to our Shame be it spoken, which God and Nature has made our Property, enriching others to our own Ruin and Destruction, by a detestable Sloath, blended sometimes, with Policy in late Reigns, for those *Dutch* Christians would daily sell their Souls to purchase

( 49 )

chase any Advantage in Commerce, and will break thro’ the Faith of Treaties, as has been often tried, the Laws of Gratitude, and the Right of Nations, to secure to themselves that Advantage.

NATIONAL Power is founded on Men and Treasure, and according to the different Condition of these its true Pillars, it grows more vigorous, or languid. Sufficient store of Wealth cannot otherwise be heap’d together than by the Industry of the People, who therefore are the most fundamental and solid Commodity, out of which may be derived all sorts of Manufactures, Navigation, Riches, Conquests, and solid Dominion. This Capital Material being of it self *raw* and undigested, is committed into the Hands of the supreme Authority, in whose Prudence and Disposition it is to improve, manage and fashion it to more or less Advantage. If any individual Manufacturer should suffer his *raw Materials* to be exported into foreign Countries, or should himself make great Store of Knots of Felters in his Yarn, he would soon have a slender or difficult Job of it; so great are the Odds in the different Disposition of the Ordinary Industry of the People, that, on the one Hand, they may be thrust on in the pursuit of private Interest destructive to the Publick, and be obliged, like *Cannibals*, to live by devouring one another; which is the Case whenever Trade is stagnated by Wars on the Continent, wherein

H

so



( 50 )

so much of our Staple Commodity is consumed, that is Men and Money, without any Hopes of our having any Return made to us for the same, besides contracting immense Debts, that in all Probability, are never to be paid but by some violent Turn or other, when, perhaps, the Remedy may be as bad as the Disease, and thus continue to wound and weaken the Publick; when on the other Hand, their ordinary Labours, more aptly and industriously methodized, shall as unavoidably aggrandize that Government which protects them, without the Midwifery of those disagreeable Arts, Shifts, and Projections, which otherwise are found necessary for its present Relief.

THE Power of *France*, which has been the Terror of the World, has no other Foundation, and is not derived from the mere Despotick Form of their Government, as some would insinuate, but from a prudent Relaxation of the Rigour thereof towards the Persons and Stocks of the Trading Part of their People; this Government, of all others, being in its Nature the most incompatible with Trade, which would never have receiv'd any Encouragement in *France* but out of Necessity; for when this Monarchy became absolute, it was low, poor, and despicable, beset round with *Spanish* Forces, Territories, and Allies; poison'd with *Spanish* Pensions within, and other Evils not unlike those under which we at present

( 51 )

suffer Groan. It was then that *France* found Arbitrary Power without Riches was but a Shadow, tho' it might Force Store of *Blood* and *Tears* from the People, but not *Money*: And it was then that the Opening and Growth of the *Dutch* Trade, to our great Prejudice, presented an Expedient for drawing in greater Quantities of the diffused Treasure of the World into *France*, by a Machine of Home Manufactures, than the *Spaniards* could from their Mines, which was embraced by the dying Hands of that Monarchy, and supported and improved ever since by a Succession of Wise Men, and not by any peculiar Virtue in their Form of Government, but by a necessary Abatement of its inherent Rapaciousness, which, otherwise, would have swallow'd up every Penny of the Stocks employ'd in Manufactures and other Trade, and thereby driven away the Industrious People.

THE *French* Councils seeing where the true Strength of *Empire* lay, were not so dazzled with the Lasciviousness of their Arbitrary Government, as to seek any extreme Execution thereof. So long since as the Reign of *Henry* the III<sup>d</sup>, a Scheme was drawn up by *Bernard de Gerrard*, Lord of *Haillan*, and presented to that King for aggrandizing his Dominions, in which he highly recommends the Support of the Populace, who by all Means are to be preserved and maintained in the Freedom which their Trade and Labour require, against all Encroachments, as, by them, Kingdoms flourish

( 52 )

flourish and are enrich'd. If they bear the Charge of Taxes, so are they to be cherish'd, defended, and sustain'd. It is not here pretended that the Condition of the *French*, tho' made tollerable by Trade, is comparable to the Happiness of those whose greater Freedoms and Enjoyments are secured by Fundamental Laws and Constitutions; but that whereas formerly, when they were wretchedly poor, almost every small new Imposition begat an Insurrection in *France*, they now pay twenty Times greater Taxes with much more Satisfaction and Alacrity, because by Commerce they are enabled so to do; and can live far more plentiful than before, many of the Traders splendidly, and gain considerable Estates, while their Commerce has been protected to a Degree of Nicety, to our great Reproach, as well as almost irrecoverable Loss, since by the Supineness of our *Sages*, the *Dutch* may well plead their *Immemorial Possession*, of whose barbarous and inhuman Behaviour to the *English* in General, and the Gallant Capt. *Jordon* in the *East-Indies*, take the following Account.

YET all this, says the Assertor of his Majesty's Dominions on the *English* Sea, if compared to their subsequent Conduct and Usage of the *English* Nation in the *East-Indies*, is but inconsiderable, for they attack'd them in open Hostility, as if they had been their most mortal Enemies, and in several Encounters slew many of their Men and sunk their Ships. When they had taken our Merchants Prisoners, they

( 53 )

they were treated by them in Sight of the *Indians*, in such a contemptible and disdainful Manner, as if in *Europe*, and even *Holland*, they durst presume to act the same by the *Dutch*, and that the *English*, in respect to them, were but a sordid and slavish Nation; and the *Hollanders* either their Superiors, and might use them at their Pleasure, or the *English* were a Spiritless People, and so weak, that they durst not be revenged, but must quietly pocket all the Affronts and Injuries which they receiv'd at their Hands; and by these Means, being superior to the *English* in Number, these last were glad to abandon the Islands of *Banda* to them, in 1622, which the *Dutch* have ever since wrongfully and unjustly possess'd, tho' the *English* had been settled there at the Request of the Natives.

MUCH about the same Time, Captain *Jordan* \* sailing from *Bantam* with two Ships, the one called the *Sampson*, and the other the *Hound*, to the great Islands of *Borneo*, he discover'd three or four *Dutch* Ships standing in for the same Port; and being confident that they intended him no Good, he gave Orders to prepare for an Engagement, being fully resolved to fight it out to the last Man, rather than yield to the unmerciful Hands of his insulting and approaching Enemies. The *Dutch* having come up with *Jordan*, advis'd him to give up the Ships on good Terms; but the Captain, who had a great Heart in a little Body,

\* Vide, The Dutch Tyranny, Page 64.

( 54 )

Body, absolutely refused to yield on any Condition whatever. The *Dutch* pretending to be unwilling to shed Blood, call'd out to the *English*, and told them that they knew very well little Captain *Jordan* was among them, and desired them to persuade him to parley: Captain *Jordan* being inform'd of their Discourse, refused to have any Conference with them; whereupon the *Dutch* desired that he would but shew himself upon the Quarter Deck, that by a fair Agreement, they might stop the Effusion of Blood, which otherwise must come to pass.

CAPTAIN *Jordan* thinking that to speak with them could not much prejudice him, appear'd on Quarter Deck, and after the Exchange of some few Words, told them, ' That he knew the Justice of his Cause, and the Injustice of theirs, and that he was resolved to fight it out.' The *Hollanders* urged, ' That their Strength was far greater than his, and that it was rather Desperateness than true Valour to fight at such a Disadvantage.' This *Dutch* Reasoning prevail'd nothing, however, with *Jordan*, who told them, ' He question'd not his own Strength, and was resolved to see the Issue thereof, and to leave the Success to God.'

THE *Dutch* finding him intractable and deaf to their Demands, held him still in Discourse, 'till a Musket Ball, from one of their Ships, laid him dead upon the Deck, as he was

( 55 )

was in Parley with them: At that very Instant, whether by Treachery, or by Accident, is uncertain, tho' probably the former, a Part of the *English* Ship call'd the *Hound* was blown up, and many of her Crew mortally hurt. The Surprise and Consternation was so great, that the *English* were forced to submit to the Mercy of their Enemies, who having made them Prisoners, caused them to be loaded with heavy Bolts, and did not allow them so much Favour as to the Heathens, who were permitted to walk up and down with a Chain of Iron, which was far more easy than to lye in Bolts.

THUS we may observe what Injuries and Wrongs we received all along from the *Dutch*, ever since the Infancy of the Republick of *Holland*, who have got many of those Islands where they are now seated, by Cruelty and Bloodshed, and by murdering the *English*, and their *Indian* Friends. These, indeed, are sad Relations, and tho' dismal in themselves, are but the Prologues to the Tragedy at *Amboyna*, which may be the Subject of another Piece.

It must be acknowledged, however, that the *Dutch*, on certain Occasions, seem to be grateful, *which under the Rose, is not a Thing we have often to lay to their Charge*, for when we apprehended some Trouble from *Sweden*, in his late Majesty's Reign, they arrested Barron *Gortz*, the King of *Sweden's* Plenipotentiary.

( 56 )

Plenipotentiary to the States General, at the Request of our Court.

BEFORE the *Dutch* had condescended to indulge us in this Particular, the Parliament having been provoked and exasperated against *Sweedon*, are drawn in to pass an Act to empower the King to prohibit Commerce with that Kingdom, or in a Word, to lessen the Trade of his own Subjects, and give it into the Hands of the *Dutch*, that they might not say in *Holland*, they had prostituted their Honour and the Law of Nations for nothing. Of what Advantage the *Swedish* Trade was to these Kingdoms, the Export of our Manufactures and Plantation Goods to *Gottenberg* only, was, in the Space of one Year, sufficient to convince any reasonable Man in that Case; but what the Disadvantage was, of prohibiting it to us, and leaving it open to the *Dutch*, let our Enemies judge; nay, let the *Dutch* answer it, who, by no Solicitations, Memorials, or even Importunities could be brought into the like Prohibitions, or any farther, than after we pretended to be assur'd they would do it, to laugh at us, and never endeavour so much as to even make us believe they intended it.

WHAT ought not the *Dutch* to do, to re-oblige the *British* Nation? What should we not expect from them, within the whole Power of their State, when we have first been so obliging to them, and what could have been the

( 57 )

the End and Design of making such a Sacrifice to them? But to bring them to make a Return of Something, which Conscience and Honour would have promoted them to refuse, had not Interest been thus bribed in our Favour. But what can they ever do enough to gratify a Nation, who have not declined impoverishing our own People to enrich theirs, by a Self-Denial without Example, shutting the Fore Door of our Trade, by a Prohibition to our selves; keeping open the Back Door of the same Trade to the *Dutch*, by which the *English* Nation have seem'd to play the Part of unskilful Gamesters, having played to their Neighbours Hands, and thrown the Cards out of their own.

AND where may be found the like Step taken by any People, whose Senses had any share with them in the Actions of their Lives! Where have we seen any Government oblige a Neighbouring Nation, at the Expence of their own People's Bread? Some Drudgery must be done in Return for this! After such a Testimony of Favour, what can the *Dutch* refuse? can they decline to affront their Friends, to abandon the Rights and Privileges of Publick Ministers and Ambassadors, the Law of Nations? No, a Nation so entirely devoted to Gain, and to the Propagating their Commerce, which is the Apple of their Eyes, can deny a neighbouring Nation nothing that gives up that beautiful Virgin, Commerce, to their eager Lust.

Do

( 58 )

Do not the *Dutch*, at present, act the same Scene over and over again? Have not they shewn a Disposition to engage in the War against the *French*, until the *British* Court had forbidden, by Proclamation, all Manner of Trade and Commerce with that Nation, to the Benefit of the *Hollanders*? Do not they carry *British* Manufactures to *France*, and *French* *Quelques Choses* to *England*, where they sell them at second Hand, and make double Gain of both? Have they done deliberating? Have the Provinces concurred? Have their long Resolutions been yet known? Rather has not a certain Court, after many eager Importunities, given over her fruitless Sollicitations? And thus the *Dutch* enjoy an open and free Commerce with *England*, *France* and *Spain*, and all the World besides, are become the Proprietors of Trade on all Sides, and employ their Seamen and their Ships, while we are at War with the best Part of *Europe*, to support the Quarrels of the Ambitious, as if we could not secure a Ballance of Power, let who will be Emperor.

Oh! blinded and infatuated *Britons*! how long are you to be the Dupes of *Dutch* Avarice? How long are you to be imposed upon by Foreigners, and be exposed to the Contempt and Ridicule of those very People you have thus often sacrificed your own Interest to serve! Clear your Coasts of interloping Fishermen; engage no longer in a destructive War; fight not the Quarrels of hungry Neigh-  
bours,

( 59 )

bours, or Allies, who, after gaining Victories for them, gratefully may repay you by \* prohibiting the Importation of your Manufactures into their Dominions, and flying into the Arms of your Enemies; oblige themselves by Treaty, to settle the Pretender on the Throne of these Realms, and to have *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon* restored to *Spain*. Secure that *Golden Mine*, as well as your Trade, to the different Points of the Globe; neglect not the one for the other; by which Means you will render your self the Arbitrator of the *Teraqueous* World, and give Law to the Universe.

\* Vide, The *ENQUIRY* into the Conduct of some of our late Allies. Written by a Right Rev. PRELATE.

F I N I S.



*B O O K S printed for and sold by*  
R. MONTAGU.

**C**ATO MAJOR; or, Marcus Tullius Cicero's  
Treatise on Old Age. Address'd to T. Pom-  
ponius Atticus; together with his Lelius, or  
Dissertation on Friendship, &c. 1 s. 6 d.

II. A genuine and faithful Account of the Sufferings  
of William Houlbrook, Black-Smith of Marlborough,  
in the Reign of King Charles I. shewing the Artifices  
and treacherous Insinuations of Cornet Joyce, Tynn,  
and others of that horrid Crew, how he was ensnared  
into all the Dangers and Difficulties those Regicides  
could invent; together with his Commitment to New-  
gate, where he was inhumanly treated, and loaded  
with Irons: Also his several Examinations before Brad-  
shaw and his execrable Companions; with other Par-  
ticulars, in Prose and Verse. The Whole written by  
himself during his Confinement. To which is added,  
A learned Speech made by a worthy Member of Parlia-  
ment in the House of Commons, concerning the other  
House, of that critical and dangerous Year 1659.  
1 s. 6 d.

III. The Life and Adventures of Mrs. Christian  
Davies; commonly called Mother Rofs; who, in feve-  
ral Campaigns under K. William and the late D. of Marl-  
borough, in the Quality of a Foot Soldier and Dragoon,  
gave many signal Proof of an unparallel'd Courage and  
personal Bravery. Taken from her own Mouth when  
a Pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, where she died the  
7th of July 1739, and was interr'd in the Burying-  
ground with Military Honours, and known to be true  
by many who were engaged in those great Scenes of  
Action. Second Edit. with Appendix, Bound 2 s.

IV. The Compleat Confectioner; or, The Art of  
Candyng and Preserving in its utmost Perfection, by  
the late Mrs. Eales, Confectioner to K. William and  
Q. Anne, 3d Edit. To which is added, A curious  
Collection of Receipts in Cookery, Pickling, Family  
Physick, with the best and cheapest Methods of Brew-  
ing all sorts of Malt-Liquors, and preparing sundry  
Kinds of excellent made Wines, 2 s. 6 d.