

lowing to their Consideration; and shall endeavour in the first Place to give an Answer to the general Complaint, That Seamen are worse treated than any other of his Majesty's Subjects.

*Ist.* As the present Manner of raising Seamen to man his Majesty's Fleet, is well known to most People in the Nation; therefore Parents who bind their Children to the Sea Service, or others of adult Years who betake themselves to that Employ, should never complain whenever it falls to their Lot to be taken into his Majesty's Service, because they knew beforehand they were by the Custom of their Employ subject to it: And it is on that Account the Wages of Seamen in the Merchant's Service even in Time of Peace, are much higher than other labouring Peoples, and in time of War are carried to great Extravagancies; therefore if the Expectation of such Gain draw them to Sea, they voluntarily bring upon themselves the Hardships complained of; and the trading Part of the Nation, who pay such extravagant Wages, have a Right to their Service in the Navy, according to Custom prescriptively established.

*IId.* If there is any Injustice in the Case, it can only be in this, That Seamen are not taken in their Turns to serve in the Navy, and this fall chiefly among themselves, because of the great Difference between the Pay of the Navy and the Merchants-Service: Each one striving as much as possible to avoid the first, and obtain the latter. Now to bring the Wages in the two Services to near an Equality, will be bringing the Matter nearer to Justice; and to which Purpose, the following Scheme, which if it could be brought about, would be a great Means to man the Navy with less Grievance to the Subjects. Tho' all possible Care has been taken by the different Acts of Parliament for the Encouragement