

One preliminary measure has been entirely lost sight of, namely, making the French Canadians defray, by a special land-tax, the whole expense of the two rebellions. That, at least, should be settled before any question of a legislative assembly for the province were arranged.

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## PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

**ALTHOUGH** Russia may not be considered so formidable a naval power as the United States of America, it claims our next attention, on account of the amount of force it usually maintains in peace, and its proximity to this country.

Long after the period when the fleets of England and France, of Spain and Holland, were contending for the empire of the seas, Russia possessed not a single vessel of war. It was not, indeed, until the close of the seventeenth century that the mighty genius of Peter the Great, who did so much to advance his country in the scale of nations, was induced to turn his attention to naval affairs; and it is astonishing with what celerity a navy was created under his auspices.

The history of this affair is very interesting, and we shall relate it briefly.

It appears, that, during the latter part of the reign of Alexeij Machaevlovich (the father of Peter the Great), a Dutch shipwright had been invited to the Russian court, at Moscow, and constructed a small boat, upon the model of a ship, with sails, &c. complete. This model attracted the attention of the young czar, when he was about twenty years of age (in 1691); and inquiring of his tutor the use of a vessel, so very different from any he had seen before, he was informed that it was intended to sail against the wind—in other words, to ply to windward—a feat the clumsy flat-bottomed vessels of that country never attempted. Peter's curiosity being roused, he sent for Brant, the shipwright, who was still in his dominions, and desired him to navigate the little vessel upon the Yausa; and so delighted was he with the operation, that he embarked himself, soon became skilful in the management, and ordered Brant to build him a yacht with all expedition, which being launched upon the Moskwa in the same year, the young czar embarked, and sailed as far as Columna. He now ordered several

small vessels of different sizes to be constructed, and formed a mimic fleet upon the Lake of Perislaf, with which he amused himself in evolutionizing, having engaged some foreigners skilful in naval tactics to assist him. But the limits of a lake were too small for his rising ambition ; in 1691 he repaired to Archangel, and, in the summer of that year, made several cruises upon the White Sea ; in the following year he returned again, and by these means acquired considerable knowledge of navigation.

The experience he gained by these youthful amusements, for such they were considered at the time, enabled him soon afterwards to turn it to advantage, to overcome considerable difficulties, and consummate one of the most glorious events of his reign ; for, when in 1695, he besieged the Turkish fortress of Azof, he found, that, without a naval force, it was impossible to reduce the town, and he immediately gave orders for building some vessels of war, with the aid of which he renewed the siege in the following year, and bringing his small squadron down the Don into the Black Sea, gained a victory over the Turkish galleys, and took Azof. To commemorate this event, he made a triumphal entry into Moscow, and caused a medal to be struck, with a Russian motto—"Victor by thunder and the waves." This was the origin of the Russian navy ; and so sensible had Peter now become of the importance of such a force, that he held out inducements to attract expert shipbuilders from England and Holland, himself superintending the preparations, and under these auspices the construction of ships was accomplished with such rapidity, that in three years only, after the first design, the navy of Russia, upon the Euxine, consisted of the ships described in the annexed Table I. We have given the names and dimensions at length, because, without the actual items, it can scarcely appear credible that a nation just emerging from barbarism, should have made such extraordinary progress in so short a space of time ; and it shows, moreover, of what that empire is capable, when its resources are directed by a master-mind. The list is extracted from a book, published by A. J. G. Korl, the Austrian ambassador at Moscow, entitled *Diarium, &c. &c.* and has never before been printed in this country :—

TABLE 1.—List of the Russian Fleet in the Black Sea in the year 1695.

VESSEL'S NAME.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	VESSEL'S NAME.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.
			ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.				ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
Sol Regnlis .....	60	500	133 0	33 0	11 0	Accipiter .....	40	140	126 0	27 6	10 0
Duo Fratres Regii .....	60	500	150 0	36 0	11 0	Avis Coronata .....	34	180	125 0	26 6	10 6
Princeps Alexius Petrowiz ..	60	500	139 0	37	11 0	Elephas .....	34	180	125 0	26 6	10 0
Magnus Monarcha .....	60	500	136 0	37 8	11 0	Tygris .....	34	180	125 0	26 6	9 9
Invictus .....	60	500	135 0	37 0	11 0	Leo .....	34	180	125 0	26 6	10 6
Triumphans .....	60	500	135 0	37 0	11 0	Ursus .....	34	180	125 0	26 6	10 0
Victoria .....	60	500	135 0	37 0	11 0	Lupus .....	34	180	125 0	26 6	10 0
Dosperatus .....	60	500	135 0	35 0	11 0	Vulpes .....	34	180	125 0	26 6	10 0
Horos Hunniades .....	60	500	135 0	35 0	11 0	Vertagus .....	34	180	125 0	26 6	10 0
Hercules .....	50	360	136 0	29 6	9 6	Building .....	32	160	125 0	26 6	9 6
Mars .....	50	360	136 0	29 6	9 6	Building .....	32	160	125 0	26 6	9 6
Jupiter .....	48	350	123 0	34 0	13 6	Building .....	30	150	125 0	26 0	9 0
Mercurius .....	48	350	123 0	34 0	13 6	Building .....	30	150	125 0	26 0	9 0
Luna .....	48	350	123 0	34 0	13 6	Building .....	30	150	125 0	26 0	9 0
Phosphorus .....	48	350	123 0	34 0	13 6	Building .....	34	180	125 0	26 0	9 6
Neptunos .....	48	350	123 0	34 0	13 6	Building .....	34	180	125 0	26 0	9 6
Jason .....	48	350	123 0	34 0	13 6	Building .....	34	180	125 0	26 0	9 6
Magnus Alexander .....	48	350	123 0	34 0	13 6	Building .....	34	180	125 0	26 0	9 6
Magnus Tamerlanes .....	48	350	123 0	34 0	13 6	Building .....	34	180	125 0	26 0	9 6
Julius Caesar .....	48	350	123 0	34 0	13 6	Building .....	34	180	125 0	26 0	6
Defensio .....	48	350	123 0	34 0	13 6	Building .....	26	120	125 0	28 0	10 0
Spes .....	50	360	123 0	34 0	13 6	Building .....	24	120	125 0	26 0	9 0
Fides .....	50	360	123 0	34 0	13 6	Saturnus † .....	18	60	91 0	29 0	11 0
Charitas .....	50	360	124 0	34 0	13 6	Tonitru † .....	18	60	95 0	29 0	11 0
Fortuna .....	50	360	124 0	34 0	13 6	Pulgen † .....	18	60	101 0	29 0	11 0
Pro Patria .....	50	360	124 0	34 0	13 6	Grando † .....	18	60	101 0	29 0	11 0
Justicia .....	50	360	123 0	34 0	13 6	Potestas † .....	14	50	101 0	30 0	12 0
Azowium .....	50	360	123 0	34 0	13 6	Formidandus † .....	14	50	101 0	30 0	12 0
Astracanum .....	50	360	128 0	34 0	13 6	Torripeta † .....	14	50	101 0	30 0	12 0
Casanum .....	42	250	139 0	29 0	11 3	Vulcanus .....	8	26	80 0	24 0	10
Navogrodium .....	42	250	136 0	28 0	10 6	Mons <del>Æt</del> Luna .....	8	26	80 0	24 0	10 6
Aquila .....	40	240	126 0	27 6	10 0	Mons Vesuvius .....	8	26	80 0	24 0	10 6
Falco .....	40	240	126 0	27 6	10 0	Salamndra .....	8	26	80 0	24 0	10 6

In addition the above, there were eighteen Gallies, one hundred Brigantines, and three hundred armed Boats on the Dnieper.

† These were Bomb Vessels, having two Mortars in addition to their Guns,

‡ These Vessels had one Mortar in addition to their Guns.

It may be as well to remind the reader, that, although these vessels appear small, as compared with the dimensions of the present day, they were equal to the average size of ships of that period ; and more particularly the fleets of Turkey, against which they were destined to act. It is only within the last few years, that a general intention has been exhibited, on the part of maritime powers, to increase the size of ships of the line, and frigates ; for up to the close of last war, there were some ships of 64 guns retained in the British line, and many in the fleets of Holland, Russia, Denmark, and Sweden.

After the acquisition of Cronstadt, and the foundation of St. Petersburg, as his future capital, the Baltic Fleet was created with almost the same rapidity. The original boat, which was christened “ The Little Grandsire,” (and has ever since been held in veneration, and paraded upon state occasions,) was removed thither from Moscow, and in 1723 Peter the Great embarked in it, and was rowed along the line of ships in review by three admirals and Prince Mentchikof,\* himself steering. The fleet, consisting of twenty-seven men-of-war, was ranged in a half-moon, and each ship saluted the emperor as he passed,

Table 2 is the earliest official record we have been able to obtain of the Russian fleet in the Baltic :-

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\* **Martinovich** was a celebrated Venetian commander, and first instructed the Russians in naval science. When Peter the Great visited Venice, he requested permission of their government for several young Russians of noble families to study navigation in their city, and, highly honoured at the emperor's application, they appointed Martinovich to instruct them. Having qualified his pupils in all the sciences applicable to navigation known at the time, he accompanied them to St. Petersburg, and was largely rewarded by the czar, and also by the senate of Venice. He died soon afterwards-about 1716,

TABLE 2.

Russian Baltic fleet, October 1778.

Ship's Name.	Guns.		When Built.	Station.
	I	I		
<i>Ships of the Line.</i>				
Ezekiel .....	80		1773	Cronstadt.
Isidor .....	74		1772	Cronstadt.
St. Andrew .....	74		1770	Cronstadt.
Clement .....	74		1770	Cronstadt.
<b>Tchesmè</b> .....	74		1770	Cronstadt.
Not named .....	74		ready to launch	Petersburg.
Not named .....	74		ready to launch	Petersburg.
Not named .....	74		building	Petersburg.
Vladimir .....	66		1771	Cronstadt.
<b>Vekeflaf</b> .....	66		1771	Cronstadt.
De Neiss .....	66		1772	Cronstadt.
<b>America</b> .....	66		1773	Cronstadt.
<b>Perislafl</b> .....	66		1772	Cronstadt.
Vsevolod .....	66		1769	Cronstadt.
<b>Demitri Donski</b> .....	66		1771	Cronstadt.
Pam and <b>Eustatia</b> .....	66		1770	Cronstadt.
Victor .....	66		1771	Cronstadt.
<b>Europa</b> .....	66		1768	Cronstadt.
<b>Saratof</b> .....	66		1765	Cronstadt.
Pobeda .....	66		1770	Cronstadt.
Ratislof .....	66		1769	Cronstadt.
<b>Miranositz</b> .....	66		1771	Cronstadt.
Pobidnasovitz .....	66		re-building	Cronstadt.
Count <b>Orlof</b> .....	66		1770	Revel.
Alexander .....	66		1772	Revel.
Boris and Gleb .....	66		1773	Revel.
<b>Ingermanland</b> .....	66		1773	Revel.
Asia .....	66		1773	Revel.
unknown .....	66		1777	Constadt.
unknown .....	66		1777	Constadt.
<b>Unknown</b> .....	66		1777	Cronstadt.
Unknown .....	66		1777	Cronstadt.
Unknown .....	66		1777	Cronstadt.
Not named .....	66		ready to launch	Petersburg.
Not named .....	66		building	Petersburg.
Not named .....	66		building	Petersburg.
<b>Notnamed..</b> .....	66		building	Petersburg.
<b>Not named</b> .....	66		building	Petersburg.
<i>Frigates.</i>				
<b>St. Michael</b> .....	32		1774	Cronstadt.
<b>Kaslevoi</b> .....	32		1774	Cronstadt.
<b>Leeskoi</b> .....	32		1773	Cronstadt.
Pospeskoi .....	32		1774	Cronstadt.
Bohemia .....	32		1774	Cronstadt.
<b>Hungaria</b> .....	32		1774	Cronstadt.
Nordeskoi .....	32		1769	Cronstadt.
Eustatia .....	32		1768	Cronstadt.
Pomosknoi .....	32		1768	Cronstadt.
Not named .....	28		ready to launch	Petersburg.
St. March .....	20		ready to launch	Petersburg.
Not named .....	20		ready to launch	Petersburg.
Not named .....	20		building	Archangel.
Not named .....	20		building	Archangel.
Not named .....	20		building	Archangel.
<i>Prames.</i>				
Elephant .....	36			
Name unknown .....	36			
Leopold .....	18			
<b>Barsa</b> .....	I 18 I			
<b>Gallies</b> , 101 at Petersburg, 3 at Cronstadt, and 5 at Revel.				
Total, 38 sail of the line, 15 frigates, 4 prames, and 109 <b>gallies</b> .				

With reference to the foregoing list, Archdeacon Coxe, from whose Travels we have extracted it, observes as follows :-

“ Of this number, about twenty-eight ships of the line and ten frigates were fit for immediate service. In case, however, of necessity or danger, Russia, producing all the materials for the construction and equipment of ships, her navy might soon be considerably increased. But though Russia, since the beginning of this century, has made surprising exertions in the marine, and rapidly became more **powerful** at sea than her neighbouring kingdoms in the north ; yet, in naval affairs, she must be considered as still in her infancy, being in a great degree indebted to the English, as well for the construction of her ships, as for **manœuvring** and disciplining her fleet. Many circumstances, indeed, concur in retarding **the** progress of her maritime strength : first, the want **of** ports in the ocean; secondly, the small extent of her sea-coast, and that obstructed by ice ; thirdly, a deficiency of seamen.

“ First.-With respect to the first cause, it is obvious, that she possesses not a **single** port upon the ocean, excepting that of Archangel, which is of no use but in a commercial light, as well on account of its great distance from the other European seas, as because the navigation round the north cape of **Lapland**, situated in the 72d degree of latitude, is only open in the midst of summer.

“ Secondly-In regard to the second cause, it has been justly remarked, that there are very few instances of any nation’s having arrived at a great height of naval power, which did not possess a considerable tract of sea-coast ; and Russia, excepting the late acquisitions upon the Black Sea, the desolate shores round Archangel and in the Frozen Ocean, and the inhospitable regions of Kamtschatka, can boast no greater portion of maritime country than what lies between Wiburg and **Riga** : a mere point for so large an empire, and rendered less valuable for bordering upon the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic ; inland seas without tides ; when compared with the ocean, scarcely superior to lakes ; and inaccessible for at least five months in the year.

“ Thirdly.-The third cause is a deficiency of experienced seamen. Government, indeed, retains in its pay above 18,000 sailors, most of whom have never served : a few, **in time** of peace, make annual cruises into the Baltic, or perhaps as far as the English channel; and others are employed, in the summer season, in navigating the vessels laden with merchandise from Cronstadt to Petersburg. But such nurseries as these are **by no** means sufficient to rear **a** large number of seamen; nor can the deficiency be supplied, in case of an immediate war, by the sailors from private vessels, for Russia has scarcely any merchant-vessels, which is chiefly owing to the state **of** vassalage, and the strict laws that prevent the natives from quitting their country without formal license. A merchant who fits out a trading-vessel must first apply to the Admiralty for permission to take on board a certain number of natives ; leave being obtained, the passes for each sailor are brought and lodged in the Admiralty, and a sufficient security, at the rate of **£30** per man, is given for their return. Thus, without altering the fundamental laws of the kingdom, and totally innovating on the long-established rights , of vassalage, there cannot be an adequate number of sailors to man a large fleet upon sudden emergencies. In a word, no kingdom, without distant colonies, without considerable fisheries, and without an extensive sea-coast, to familiarize its inhabitants to the dangers of the ocean, is likely to acquire such a marine as to become formidable to the great naval powers of Europe.

“The navy of Russia, however, with all these deficiencies, is sufficient to protect her coasts, to convoy her merchantmen, to make her respectable in the Baltic, or, in case of a Turkish war, to send a fleet into the Archipelago. It is her advantage to maintain a good correspondence with the great maritime powers, whom she supplies with naval stores, and who are, on this account, equally interested to respect and cultivate her friendship. The frontiers of her immense dominions border upon Sweden, Poland, Turkey, Persia, and China, and the security of her empire depends as much upon her army as her navy.”

We have transcribed Dr. Cos's remarks at length, because, although written nearly half a century ago, they are still quite applicable to the state of Russia, and to the difficulties in the way of her constituting a navy fit to cope with the fleets of England, France, or America, deprived as Yhe is, on natural and political accounts, of the essential elements. Although her dominions are greatly enlarged since Dr. Cox's time, her seaboard has been but slightly extended—her mercantile marine not at all ; for the same system of vassalage still prevails, and the jealousy of his subjects imbibing notions of freedom incompatible with the arbitrary rule of the sovereign, is greatly increased since the emancipation of surrounding nations. It is true, that, under the watchful superintendence of the Emperor, the Russian navy has been much improved, the ships of larger size and heavier armament, and the crews better disciplined, and altogether more efficient ; but they are still, and must ever be, under such a system, far inferior to—those of France and England, although some individual examples might be cited, of vessels (commanded by officers trained in the British navy) which have been sent out of the Baltic to cruise, presenting an appearance and performing evolutions equal to the best regulated ships of war. These are but exceptions, however, to the general rule ; and the expense of maintaining any great number at a distance from home (where the resources are comparatively cheap), must, for a long period, deprive the Emperor of the only means of obtaining a fleet equal to those of his rivals, unless, indeed, he cultivates commerce and fisheries, and induces his subjects to embark in the carrying trade, which, after 'all, they must do under great disadvantages, owing to the want of 'ocean ports, and the obligation they are under to restore the men they engage on a voyage.

From the death of Peter the Great, the navy of Russia appears to have been maintained at various amounts, according to the whim of the ruling sovereign, the policy or the exigency of the period. Occasionally the ships passed from the Baltic to the Archipelago, and the Turkish fleet at Tchesme was destroyed by a Russian squadron from the north, in the reign of the Empress Catherine. The frequent wars

with Sweden gave occasion for a large force in the Baltic in war ; and during peace it appears to have been always the practice to keep up the naval establishment in great force, and to exercise the whole or a portion of the fleet annually ; their squadrons oftentimes appearing in the North Sea, and occasionally even in the British Channel. Without reference to the ships in the Black Sea, the fleet in the Baltic appears to have been constantly maintained at from twenty to thirty, and occasionally at forty sail of the line. So much for the past-and now for the present.

The Russian navy is regulated into five divisions ; two of which are stationed in the Black Sea, and three in the Baltic. The Baltic fleet consists of three divisions, distinguished as Blue, White, and Red, and each division has one three-decked ship of 110 gum, two 84's, six 74's, six frigates, one corvette, and four smaller vessels. The three Baltic divisions are complete, and the Black Sea divisions nearly so.

TABLE 3.

The following is a correct enumeration of the Baltic Fleet in the year 1839 :—

Ships' Names.	Rated Guns.	Ships' Names.	Rated Guns.
<b>SHIPS OF THE LINE.</b>		<b>FRIGATES.</b>	
Peter the Great .....	10	Alexander Newski.....	54
Emperor Alexander ...	10	Pallas .....	54
Saint George .....	10	Elizabeth ... ..	44
Nestron Maria .....	84	Proserpine ... ..	44
La Fort .....	84	Melpomene.. .	44
Wladimir .....	84	Prince of Orange .....	44
Empress Alexander ..	84	Olza .....	44
Emheitern .....	84	Alexandra ... ..	44
Poltawa .....	84	Diana .....	44
Laferre Champenoise., .	74	Urania .....	44
Prokov .....	74	Vermont ... ..	44
Villj .....	74	Postrayanz ... ..	44
Smolenski .....	74	Nadjenda ... ..	44
Ostrolenka .....	74	Otwazjnoye .....	44
Leipsic .....	74	Venus .....	44
Brienne .....	74	Neva .....	44
Ezekiah .....	74	Maria .....	44
Memoire de Azov .....	74	Bellona .....	44
Grand Duke Michael .....	74	Aurora .....	44
Coulon .....	74		
Katzbac .....	74	<b>CORVETTES.</b>	
Areis .....	74	Warsafski.....	32
Beresina ... ..	74	L e v Livitza... ..	26
Krasnoi .....	74	Navarin ... ..	24
Borodino ... ..	74		
Narva .....	74	<b>BRIGS.</b>	
Lesnoi .....	74	Twelve, mounting . . .	20



We have not been able to procure a correct list of the names of the vessels forming the two divisions of the Russian navy stationed in the Black Sea, but they consist of two ships of 110 guns, four of 84, twelve of 74 ; total eighteen sail of the line, eleven frigates of 44 guns, and eight brigs of 20 guns, besides numerous galleons and gun-boats.

Such is the force which the Emperor of Russia maintains ; and as the ships are constructed of larch and very inferior oak, it is necessary to build at least three per annum, to replace those worn out or decayed ; by which we may assume that nine years is about the average duration of a Russian ship.

**A** new first-rate, called the *Russia*, was launched from the western dock of the Admiralty last summer ; and being lifted on camels,\* was borne over the bar of the Neva to *Cronstadt*, to replace one of the old three-deckers. This new ship is of an improved construction, mounting 128 guns, and is reported to be 207 feet long, and 57 broad ; by contrasting which with the dimensions of British ships already furnished, the reader may form an idea of her size.

Two divisions, (that is, two-thirds or eighteen sail of the line, with the proportion of smaller vessels,) of the Baltic fleet, are equipped and exercised annually, the others being kept in a state of readiness, with all their furniture prepared, and at hand, similar to our demonstration ships. **Triennially** the whole fleet is equipped, and on such occasions the ceremony of parading the little boat of Peter the Great, takes place. The emperor generally accompanies the fleet, superintends the evolutions, and these are reported to be tolerably performed, considering that the crews have so little practice ; for ten months in the year they perform garrison and other duties of soldiers.

Although the whole of these vessels are distinguished by rates, they carry a greater number of guns than is set down in the rating, for they **all** have (ships of the line as well as frigates) guns upon the gangways of their upper decks. The 110 gun ships, in fact, carry from 120 to 126 guns ; the 84's from 90 to 94 ; the 74's from 84 to 86 ; and the 44 gun frigates from 50 to 60 guns.

The first-rates are armed with 36-pounders on the lower or gun-deck, 24-pounders on the middle, 12-pounders on the main, with 24-pounder carronades and long 12-pounders on the quarter-deck, gangways, and fore-castle. The 84-gun ships have 36 pounders on the

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\* Camels are large pontoons, which being sunk on each side of the vessel, are lashed firmly, then pumped out, and the ship being secured thereon, is lifted ten or twelve feet, and floated in shoal-water.

gun, and 24-pounders on the other decks ; but two of them have 36-pounders all round.

The 74-gun ships have 36-pounders on the gun, and 24-pounders on the other decks, and the frigates (except the two 54's) have 24-pounders, the former being armed with 36-pounders on the main-deck. The corvettes carry 24, and the brigs 1&pounder carronades, with two long 1&pounders in the bow-ports, Each of the line of Baltic ships have, upon the gun-deck, four guns, called Paixham's for projecting shells of 40lbs., and the Vladimir has a brass howitzer, which throws a shot of 120 lbs.

The ships of the same class in the Black Sea, are similarly armed, and although they are built upon various plans, and in imitation of ships in the French and English navies, their dimensions being pretty nearly alike, it will be sufficient to give the proportions of one of each class.

Average Dimensions of a Russian Ship of War of each Rate.

DESCRIPTION OF VESSEL,	Length of the Lower Deck.	Breadth moulded.	Depth in Hold.	Mean Draught of Water.	Height of Ports above Water.
	Ift. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
First Rate, from 110 } to 120 guns..... }	205 10	55 6 extra	14 6	2 4 9	6 6
Second Rate, of 84 guns	191 0	51 4 „	22 0	22 8	6 9
Third Rate, of 74 guns	170 0	47 2 „	20 3	21 0	5 6
Frigate, of 60 guns.....	171 8	43 2 „	13 10	19 3	8 6
Frigate, of 44 guns.....	159 3	41 4 „	11 10	17 9	6 10
Corvettes, from 24 to 26 guns..... }	133 0	35 3 „	10 6	15 9	6 3
Brig, from 18 to 20 } ..... }	97 10	29 9 „	12 2	14 6	5 10

The Russians possess several war-steamers in the Baltic and the Black Sea, their armament being two large guns, one at each end, with a few light broadside guns, somewhat similar to our own ; they have also a few schooners and cutters, and a vast number of gallies and gun-boats in the Euxine, and the rivers that fall into that inland sea.

The crews for manning their ships partake more of the quality of soldiers than sailors, being only embarked for a short cruise in the summer months. They are divided into brigades, called *equipages*, of eleven hundred men each, and an equipage mans a three-decked ship, and a corvete ; an 84-gun ship, and two brigs ; or a 74, and a frigate.