ever, in cafe oman court. niards, havlois of Graarittian flips them. The re an abanand the very leave their their crimes. citablithed, egenius and iclination to s in the inefcribing on d tyrannical eglicting all ves and robs; and, bere no longer s of Valenroving upon them from afts, landing e poor counhis was their ates of them: d plundering wn powerful their fuccefs, first the Spa-Christian nahem. Thus bing began. what mitchief f the world, are crected loms, and, as s of Fcz and w they are, ated with as hose nations

ng the infomake peace the emperor mpaffion for ho were, at and, from a n world free rtook fingly, , to fall upad he been Hans-towns, n) he might have cleared lanted colocouragement uropean namortal and greatest and Europe; an uladoes and g a hundred purpofe, a ugh the emfendom, the t go far in e fortreis of ole kingdom

thenı.

that all the tould endeayour

might have quetts; but, ad a terrible upt was laid to its former vour to free themselves from the insolence of these rovers, that their subjects may thereby be protected in their perforts and goods from the hands of rapine and violence, their coasts secured from insults and descents, and their ships from capture on the sea. The conquest could not be attended with any great difficulty, if the English, Dutch, French, and Spaniards would unite, to join their forces and steets, and fall upon them in separate bodies, and in several places at the same time. The general benefit of commerce would immediately sollow, by settling the government of the sea coast towns in the hands and possession of the several united powers; to that every one should possess the least, in proportion to the forces employed in the conquest of it: the consequence of the success would from he sensibly selt by the interested parties; for if the quantity of productions sitted for the use of merchandize be so considerable as we find it to be, even now, under the indolence and sloth of the most barbarous people in the world, how may we suppose all those valuable things to be increased by the industry and application of the diligent Europeans, especially the English, French, or Dutch? We might also reasonably suppose, that the Moors, being a second or successions and second or successions.

into the country, and being obliged to feek their fubfiftence by honeft labour and application, would at length
be induced to increace the product; and, as multitudes
of Christians would be encouraged, by the advantages of
the place, to go over and settle upon it, the manufacturea
and merchandizes of Europe mult foon find a great additional consumption; and the many new ports and harbours
where those Christian nations might fettle, would be so
many new markets for the fale of those manufactures,
where they had little or no sale or consumption before.
Besides, would not the success be delivering Europe
from the depredations of powerful thieves, and their commerce and navigation from the rapine of a merciless crew,
who are the ruin of thousands of samilies, and, in some
fense, the reproach of Christendom? Such measures as
these are far from being impracticable; they are worthy
of being undertaken by the princes and powers of Europe,
and would, therefore, bring infinitely more glory to the
Christian name, than all their intestine wars among each
other, which are the scandal of Europe, and the only
thing that, at first, let in the Turks and other barbarians
among them.

END of the FIRST VOLUME.