

A Voyage to EAST-INDIA. ¹¹⁰⁸

Wherein

Some things are taken notice of in our passage thither, but many more in our abode there, within that rich and most spacious Empire *Of the Great Mogol.*

Mix't with some Parallel Observations and inferences upon the storie, to profit as well as delight the Reader.

Observed by Edward Terry (then Chaplain to the Right Honorable Sr. Thomas Row Knight, Lord Ambassadour to the great Mogol) now Rector of the Church at Greenford, in the County of Middlesex.

In journeying often, in perils of waters, in perils of Robbers, in perils by the Heathen, in perils in the Sea.
I Cor. II. 26.

The Lord on high is mightier than the noise of many waters; yea, than the mighty waves of the Sea,
Psal. 93. 4.

Digitis a morte remotus

Quatuor, aut Septem. --- Ju. Sat. 12.

Qui nescit orare, discat navigare.

ubique Naufragium.

July. 25

London, Printed by T. W. for J. Martin, and J. Alle-rye, at the Bell in St. Pauls Church-Yard, 1655.

of their *Oxen*, and their *Buffaloes* likewise. (which before I spake of) The *Camels*, as I oft observed there, have one strange quality, who cry and make a very piteous noyse at night; when they take off their burthens; but in the morning, when they are laid on, the poor Creatures are very still and quiet, making no noyse at all. Many wicked men, who are most fitly called by the Psalmist, the *Beasts of the people*, Psal. 68. 10. (for so it is in the Vulgar Translation, *Beasts* for want of Reason, and for not using Reason well, worie than *Brutes*) may be most fitly resembled by those dull *Camels*, who being burthen'd and clogg'd with a great load of sin already, enough to press them down into that *bottomless pit*, seem to feel nothing, nor so complain at all, but with much quiet and content keep on their burthens, and take up more still; as if that wickedness, which the Prophet *Zachary*, 5. 7. compares to a *Talent of Lead*, were as light as a *Feather*. But when we go about by our *Exhortations*, *Intreaties*, *Persuasions* of them, and by the strongest Arguments besides we can invent, press them to suffer God through *Christ Jesus* to save their souls, and consequently to get themselves freed from that most intollerable burthen, which will unavoidably sink them into Hell at last, if they be not freed from it; then these, like those stupid Creatures, cry and complain, and seem to be

be much disquieted, as if we did them much wrong, while we labour to do them the greatest right. The reason is, because their *Pride* (as every beloved sin besides) compasseth them as a *Chain*, Psal. 73. 6. it is their *Jewel*, their *Ornament* (as they think) and therefore they will keep it, they will not part from it, though it be their greatest *shame*, because they esteem it their chiefest *Glory*. I would intreat my Reader, when he comes to this digression, to read it over and over again.

The *Dromedary* is called by the Prophet *Jeremy*, 2. 23. the *swift Dromedary*; the reason may be, because these, like the *Camels*, have very long legs, and consequently make long steps, and so travelling rid ground apace; or because at a pinch, or time of need, they will carry a man exceeding far without rest, and but with a very little food.

They have some *Rhynoceros*s, but they are not common, which are very large square Beasts, bigger than the largest *Oxen* England affords; their *skins*, without *hair*, lye in great wrinkles upon their *necks*, *breasts* and *backs*, which doth not make them seem lovely unto the beholders. They have very strong, but short *Horns*, growing upon very firm bones, that lye over their *Nostrils*; they grow upwards, towards the top of their head, every one of these Creatures being fortified with one of them, and that enough

to make them so terrible, that they are shunn'd by other, though very large Creatures. With these Horns (from which those Creatures have their Names) are made very excellent *Cups*, which (as is conceived) give some virtue unto the liquor put into them, if it stand any whit long in those *Cups*.

And now to conclude with the largest and the most intelligent (as we shall hereafter shew) of all the sensible Creatures the Earth produceth, the *Elephant*, of which this vast Monarchy hath abundance; and of them, the *Mogul* is Master of many thousands; and his Nobles, and all men of quality besides, in those large Territories, have more or less of them. But of these much shall be spoken in my sixth Section.

I observed before, that the Inhabitants of this *Empire* did carry most of their burthens upon the backs of their Beasts, and in a special manner this people employ their *Camels* and *Dromedaries* for this use, to carry their Merchandizes from place to place, and therefore I shall let my Reader see

SECT.

SECTION III.

What the chief Merchandizes, and most Staple, and other Commodities are, which are brought into this Empire.

THE most Staple Commodities of this Empire are *Indico* and *Cotten-Wool*; of that *Wool* they make divers sorts of *Callico*, which had that name (as I suppose) from *Callicut*, not far from *Goa*, where that kind of Cloth was first bought by the Portugals.

For the Spices brought hither by the *East-India Fleet*, they are had more Southerly, from the Islands of *Sumatra*, from *Java major* and *minor*, from the *Moluccoes*, and from other places thereabout: In which, as in the *Molucco* Islands, and those other parts too from whence the richest Spices come, the Low-Country Merchants have got such footing, and such a particular interest, that our English Factors there (for the present) buy those Commodities, as we sometimes do buy Provisions and Commodities here at home, out of the engrossing *Hucksters hands*: So that our English in those parts have a free Trade for no kind of Spice, but for that, which is one of the lowest prized, namely *Pepper*, which they fetch from *Bansim*. Which more general Trade of the Dutch, they have formerly