The Portugues Alia:

HISTORY

Discovery and Conquest

INDIA

PORTUGUES;

CONTAINING

All their Discoveries from the Coast of Africk, to the farthest Parts of China and Fapan; all their Battels by Sea and Land, Sieges and other Memorable Actions; a Description of those Countries, and many Particulars of the Religion, Government and Customs of the Natives, &c.

In Three Tomes.

Written in Spanish by Manuel de Faria y Sousa, of the Order of Christ.

Translated into English by Cap. John Stewens.

Tome the First.

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protesting his Innocence and the Zeal wherewith he had served the Portugueses, and saying he would fly up to Heaven in that Flame and Smoke, he cast himself into that Fire, to the great admiration of all the Beholders.

7. The King of Campar was gone home. defigning to return and take upon him the charge of Bendara, but was hindred by the King of Bintam and Mahomet. They fitted out a Fleet of 70 Sail, and 2500 Men, under the Command of the King of Linga: they besieged Campar, and 8 Portugues Vesfels fet out to shut them up, with some Boats equipped by the Town. The King of Linga observing them somewhat careless, on a sudden fell upon George Botello the Commander, with his Gally, all the Fleet folwing him, but he was well received, his Vally taken, the Fleet put to flight, and the King forced to leap overboard. They took in the King of Campar, and brought him to Malaca, where he exercised the Charge of Bendara so excellently, that in four Months time the City was visibly improved, many People reforting to it who had fled to Mabomet, offended at Ninachetu. Mahomet perceiving the growth of the City caused by his Son-in-law Abdela, to put a stop to it made use of a Fraud peculiar to a Moor. He gave out in private, but so that it might be forcad abroad, that his Son-inlaw was gone over to Malaca by common consent, and the same was done by fuch as seemed to fly from Bintam, with a design to seize upon the Fort the first opportunity, and deliver it to him as lawful Prince. This fecret (as Mahomet had designed it) was divulged at Malaca, and had the effect he pretended; for George de Albuquerque gave more credit to the Report, than to the Honest proceeding of the Bendara, who was tried and condemned as a Traytor, and his Head cut off upon a publick Scassold. The City escaped not the punishment of this Crime, being lest almost desolate by the slight of the Inhabitants, and then oppressed by Famine.

CHAP. X.

From the Year 1514, till the Year 1515, concluding with the Government and Life of the Great Alfonso de Albuquerque.

1. W Hilst what is before related hapned at Malaca, Albuquerque visited the Important Places of his Province, and gave the necessary Orders for their security. He dispatched Don Garcia de Noronha to Coehin, thence to encourage the work of the Fort that was building at Calicut, He appointed sour Sail to craize in the Mouth of the Red Sea, under the Command of his Nephew Peter de Albuquerque, with Orders to touch at Ormuz, and receive the Tribute when it became due, and then discover the Island of Baharem. He dispatched Embassadors well attended, to several Princes. James Fer-

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nandez de Beja went to the King of Cambaya to treat about the Fort of Diu, which he had confented to before, and now retufed, induced thereto by Melique Az. The Embassadour returned with Presents to Albaquerque, among other things a Rhinoceros or Abada, which was afterwards lost in the Mediterranean, being sent by King Emanul to the Pope, with other Rarities of India. John Gonzalez de Castellobranco was sent to Hidalcan about the pretensions of Goa, to less effect than the other in the affairs of Dia

2. In September arrived at Goa five Ships from Portugal, under the Command of Christopher de Brito, one was after lost, bound for Cambaya; care was taken to dispatch the lading of the others. Albuquerque eased of these more Profitable than Honourable Cares, prepared to set forwards, yet unresolved, whether he should steer to 0rmuz or the Red Sea, the King having Order. ed both. In order to fix a Resolution, he consulted with his Captains. It was agreed the Enterprize should be upon Ormuz, 2 suitable determination to Albuquerque's defires. On the 20th of February he directed his Course thither. His Fleet consisted of 27 Sail, 1500 Portugueses and 600 Malabares and Canaras. They anchored in the Port of Ormuz on the 26th of March. In mediately came aboard a Visit and Present from the King. But what best pleased Ab buquerque was, that he found there Michael Ferreyra whom he had fent to Xeque Isman of Perfia, to procure Amity with him, where of he brought great hopes.

2. Raez Hamet was now possessed of the Favour of the King of Ormuz, as Coje Atar had been with his Predecessor, both these being dead. Among other things Albuquerque sent to demand of him the delivery of the Fort he had begun there, and that he should send some Principal Men with the Instrument of the Submission of that Kingdom made by King Ceyfadim. All was confented to, because there was no power to relist. The Governour Raez Nordim came with his Nephew to ratifie all, to whom Albuquerque gave rich Presents, and by them fent the King a rich Coller of Gold, no less valuable for the Workmanship than the Mettal, and a Standard with the Portugues Arms. to declare the Union between both Nations. Publick demonstrations of Joy were made on both fides for this agreement, with found of Warlike Inftruments and noise of Cannon. On Palm Sunday Albuquer que took posfession of the Fort before begun, which in few days did rife to a great height, and Albuquerque with some of his Captains went into the Houses neighbouring to it.

4. Albuquerque prepared to receive an Embassador that came from the King of Persia with Michael Ferreyra with Presents, on a Scaffold near those Houses; this Audience was so long deferred to shew to those of Ormuz, that so powerful a Prince sought his Friendship. The King of Ormuz was at a Window to see this Reception. The Prefent confifted of Ounces, Brocards, Precious Stones, and Jewels of Gold, and many Silks.

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