

Hope, and with some in the interior of the Black Continent. They did not stare in astonishment at bugles, mirrors and other petty things as did the aborigines in America, and so trade could not be carried on here with trifles. The Indians welcomed the new-comers, but they soon grew suspicious of them, for the Arabs, settled here, fearing the Portuguese would deprive them of their monopoly, brought the Europeans into disrepute by saying they were spies. Vasco da Gama on perceiving this change in the opinion of the Indians, determined on quitting the country; so he departed in March 1499, visited on his return Melinda and arrived in September in Portugal. After having formed, in a second voyage (1502), Portuguese settlements in Mozambique and Sofala, Vasco died during his third voyage at Cochin in India on the 24th December 1524, universally esteemed and regretted.

In the year 1500 the same Portuguese king sent Pedro Alvarez Cabral with thirteen ships to India, but before the fleet had reached the Cape of Good Hope a violent storm drove the vessels into the Equatorial Stream and Cabral landed in Brazil of which he took possession in the name of his sovereign. After leaving some ships there, Cabral held his course due east, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, continued his way to Calicut and returned afterwards to Portugal.

Emmanuel the Great wanting to reap the fruit of his successful enterprises, sent Albuquerque and Almeida in 1503 to the East for the purpose of both conquest and trade. They subsequently discovered and partly subdued Goa, Malabar, Ceylon, the Sunda Islands or Malayan Archipelago, Malacca, Ormus, Quiloa, Mombaca, the Maldivé Islands and Madagascar.