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Miscellaneous.

Translation of COLUMBUS' Letter from the Latin of the Milanese edition.

CONCERNING THE DISCOVERED ISLANDS.
A Letter of Christopher Columbus (to whom our age is much indebted) concerning the Islands lately discovered in the Indian Sea—in search of which he had been sent eight months before, under the auspices, and at the expense of the most invincible Ferdinand, King of the Spaniards—addressed to the Magnifico Don Raphael Sancho, Treasurer of the same most Serene King; which Letter, the Noble and Learned Alexander de Cosco has translated from the most Spanish into Latin—on the third of the Kalends of May, 1493—in the first year of the Pontificate of Alexander Sixth.

Having now accomplished the undertaking upon which I set out, I know that it will be agreeable to you to be informed of all that I have done and discovered in my voyage. On the thirty-third day after I left Cadiz, I reached the Indian Ocean, where I found a great many islands, peopled by innumerable inhabitants, of all which I took possession, without resistance, in the name of our most illustrious King, with public proclamation and hoisting our colours. To the first of these islands, I gave the name of the Divine Saviour, trusting to whose protection I had reached it and all the rest. Its Indian name, however, is Granabanyx. In like manner, I gave new names to the whole. One was named Holy Mary of the Conception—another Ferdinandina—another Isabella—another Joanna—and in like manner of the rest. When we landed upon that island, which, I have just said, was named Joanna, I proceeded along its shore, somewhat towards the west, and found it of so great an extent, without any apparent termination, that I conceived it not to be an island, but part of the continent—a province of Cathay. However, you see neither cities nor towns situated on its shores—only a few villages and rural farms. I could not enter into conversation with its inhabitants; and, accordingly, as soon as they saw us, they took to flight. I advanced forward, thinking that I should find some town, or country houses; but, at length, perceiving that nothing new was likely to appear, however far we might go—and that our progress was carrying us directly north, which I was particularly desirous to avoid, as winter was now set in, and the winds were besides favourable for our voyage southwards, the direction which I wished, I determined to make no further search, but returned to a harbour, whose situation I had marked. I notwithstanding sent from hence two of our men into the country, to enquire whether there were any king or cities in the province. They pursued their course for three days, and met with innumerable people and inhabitants—a paltry race, however, and without any government; so they returned. I had, in the mean time, been informed by some Indians, whom I found there, that the country was in fact an island. I accordingly proceeded towards the east, always keeping along the shores, for three hundred and twenty-two miles, where the island is terminated. From hence I saw another island to the east, distant from this of Joanna 53 miles, to which I immediately gave the name of Hispana, and made for it. As I had before done at Joanna, I coasted along it to the east, by the north for 56 1/2 miles. Joanna, and the rest of these islands are astonishingly fertile. This one is surrounded by the safest and most admirable harbours which I ever saw. There are likewise in it many very lofty mountains. All these islands are very beautifully shaped, in a great diversity of forms. They abound in the finest variety of trees, so lofty that they seem to reach the stars—never, I believe, without foliage; for, when I saw them, they were as beautiful and green as our trees in Spain are in the month of May—some in flower—others bearing fruit—others in a different state, but each most suited to its quality. The nightingale, and innumerable other birds of all kinds, sung amidst their shades; and yet it was the month of November when I passed under them. In the above-mentioned island of Joanna, there are moreover seven or eight kinds of palm-trees; which, for stature and beauty, (as indeed may be said of all other trees, herbs, and fruits,) far surpass ours. There are pines, too, of an admirable beauty—fields and meadows of the utmost extent—birds of many different species—honey of various flavours—metals of all kinds, except iron. In that one which, as I have already said, I called Hispana, the mountains are the highest—the country and woods are of great extent—the meadows very fruitful, and par-

ticularly well adapted for corn, pasture, or the situation of houses. The convenience of the harbours in this island, and the abundance and salubrity of the rivers, must almost exceed the belief of those who have not seen them. Its trees, pastures, and fruits, are very different from those of Joanna. It abounds, besides, in various sorts of aromatics,—in gold and metals. Of this island, and of all the others which I have seen or obtained any knowledge of, the inhabitants go naked, both sexes alike, just as they were born; except that some of the women have a leaf, or some sort of cotton covering, which they themselves prepare for that purpose, about their middle. As I have already said, all these people are utterly without iron of any sort;—they are also without arms, of which they know not the use, and indeed would be ill adapted to make use of them; not from any bodily defects, for they are well formed, but because they are remarkably timid and fearful. The only kinds of arms they possess are canes parched in the sun, on the roots of which they fix a sort of spearhead of dry wood sharpened into a point: yet these they do not often dare to use—for it frequently happened that when I had sent two or three of my men to some of the villages, that they might have communication with their inhabitants—a whole body of Indians would come out: but no sooner did they see our men approach, than off they set, parents deserting their children, and children their parents without any scruple. Nor was this owing to any violence on my part, as I was particularly anxious that they should meet with no injury; on the contrary, among whatever people I landed, or whom I could bring to a conference, I always imparted to them, in quantities, whatever I happened to have—such as cloths and many other things—nor took any thing from them in return.—But they are by nature of a very timid disposition.—Whenever they know themselves to be in safety, however, and get over their fears, they are an uncommonly simple and honest people—very liberal in bestowing whatever they possess.—They never refuse a request: nay, they themselves invited us to make demands of them.—They have in truth a show of the greatest good will to all: they give things of great value for what is of scarce any—and are indeed content with very little or almost nothing in exchange. I however made a point that they should not be imposed upon by the very trifling and worthless articles which were apt to be given them, such as broken bits of earthen ware, or of glass—like-wise nails: although the truth is, if they might but obtain these, they thought themselves possessed of the most beautiful ornaments in the world. A sailor, on one occasion got for one nail as great a weight of gold as would have made three golden nobles: and in the same way, for other articles of still less value, they gave whatever the purchaser was inclined to ask them.—But because I felt this to be an unjust species of traffic, I forbid it; and gave them many useful and beautiful articles which I had brought along with me, without any return being asked—that I might render them more friendly to me—that I might gain them over to the Christian faith—that they might be well affected towards our King, Queen, Nobles, and the whole Spanish people, and might search out for those things in which themselves abound, and of which we are much in want, and laying up stores of them, have wherewithal to enter into traffic with us.—They have no idolatry amongst them;—but seem to have a firm persuasion, that all force, power, and all good things, are from Heaven—from whence indeed they had imagined that I had come down with my ships and sailors; as I discovered from them, after they had so far lost their apprehensions as to converse with us. They are neither sluggish nor rude; on the contrary, they are of an intelligent and piercing mind; and the relations which those of them who ferry across the seas give of the various particulars which they have seen, are very distinct and lively. But none of them had ever before seen any people clothed, or ships such as ours. As soon as I had come into that sea, I carried off by force from the first island which I reached, a few of the inhabitants who might be instructed by us, and instruct us in the course of our voyage, concerning the matters with which they were conversant; and the plan turned out remarkably well. In a very short time, we understood them, and they us by gestures and signs, and even words; and they were of great use to us. They never, however, gave up the impression, however long they remained with us (and indeed they still are with us) that I had lighted down from Heaven; and they spread the notion wherever we landed—calling out with a loud voice, which was repeated from one to another “Come, come, and you will see a race of ethereal people!” The consequence has been, that laying aside their fears formerly entertained, vast crowds of men and women, children and adults, young and old, came round us from all quarters; some offering us meat, others drink, with the utmost and most incredible kindness. All these islands possess many boats made of solid wood; and although very narrow, yet re-

sembling our boats both in length and form, only considerably more rapid in their course. They are managed by oars only. Some of them are large, others small, and others again of a middling size. With the large ones they pass from one island to another, and carry on a traffic throughout them all, innumerable as they are. I have seen some of these boats or barges which carried seventy or eighty rowers. In all these islands there is no diversity in the appearance of the people; their manners and speech are alike—so that they all understand one another; a circumstance peculiarly important for the purpose which our most serene King had principally in view—their conversion, I mean to the holy faith of Christ. As far as I can make out, they are very far from being disinclined to it. I already mentioned how I coasted along the island Joanna 322 miles to the east; and I am persuaded from what I saw and heard, that this island is greater than England and Scotland together. It contains two other provinces which I did not see, one of which the Indians call Anan, where there are men with tails—and that province is 180 miles long, according to the report of those Indians whom I carry along with me, and who are very well acquainted with these islands.—The circumference of Hispana take to be greater than all Spain, a *Cologna usque ad fontem rabadum*—if I may reckon as a fourth of the whole, that side, which I passed along in a right line from west to east, about 510 miles. On this island of Hispana, although I had solemnly taken possession of all these islands in the name of our invincible king—and yet fixed upon a spot more advantageous than any other for commerce, and every opportunity of wealth—with a view to the erection of a metropolis, to which I had given the name of our Lord's Nativity—and of which in a more peculiar manner, I have taken possession for the King. There I immediately gave orders for the building a fort, which will soon be finished—in which as many men as may be necessary, with all sorts of arms, and more than a year's provision, may be left. Here likewise I shall establish a carpenter's work shop, and leave people skilled, not only in this, but in other arts, partly on account of the great friendship and kindness which I have experienced from the King of this island, the inhabitants of which have been most amiable and well affected; and the King has even gloried in styling me his brother. If they should change their dispositions, they yet cannot hurt those who are left in the fort, however desirous they might be of doing so. They have a great dread of arms—are themselves naked, and remarkably timid; so that the possessors of the fort may in fact be said to possess the whole island without any hazard to themselves if they will keep within the laws and regulations which I have prescribed for them. In all these islands, according to my information, no man has more than one wife, except the chiefs and kings, who may have as many as twenty. The women seem to work more than the men; and I have not been able to discover, whether there is any such thing as separate property; for I have always seen these people impart to each other whatever they had, particularly food, and things of that sort. I found no monsters among them, as some have imagined, but every where men of a very estimable and benign aspect. Neither are they black like the Africans: their hair is smooth and long. Indeed, they do not live in a country where the solar rays are particularly powerful, being distant from the equator about six and twenty degrees. The cold is very severe on the tops of the mountains. Yet the Indians of these regions prevent its most disagreeable effects, partly by the use of very high-seasoned food, of which they are extremely fond; and custom induces them to the climate. There are then, as I have said, no monsters, at least that I saw; and the only information I received of any such, was of the inhabitants of an island called Chanis, which, to those who are sailing for India, follows second in order immediately after the island of Hispana. This people are looked upon by their neighbors as very ferocious, so as even to eat human flesh. They have many various sorts of boats, with which they pass into all the Indian islands, and carry off whatever they lay their hands on. They differ in no respect in appearance from the other islanders, except that they have long hair like women. They make use of bows, and cane spears with whetted points, fixed, as I have already described, in the thicker part. From their ferocity, they are objects of great terror to the rest of the Indians; but for my part, they do not seem to me more formidable than the others. They cohabit with a race of women who are the sole inhabitants of another island immediately succeeding Hispana, as you sail for India. Those women are not employed in the common occupations of their sex, but, like their husbands, carry bows and spears, and are protected by plates of brass, with which their island abounds. I have been told that there is another island still larger than Hispana: its inhabitants have no spears—but like all the others, are overflowing with gold. Some of the inhabitants of this, and of the other islands which I have seen, I

have along with me, who confirm, by their testimony, the above particulars.
To conclude with summing up, in a few words, the advantages to be derived from this our short voyage and speedy return—I may fairly promise, that I can supply our invincible Sovereigns, if I am supported by their kind assistance, with as much gold as they can have occasion for—and as great a quantity of aromatics and aloes and rhubarb, as their Majesties may think proper to require. I have no doubt that these will be collected in great abundance by the men whom I have left in the fort—for I myself made no longer stay than the winds forced me—except the time that I remained in the city of the Nativity while the fort was building, and I was providing for the safety of those who were to be left. These are very great, and, as yet, unheard of advantages; but they might be much further extended, if, as would be reasonable, a supply of ships should be given me. This great and wonderful field of discovery is far beyond our merit, and can correspond only to the magnificence of the Christian Faith, and to the piety and religion of our Sovereigns. It is not the accomplishment of a human intellect, but is truly the gift of the Divine Mind. It is not unusual indeed with God to listen to the entreaties of his servants who love his precepts, even when they seem to be asking impossibilities—as appears to have been his dealing with us who have been permitted to perform what the powers of men had never before so much as bordered upon. For whatever may have been hinted in former times of the existence of these islands, either in writings or in discourse, it is certain that it was only by obscure conjecture, and that no one ever asserted that he had seen them; and accordingly, their existence appeared merely fabulous. Let then our King and Queen, their Nobles, and all their happy realms—and indeed all the nations of Christendom, return thanks to our Saviour the Lord Jesus Christ, because he has magnified us with so great bounty and victory:—let solemn processions and other holy offices be celebrated; and let the temples be veiled with festive boughs. Glory be henceforth to Christ on the earth, as there is glory in the Heavens—for he is advancing forth to bring salvation to the perishing souls of the Heathen. Let us too rejoice, both on account of the exaltation of our Faith, and of the increase of our temporal advantages, in which not only Spain but all Christendom will participate. This then is a short narration of our performances. Farewell.—Lisbon, the day before the Ides of March.
We subjoin the MS. note, describing the volume from which the above letter is extracted.
Constat foliis novem in 8o vel 4o partibus. Fol. primo recto habentur insignia Regis Hispaniarum cum inscriptione Re. Hispaniarum; eod. verso tabula exhibetur Oceanum classem. Fol. 2do recto Epistola hinc cum titulo supra relato cui praenotantur haec verba char. maj. D. Insulis Invenit. Eodem fol. 2. verso tabula exhibetur Insulam Hispaniam. Fol. 3. recto sequitur Epistola, eodem verso tabula exhibetur Insulam Fernandam, Isabelam, &c. Fol. 4. sequitur textus. Fol. 5. recto iterum tabula exhibetur Oceanum classem. eod. verso uti et fol. 6o. sequitur textus. Fol. 7o verso tabula exhibetur Insulam Hispaniam. Deinde sequitur textus usque ad 3m fol. rectum quo Epistola absolvitur absque ulla nota typographica. char. est Gothicus nitidus. Lineae in quolibet pag. 27. Desunt custodes et numerus paginarum. Fol. 1m. 2m. 3m. and 4m. praeseferunt signaturas i. ij. iij. Tabulae ligno exculptae, sed satis elegantes. In titulis literae minio pictae.
Editionem hanc, quae Saci est XV. nullibi descriptam invenimus. Editionem alteram Saci partem XV. nempe at Fossius (F. l. p. 561) sed ab hac nostra plura diversam, utpote quae quatuor solum* plaoulis constat Grulis caret, &c.

Ichthyology.

FROM THE GEORGETOWN, S. C. PAPER.

NEW YORK, AUG. 14.

Dear Sir—Your letter of July 30th, reached me in due course of mail. I was highly gratified by the statement you gave of the facts connected with the distemper and mortality among the cetaceous animals and fish along the coast of South-Carolina, this season. They are worthy of being recorded. They make an important article in the *historia vitae et necis*, which every cultivated people ought to understand. It becomes us to remark vital phenomena in all the creatures which are presented to our view. Lord Bacon would, like you, have observed all the particulars of this occurrence, and treasured them up for posterity. There have been general occurrences, bearing some analogy to the one you relate, during the term of my recollection. A disease, between 29 and 30 years ago, destroyed the greater number of oysters near Blue Point on the south side of Long Island. This was inferred from the fact, of innumerable dead shells raked from the beds at the bottom. The animals had perished.