

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE,

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace,
"Cav'p'd by party rage to live like brothers."

Friday, May 9, 1828.

No. 466

Vol. V.

THE REGISTER

Published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, by
JOSEPH GALES & SON,
At Five Dollars per annum—half in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding sixteen lines, neatly inserted three
times for a Dollar, and twenty-five cents for
every succeeding publication: those of greater
length in the same proportion. Copy-
rights must be fully received. Letters to
the Editors must be post-paid.

FROM THE LIFE OF COLUMBUS.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

The following is the account of Columbus' appearance before the University at Salamanca, to maintain the truth of his belief, that the Globe might be circumnavigated.

Religion and science were, at that time, and more especially in that country, closely associated. The treasures of learning were immersed in monasteries; and the professors' chairs were exclusively filled with the cloister. The domination of the clergy extended over the State as well as the church, and posts of honor and influence at Court, with the exception of hereditary nobles, were almost entirely confined to ecclesiastics. It was even common to find cardinals and bishops in helm and corset, at the head of armies; for the cross had been occasionally thrown by for the lance during the holy war against the Moors. The era was distinguished for the revival of learning, but still more for the prevalence of religious zeal; and Spain surpassed all other countries of Christendom, in the fervor of her devotion. The Inquisition had just been established in that kingdom, and every opinion that savoured of heresy, made its owner obnoxious to odium and persecution.

Such was the period, when a council of clerical sages was convened in the collegiate convent of St. Stephen, to investigate the new theory of Columbus. It was composed of professors of astronomy, geography, mathematics, and the other branches of science, together with various dignitaries of the church, and learned friars.—He had been scoffed at as a visionary, by the vulgar and the ignorant; but he was convinced, that he only required a body of enlightened men, to listen dispassionately to his reasonings, to ensure triumphant conviction.

The greater part of this learned junta, it is very probable, came pre-possessed against him, as men in place and dignity are apt to be against poor applicants.

There is always a proneness to consider a man under examination, as a kind of delinquent or impostor, whose faults and errors, are to be detected and exposed.—Columbus, too, appeared in a most unfavorable light before a scholastic body, an obscure navigator, member of no learned institution, destitute of all the trappings and circumstances which sometimes give singular authority to dullness, and depending upon the mere force of natural genius. Some of the junta entertained the popular notion that he was an adventurer, or at best a visionary; and others had that morbid impatience of any innovation upon established doctrine, which is apt to grow upon dull and pedantic men in cloistered life.

What a striking spectacle must the hall of the old convent have presented at this memorable conference! A simple manner, standing forth in the midst of an imposing array, of professors, friars, and dignitaries of the church; maintaining his theory with natural eloquence, and as it were pleading the cause of the new world. We are told that when he began to state the grounds of his belief, the friars of St. Stephen alone paid attention to him; that convent being more learned in the sciences than the rest of the university. The others appear to have entrenched themselves behind an old-fashioned position; that, after so many profound philosophers and cosmographers had been studying the form of the world, and so many able navigators, had been sailing about it for several thousand years, it was great presumption in an ordinary man, to suppose that there remained such vast discovery for him to make.

Several of the objections opposed by this learned body, have been handed down to us, and have provoked many a sneer at the expense of the University of Salamanca; but they are proofs not so much of the peculiar deficiency of that institution, as of the imperfect state of science at the time, and the manner in which knowledge, though rapidly extending, was still impeded in its progress by monastic bigotry.—All subjects were still contemplated through the obscure medium of those ages, when the lights of antiquity were trampled out, and faith was left to fill the place of inquiry. Bewildered in a maze of religious controversy, mankind had retraced their steps, and receded from the boundary line of ancient knowledge. Thus, at the very threshold of the discussion, instead of geographical objections, Columbus was assailed with citations from the Bible and the Testament, the book of Genesis, the

Psalms of David, the orations of the Prophets, the Epistles of the Apostles, and the gospels of the Evangelists and reverend commentators: St. Chrysostom and St. Augustine, St. Jerome and St. Gregory, St. Basil and St. Ambrose, and Lactantius Firmianus, a redoubtable champion of the faith. Doctrinal points were mixed up with philosophical discussions, and mathematical demonstration was allowed no weight, if it appeared to clash with a text of Scripture, or a commentary of one of the fathers. Thus the possibility of antipodes, in the southern hemisphere, an opinion so generally maintained by the wisest of the ancients, as to be pronounced by Pliny the great contest between the learned and the ignorant, became a stumbling block with some of the sages of Salamanca. Several of them stoutly contradicted this fundamental position of Columbus, supporting themselves by quotations from Lactantius, and St. Augustine, who were considered in those days, as almost evangelical authority. But, though these writers were of consummate erudition, and two of the greatest luminaries of what has been called the golden age of ecclesiastical learning, yet their writings were calculated to perpetuate darkness in respect to the sciences.

The passage cited from Lactantius to confute Columbus is a strain of gross ridicule, unworthy of so grave a casuist.—"Is there any one so foolish (he asks,) as to believe there are antipodes, with their heels upward and their heads hanging down? that there is a part of the world in which all things are topsy-turvy: where the trees grow downward, and where it rains, hails and snows upward? The idea of the roundness of the earth, (he adds,) was the cause of inventing this fable of the antipodes, with their heels in the air; for, these philosophers having once erred, go on in their absurdities, defending one with another."

More grave objections were advanced on the authority of St. Augustine. He pronounces the doctrine of antipodes incompatible with the historical foundations of our faith; since, to assert that there were inhabited lands on the other side of the globe, would be to maintain, that they are not descended from Adam, it being impossible for them to have passed the intervening ocean. This would be, therefore, to discredit the Bible, which expressly declares, that all men are descended from one common parent.

Such were the unlooked for prejudices which Columbus had to encounter at the very outset of his conference, and which certainly ralise more of the convent than of the university. To his simplest proposition, the spherical form of the earth, were opposed figurative texts of scripture. They observed that in the Psalms, the heavens are said to be extended like a skin; that is, according to commentators, the curtain or covering of a tent, which among the ancient pastoral nations, was formed of the skins of animals; and that St. Paul in his epistle to the Hebrews, compares the heaven to a tabernacle or tent, extended over the earth, which, they thence inferred, must be flat.

Columbus, who was a devoutly religious man, found that he was in danger of being convicted not merely of error, but of heresy. Others more versed in science, admitted the globular form of the earth, and the possibility of an opposite and habitable hemisphere; but they brought up the chimera of the ancients, and maintained that it would be impossible to arrive there, in consequence of the insupportable heat of the torrid zone. Even granting this could be passed, they observed, that the circumference of the earth must be so great, as to require at least three years to the voyage; and those who should undertake it must perish of hunger and thirst, from the impossibility of carrying provisions for so long a period. He was told, on the authority of Epicurus, that admitting the earth to be spherical, it was only inhabitable in the northern hemisphere, and in that section only was canopied by the heavens; that the opposite half was a chaos, a gulf, or a mere waste of water.

Not the least absurd objection advanced was, that should a ship even succeed in reaching in this way, the extremity of India, she could never get back again—for the rotundity of the globe would present a kind of mountain, up which it would be impossible for her to sail, with the most favorable wind!

Such are the specimens of the errors, and the pedantic bigotry, with which Columbus had to contend, throughout the examination of his theory. Can we wonder at the difficulties and delays, which he experienced at Courts, when such vague and crude notions were entertained by the learned men of the University? We must not suppose, however, because the objections here cited are all which remain on record, that they are all which were advanced; these have only been perpetuated on account of their superior absurdity. They were probably advanced but by a few and those persons immersed in theological studies, in cloistered retrenchments; where the erroneous opinions derived from Books, had little opportunity of being corrected by the experience of the day.

There were, no doubt, objections advanced more cogent in their nature, and more worthy of that distinguished Univer-

sity. It is but justice to add, also, that the replies of Columbus had great weight with many of his learned examiners. In answer to the Scriptural objections, he submitted, that the inspired writers were not speaking technically, as cosmographers, but figuratively, in language addressed to all comprehensions. The commentaries of the fathers he treated with deference, as pious homilies, but not as philosophical propositions, which it was necessary either to admit or refute. The objections drawn from ancient philosophers, he met boldly and ably upon equal terms; for he was deeply studied on all points of cosmography. He showed that the most illustrious of these sages believed both of these hemispheres to be inhabitable, though they imagined that the torrid zone precluded communication; and he obviated conclusively, that difficulty; for he had voyaged to St. George La Mana, in Guinea, almost under the equinoctial line, and had found that region not merely traversable, but abounding in population, in fruits and pasturage.

When Columbus took his stand before this learned body, he appeared the plain & simple navigator; somewhat daunted, perhaps, by the greatness of his task and the august nature of his auditory. But he had a degree of superstitious feeling which gave him a confidence in the execution of what he conceived his great errand—and he was of an ardent temperament, that became heated in action by its own generous fires. Las Casas, and others of his cotemporaries, have spoken of his commanding person, his elevated demeanor, his air of authority, his kindling eye, and the persuasive intonation of his voice.—How must they have given majesty and force to his words, as casting aside his maps and charts, and discarding, for a time, his practical and scientific lore, his visionary spirit took fire at the doctrinal objections of his opponents, and he met them upon their own ground, pouring forth those magnificent texts of Scripture, and those mysterious predictions of the prophets, which, in his enthusiastic moments, he considered as types and annunciations of the sublime discovery which he proposed."

University of North-Carolina.

THE Public Annual Commencement of the Students of the University of North-Carolina, will be held at Chapel Hill, on Monday the 16th day of June next, and continue from day to day until Thursday the 26th, which last mentioned day is appointed for the Annual Commencement of the College.

The following Trustees constitute the Committee of Visitation for A. D. 1828.

- His Ex'cy, James Iredell,
Pres't ex officio.
Rev. Dr. Joseph Caldwell,
William J. Alexander, Esq.
A. D. Murphey, Esq.
William Gaston, Esq.
John Owen, Esq.
Hon. Leonard Henderson,
Col. William Polk,
Rev. Francis L. Hawks,
Hon. Henry Seawell,
Hon. Nathaniel Macon,
Hon. Lewis Williams,
Charles Manly, Esq.
Bartlett Yancy, Esq.
James Mebane, Esq.

All other Trustees, who may attend, will be considered, under an Ordinance of the Board, Members of this Committee.

A punctual attendance of the Committee, and of such other Trustees as can conveniently attend, is solicited and expected.

By order of the Board,
CHA'S. MANLY,
Sec'y Trustees Uni. N. C.
Raleigh, 6th May, 1828. 65

Piano Fortes.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has on hand and offers for sale, two new Pianos, with the additional keys, made in the modern style, and in a substantial manner. The lovers of music, and those wishing to purchase, are invited to call and examine them as to tone & touch. He would also inform the public, that he has for some time past, attended to stringing and tuning Pianos, and offers his services to those who may wish them in that capacity. He has recently supplied himself with an assortment of the best German Strings, which will enable him to furnish new ones when necessary. Orders from a distance, as well as those in the city, are solicited, and will be promptly attended to. WESLEY WHITAKER.
Raleigh, May 2d.

NOTICE

THE Subscriber has lost a note of hand given to him by Greca Bobbit, for Twenty Dollars, and due on the first day of January last. All persons are cautioned from trading for said note, and said Bobbit from paying the same to any person but myself.

WARREN BEASLEY.
Wake County, May 2, 1828. 65 3t

Just published,

AND for sale at the Book-store of J. Gales and Son, in Raleigh, price three dollars, a new Edition of the Office and Duty of a JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, and a Guide to Sheriffs, Coroners, Clerks, Constables and other Civil Officers in North-Carolina. With an appendix, containing the Constitutions of this State and of the United States, and a collection of the most approved forms for the use of these Officers.

The new Edition of this valuable Work contains besides its former useful matter, the substance of all the important Acts passed by the General Assembly from the year 1815, to the present period, which appear under their proper heads.

Orders for this new Work will be duly attended to, from any part of the State.
Dec. 20, 1827.

Rhode-Island Consolidated Lottery, Fifth Class.

To be drawn at Providence, on Wednesday the 14th May, 1828.

54 No. Lottery—8 drawn ballots.	Prize of \$10,000 is 10,000
1	2,500
1	2,000
1	1,200
1	1,022
2	1,000
4	504
5	500
10	200
10	150
20	100
46	40
46	30
46	55
1150	8
8280	4

9624 Prizes, \$74,412
15180 Blanks.
Ticket \$4—Half 2—Quarter 1.

Connecticut State Lottery, For the benefit of the Retreat for the Insane.

Fourth Class.

54 No. Lottery—8 drawn ballots.

To be drawn on Wednesday, 21st May, 1828.

Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000	
1	4,000
1	2,500
1	2,000
1	1,800
1	1,696
5	1,000
5	600
5	500
5	400
10	200
20	100
46	60
46	50
46	40
92	20
1058	10
3280	5

9,624 Prizes, \$99,216
15,180 Blanks.

Tickets \$5—Half 2 50—Quarter 1 25.

All orders for Tickets in the above Lotteries, (post-paid) or any other Lotteries, will be promptly attended to. Address

YATES & MINTYRE,
Richmond, Va.
N. B. North-Carolina Notes taken at ten per cent. discount.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, living nine miles west of Randolph C. H. on Wednesday night, 16th inst. negro HARRY. Harry is 38 years old, about 6 feet high, thin made, quick spoken, and very dark—no particular marks recollected about him. Harry took with him many articles of clothing, mostly thin, among which are a pair of new-bound shoes, a fur hat, half worn, a pair of twilled dove-colored pantaloons, a pair of linsey pantaloons, and two mixed coats. It is conjectured that he has gone into the neighborhood of Fayetteville. I will give the above reward to any person who will return me said negro, or 10 dollars for his confinement in any gaol and information given so that I get him. SAML. HALE.
Randolph C. H. Apl 22. 63-6t

NEW BOOKS.



J. GALES & SON have just added the following recent publications to their stock of Books, viz—

- Irving's Life of Columbus, 3 vols.
- Lawrence's Lectures on Zoology, Physiology, &c. one volume.
- Van Halen's Narrative of his Imprisonment and escape from the dungeons of the Inquisition—his Journey to Russia, &c. 1 vol.
- English Prose Works of Milton, with a Preface by Francis Jenks, of Boston. 1 vol.
- Sermons, by William Paley, D. D. first published in 1825. 1 vol.
- Tales of a Grandfather, by Scott, 2 vols.
- Tales from Souvenir, 1 vol.
- Dumilian, by the author of Decision, 2 vols.
- Confessions of an Old Maid, 2 vols.
- Herbert Lucy, 2 vols.
- Yes and No, by the author of Matilda, 1 vol.
- Charlotte's Daughter, being the sequel to Charlotte Temple, 1 vol.
- Blue Stocking Hall, a novel in 2 vols.
- Adventures of Cyril Thornton. do.
- Chitney on Evidence, 3 vols.
- Starkie on Contracts, 1 vol.
- Newland on Contracts, 1 do.
- Foublanque's Equity.
- Bichat's Pathology.
- Bichat on Life and Death.
- Ducamp on Retention.
- Gregory's Practice.
- Philip on Indigence.
- Domestic Physician.
- Selections from Mrs. Barbauld's Works.
- My Early Days, by Mrs. Hughes.
- Bennett's Book-Keeping, &c. &c.

ALSO,
The following splendid Annuals for 1828, viz: The Keepsake, Literary Souvenir, Bijou, Forget me not, Memorial, and Atlantic Souvenir.
Raleigh, April 26, 1828.

Trust Sale of House and Lot.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Jacob Van Wageningen, for the benefit of Wm. F. Clark, Esq. I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, in the City of Raleigh, the House and Lot at present occupied by the said Van Wageningen, on the 23d day of May next. Also, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, belonging to the said Jacob. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

H. M. MILLER, Trustee.
Raleigh, Apl. 21st, 1828. 61 ts

Linnaean and Botanic Garden, RALEIGH, N. C.

IS one Acre, in a state of high cultivation, greatly embellished and ornamented with Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Evergreens, Plants, Bulbous-Flowers, Roses of different kinds; also, some young Green-House Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Vines, &c. The patronage of the public is solicited, and all donations of Shrubs, Trees, Vines, Plants, Seeds, Flowers, and Bulbous-Roots, will be thankfully received, except annuals. Individuals may be supplied with cuttings of the White Rose Vine, or Cherokee Multiflora Vine, West Tennessee Rose Vine, Chinese Daily Rose, for Hedges, at proper seasons, Spring and Fall.

A Catalogue of the above articles will shortly be published, if possible, by the Proprietress.

E. E. A. HAYWOOD.

N. B. It will of course be understood, that the Garden, is not intended for public exhibition, although the friends of the family, or those who wish to purchase Exotics or Indigenous Shrubs and Flower-Roots, will of course find ready admission.
May 5. 65

DRY GOODS.

ON Monday the 12th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at auction, in the house on Sycamore Street, adjoining Joseph Caldwell's, a large and well selected Stock of Dry Goods, amounting (at first cost) to nearly \$10,000, it being the one-third of the entire stock of the former firm of Noble, Paul & Kelly, belonging to Mr. Tho's Kelly, of Philadelphia, and which he has authorized me to dispose of. Sale Positive. Country Merchants would do well to attend.

Terms.—Under \$100, cash. Ya. money; over 100 and under 230, 4 mos. over 200 and under 500, 6 mos. upwards of 500, 9 mos. credit, for approved endorsed negotiable notes. In all cases, the terms must be complied with before the property is delivered.

Sale by W. PANNILL, Auctioneer.
Petersburg, Apl 25. 65-2t

Mrs. Thompson

HAS just received from New-York, an assortment of LADIES' SHOES, LEIGHORN BONNETS, and MISSES' OPEN STRAW HATS, and other fashionable articles, which will be sold low for Cash.
Raleigh, April 15, 1828. 62 3t

WANTED,

A SITUATION either as an Instructor in an Academy or as a tutor in a private family.—Unexceptionable recommendations can be offered.

Letters addressed to the Editors of the Raleigh Register will meet with attention.

Chapel Hill, March 20. 63
The Columbia Telescope will insert the above 3 times and forward their account to this office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, John Quincy Adams, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale will be held at the Land Office, at Washington, in the State of Louisiana, on the second Monday in June next, for the disposal of the lands of the United States in the following townships and fractional townships in the Land District No. 10 or TEN RIVERS, to wit:

- Townships Five and Seven, of Range One, East.
- Townships Four, Five, Six, Seven, and Eight, of Range Two, East.
- Townships Four, Five, and Eight, of Range Three, East.
- Fractional Township Three, of Range Six, East.
- Fractional Townships One, Two, and Three, of Range Seven, East.
- Fractional Townships Two, and Three, of Range Eight, East.
- Fractional Township Nine, of Range Eleven, East.
- Township Seven, of Ranges One and Two, West.

The Lands reserved by law for the use of Schools, or for other purposes, will be excluded from Sale, which will proceed in the order above designated, beginning with the lowest number of section in each township.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 15th day of Feb. A. D. 1828.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the President: GPO. GRAHAM, Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office. 46 ts

Supreme Court Reports.

J. GALES & SON having become sole Proprietors of the Supreme Court Reports, respectfully request those gentlemen who wish to have the numbers as they are published, to forward their names, and they shall be regularly furnished with them, at \$1 50 each term. As the Reporter's Subscription list has been handed over to the Publishers, it will be unnecessary for those whose names have been already subscribed, to put themselves to further trouble.
Raleigh, April 10, 1828.

P. S. The number for December Term, 1827, is now in Press and will be speedily published.

NOTICE.

ON the second Monday in May next, will be sold in the Town of Rockford, Surry county, the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1826, with cost of advertising, to wit:

- 894 acres, given in by Willey Patterson, adjoining James McCraw, lying on Bull Run creek.
- 33 acres, given in as the property of the heirs of Matthew Sims, adjoining Jona. Davis, lying on Fish River.
- 222 acres given in by Robert Craven, adjoining Andrew Crone, lying on Tom's Creek.
- 150 acres, given in by Elijah Melton, adjoining Elijah Wurdon, lying on Flat Shoal Creek.
- 100 acres, given in by John Pfoff, adjoining A. Jackson, lying on Tom's Creek.
- 40 acres, given in as the property of the heirs of Leven Carter, lying on Fanhook creek.
- 94 acres given in by Moses Wooton, adjoining Iredell county line, on the waters of Dutchman creek.
- 100 acres, given in by John Denney, adjoining Wilkes county line, on the waters of the Yaddin.

THO. B. WRIGHT, Sht.
March 10. pr. adv. \$4. 53 7t