

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE,

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

Vol. V.

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THE REGISTER

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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times for a Dollar, and twenty-five cents for
every succeeding publication: those of greater
length in the same proportion. COMMUNICA-
TIONS thankfully received. LETTERS to
the Editors must be post paid.

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

From Washington Irving's *New York*, entitled,
"The Life and Voyages of Columbus."

On the morning of the 7th of October, at
sunrise, several of the admiral's crew that
they beheld land in the west, but so indistinctly,
that no one ventured to proclaim
it, lest he should be mistaken, and forfeit
all chance of the reward; the *Nina*, how-
ever, being a good sailor, pressed forward
to ascertain the fact. In a little while a
flag was hoisted at her mast-head, and a
gun discharged, being the preconcerted
signals for land. New joy was awakened
throughout the little squadron, and every
eye was turned to the west. As they ad-
vanced, however, their cloud-built hopes
faded away, and before evening the pro-
mised land had faded into air. The crews
now sunk into a degree of dejection propor-
tioned to their recent excitement, when
new circumstances occurred to arouse them.
Columbus, having observed great flights of
small birds going towards the south-
west, concluded they must be secure of
some neighboring land, where they would
find food and a resting place. He knew
the importance which the Portuguese voy-
agers attached to the flight of birds, by
following which, they had discovered most
of their islands. He had now come seven
hundred leagues, the distance at which he
had computed to find the island of Cipango;
as there was no appearance of it, he
might have missed it through some mistake
in the latitude. He determined, therefore,
on the evening of the 7th of October, to
alter his course to the south-west, the di-
rection in which the birds generally flew,
and continue that direction for at least two
days. After all, it was no great deviation
from his main course, and would meet the
wishes of the Pinzons, as well as be in-
spiring to his followers generally. For
three days they stood in this direction, and
the further they went, the more frequent
and encouraging were the signs of land.—
Flights of small birds of various colours,
some of them such as sing in the fields,
came flying about the ships, and they con-
tinued towards the south-west, and others
were also heard flying by in the night.—
Tunny fish played about the smooth sea;
and a heron, a pelican, and a duck were
seen, all bound in the same direction. The
herbage which floated by the ships
was fresh and green, as if recently from
land; and the air, as Columbus observes,
was sweet and fragrant as April breezes in
Seville. All these, however, were regard-
ed by the crews as so many delusions, be-
guing them on to destruction; and when
on the evening of the third day, they be-
held the sun go down upon a shoreless hori-
zon, they broke forth in clamorous tur-
bulence. They exclaimed against this ob-
stinance in tempting fate, by continuing on
into a boundless sea. They insisted upon
turning homeward and abandoning the voy-
age as hopeless. Columbus endeavored to
pacify them by gentle words, and prom-
ises of large rewards; but finding that they
increased in clamor, he assumed a decided
tone. He told them it was useless to mur-
mur; the expedition had been sent by the
sovereigns to seek the Indians, and happen
what might, he was determined to perse-
vere, until, by the blessing of God, he
should accomplish the enterprise. Colum-
bus was now at open defiance with his
crew, and his situation became desperate.
Fortunately, however, the manifestations
of neighboring land, were such, on the fol-
lowing day, as no longer to admit a doubt.
Besides a quantity of fresh weeds, such as
grow in rivers, they saw a green fish, of a
kind which keeps about rocks; then a
branch of thorn with berries on it, and re-
cently separated from the tree, floated by
them; then they picked up a reed, a small
board, and above all, a staff artificially
carved. All gloom and mutiny now gave
way to sanguine expectation; and through-
out the day, each one was eagerly on the
watch, in hopes of being the first to dis-
cover the long-sought for land. In the even-
ing when, according to invariable cus-
tom, on board the Admiral's ship, the mar-
iners had sung the *salve regina*, or vesper
hymn to the Virgin, he made an impressive
address to his crew. He pointed out the
goodness of God in thus conducting them
by such soft and favorable breezes across
a tranquil ocean, cheering their hopes con-
tinually with fresh signs, increasing as
their fears augmented, and thus guiding
them to a promised land. He now re-
minded them of the orders he had given
on leaving the Canaries, that after sailing
westward seven hundred leagues, they
should not make sail after midnight. Pre-
sent appearances authorized such a pro-

caution. He thought it probable they would
make land that very night; he ordered,
therefore, a vigilant look out to be kept
from the fore-castle, promising to whom-
ever should make the discovery, a doublet
of velvet, in addition to the pension given
by the sovereigns. The breeze had been
fresh all day, with more sea than usual,
and they had made great progress. At
sunset they had stood again to the west,
and were ploughing the waves at a rapid
rate, the *Pinta* keeping the lead, from her
superior sailing. The greatest animation
prevailed throughout the ships—not an eye
was closed that night. As the evening
darkened, Columbus took his station on
the top of the castle or cabin, on the high
poop of his vessel. However he might
carry a cheerful and confident counte-
nance during the day, it was to him a time
of the most painful anxiety; and now when
he was wrapped from observation by the
shades of night, he maintained an intense
and unremitting watch, ranging his eye
along the dusky horizon, in search of the
most vague indications of land. Suddenly,
about ten, he thought he perceived a light
glimmering at a distance. Fearing that
his eager hopes might have deceived him,
he called to Pedro Gutierrez, gentleman
of the king's bed-chamber, and enquired
whether he saw a light in that direction;
the latter replied in the affirmative. Col-
umbus, yet doubtful whether it might not
be some delusion of the fancy, called Rod-
rigo de Segovia, and made the same in-
quiry. By the time the latter had ascended
the main-house, the light had disappeared.
They saw it once or twice afterwards in
sudden and passing gleams, as if it were a
torch in the bark of a fisherman, rising
and sinking with the waves, or in the hand
of some person on shore, borne up and
down as he walked from house to house.
So transient and uncertain were these
gleams, that few attached any importance
to them: Columbus, however, considered
them as certain signs of land, and more-
over, that the land was inhabited. They
continued their course until two in the
morning, when a gun from the *Pinta* an-
nounced the joyful signal of the land. It
was first discovered by a mariner named
Rodrigo de Triana; but the reward was
afterwards adjudged to the admiral, for
having previously perceived the light. The
land was now clearly seen about two leagues
distant, whereupon they took in sail, and
did to, impatiently waiting for the dawn.
The thoughts and feelings of Columbus in
this little space of time, must have been
tumultuous and intense. At length, in
spite of every difficulty and danger, he had
accomplished his object. The secret mys-
tery of the ocean was revealed; his theory
which had been the scoff of sages, was tri-
umphantly established; he had secured to
himself a glory which must be as durable
as the world itself. It is difficult even for
the imagination to conceive the feelings of
such a man at the moment of so sublime a
discovery. What a bewildering crowd of
conjectures must have thronged upon his
mind, as to the land which lay in dark-
ness. That it was fruitful, was evident
from the vegetables which floated from its
shores. He thought too, that he perceived
in balmy air, the fragrance of aromatic
groves. The moving light which he had
beheld had proved that it was the residence
of man.—But what were its inhabitants?
Where they like those of the other parts
of the globe? Or were they some strange
and monstrous race, such as the imagina-
tion of those times was prone to give to
all remote and unknown regions? Had
he come upon some wild island far in the
Indian sea; or was this the famed Cipan-
go itself, the object of his golden fancies?
A thousand speculations of the kind must
have swarmed upon him, as with his anx-
ious crews, he waited for the night to pass
away, wondering if the morning light
would reveal a savage wilderness, or dawn
upon spicy groves, and glittering fanes,
and gilded cities, and all the splendor of
oriental civilization. It was on the morn-
ing of Friday, the 12th of October, 1492,
that Columbus first beheld the New World.
When the day dawned, he saw before him
a level and beautiful island, several leagues
in extent, of great freshness and verdure,
and covered with trees like a continual
orchard. Though every thing appeared in
the wild luxuriance of untamed nature,
yet the island was evidently populous, for
the inhabitants were seen issuing from the
woods, and running from all parts to the
shore, where they stood gazing on the ships.
They were all perfectly naked; and from
their attitudes and gestures, appeared to
be lost in astonishment. Columbus made
signals for the ships to cast anchor, and
boats to be manned and armed. He en-
tered his own boat, richly attired in scar-
let, and bearing the royal standard; while
Martin Alonso Puzan, and Vincent Janes,
his brother, put off in company in their
boats, each bearing the banner of the en-
terprize, emblazoned with a green cross,
having on each side the letters F. and I.,
initials of the Castilian monarchs, Fernan-
do and Isabel, surmounted by crowns. As
they approached the shore they were re-
freshed by the sight of the ample forests,
which in these climates have extraordi-
nary beauty of vegetation. They beheld
fruits of tempting hue, but unknown kind,
growing among the trees which overhung

the shores. The purity and suavity
of the atmosphere, the crystal transpar-
ency of the seas which bathe these islands,
gave them a wonderful beauty, and must
have had their effect upon the susceptible
feelings of Columbus. No sooner did he
land than he threw himself upon his knees,
kissed the earth, and returned thanks to
God with tears of joy. His example was
followed by the rest, whose hearts indeed
overflowed with the same feelings of grate-
fulude. Columbus then rising, drew his sword
displayed the royal standard, and assem-
bling round him the captains, with Rodrigo
de Escobedo, notary of the armament, Rod-
rigo Sanchez, and the rest who had land-
ed, he took solemn possession in the name
of the Castilian sovereigns, giving the Is-
land the name of San Salvador. Having
complied with the requisite forms and ce-
remonies, he now called upon all present
to take the oath of obedience to him as ad-
miral and viceroi representing the persons
of the sovereigns. The feelings of the
crew now burst forth in the most extrava-
gant transports. They had recently con-
sidered themselves devoted men hurrying
forward to destruction; they now looked
upon themselves as favorites of fortune,
and gave themselves up to the most un-
bounded joy. They thronged around the
admiral in their overflowing zeal. Some
embraced him, others kissed his hands.—
Those who had been most mutinous & tur-
bulent during the voyage, were now devo-
ted and enthusiastic. Some begged favors
of him as of a man who had already wealth
and honors in his gift. Many abject spi-
rits, who had outraged him by their insol-
ence, now crouched as it were at his feet,
begging pardon for all the trouble they had
caused him, and offering for the future the
blindest obedience to his commands. The
natives of the island, when, at the dawn
of day, they beheld the ships, with their
sails set, hovering on their coast, had
supposed them some monsters which had
issued from the deep during the night.—
They had crowded to the beach, & watch-
ed their movements with awful anxiety.—
Their veering about apparently without ef-
fect, the shifting and furling of their sails,
resembling huge wings, filled them with
astonishment. When they beheld their
boats approach the shore, and a number of
strange beings clad in glittering steel, or
raiment of various colors, landing upon the
beach, they fled in affright to their woods.
Finding, however, that there was no at-
tempt to pursue nor molest them, they
gradually recovered from their terror, and
approached the Spaniards with great awe;
frequently prostrating themselves on the
earth, and making signs of adoration.—
During the ceremonies of taking possession
they remained gazing in timid admiration
at the complexion, the beards, the shining
armor, and splendid dress of the Spaniards.
The admiral particularly attracted their
attention, from his commanding height, his
air of authority, his dress of scarlet, and
the deference which was paid him by his
companions; all of which pointed him out
to be the commander. When they had
still further recovered from their fears, they
approached the Spaniards, touched their
beards, and examined their hands and fa-
ces, admiring their whiteness. Columbus,
pleased with their simplicity, their gentle-
ness, and the confidence they reposed in
beings who must have appeared to them
so strange and formidable, suffered their
scrutiny with perfect acquiescence. The
wondering savages were won by this be-
nignity; they now supposed that the ships
had sailed out of the crystal firmament
which bounded their horizon, or that they
had descended from above on their ample
wings and that these marvellous beings
were inhabitants of the skies.

BY AUTHORITY.



By the President of the United States of America.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a Convention between the
United States of America and His Majesty
the King of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland, was concluded
and signed by their Plenipotentiaries, at
London, on the sixth day of August, one
thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven,
which Convention is word for word, as fol-
lows:

Renewal of Commercial Convention.

The U. States of America, and His Majesty
the King of the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Ireland, being desirous of con-
tinuing in force the existing commercial
regulations between the two countries,
which are contained in Convention con-
cluded between them on the 3d of July, 1815,
and further renewed by the Fourth Arti-
cle of the Convention of the 20th October,
1818, have, for that purpose, named their
respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States of
America, Albert Gallatin, their Envoy
Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary
to His Britannic Majesty.

And His Majesty the King of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
the Right Honorable Charles Grant, a mem-
ber of His Majesty's Most Honorable
Privy Council, a member of Parliament, &
Vice President of the Committee of Privy
Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign
Plantations; and Henry Unwin Adding-
ton, Esquire;

Who, after having communicated to each
other their respective full powers, found
to be in due and proper form, have agreed
upon and concluded the following articles:
ART. 1. All the provisions of the Con-
vention concluded between the United
States of America, and His Majesty the
King of the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Ireland, on the 3d of July,
1815, and further continued for the term
of ten years by the Fourth Article of the
Convention of the 20th of October, 1818—
with the exception therein contained, as to
St. Helena, are hereby further indefini-
tely, and without the said exception, extend-
ed and continued in force, from the date of
expiration of said ten years, in the same
manner as if all the provisions of the said
Convention of the 3d of July, 1815, were
herein specifically recited.

ART. 2. It shall be competent, however,
to either of the contracting parties, in case
either should think fit, at any time after
the expiration of the said ten years—that
is, after the 20th of October, 1828—on
giving due notice of twelve months to the
other contracting party, to annul and abro-
gate this Convention; and it shall, in
such case, be accordingly entirely annulled
and abrogated, after the expiration of the
said term of notice.

ART. 3. The present Convention shall
be ratified, and the ratifications shall be
exchanged in nine months, or sooner, if
possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Ple-
nipotentaries have signed the same,
and have affixed thereto the seals of
their arms.
Done at London, the sixth day of
August, in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and
twenty seven.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
CHARLES GRANT,
HENRY UNWIN ADDINGTON.

And whereas, the said Convention has
been duly ratified on both parts, and the
respective ratifications of the same were
exchanged at London, on the 2d day of
April, one thousand eight hundred and
twenty-eight, by William Beach Lawrence,
Charge d'Affaires of the United States of
America at the Court of His Britannic Ma-
jesty, and the Right Honorable Charles
Grant and Henry Unwin Addington, Esq.,
on the part of their respective Govern-
ments.

Now, therefore, be it known that I,
John Quincy Adams, President of the U-
nited States of America, have caused the
said Convention to be made public, to the
end that the same and every clause and
article thereof, may be observed and fulfill-
ed with good faith, by the United States
and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto
set my hand, and caused the seal of the
United States to be affixed.—
Done at the City of Washington,
this fifteenth day of May, in the
year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and twenty-eight, and of the
Independence of the United
States the fifty-second.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
By the President.
H. CLAY, Secretary of State.

Laws of the United States.

An act making appropriations for the Indian De-
partment, for the year one thousand eight
hundred and twenty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That the
following sums be, and the same are
hereby appropriated, to wit:

For pay of the Superintendent of Indian
Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian
Agents, as authorized by law, thirty one
thousand dollars:

For the pay of Sub-Agents as established
by law, fifteen thousand one hundred dol-
lars:

For presents to Indians, as authorized
by act of one thousand eight hundred and
two, fifteen thousand dollars:

For houses for sub-agents, interpreters,
and blacksmiths at Peoria and Iowa sub-
agencies; expenses of emigrating Indians;
claims of Delawares, for horses taken by
white men; holding councils for settle-
ment of differences among Indian tribes,
&c. within the superintendency of General
Clark, as estimated for by him, fourteen
thousand three hundred and twenty-four
dollars:

For additional expense arising out of
the recently extended intercourse with the
Indians within the Michigan Territory,
and the establishment of a new sub-agency
therein, for the Chippewas, high up
Lake Superior, at La Point, or Michilicott's
Island, as recommended by Governor Cass,
five thousand dollars:

For additional expense at the Red River
Agency, on account of the removal of the
Quapaws, and attaching them to that agen-
cy, agreeably to the late treaty with them,
one thousand three hundred dollars:

For expense attending Indian Agency,
established under the late treaty with the
Creek nation, and an act of Congress of
twenty-fifth May, one thousand eight hun-
dred and twenty-six, four thousand five
hundred dollars:

For aiding the emigration of the Creek
Indians, providing for them for the period
of twelve months after their emigration,
and for rendering them such assistance as
the President of the United States may
think proper, in their agricultural opera-
tions, for the purpose of carrying it to ef-
fect the provisions of the existing treaty
with the Creek nation of Indians, having
relation to the aforesaid objects, fifty thou-
sand dollars:

And the sum of fifty thousand dollars
be, and the same is hereby appropriated,
to enable the President of the United
States to carry into effect the articles of a
treaty and cession, entered into on the
twenty-fourth of April, one thousand eight
hundred and two, between the United
States and the State of Georgia, which
sum of money, or so much thereof as may
be necessary, shall be applied under the
direction of the President of the United
States, to the extinguishment of the claims
of the Cherokee Indians, to all the lands
which they occupy within the limits of the
said State:

For contingencies of Indian Department,
ninety-five thousand dollars:

For refunding to the State of North-Car-
olina the amount expended by her in ex-
tinguishing the title of certain Indians, of
the Cherokee tribe, to reservations of land
within the limits of said State, granted to
them in fee simple, by treaties with the U-
nited States, in the years one thousand
eight hundred and seventeen, and one
thousand eight hundred and nineteen, the
sum of twenty-two thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted,
That the several sums hereby appropriat-
ed, be paid out of any money in the Treas-
ury not otherwise appropriated.
Approved—9th May, 1828.

An act to authorize a Rail Road within the Dis-
trict of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of A-
merica in Congress assembled, That the
assent of Congress to the constructing a
Rail Road by a Company incorporated by
the Legislature of Maryland, from Balti-
more to the City of Washington, be and
the same is hereby given to the extent that
Congress has jurisdiction of the soil over
which it may pass; conceding to said Com-
pany to exact such tolls, and to enjoy such
benefits and privileges, as the act of incor-
poration of the State of Maryland gives to
said Corporation within the limits of the
State of Maryland; Provided, in the lo-
cation of the Road, it shall not be lawful
for said Company to pass through any of
the reserved squares or open spaces of the
City without the consent of Congress.
Approved, 9th May, 1828.

University of North-Carolina.

THE Public Anniversary Examination 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 Thurs the 26th, which last mentioned
day is appointed for the Annual Commencement
of the College.

The following Trustees constitute the Com-
mittee 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

FOR SALE,
A FEW BARRELS GOOD FLOUR—Apply at
THIS OFFICE.
May 5. 65

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, living nine
miles west of Randolph C. H. on Wednes-
day night, 16th inst. negro HARRY. Harry is
38 years old, about 5 feet high, thin made, quick
spoken, and very dark—no particular marks re-
collected about him. Harry took with him ma-
ny 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 neigh-
borhood 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
goal and information given so that I get him.
SAML. HALE.
Randolph C. H. April 29. 65