

1493. be entirely excluded.¹ Above a century² after this papal grant, the parliament of England insisted, That occupancy confers a good title by the law of nations and nature.

Second
voyage of
Columbus.

On the twenty fifth of September Columbus sailed from Cadiz, on his second voyage to the New World. The equipment, made for him, proves in what an advantageous light his past discoveries and present enterprise were viewed. He was furnished with a fleet of three ships of war and fourteen caravels, with all necessaries for settlement or conquest,³ and 1500 people, some of whom were of the best families of Spain.⁴ On the Lord's day, the third of November, he discovered one of the Caribbee islands, which, because it was discovered on that day, he called Dominica.⁵ Going on shore at an adjacent island, he called it by his ship's name, Marigalante, and took solemn possession before a notary and witnesses.⁶ On the fifth he discovered Guadaloupe;⁷ on the tenth, Montserrat⁸ and Antigua. After discovering, to the northwest, fifty more islands, he came into the port of Navidad. Not a Spaniard, however, was to be seen;

He discovers
Domi-
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Mariga-
lante,

Guada-
loupe and
other isl-
ands.

Nov. 28.
Arrives at
Navidad,

¹ Chalmers, i. 6.

² A. D. 1621. *Ibid.*

³ Univ. Hist. xli. 48. "Ultra ducentos et mille armatos pedites—inter quos omnium mechanicarum artium fabros et opifices innumeros—equites quosdam ceteris armatis iminixtos." P. Martyr, p. 9. This author is of primary authority on this article; for he received and recorded his information of the facts, relating to this voyage, soon after the departure of Columbus. "Hæc nobis intra paucos dies ab ejus discessu renunciata fuerunt." Decade, i. dated, 1493.

⁴ Hakluyt, iii. 4. Univ. Hist. xli. 345. Two of the brothers of Columbus were among the passengers. Harris Voy. i. 269.

⁵ Herrera, i. 106.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ This island was thus named, from its resemblance to a chain of mountains of that name in Spain. It was the principal residence of the Caribbees, who called it Carucueria. To these wild and savage people, the Spaniards could obtain no access. "Hi, nostris visis, vel terrore, vel scelus conscientia permoti, inter sese exorto murmure, alter in alterum oculos flectentes, cuneo facto ex insperato, celerrimè, ut multitudo avium, concitati, ad nemorosas valles pedem referunt." P. Martyr, p. 13, 266. Univ. Hist. xli. 237.

⁸ Thus named, for its lofty mountains: "quoniam altis montibus instructa esset, Montem Serratam illam vocant." P. Martyr, p. 15.

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