

which was from the river of Maragnon, or Amazon, to the river of Plate. 1500.

The implacable enemies of Columbus renewing their complaints against him, the king and queen of Spain sent Bovadilla as a judge, with power to inquire into his conduct; and with authority, if he should find the accusations proved, to send him into Spain, and to remain himself, as governor. Bovadilla, on his arrival at Hispaniola, thoroughly executed his commission. He assumed the government of the colony, and sent Columbus home in chains.²

Aug. 23.
A new governor arrives at Hispaniola, and in October sends home Columbus in chains.

Portugal, at that time still in her glory, disregarding the donation made by the Pope, and the compromise for half the world, to which she had reluctantly agreed, viewed all the discoveries, made by Spain in the New World, as so many encroachments on her own rights and property. Under the influence of this national jealousy, Caspar de Corte-real, a Portuguese, of respectable family, inspired with the resolution of discovering new countries, and a new route to India, sailed from Lisbon, with two ships,³ at his own cost. In the course of his navigation, he arrived at Newfoundland, at a bay, which he named Conception Bay; explored the

Cortereal's voyage to Newfoundland;

¹ Purchas, v. 1437.

² Life of Columbus, c. lxxxv, lxxxvi. Herrera, i. 235—243. Belknap Disc. on Discovery of America, 115. The captain of the vessel, in which Columbus sailed, touched with respect for his years and merit, offered to take off the irons; but he did not allow it. "Since the king has commanded, that I should obey his governor, he shall find me as obedient to this, as I have been to all his other orders. Nothing, but his commands, shall release me. If twelve years hardship and fatigue; if continual dangers, and frequent famine; if the ocean, first opened, and five times passed and repassed, to add a new world, abounding with wealth, to the Spanish monarchy; and if an infirm and premature old age, brought on by those services, deserve these chains as a reward; it is very fit I should wear them to Spain, and keep them by me as memorials to the end of my life." Europ. Settlements, i. 43—45. He accordingly kept them until his death. "I always saw those irons in his room," says his son Ferdinand, "which he ordered to be buried with his body." Life of Columbus, c. lxxxvi. Herrera, i. 242.

³ Herrera [i. 314.] says, they were Caravela