

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE,

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

Vol. VI.

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No. 602.

THE REGISTER

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length in the same proportion. Commu-
nications thankfully received. Letters to
the Editors must be postpaid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCOTLAND.

There is no country in the world more
full of interest to the eye of the observer,
than Scotland. From our childhood, when
we pored over the mighty deeds of
Wallace, and gloried in the achievements
of his companions, as though they were
our own fathers, we have been accustomed
to look to Scotland with fond regard, and
have often experienced the full force of
her bard's feeling, when he exclaims,

"Is there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?"

What other country is there with which
there are so many interesting associations
and recollections connected? Her warriors,
her poets, her statesmen, her patriots,
have gained her a name which other na-
tions may well envy. Her potent child-
ren feel the pride of their situation. Burns
could follow, "in glory and joy,"
—"His plough upon the mountain side,"

and sing the songs of his country's fame
while cutting the green sward of the val-
ley. Wallace has sown over her rocks
the imperishable seeds of high thoughts
and great actions. The marks of his
feet are shown, as if the stone and the
flint would retain them forever, by a
patriotic peasantry to their children,
"going to the ploughed field or the hill
pasture. Bruce is as fresh a name as
if he had lain but a few years in the
tomb." As a nation, none have a greater
affection for fatherland. Her poets have
contributed to make this a part of the na-
tional character. A Scot, recreant to his
country, is seldom found. Truly it may
be said of him—*Calum non animus mu-
lant qui trans mare current.* The Swiss
has his *Ranze de Vache*. The Swiss
revels in the land of his fathers, and
waken his dormant feelings, and then
not a tradition of his country's history,
her songs, which do not breathe
the air of the heath-clad hills—to mingle
with the people whose affections cling with
his to "Auld Scotland." Though the
"sceptre has departed from Judah," he
turns to the silent and tenanted walls of
Holy rood, and feels his memory with the
glories of past times. The memorials of
Scottish valor are every where around him,
and in the breathing thoughts and burning
words of the loftiest poets of his land, he
can recount these deeds of valor. He
cherishes the memory of those who have
honored the land, as a father preserves the
memory of his children, and dying, be-
queaths the feeling of a true Scot as "a
rich legacy" to a posterity.—*Atlas Gaz.*

In one of Walter Scott's novels, "The
Pirate," a striking instance is given of
the feelings alluded to in the foregoing ar-
ticle:

Minna Troil's Refusal to leave her native
Country.

"There are lands," said Cleveland, "in
which the eye may look bright upon groves
of the palm and the cocoa" and where the
foot may move light as a galley under sail,
averfields carpeted with flowers, and sa-
vannahs surrounded by aromatic thickets,
and where subjection is unknown, except
that of the brave to the bravest, and of all
to the most beautiful."

Minna paused a moment ere she replied,
and then answered, "No, Cleveland,
My own rude country has charms for me,
even desolate as you think it, and depress-
ed as it surely is, which no other land on
earth can present to me. I endeavour in
vain to represent to myself those visions of
trees, and of groves, which my eye never
saw; but my imagination can conceive no
sight in nature more sublime than those
waves, when agitated by a storm, or more
beautiful than when they come, as they
now do, rolling in calm tranquillity to the
shore. Not the fairest scene in a foreign
land,—not the brightest sunbeam that ev-
er shone upon the richest landscape, would
win my thoughts for a moment from that
lofty rock, misty hill, and wide rolling oc-
ean. Highland is the land of my deceased
ancestors, and of my living father; and
in Highland will I live and die!"

From the Christian Advocate.

AN ECCENTRIC SPEECH.

The disposition to depreciate the merit of
those who contribute generously to public
objects, was well taken off by the Rev. Mr.
Burton, of Cork in an eccentric speech
which he delivered at the late anniversary
meeting of the London Missionary Society.
The Meeting was rendered unusually ani-
mating by the presence of the three young
Frenchmen recently ordained in Paris, in-

tended as missionaries to the Cape of Good
Hope. Mr. B. observed,—

A gentleman who had experienced nothing
of this day's excitement, who has not
witnessed this animating scene from France,
and who, sitting in Christian coolness in
his own closet, has not mingled among you,
has sent to your society what he conscien-
tiously and honestly considers it entitled
to; and I take for granted, that many in
this meeting will rise far above him. Re-
member that this is the offering of a cold,
calculating man, given not at the altar, but
to the priest at a distance from it—without
any of the excitement you have this day
experienced; and I do expect that his ex-
ample will this day be followed up, and
surpassed by many, because of the feelings
which must have this day excited in all
those who have witnessed this scene, and
who have mingled with you in this assem-
bly. (Cheers.)

But some of you will say, "O! this is a
rich man, who has nothing to do with his
money, and is glad to give it away rather
than be obliged to keep accounts," or
"perhaps he only wants to make a flourish
at a missionary meeting." If such be the
case, I shall surely disappoint him, for I
shall not mention his name; but as he was
aware of this beforehand, it is not likely
to have been the principle on which he ac-
ted. (Cheers.) But it may be said again,
"O! this is some one who gives to a mis-
sionary society, but who gives to nothing
else." The fact is, however, not so; for
let me tell you, that when I preached last
year a sermon in behalf of this institution,
I have reason to know that this same cold
calculating individual put a £50 note in
the plate; and he is, besides, an annual sub-
scriber to an auxiliary society.—(Applause.)

"O! but some of you may say, "This is
his hobby, and every man likes to sub-
scribe liberally to his hobby." I tell you,
however, that this is also not the case; for
this gentleman is now engaged in erecting
a chapel, which will cost no less a sum
than £1,000, every fraction of which
comes out of his own pocket. (Cheers.)

And now that he is some old bachel-
or, and that he has never been married twice.
"But," it may be said, "all this is more
than he can afford to do." This is a mis-
take. He is not only a bachelor, but he
has children; yes, and two batches of
children, a great laughter.) And notwith-
standing his great liberality, all of them
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"O! this man was left this money, and
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has been left an enormous legacy, which he
little expected; or he may have gained a
twenty thousand pound prize in the lottery
by some lucky turn of the wheel of for-
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for the man made all this money himself.
(Cheers and laughter.) In short, this gen-
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Christian Englishman, who has many to
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The resolution was carried with laugh-
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Slave Trade.—The last number of the
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trade, it might be accomplished in a few
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late agent. It appears from these, that traf-
fic is still carried on to a very great extent,
and with great activity; and that in the
opinion of the writer, the measures
pursued at present by the Christian na-
tions are not likely to put an end to it.
The Slave-traders frequently carry on
their operations within sight of the coloni-
al factories. At Gallinas a regular Slave
Agent is established, who purchases large
numbers of slaves and furnishes the slave
vessels, which generally bring out specie.
These vessels cruise up & down the coast,
and when a convenient opportunity offers,
run in for their cargoes of human beings.—
They are sometimes captured, sold and
bought again at Sierra Leone, by their origi-
nal owners, who send them out again on
the same destination. The English and
French governments send out a frigate with
a broad pendant, and two or three sloops of
war, which move up and down the coast
two or three times a year, and serve no
purpose in checking the slave-trade. The
slave-traders employ a number of Kroomen

to give them notice of the motions of these
vessels. As soon as a man of war is about
to leave Sierra Leone, these active mes-
sengers in swift canoes give notice to the
slavers, who immediately leave the coast.

In Dr. Randall's opinion, the only way
of breaking up the slave trade, is to have
ten or twelve light, fast sailing schooners,
who should cruise the whole year on the
coast at those places where the slavers
can procure their cargoes, and who might
relieve each other at proper seasons.—
He thinks they should have one or two
sloops of war with them, the forces of
which would be strong enough to land
and break up the slave factories. If this
course were pursued by the nations who
have undertaken to suppress the slave
trade, it might be accomplished in a few
years, and there would be no more slaves
on the coasts of Africa.—*N. Y. Post.*

He that has observed the glowing cheek
and the faltering tongue of young persons,
must know that the seeds of propriety grow
up in them very soon. They are scared at
our frowns, they are cheered by our smiles,
they invite us to sympathize in the raptures
they feel upon performing what we have
been accustomed to praise, and on the de-
tection of any little impropriety, they hide
their drooping heads. Upon feats which
far transcend their own strength, they gaze
with admiration; they weep at the mere
neglect of those whom they have been taught
to revere, and if through heedlessness or
curiosity, they have ventured to commit
what is forbidden, they either tremble at
our approach, or by tears and blushes,
by promises and embraces of amendment,
and a thousand little winning arts, they
strive to regain our esteem. Now the ca-
pacity for this sense of shame is given by
nature, but the direction of it depends up-
on the care of others. Easily it may be
preserved, and easily destroyed. If there-
fore, we commit outrageous actions, or ut-
ter indecorous words in the presence of the
young, a blind mechanical proneness to
imitation leads them to adopt similar prac-
tices. But when these practices are after-
wards continued from deliberation, or from
custom, young men will see, not equity,
but harshness, when they are corrected for
doing that which by their parents or their
superiors, they have seen done with im-
punity. But, it may be said, "all this is more
than he can afford to do." This is a mis-
take. He is not only a bachelor, but he
has children; yes, and two batches of
children, a great laughter.) And notwith-
standing his great liberality, all of them
are provided for. I will next be told,
"O! this man was left this money, and
never knew what it was to earn it; or he
has been left an enormous legacy, which he
little expected; or he may have gained a
twenty thousand pound prize in the lottery
by some lucky turn of the wheel of for-
tune." Here again you would be at fault,
for the man made all this money himself.
(Cheers and laughter.) In short, this gen-
erous man is a plain, honest, conscientious,
Christian Englishman, who has many to
provide for and does provide amply for
them all by his labours; but who, with the
fruit of his labor, contrives to come forward
and answer the demand for every good
work, brought home to his understanding
and his conscience. Not being present at
this meeting, he has not had like you, any
excitement to stimulate him to this act.—
Let me see, then, whether this cold calcu-
lating man—this twice married grandfather
will outstrip in his closet the efforts of
those who, under the influence of a Lon-
don fever of zeal, are boasting of London
efforts. (Great cheers.) If his exam-
ple be not followed, what a reproach
will it be to you! I now beg leave to se-
cure the resolution.

The resolution was carried with laugh-
ter and applause, and a collection was then
made in the meeting.

Slave Trade.—The last number of the
African Repository contains some extracts
from a paper on the subject of the Slave
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