

SEIZURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS.

Diplomatic Correspondence.—English papers received by the Great Western contain some official letters between our late Minister at London, Mr. Stevenson, and Lord Palmerston, relative to the seizure of American vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Africa.

The first note in the published correspondence is from Mr. Stevenson, and bears date November 15, 1840. It thus appears that the correspondence took place about a year ago, although it is now for the first time made public.

The American Minister communicates to Lord Palmerston the facts pertaining to the seizure of the American brig Douglas, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, by the brig Terzagant, commanded by Lieut. Segrain, in the month of October, 1840.—The Douglas was bound to the river Bras with a cargo of merchandise and several passengers. The brig was boarded by Lieut. Segrain off the African coast, her papers overhauled, the American flag taken down, the hatches broken open and a British master and crew put on board. For five or six days the Douglas was thus held in charge of the cruiser when, on the 20th of October, the westward of Popeo, on the African coast, the captain was ordered on board the Terzagant, his papers were delivered to him by Lieut. Segrain, and he was allowed to pursue his voyage.

For this outrage Mr. Stevenson demands the restitution due to the rights of the United States and the honor of their flag. He reminds Lord Palmerston that the American Government has always declined to become a party to any convention with other nations, by which the officers of ships of war of either country should have the right to board, search, or capture, or carry into foreign ports for adjudication, the vessels of each other engaged in the slave trade. The United States Government has evinced its disapprobation of the slave trade, and manifested its sincere desire for the suppression of that traffic by forbidding the introduction of slaves into its territories, and by prohibiting its own citizens from participating in the trade. The United States have kept aloof from the treaties in force between Great Britain and other powers for the abolition of the slave trade, because those treaties are of a nature which cannot, and ought not to be applied to the United States, under any restrictions or modifications whatever, and the more especially as they have neither colonies, nor the means of carrying out those measures of maritime policy and surveillance which form the basis of those treaties and are so indispensably necessary to their execution. Mr. Stevenson concludes thus:—

The undersigned has therefore been instructed, in presenting this case to Lord Palmerston's notice, again in the most earnest manner to assure his Lordship that these continued violations of the flag of the United States, and unprovoked wrongs inflicted by British cruisers upon the rights and property of its citizens, under whatever colour or pretext cannot longer be permitted by the Government of the United States; and that he has accordingly been instructed to express to his Lordship the confident expectation of the President of the United States, that Her Majesty's Government will not only at once recognize the propriety and justice of making prompt retribution for the unprovoked conduct of Lieut. Segrain in the present case, but that it will take suitable and efficient measures to prevent the future occurrence of all such abuses, as they often do, not only great private wrong and consequent injury to property and life, but calculated to interrupt that harmony which it is for the advantage, and it is no doubt the desire, of both Governments to preserve.

The reply of Lord Palmerston is conciliatory. He assures Mr. Stevenson that Her Majesty's Government will at all times be desirous of repressing and preventing any violation of the flag of the United States by officers of the British Navy. His Lordship adds:

"With this view, indeed, Her Majesty's Government, previously to the receipt of Mr. Stevenson's note of the 15th instant, had, on receiving from Lieutenant Segrain an account of the seizure of the vessel, called upon that officer to explain in writing and particularly the grounds upon which he had considered himself justified in detaining a ship under American colors, and with papers showing her to be an American property."

Her Majesty's Government have now directed a prompt and searching inquiry to be made into the facts of the case, as stated in Mr. Stevenson's note, and the undersigned will not fail to communicate forthwith with Mr. Stevenson upon the subject so soon as Her Majesty's Government shall have learned the result of the inquiries instituted.

The rest of the correspondence in all respects is now matter of particular interest.—What was done by the British Government in relation to Lieut. Segrain, and the outrage committed by him we do not learn. It is something to find all pretension of right in the case disclaimed by the British—if their practice is made to correspond, it will be more satisfactory.

Hall American.

POLITICAL INQUIRY.

We alluded, a few days since, to the correspondence of the Hon. Ephraim H. Foster with the Loco Foco members of the Tennessee Legislature. We publish, this morning, the letter of that gentleman.—The facts of the case are these:—In 1840, two vacancies occurred in the Senate from Tennessee; Gov. Polk refused to fill one of the vacancies because he considered the call of the Extra Session unnecessary.—The present Legislature of Tennessee was elected in August last, and is now in session; it will not meet again until October 1843. In the Senate there is a Loco Foco majority of one vote in the House a large Whig majority. The Loco Foco of the Senate refuse to go into an election, and by so doing Tennessee will not be represented in the Senate of the United States for two years to come. Thus will the people of a sovereign State be deprived of their right by the most corrupt and

fraudulent game that ever a demagogue dared to play.

Is there a man of any party, who has the slightest self-respect, or the least regard to honorable principles, who will not feel himself called upon to censure this high handed measure.

The Constitution of the United States says, in Article 1, Sec. 3, "If vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

Now, these Democratic Senators have sworn to support the Constitution and Laws of the United States. How are they to reconcile their present conduct with their oath? We know of no language strong enough to express our indignation against the perpetrators of this most unjustifiable act. They are entitled to public execration. We may be thought too severe—but we should be faithless to our duty, as public sentinels upon the watch-tower of liberty, did we not sound the alarm. These are the fruits of the Administration of Jackson, which, we fear, are yet doomed to bring still greater sorrow to the people of the United States.

Unbanned is that fanaticism which, for party prejudices, or selfish purposes, would strain the very chords of this Union to disruption, and sacrifice the Constitution to their ambitious schemes. We trust the people of Tennessee will so rebuke the infamous actors in this scene, that knavery may never again raise her head, and the thirteen "Democratic" members of the Senate of that State, may receive the reward they so justly merit.

The reply of Mr. Foster will repay a careful perusal.—Savannah Repub.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 21, 1841.

Gentlemen: I have to acknowledge your letter of the 10th instant, propounding for my consideration sundry grave questions of public policy, and requiring me to enlighten your minds by a full and satisfactory reply, or, in the opposite alternative, leaving me to anticipate the indefinite postponement of an election which involves the sacred rights of the People of Tennessee in the principal councils of the nation, and is imperatively enjoined by the letter of the Constitution.

I may lament, gentlemen, but I fear I cannot relieve the anxieties which seem to embarrass your movements and threaten to disappoint the public expectation, by retarding the execution of a great and important duty. To promise otherwise would be to speak against "the lights before me," and to labor against hope itself. For years past, it has been my lot to struggle in a warfare where, as the country will bear me witness, I scorned alike to stop to conceal or beg for quarters. During that eventful conflict, in the length and fervency of the repeated interviews I had the honor of holding with some of you, and in the frequent opportunities you all had of reading and hearing my sentiments, I endeavored to proclaim my opinions and declare my political associations. If, after all this, we do not yet sufficiently understand each other, it must certainly be the result of incorrigible dullness somewhere; and as I make it a point never to be outdone in manners, I must, I suppose, as a matter of politeness, take the fault to myself, and secure you against an imputation which would wound the pride of your constituents and derogate from the dignity of the Senatorial gown. But excuse me now, gentlemen, if you please. Fruitless labor is apt to discourage farther toils, no matter where the difficulty lies, and I feel myself compelled, in all due humility, to decline the explanations I have hitherto failed to impress upon your intellects.—Nevertheless, by your leave, gentlemen, I may tender my profound acknowledgments for the disinterested candor which dictated your communication, and in behalf of my own imbecility, implore that charity I would be the last to impeach or assail.

A word or two more, gentlemen, in all good sobriety, shall close what I have to say on the present occasion. They are called for by considerations altogether foreign to my political creed, whatever it may be, and cannot be omitted by any one who feels that office can never be honorably held, unless it be honorably sought for and honorably obtained.

Considering that we are uncompromising political adversaries—for such to me you will admit, are the whole thirteen of the self-constituted and august insect I am now addressing—you have decidedly veiled but hardly excused an extraordinary liberty by the elevated position you have been pleased to assume me. It remains to be seen whether I stand alone before a patriotic inquisition, or who it is, friend or foe, that shares with me the honors of your scrutiny. You doubtless know of some who have placed themselves stealthily, if not publicly, in the category you have imposed upon me, and I am bound to believe that you are "all honorable men." I trust you will not have failed to visit these with similar searchings. Although some of them may be at the bottom—the very bottom of your counsels—the sacred office you have honorably and voluntarily assumed, will not excuse the least partiality. They should be held on high, as I am, so that a just and equal exposure may reach the public of their men, and enable mid-day ambition to scan by times, the steel it may have to encounter.

Whether or no I shall be a candidate for one of the vacant seats in the Senate of the United States, now at the disposal of the Legislature of Tennessee, may depend upon more uncertainties than the contingency of life itself. I will, on that score at least, endeavor to measure my ambition by the desires of those whose political fortunes—good or bad—suit me infinitely better than yours: and whilst I am free to admit that a majority of those friends may command my name, I can declare, in equal frankness, that poor and humble as I am, my enemies possess neither power to deter, nor wealth nor honors enough to purchase me. The closeness and the fierceness of the contest may warm my courage and stimulate my exertions, but the pride of success shall never, I assure you, tempt me to violate any sentiment of propriety.

I assert no uncommon sagacity, when I profess to understand the promises, the obligations, and the political attitude of every individual member composing the honorable body with whom you are acting. A similar knowledge—less acceptable to your taste however than mine—excited, no doubt, the solicitude which led you into this extraordinary correspondence. Without intending to rebuke that solicitude, or without designing now to charge any one of you or any one member of your political family with unworthy attempts upon the unsuspecting integrity of your brethren of an opposite faith, I seize the occasion to declare, solemnly and publicly, that I would not ply the fidelity of the humblest among all the representatives of the People, though my election might hang on a vote, and I could successfully accomplish the foul seduction. I hope, gentlemen, it may be in your power—all of you—to say as much in equal and unfeigned sincerity.

It is true, gentlemen, as you assert that you constitute a majority "in the Senate of the General Assembly of Tennessee," and consequently hold the power for two years to come to enforce the significant threat which points the last paragraph of your letter. It is equally true that some people have prophesied the execution of that threat; but I have not been of that number, and am still slow to believe in any such purpose. The force of the threat does not therefore annoy me, nor would its unwise fulfilment injure me more than it would yourselves, and every other good citizen in the country. The chief blessings that flow from this happy Government belong, without distinction, to all men of every party, and their loss—if the fated hour ever comes—must of course be a common calamity. As their existence was co-existent with our Constitution; and that cannot long survive, unless the sacred injunctions of that ever glorious instrument are cherished and obeyed by men of every political faith. In the midst of party in its most malignant forms I have never despaired of that constitution. Nay, more, gentlemen; though the fiery demon of faction should break for a season the chains wherewith reason in its most forgetful moments has hitherto bound her down, and stalk abroad through the land, scattering anarchy, discord, and wanton misrule, I should not then altogether despair.

As a nation we are yet too young, and as a people too virtuous to disregard the precepts of our forefathers, and blindly and forever cast away the rich legacy, the price of so much blood and suffering wherewith they endowed us. The Constitution of which I am speaking commands you to elect two Senators, to represent and protect the interest of the nation and your immediate constituents in an approaching Congress.

At all events, it imposes upon you the obligation of faithfully attempting a selection; and ardent and determined as some of you may be in an honest desire to advance some particular friend at the expense even of an indefinite postponement of the whole question, there must certainly yet be found of your number one man, who, nobly looking beyond party to his country and the Constitution, will change that lean majority of which you have so imprudently and incautiously boasted.

If any of you, gentlemen, are disposed to complain of the channel through which these respects will first meet your eyes, you will find my apology in the Union of yesterday. Your letter I own—with many thanks for the special condescension—was delivered to me in studied and decent form by three of its most distinguished signers; but I had scarcely time, from other indispensable vocations, to pass a hurried glance over its pages—certainly no sufficient opportunity to consider the art or the just merits of such an important communication, before I found its contents copied into the columns of a newspaper. By addressing you thus through the intervention of the press, I not only avail myself of the earliest possible publicity, but I have the honor to imitate and rival a high example.

I am, gentlemen, with all due consideration, your obedient servant.

THE DINNER TO MR. BADGER.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1st. The memory of William Henry Harrison—the illustrious Patriot and Statesman.—[Drank standing and in silence. Music, *Hail Columbia*.]

2d. Our Country—our whole Country!—[Music, *Hail Columbia*.]

3d. Our distinguished and respected Guest—All who knew him, were well assured that Office could have no charms for him when honor was at stake.—[Music, *Welcome*.]

[After the cheering which accompanied the announcement of this Toast, had subsided, Mr. Badger rose and addressed the Company for about an hour, and concluded by offering the following sentiment:—North Carolina.—Whig in 1775—Whig in 1776—Whig in 1840.—She will still prove true to Whig principles, whoever may desert, or oppose, or misrepresent them. It being understood that a letter had just come to hand from Hon. W. P. Mangum, it was loudly called for and read by H. W. Miller, Esq., one of the Committee of Arrangements. It was written in great haste, and M. begs in it, that it may not appear in print. We are sorry, therefore, we cannot publish it, for it is a bold and eloquent vindication of Whig principles, and takes a most animated and encouraging view of Whig prospects. Enclosed, was the following sentiment:—

North Carolina.—Faithful to herself, and true to the faithful. George E. Badger has proved himself worthy of her respect and confidence; he has borne her banner through the ranks of corruption, free from taint, spot or blemish.

By H. W. Miller. *Willie P. Mangum*—The inflexible and eloquent defender of the People's Rights.

It is proper to remark here, that owing to the short space of time which elapsed between Mr. Badger's arrival and the Dinner, it was impossible to receive answers from other invited guests.

4th. North Carolina—Her Whig colors have been nailed to the mast. The Ship must not be given up.—[Song, *Old North State*.]

5th. John M. Morehead—The able and patriotic Executive; his friends will not forget him—his enemies cannot.—[Music, *Hail to the Chief*.]

Order having been restored, Gov. Morehead said he did not rise at that late hour to inflict a speech on the company—for a speech from him would be an infliction after the very eloquent strains which they had just heard with so much pleasure—but he rose to show that he was not insensible to the compliment conveyed in the Toast just drunk, and to the manner of its reception. As regarded the first part of the sentiment, it was not for him to say whether or not he had administered the duties of the Executive Chair with ability; but so far as patriotism was concerned, he felt that he was at liberty to appropriate that part of the Toast. That his friends would not forget him, he had every confidence, for when did such friends ever forget. And, as to his political enemies (personal ones he had none he hoped,) considering himself as the Governor of the State, and not of a party, he trusted that he should in his efforts to direct the internal improvements of the Old North, and to cultivate its intellectual condition, so entitle himself in their respect, that neither they, their children, nor their children's children could forget him. He gave as a sentiment—

The physical and intellectual resources of North Carolina—Her citizens have long esteemed the one—the Union now esteems the other.

6th. Our Senators and Whig Representatives in Congress.—Alike distinguished for a warm devotion to Whig principles, and a fearless and able advocacy of constitutional liberty.—[Music, *Heads of Oak*.]

7th. Henry Clay—Honor to him who more than any man living, has honored his country.—[Music, *The Campbells are Coming*.—Three cheers.

8th. The Judiciary of North Carolina—May it long continue firm, able and independent.—[Music, *Marsailles Hymn*.]

find it almost impossible to get the matter into the public prints.

Ed. You are rather fast, Mr. B. Editorial independence and editorial responsibility are greatly mistaken by some persons. There are beings in the world, with the highest pretensions to honor and fearlessness, who denounce it as a species of cowardice in an editor to shrink from a degree of responsibility, which, when tested, they themselves refuse to assume! The article alluded to, although ostensibly written, notices a subject of considerable importance, and is, I freely admit, from a source of the highest respectability. We will publish it, but with a single proviso. In the editorial columns we must be permitted to remark that the name of the author has been left with us.

A change instantly came over the dream of our correspondent. He at once saw the subject in a different light. He did not wish to mix himself up with any controversy, or to assume any responsibility. He had been requested to write the article by a friend, and probably the statement was over-colored, and the facts somewhat exaggerated. He meant nothing offensive, but would not come into collision with either of the parties alluded to in the communication, especially as they were high public functionaries.

Ed. My dear sir, you need not utter another syllable upon the subject. This sort of thing is by no means rare with persons situated as we are. We know you and respect you and believe you would not tread upon a fly in a wanton spirit. But still, as you move along in life, for the future remember that some editors have consciences, and that they cannot always be employed in the manner related in the fable—in which the monkey employed the cat.—*Phila. Inq.*

From the Register.

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9th. The Navy.—The right arm of our National defence. We are proud of its gallant deeds, and late able head.—[Song, *The Sea*.]

10th. The memory of the lamented dead—John Owen and William B. Mercer.—[Drank standing and in silence. Music, *Auld lang syne*.]

11th. The Constitution of the U. States. Administered in its true spirit—broad enough for the whole country.—[Music, *Yankee doodle*.]

12th. The late Cabinet—By their prompt and voluntary withdrawal, they vindicated their own dignity and high character, and pursued a course which entitles them to the highest commendation from the Whig Party.—[Music, *Eyes Right*.]

13th. The Ladies.—They were Whigs in the Revolution—they are Whigs still.—[Music, *To Ladies around boys*.]

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

The worthy President being called on for a sentiment, remarked, in his inimitable style of humor, that he had written a Toast, but on searching his pockets, it was not to be found. He begged leave, therefore, to substitute an Anecdote, which he had seen somewhere, and which struck him as having some application to the present relative position of Captain Tyler and the Whig party. Two Irishmen, meeting in the Street, each recognizing, as he thought, an old acquaintance who had been long absent, they rushed simultaneously into each other's arms. Having taken a warm embrace, they looked again more steadily, and found they were perfect strangers to each other. Ah! my jewel said the elder Pat, here's a small bit of mistake—I thought it was you, and you thought was it me; but by the powers, I find that it's a mistake of us.

By Dr. S. J. Baker.—The memory of George Washington and James Madison. They each approved the Charter of a National Bank. Their opinion is worth that of all the Abstractionists of Virginia, and all the Nullifiers of South Carolina, put together.

By Hon. John H. Bryan.—The Judges of the land.—In times like these, their integrity, learning and independence, are all required to protect the Constitution, alike from party madness and time serving misconstruction.

By Wm. F. Clark. Home Manufactures.—Liberally aided they will be a sure guarantee to the prosperity and independence of our State.

By Dr. W. H. McKee Hon. Kenneth Rayner.—A scion of Republicanism, he has, with the club of Hercules, battered down the strongholds of Abolitionism.

By W. H. Holloman. Our Cabins.—We must pull out their TV-chinks, and rebuild them in the old and ancient way, for they'll never suit the People till they are all daubed with Clay.

By Dr. John W. Lewis. Henry Clay, of Kentucky.—His enemies cannot detract from, nor his friends add to his fame, but the People will have him for their next President.

By W. H. H. Tucker. Badger, Gaston and Mangum.—The brightest stars in the coronet of Carolina's glory. Like Cornelia she is proud of her jewels.

By Paul Cameron. William A. Graham.—In years a youth, in head a man, in principle a patriot, in birth and feeling a North Carolinian.

By B. Dupuy. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.—The three great pillars of National wealth, equal government protection to each, will ensure prosperity to all.

By John C. Moore. Edward Stanly.—A wise man and the man for a Wise. By James Litchford, (Innkeeper.) Whenever our enemies attempt to board us, they will find the price of board much dearer than on Fayetteville street.

By J. McHunter. *We, us, and all of us*, may we ever be as ready to sacrifice self to public interest as was the late head Salt boiler of the late Cabinet.

By A. J. Lawrence. The Home Squadron.—The sure defence of all our homes. We this day welcome its distinguished originator home.

By Dr. Parish. North Carolina.—The first in the great contest of 1840 to declare her adhesion to Whig principles—she will be the last to desert them.

By H. K. Harris. The ind-fatigable Edward Livingston, toiled nine long years to make for Louisiana a Judicial code, and on the day of its completion, the devouring elements robbed him of his treasure. On the next day here commenced his task—let us return to ours.

While there is breath in our Clay, Let us not give up the day.

By D. A. Barnes. The good Ship Constitution needs not the convergent radiating parallel, a nautical instrument invented by Henry A. Wise & Co. to conduct to the haven of peace.

By C. C. Battle. The framers of our Constitution were selected for their wisdom to provide the means to promote the general welfare; they enumerated its powers and required the Federal Legislature to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying them into execution, and the failure of the latter to fulfil this constitutional duty, renders null and void that practical wisdom of the former.

By J. B. Love. Health and prosperity to the United States of America.

By Dr. Beckwith. The late President Harrison.—The best Cabinet-maker of the age. He used no veneering.

By J. H. Manly.—With the non-commitment of Martin Van Buren, the nullification heresies of J. C. Calhoun, and the inability to defend either John Tyler or the Union, he is the ruler of the United States, and justly deserves the appellation of the pin head President.

By T. H. Snow. The Hon. George E. Badger—his Resignation.—It will be hailed

ed by the people of the Old North State, as one of the proudest acts of his life.

By James T. Littlejohn, 5th Oct. 1840. The spirit which brought together the Whig forces of North Carolina on that occasion, is not extinct or in the least diminished, but only a little dormant; and when awakened, will speak with its late majority.

By Wm. G. Noble. Geo. E. Badger. Whose principles are the same in 1840 and 1841.—No proscription for opinion sake.

By T. M. Oliver. Henry Clay.—We honor the man who has not courage enough to oppose the happiness and prosperity of his country.

Thomas Hicks.—The Whigs of seventy-six and the Whig of forty and forty-one—In principle and determination the same; they must they will prevail.

By W. R. Gales. The Whig Party.—Undismayed at the present aspect of affairs, they are still united as one man, and ready to battle again for the great principles for which they waged a twelve years war.

By E. B. Freeman. Henry Clay.—Fearless and honest in the avowal of his opinions; he speaks and acts, at all times, as becomes a great man and a pure patriot.

By R. W. Haywood. The Judiciary and the Navy.—We now honor the first son of North Carolina, who, whilst he has added lustre to the former, has given efficiency to the latter.

By C. L. Hinton. The town of Newbern. She has given to the State many eminent and patriotic citizens, among others, our distinguished guest; she is entitled to our gratitude.

By A. Williams. The Whigs of the Union. Although they have had a temporary defect in some of the States, yet they are not overcome, they will be again reanimated, and arm themselves for the contest in 1844, when they will march under the banner of that great Patriot and Statesman, Henry Clay, and again scatter Locofocoism to the four winds.

By W. J. Clark. I had rather be right than be President. A truly magnanimous sentiment, and worthy of its magnanimous author, Henry Clay.

By S. W. Whiting. John Tyler. Per profession a Whig, but Per se any thing to be President.

By H. W. Miller. Henry A. Wise, in 1840 "the Union of the Whigs, for the sake of the Union" in 1841, the Union of the Abolitionists, for the sake of John Tyler "per se?"

By Gov. Morehead. Hon. Edward Stanly. The noble scion of a noble stock.

By T. L. Jump. The Editor of the Charleston Mercury. Were he present to day, he would not have the hypocrisy and audacity to ask, "Who is Judge Badger?"

By John W. Hinton, of Georgia. Henry Clay. The man whose genius is as bright as the sun of his country's glory, whose patriotism is as pure as the breeze of her mountains and whose spirit is proud as her unconquered eagle.

By Pryor Reynolds. North Carolina.—She can justly boast of her distinguished sons, her lovely daughters, and her splendid Capital.

By L. W. Peck. North Carolina. Our mother; we love, honor and cherish her, but she is still more dear to us for such a noble, honest gifted son as Geo. E. Badger.

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH.

We promised in our last, that we would publish in to day's Register the substance of Mr. Badger's Speech at the late Dinner given to him, if, on examining our notes, we found we could do any thing like justice to the effort. We have accordingly written them out, and though they present, of course, only a meagre sketch of what was said on the occasion, we yet think we may venture to publish them, after premising, that we alone are answerable for any inaccuracies of style, or awkwardness of expression, that may be detected. We think, however, no true Whig can read even our sketch, without feeling the blood course more rapidly through his veins, or without having his confidence strengthened and his hopes animated and encouraged. What must it have been the enthusiasm excited by hearing the Speech itself, clothed in the gifted Orator's own rich language, and adorned with all the graces of his fine education?—Register.

Mr. Badger commenced by remarking, that he should, indeed, be wanting in sensibility, if he should be touched by the testimonial of undeserved approbation this day offered him, and by the complimentary sentiment which had just been kindly received. He was fully aware that there were considerations other than personal, connected with this mark of respect; and it was no doubt expected, surrounded as he was by his old friends, and by those best able to estimate his merits, that he should say something as to the dissolution of the late Cabinet, the present posture of our affairs, and the course proper to be adopted by the Whig party of North Carolina.

It was well known to his friends, that he had never sought office, that he had no fondness for it, and that he took it from considerations no ways connected with his own personal interest and advancement. Had he believed himself at liberty to consult only his own wishes and his own interest, he would have remained in his native State, and been content to do that degree of respect and esteem to which he might be thought entitled. Having been influenced by public considerations to take office, he felt deeply gratified on laying it down, to find its conduct approved, and his motives just regarded, by those who had the best opportunity to know him.

The events of the past year, continued Mr. B., must have excited the astonishment of every observant man. It seems to him only as yesterday, when this Grove was filled with thousands of determined Whigs, collected from every part of the State, brought together by no base or mercenary motives, but by the solemn conviction, that the fate of the whole country was involved