Congress.

Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1843.

The political discussion which was revived, to day, on the motion to reconsider the vote of the House by which the Bankrupt Repeal *Bill* was passed, was full of interest. All the speeches were distinguished by ability and spirit; but that of Mr. Thomas F. Marshall, displayed powers both of argument & eloquence, that have seldom been surpassed in either branch of Congress. It was listened to with the deepest interest by the members, and by the auditors who had remained in the galleries until the late hour in the afternoon at which he obtained the floor. I have seldom heard a speech in the House of Representatives which produced a more profound impression.

The debate was opened by Mr. Cushing, who took the occasion to defend himself and the Administration, and explain the meaning of the declarations which he made some weeks ago, that attracted so much notice and animadversion. A partial notice of his topics was forwarded this afternoon, and to it (in another column) I refer the reader, while I will endeavor to notice with all candor and fairness the principal points of his speech. Retorting on the Whigs and the Loco Focos the charge they had brought against the friends of the Administration of being governed by no principles—he said the *principle* of one party (the Whigs) seemed only to restore the Bank of the United States!—and the principle of the other (the Loco Focos) to restore the Expelled Bourbons. These parties were divided on the Bank of the United States and the Sub-Treasury only!—and he thought it therefore high time for the People to act, when such issues were made by the two great Parties.

He had felt it his duty when an issue was raised between the constitutional head of the country and the dictatorial head of a Party, to give his fealty to the former. He did so when he supported President Tyler, as the only mode of assisting in carrying on the Government, and as the only means of securing the ascendancy of the Whig Party itself.—These were his sole purposes, and he now told gentlemen who charged him with having abandoned the Whigs, that if they had taken his advice, the Whig Party would, at this moment, be omnipotent throughout the country, as it was at the beginning of the Administration.

He opposed the statement of Mr Fessenden that *Disappointment* could have been the cause of the present condition of the Whigs. Upon what, he asked, was that disappointment founded? The President, he said, had concurred in every thing which the Whigs had proclaimed as their leading measures, except a Bank of the United States. The people he believed, sustained the President in his opposition to such an institution.—The misconduct of the Bank was a good reason for the changes of opinion, in relation to that institution, which had taken place throughout the country.

The real cause of the overthrow of the Whigs, he repeated, was the collision between the Whig Party, and that constitutional fact which implied the security of the President's official existence for four years.

He noticed the passage which had been quoted against him from Swift, as "a man of no party." That writer was the most corrupt tory of the corrupt reign of Queen Anne,—the great libeller of human kind—and Bolingbroke, who had also been quoted against him, was equally noted for his profligacy. Mr. C. had, in his late speech, lamented over the excesses of PARTY SPIRIT. Are Swift and ST. JOHN to be brought here to justify faction? There are other lessons more worthy of attention—from the farewell address of the Father of his Country, the sainted Washington, which he commended to his Whig friends;—and from Jackson in his famous letter to Mr. Monroe—which his Loco Foco friends would perhaps deem particularly worthy of their consideration—lessons of admonition against party spirit. The whole history of the world teemed with similar admonitions. Mr. Cushing read a long passage from the History of the Grecian States, by Thucydides, to fortify his argument.

He denied, emphatically, the charges that had been brought against him of having offered the spoils of office to those who would support the Administration. His purpose soared above such party objects: It was the constitutional carrying on of the Government, in behalf of which he had appealed to Congress. That must be done by votes—by Whig votes, or Democratic votes—or by a union of both—or some of both. It was the coinage of a heated brain to call it corruption to do the best to secure these votes. Many most important measures have heretofore been carried by such combinations; and there is no more harm in the President seeking the aid of the adversaries of the party who raised him to power, to enable him to carry on the Government, than there is in any party carrying their measures by a union of their votes, with those from their opponents.

Mr. Cushing closed by saying he would fearlessly appeal to Posterity for a verdict in favor of the Administration, against whatever sentence might be pronounced upon it by the heated partizans of this day.

Mr. Fessenden replied with great ability; and the principal topics of his speech have been noticed in another column.—He dwelt with considerable fervor on the pretence of the "Guard" that they alone were actuated by the real spirit of patriotism—and that all others in Congress were heated partizans. He had quoted Swift and Bolingbroke upon Mr. Cushing because he thought those authors would be that gentleman's favorites, from the very character which had been attributed to them.

Mr. Garret Davis obtained the floor after Mr. Fessenden sat down.

Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, begged him to yield it, that he might reply IMPROMPTU to Mr. Cushing's elaborate attack on him—but Mr. Davis declined; & made a powerful speech—the first part devoted to the consideration of the Bill under discussion—the latter portion to the general topics which had been introduced.

He contended that the Whigs HAD cooperated in carrying on the Government. In fact THEY had passed all the measures which characterized the Administration's history; and the real quarrel which the President had with Congress was, that they would not surrender their power to initiate bills.

He assailed, with great vehemence, the course of the President & Mr. Webster and Mr. Spencer.

Mr. Davis was followed by Mr. Marshall, upon whose rising there were loud cries of "Adjourn!" But, as he had been so often disappointed before, he resolved now to go on, although the hour was late, and many of the members had gone home to dinner.

After some explanations of his reasons for voting for the Repeal of the Bankrupt Act, he proceeded to comment upon the revelations which had been made by Messrs. Cushing and Wise, establishing the fact that the opposition of Mr. Webster and Mr. Tyler to Mr Clay was the real cause of all the difficulties into which the Whig party had fallen. Mr. Wise, proclaiming that he knew more about the real seeds of the disease than any other man, had attributed it to the personal differences of Messrs. Clay and Webster anterior to the death of General Harrison; And Mr. Cushing had said that the Fixed Constitutional Fact' was from the first arrayed against the "Unfixed Party Fact"—the one placed in the White House—the other in Congress. Congress—or rather the Whig Majority was the PARTY fact. Against the Leader of that majority, Webster and Tyler, it appeared from the confession of Messrs Wise and Cushing, were arrayed,—(not on measures and principles); but simply in a competition for power. This is the medical view of the Whig Party's disease given by these sage Doctors—sometimes called the Guard.

These gentlemen having further announced to the country as a fact, what nobody thought of before, and is yet, in spite of their testimony, very questionable to say the least,—namely, that the Whigs are dead—dead—dead;—the Administration is now to exercise its "just constitutional influence" in favor of what—not the re-election of Mr. Tyler (for no one—not even the Guard thinks of him as a candidate for re-election); but in behalf his measures. And it is distinctly given out in Congress, that he will give his support to either branch of the Democracy, (either the Calhoun or the Van Buren Division) who will give him in return their support.

The whole moral is, that Tyler and Webster will give their whole political influence to those who will aid them in breaking down Henry Clay. That is the substance of the Administration's policy.

That is the attitude in which they present themselves to the country.

That is the character of the Administration's politics; a mere personal antagonism against one whom they call the Dictatorial Head of the Whig party; the party that made THEM what they are; without whose support they would have been at this day only soldiers in the ranks; and with that support now withdrawn they will, after they leave office in 1844, fall back into obscurity; into the shades of neglect—if needed they are not buried (for the present generation at least) in the shroud of oblivion.

Mr. Marshall passed by a graceful transition, to a notice of Mr Webster's flagrant inconsistancy in presenting this Exchequer Bill. He took the highest game—avoiding the President whom he supposed *subordinate* to his Secretary in this matter.

He said most truly that, in the days when Daniel Webster won the high reputation which every true American would wish he had preserved as a part of the National Treasury of Honor, he had no temporary or partisan purposes to serve. Every speech was animated and over-informed by the fixed principles which he had adopted, after careful study and laborious research. And Mr. Marshall declared that there was not one of those great speeches, comprised in his two published volumes—not one—which did not contain the enunciation of some principle that was directly and violently antagonistic to the scheme of the Exchequer that was brought into Congress, and given to the country with the authority of his great name.

There are two prime objections to that Exchequer scheme.

1st. It is a Government Bank.

2d. Its operation is made dependent on the legislation of the several states.

Now, to pass over the Government Bank, against which the most eloquent railings on record, are in the language of Daniel Webster himself—look to this second feature—the State-Rights feature—making the execution of an Act of Congress—a Law of the Union—dependent on the assent of State Legislatures! If ever there was any thing opposed to the Constitution of the United States; and especially opposed to Daniel Websters construction of it,—this feature of the Exchequer is that thing. Why what is the doctrine he has taught us?—I say *he*—for to whom would we have gone heretofore for lessons upon the meaning and intent of the Constitution, but to Daniel Webster?

What did he teach? Was it not that the Constitution, and the laws of the Union under that Constitution regularly passed, were the supreme law of the whole land?

And yet here he, our teacher, proposes—yea, originates—the establishment of an institution—to be created by Congress—by the Legislative power of the Union—which shall not increase its power, without permission from the States!!! Does not this overthrow his whole doctrine of the supremacy of the laws of congress

Mr. Tyler must have the justice done him, that he never thought the banking power one of those essential and indispensable powers to the execution of the given powers in the Constitution, which are required by the Virginia school of constructionists. Yet he thinks that by compact with the several States, the power may be made constitutional!! Was there ever a more terrific doctrine than this? If carried out, it would stretch the Constitution to any limits which the several States might choose to bring it to.

Mr. Marshall quoted from Mr. Webster's speeches, taking the extracts at random, to prove that the idea the Secretary of State had always labored to enforce was, that the laws of the Union were paramount; and that to make them less than supreme, was to repeal the Constitution. And as to the plea now of non user, the Secretary had always maintained it was not only the right but the DUTY, of Congress to establish a currency—a sound circulating medium for the people. It was not a power they might or might not use at pleasure. They were bound to exercise it for the benefit of the country.

Mr. Marshall here seemed led away by his recollections of the great scenes in which Mr. Webster displayed his powers of eloquence, in maintaining the cause of the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws of the Union, and he pourtrayed the character of his oratory, his personal aspect,

"Look, gesture, tone of voice,"

so vividly, as to bring the living man before his auditors. As he proceeded, he rose to a height of eloquence which is seldom attempted in Congress without failure; but which he reached gracefully and beautifully, showing the command over the feelings and sympathies of an audience which the true orator alone possesses.

He was just descending from this noble flight, to resume the argument, when some obscure person—nobody seemed to know who—(from Indiana or some where else)—started up because Mr. Marshall's hour had expired, and exclaimed the floor. I believe the majority of the auditors would have wished this interrupter any where—but in his place.

However, the one hour rule is peremptory; so Mr. Marshall was brought to a sudden stop, in the midst of a most interesting passage; and the House adjourned

J. M. S.

January 23, 1843.

IN SENATE.

In the Senate, to-day, the debate on the bill for the occupation of Oregon Territory was resumed, and Mr. Morehead, of Kentucky, made a most luminous and eloquent speech in favor of the measure. It was, on the whole, one of the most interesting and able arguments ever delivered in Congress, and calculated to raise the high reputation which this gentleman enjoys.

He demonstrated that England had already taken possession of the Territory, cultivated it, and built upon it forts and villages—that through the instrumentality of the Hudson's Bay Company she was in reality, excluding settlers from the U. States—and that, unless some measure of this kind was passed, the rights and property of the Union in that quarter would be hazarded.

His advocacy of the land clauses of the bill was particularly earnest; and he closed with an animated appeal to the Senate to watch, with jealous care, the encroachments of Great Britain.

The bill was laid over till to morrow, without any further action.

During the morning, the bill remitting the duties on railroad iron for the Petersburg Railroad Company was passed, after some discussion.

Sundry memorials were presented, some for and some against the repeal of the Bankrupt act.

Several petitions against the Exchequer scheme were also presented.

The rest of the proceedings had little public interest.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

"THE INFAMY OF FACTION."

Under this head, the New York Union of Saturday last parades, in its editorial column, a series of charges against the Finance Committee, and the whole body of the Whigs in the House of Representatives. The New York correspondent of the Madisonian repeats them in words so nearly similar as to produce the impression that the writer of the article in the Union, and the letter in the Madisonian, is the same person. The story, as given by the Executive Official Organ, is as follows:

The night before the Committee of Ways and Means was to report on the Exchequer bill, a "caucus" of the Whigs was held, and the subject was taken up for consideration.

After consultation and debate had been had, it was found that there was a strong and a determined disposition, on the part of the Whigs, to report favorably and to vote in favor of the bill. Indeed there was a majority of the caucus in favor of such an issue. In the midst of this state of feeling, it was urged by unprincipled leaders that, if the bill found a favorable report, and should, by any chance, be adopted, it would at once insure the popularity of the Administration, and facilitate the prosperity of the President. This, of itself, in all probability, would have been enough to damn the bill, and secure the defeat of the Exchequer scheme: but other aids were called in to consummate the unprincipled baseness of the Whigs.

To complete the work of iniquity, a letter, written as it is said, by Mr. Clay, dated at Natchez, was read, in which it was urged that Congress ought to linger on till the 4th of March, do nothing for the country, and thus, by "applying the screws to the whole commerce and business of the nation, rouse it to indignation toward the President, and thus aid the towering ambition of the Kentucky Candidate for the Presidency.'

My sources of information are correct and authentic, and the facts here stated cannot be denied by the Whigs in Congress.

But for the acts of the Whig Caucus, the Committee of Ways and Means would have reported the Exchequer bill, on the basis of the scheme presented by the Executive; it would have been taken up in the House and been adopted by the votes of the Democrats, aided by the liberal Whigs.

This statement, which, in substance is the same as that published in the Union, is totally false in every part—as will be seen from the following proceedings in the House of Representatives this day.

Immediately after the Journal was read, Mr. Fillmore rose and asked leave to make a personal explanation. Leave having been granted, Mr. Fillmore said that although he was not in the habit of noticing newspaper articles in relation either to himself or his associates, yet he felt bound to notice an editorial article which had appeared in a leading Administration paper, 'the New York Union,' as it reflected most injuriously on the Committee of Ways and Means, and a large portion of the members of the House.

Mr. Fillmore sent to the Chair the article in question, which was read by the Clerk, amidst the laughter of the House at its ridiculously false assertions.

Mr. F. also sent to the Chair the letter contained in the Madisonian.

Mr. Wise here rose and addressed the Chair.

[Loud cries of 'Order!' 'Order!' 'Sit down!' 'Let Fillmore go on!' 'Read the letter!']

Mr. Wise (in loud tones.) I will speak! I rise to order.'

[Considerable confusion in different parts of the hall.]

The Speaker said Mr. Fillmore had obtained the general consent of the House to make his explanation.

Mr. Wise said he only wished to know whether this was a priviledged question—this question about newspaper articles He would not, however, refuse to Mr. Fillmore the privilege of explaining.

The article from the Madisonian being read, Mr. Fillmore proceeded to deny in detail the whole series of charges.

In the first place, the Committee of Ways and Means had made their report on Monday morning—so that if this statement was true, the caucus would have been held on Sunday! Now, he declared that to his knowledge no such caucus had been held on that evening, or any other time. No instructions concerning the report were given to him, or to the committee, from any quarter. No caucus had been held directing any instructions to be given to the committee on Ways & Means.

As to the second charge, of the wish of the Whigs to vote in favor of the Exchequer, and of the proceedings said to have taken place in committee for the purpose of altering their determination, Mr. Fillmore declared he knew of no such wish on the part of the Whigs, or of any such proceedings.

As to the charge against Mr. Clay, and his letter, and the part that illustrious statesman is said to have taken, Mr Fillmore said he had never heard that Mr. Clay had written such a letter, or any letter on the Exchequer. Certainly no such letter had ever been produced to him or to the committee, nor had any such been spoken of, or even alluded to. He had no knowledge himself even of Mr. Clay's opinions on the subject, except what he inferred from his general character and course.

Now, said Mr. Fillmore, I repeat that all the statements, contained in these articles, in reference to the proceedings of the Committee or the course of the Whig Party, are absolutely and unquivocally false; and he called on any member of the committee—any Democrat—or any member of the Guard, to say whether they knew any thing different from his declaration.

Mr. Wise rose, and asked whether Mr. Fillmore meant, by the last remark to impute to the Guard any participation in these publications?

Mr. Fillmore. 'Certainly not. I did not imagine that any member of this House would disgrace himself by such fabrications."

Mr. Wise. 'I assure the gentleman that I knew nothing of them until I saw them in the Madisonian this morning; and I was surprised at the statements."

After some remarks upon caucus management, and the conduct of the Whigs at the last session, Mr. Wise moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the whole, for the purpose of taking up

EXCHEQUER PLAN,

Reported by the Select Committee at the last session, (Mr. Cushing's.)

Mr. Fillmore reminded the Speaker that the resolution against the President's Exchequer plan, reported by the committee of ways and means, was the special order for this day.

The Clerk had, by mistake, recorded it as the special order for Monday next.—And pending this difficulty, the Speaker said there was a question of privilege which had been postponed to this day, and must now take precedence of all other business. This was the motion of Mr. Botts, to reconsider the vote by which the House had refused to print five thousand extra copies of the reports of the majority and minority of the committee of commerce, in relation to the Rights of free colored persons, employed in vessels trading to southern ports.

Mr. King moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. It was rejected.

Mr. Wise moved the previous question on the motion to reconsider—and it was sustained—and the House that the main question should be put now!

And the vote stood—

For the motion.	113
Against it.	83
Majority.	30

So the House resolved to reconsider.

And the question being on the motion to print 5000 extra copies of the reports, was decided as follows:—ayes 104, nays 84; majority 20.

So the printing was ordered.

Jan. 24.

The Senate to day, resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing measures to be taken for the occupation of Orregon Teritory.

Mr. Woodbury spoke with great earnestness in favor of the measure as it stands, (clauses making grants of land and all,) and contended streniously that it did not violate, or militate in any manner against the convention with England.

Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, followed on the same side, advocating the whole policy proposed by the bill.

Mr. Huntington, of Connecticut, then rose and addressed the Senate, taking nearly the same line of argument which was pursued by Mr. Choate.

When Mr. H finished, Mr. McDuffie took the floor; and the Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business.

Mr. Merrick introduced a bill to regulate postage.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

When the Select Committees were called, Mr. Adams reported a Bill providing for intercourse between the U. States and China.

Mr. Adams also reported a bill providing for intercourse with the Sandwich Islands.

Both Bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Halstead, from the committee of Elections, reported a Bill to suspend the operation of the second section of the Apportionment Bill, until the 29th Congress The object is to prevent the difficuines in the organization of the next Congress (28th) which would result from the refusal of some of the States to comply with the provisions and requisitions of the Apportionment Act It was read & referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Fillmore called up the special order of the day; but withdrew the call, to enable the debate on the bill for the remission of

GENERAL JACKSON'S FINE

to be renewed.

Mr. Botts being entitled to the floor, addressed the House until the expiration of the hour, in opposition to the measure.

He commented in very proper terms upon the character of the proceeding—the attempt of the friends of General Jackson, at this late day, to cast an imputation on the highly respectable Judge who imposed the fine: and then proceeded to review the whole history of the case in a luminous and able manner—setting forth very distinctly the illegal conduct of the commanding General at New Orleans, and the firm and upright character of the Judge.

He replied also with remarkable ingenuity and force to the legal positions and reasoning of Mrs. Would have been a Tory INGERSOLL, who is now a zealous in behalf of the "Old Hero," as he formerly was against him.

He also demonstrated most clearly that Gen. Jackson had really no claim to the proposed indemnity: inasmuch as the money had already been refunded to him. This he proved from authentic publications at the time and other evidence.

After some further remarks the expiration of the morning hour brought Mr. Botts to a close.

REAL RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Garret Davis introduced a bill which has for its object to reduce the number of persons employed in the New York Custom House, one third; and to reduce the salaries of those who are retained in the same proportion.

The bill having been read, Mr Wise objected to its consideration.

Mr. Holmes made a vehement speech against the bill.

Mr. Cushing moved to lay it on the table.

[Such, you perceive, is the fluttering in the aviary of the Administration, when a proposition is made to diminish the number of recipients of Government pap.]

The motion to lay on the table was voted down by a large majority—ayes 16, nays, 65!

The Bill was then referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE EXCHEQUER.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Resolution reported by the Committee of Ways and Means declaring that the Exchequer Plan of the Executive ought not to be adopted.

To which Mr. Cushing moved an amendment proposing to strike out the word "NOT."

Mr. Cushing being announced by the Speaker as entitled to the floor, rose and spoke at length as the hour rule permitted on the general subject of the Currency in reply to the arguments of the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, and in favor of the Exchequer Plan.

When he closed Mr. Barnard, of New York, obtained the floor: and on his motion the House adjourned.

A thief effected a robbery in Boston the other night, in a store where there were two large watch dogs. He fed the dogs through a pane of glass until they became as docile as kittens, and permitted him to have his own way.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 20, 1843.

A lengthy discussion arose to-day, as to the propriety of withholding the per diem of any member or officer who shall absent himself from the seat of Government without leave; and it was finally passed. [Item one in the way of retrenchments]

Mr. Spence obtained leave to introduce a supplement to an act establishing magistrates courts and prescribing their jurisdiction.

Mr. Causin submitted the following:

"*Resolved* &c., That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to urge upon that body the issue of two hundred million of Government Stock, bearing an interest of three per cent, payable semi-annually at the Treasury in Washington, and to distribute the same among the several States and Teritories of this Union in proportions graduated by their federal representation. Such stock to be redeemable at such periods, issued in such sums, as to their judgment may seem best. And that, for the redemption of the principal of said stock, and the punctual payment of the interest, the public domain be specially pledged."

Which was laid on the table.

[A venerable gentleman who sits near me, exclaimed emphatically: "Good—I'll go for that, as a last alternative.]

The house then proceeded to ballot for one director on the part of the State in the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, and one in the Hagerstown bank in the place of Henry White and Samual Lyday, Esqs., declined, and messages being exchanged between the two Houses, a balloting was had, and resulted as follows: Joshua Vansant, for the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, and Michael Newcommer, for the Hagerstown Bank.

The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE.

The vote rejecting House bill to repeal the act, regulating the mode of appointing agents to represent the State in joint stock companies, was reconsidered, & sent to the committee on internal improvements.

A supplement to the act, extending the power of the High court of Chancery, was passed and sent to the House of Delegates.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Jan. 21, 1843.

The preamble and order submitted some days since by Mr. Key, extending the time for collecting the direct tax for 1841 and 1842, and suspending the collector for 1842, was taken up, and referred to the committee on ways and means.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote of yesterday, providing that no member or officer, who shall be absent from the seat of Government, shall receive his per diem, which was carried; and after the suggestions of various propositions, the whole matter was negatived.

After transacting some unimportant matters, the House adjourned over till 12 o'clock on Monday.

IN SENATE.

The resolutions from the House looking to a resolution of salary of all officers and agents in the several internal improvement companies was rejected

An effort was made to make another adverse report on House bill repealing the act relative to agents in joint stock companies; but while the question was pending the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Annapolis, Jan. 23,

On motion of Mr. Causin, the preamble and resolutions submitted by him, some days ago, suggesting the issue of $200 000 000 of stock of the General Government, was made the order of the day for to-morrow week, (Tuesday.)

On motion of Mr Risteau, an order was adopted requiring "that every member of this House, report to the committee of claims every day he HAS been absent; and to make such report at the time of his return to the seat of government.

The following bills were severally passed, and sent to the senate:

A bill to incorporate the Equitable Life Insurance Company of Baltimore city.

A bill to incorporate the German Tailor's Beneficial Society of Baltimore city.

A bill to extend the charter of the Fredericktown Savings Institution.

Mr. Worthington moved to take up the order submitted by him some days since, appointing a committee of three to proceed to Baltimore and investigate the tobacco warehouses; which was agreed to, and the order adopted. Messrs. Worthington, Risteau and Thomas, were appointed said committee.

After the reading of a communication from the Treasurer, relative to the time fixed for collecting the direct tax, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.—Mr. Frick presented the petition of tobacco merchants of Baltimore, which was referred.

The bill from the House, granting appeals from single magistrates to county courts, was negatived.

AN AMBASSADOR INSULTED.

The Hampshire Gazette, alluding to Haalilio, the Ambassador from the King of the Sandwich Islands, says that on Wednesday last "The Rev. Mr. Richards and the Chief took passage in the steamer Globe, at New York, for New Haven. On applying for breakfast tickets, the Clerk offered Mr. Richards one for himself and a half one (admitting to the second table) for his servant. Mr. R. informed him, that the so-called servant was a Sandwich Island Chief, and an ambassador to the United States, and had been so accredited at Washington. The Clerk replied, that this made no difference, and if the man breakfasted at all, he must do so with the servant. In a mild way Mr. R. appealed to Capt. Stone and he fully justified the decision of the clerk. The result was, that Mr. Richards was either obliged to separate from his friend or share with him the degredation. He chose the latter course, and both of them took breakfast with the servants of the boat!"

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