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For the Baltimore Clipper. "The burden of Dumah. He calleth me out of Scir, Watchman, what of the night? Watchman, what of the night? The watchman said, the morning cometh, and also the night: if ye will inquire, inquire ye: return, come."

When I first read the thrilling passage of Scripture that so peculiarly attracted the attention of our lamented President, I was deeply impressed with the mysterious vein of prophecy that runs throughout the conclusion of that chapter and the whole of the succeeding one.

BIDDLE AND THE U. STATES BANK. The fourth letter from Nicholas Biddle, Esq. to the Hon. John M. Clayton, has been published. He says, "since my private concerns were thus paraded before the country, the whole statement of them from the beginning to the end is a tissue of misrepresentations."

Mr. Biddle states in regard to this item, that "when the committee made this statement, they had before them my own note payable in January next, with ample collateral security, forming as good and safe a debt as any in the Bank, and which will be certainly paid at maturity."

Well, the Road is now finished—Philadelphia and Baltimore are both in the full enjoyment of it, and the whole of the money, principal and interest, is repaid or secured to the Bank. Of the part guaranteed by me all has been paid except the 100,000 dollars, which is not due till January, 1842."

Mr. Biddle gives the following as a reason why he did not answer the letter addressed him by Mr. Cowperthwaite, about which, so much talk has been had.

pletely exculpates himself by the testimony of Messrs. Wilson, McIlvaine, and General Cadwallader. They all aver that in all his transactions they do not know of his ever having shown any favor, preference, or partiality, and Mr. McIlvaine testifies

"Whenever the Bank has been the purchaser of bills of Exchange from Thomas Biddle & Co., the President always appeared to make the best practicable bargain for the Bank."

Mr. Paul Beck, Jr., in answer to the question: "Have you ever known the President of the Bank to manifest any partiality towards Thomas Biddle & Co., in any of the transactions of the Bank?"

"No, never. I have seen him treat them as hard as any body. In time of press brokers and auctioneers' paper was always discounted last, mechanics' and traders' always discounted first. I have very often seen the Board willing to do more for Mr. T. Biddle & Co. than the President would allow."

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Committee, Messrs. Clayton, R. M. Johnson, Thomas, Cambreleng, Adams, McDuffie and Watmough.

"Resolved, That the charges brought against the President of lending money to Thomas Biddle & Co., without interest, and of discounting notes for that house, and for Charles Biddle, without the sanction of the Directors, are without foundation, and that there does not exist any ground for charging the President with having shown, or manifested any disposition to show, any partiality to these individuals in their transactions with the Bank."

In speaking of the Committee, at the close of the letter, he says: "They have alienated many persons who were able and willing to serve the bank—they have rendered odious, and the Legislature of Pennsylvania will either cut the bank adrift and leave it to its fate, or else, if it affords any relief, will do it only on condition that it will give up its independence, and place itself at the mercy of the Legislature, so that its charter may be at any time repealed without assigning a single reason."

"Such are some of the blessed fruits of the labors of this Committee, and if hereafter the bank is destroyed, if its whole capital is exhausted in consequence of the discredit now thrown upon it by the Committee—if the citizens of Philadelphia are to lose the use of the remaining sixteen millions of capital, which the Committee say is yet safe, and are to be forced to pay up their debts, let the stockholders of the bank and the citizens of Philadelphia know to whose financial ability and disinterestedness their gratitude is due."

We are obliged to be as brief as possible, and cannot, therefore, do as we wished—publish the whole letter. The above is about the sum and substance of it. It is not denied but there has been the grossest misconduct somewhere, but who are the guilty ones, it remains yet to be seen. These letters may have a tendency to elucidate the subject and unravel the mystery.

MR. BIDDLE'S FIFTH LETTER. We received yesterday the National Gazette, containing the fifth letter of Nicholas Biddle, Esq. It is addressed to the Hon. John M. Clayton. The substance of the letter is an attempt to justify Mr. Jaudon, the agent of the Bank, in London, and to defend that gentleman against the attack of the committee. After going into the investigation of various facts, he concludes thus:

"Do you not begin now to perceive that after deducting for his expenses these \$23,000, he has paid to the Bank every dollar he has received from it. Do you not see that he has been working out his debt to the Bank by valuable services—services which he performed at much less cost than any foreign merchant would have charged—and that every dollar the Bank has allowed him has gone to pay up this old debt. Does not every body see that this gives an entirely new aspect to the whole question—for after all what other debtor of the Bank has paid so much or so well during that time? I doubt whether there is one single man who has paid—\$393,000 paid, and the same proportion of his debt—\$393,000 paid, and the remaining \$117,000 perfectly well secured and in a course of reduction. If he has been an imprudent borrower, he has certainly been a prompt and large payer—and he has nobly struggled to repair the consequences of his indiscretion in purchasing stocks which have since depreciated."

If this denunciation of him has been unjust in itself—it seems little less than madness as regards the Bank. He has long been the confidential agent of the Bank. His character is identified with it, his talents necessary to it, and yet in the midst of its embarrassments, at the very moment when he was most needed, it sends to Europe a public denunciation of him, which whatever mischief it may do to him, recoils tenfold on the Bank.

The whole case then of Mr. Jaudon seems to be simply this. He owed a large sum of money to the Bank—the Bank employed him in a most important service and gave him a liberal compensation—all of which he returned to the Bank in payment of his debt. His conduct in that respect seems to be rather very uncommon than very atrocious. With great respect, yours, N. BIDDLE."

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN. We are indebted to the 1w York Sun Extra of the 24th inst. for the following important foreign intelligence.

By a SPECIAL EXPRESS from London to Bristol and Kings Road, run exclusively for the New York Sun, we are in possession of our regular files of papers, letters from Foreign Correspondents, and the London pers of the 8th, the day of the steamer's departure.

The Great Western arrived at about 1 o'clock this afternoon, having made the passage in sixteen days—a very short one for this season of the year.

We are greatly indebted to Captain Hosken, and the directors of the Gat Western Steam Ship Company, for the very polite manner in which they detained the steamer for the arrival of our Express, and also for rendering valuable facilities to our London Agents in getting our despatches on board.

The news brought by the Great Western will be read with deep interest.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT. Up to the closing of the mail from Liverpool to London on the 7th inst. the Steamer President had not arrived, and it will be seen by the following extracts from the London Courier that the most painful anxiety prevailed concerning her fate.

A rumor prevailed here yesterday and was pretty generally credited, that the President, about which such painful surmises are afloat, had been seen making for the Azores, in order to procure fuel. The statement turned out to be incorrect, but as yesterday was Sunday, it was almost impossible to trace it to its origin. Two vessels arrived here yesterday from Michael's, one of the Azores—the Lynx, and the Star of the West. They sailed in company on Thursday week, and arrived by the same date. The crew of both vessels say that from the time of sailing until reaching the Channel, they saw no steamer whatever. This is conclusive as to the falsehood of the report. There can be no doubt that the President experienced the same hurricane which the Caledonia steamer encountered on the 13th and 14th ult., which is described by some old captains on board as being one of the most severe they ever witnessed in the Atlantic. In the meantime public anxiety is stretched to its utmost tension respecting her fate and it also forms the most exclusive subject of conversation.

The Liverpool Albion says—nothing whatever has been heard of the President steamer. If she has run to the southward, and made for the Western Isles, for the purpose of replenishing her coal, she is not yet due, the Liverpool steamer which, in the winter of 1839, compelled to run to the same islands to replenish her coal, having been 27 days on the passage from New York to Liverpool, via Fayal. The prevalent opinion is, that the President must have run to the Western Isles, and that she may be expected to arrive in a few days.

THE CAROLINE QUESTION. Mr. Home made a motion on the 6th inst. in the House of Commons, for copies of the correspondence between the legation of the U. States in London and the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, in relation to the destruction of the steamboat Caroline.

Lord Palmerston requested the Hon. gentleman, in respect to the state of the house and the excited feeling prevailing on the subject, to postpone a discussion which might have a tendency to prevent the affair being brought to that amicable termination which both Governments desired. Mr. Home immediately consented to postpone the motion until after the recess.

Both houses then adjourned till the 22d April. REVENUE RETURNS. The revenue returns for the year and quarter, show that the decrease upon the whole year, ending April 5th, as compared with the similar return to the same date for 1840, amounts to £309,250; but the quarter this year, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, to £70,514. The decrease mainly arises in the customs and post office departments; from the former the £33 receipts being £301,012 for the quarter; for the latter, £333,000 for the year, and £27,000 for the quarter. The Excise shows an increase of £459,259 on the year, but a decrease on the quarter of £44,526. In Stamps the increase for the year is £172,722, and £19,216 on the quarter; in Taxes £275,019 for the year, and £43,937 on the quarter.

THE HOBBERY AT WINDSOR CASTLE—THE SUSPECTED PARTY IN CUSTODY.—Windsor, Monday afternoon, April 5th.—This morning Richard Lovegrove, the party suspected of being concerned in the extensive depredations at the Castle, and who was advertised in the Police Gazette of Friday last, arrived at Windsor by the 8 o'clock train from Paddington, with the High Constable of Windsor and another person named Needham, to whom, it is stated (but from the secrecy observed, it is impossible, at present, to obtain the correct particulars,) he gave himself up in the course of yesterday.

Thomas Stevenson, Esq. Mayor of Stafford, has been examined and held to bail on a charge of forgery.

A dreadful fire occurred at the Elephant and Castle public house, Whitechapel Road, London, on the 5th, loss £1500. Also, another at a flour cloth manufactory, Clerkenwell, loss £400.

An extensive fire occurred on the 4th at Knowlton, near Reading, consuming eight houses.

An absurd rumor, says the Limerick Chronicle, was current here, of an Embargo on passenger vessels to New York. There is no impediment whatever to navigation to the United States or Canada.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed Friday, the 30th of April, as the day on which he intends to bring forward his annual financial statement, known as the "Budget."

Lord Granville had a serious attack of paralysis, but at the last dates was recovering. The mother of Downes had been arrested, but after a short interrogatory was set at liberty.

The Movement at Marseilles. In consequence of the events at Marseilles, domiciliary visits were made at Caracassone, and in the environs. Some arms and a pretty considerable quantity of cartridges were seized. The police were informed on the 26th that a rising was prepared for the 27th in the evening. M. De Villeneuve, Commissary of Police, whose activity is incessant, succeeded in making himself acquainted with the whole plot, which, thanks to him, is defeated.

The copy right bill has been rejected by the Chamber of Deputies. The stain principle of the bill was to give the family of an author or artist an exclusive interest in his works for 30 years after his decease. This principle appeared at one moment to be agreed to; but other difficulties arose, and the bill, after a fortnight's discussion, has been lost.

There is a report here that a general political amnesty is to be granted on the occasion of the baptism of the Count de Paris, and that Prince Louis Napoleon is to be included in it.

The preparations for the baptism are on a scale of magnificence which is almost unprecedented during the present reign, and the King has resolved on making great sacrifices from his privy purse.

According to La Presse preparations were being made to forward the works of the fortifications of Paris with the utmost rapidity. 3,000 wheelbarrows were ordered, and 30,000 laborers would be engaged, independently of the troops to be employed for the same purpose.

THE WAR IN FRENCH AFRICA. The Ministry of Algeria of the 23d ult. says. "After 12 days absence, the Governor General returned to Algiers on the 18th, from his tour to the East. The Duke d'Annale arrived at Algiers on the 19th, as has been already announced. Lieut. General Bugeaud has issued the following decree, dated Algiers, March 19. (All the points occupied by the French troops in Africa are declared to be in a state of war. This decree having caused consternation amongst the population, the Minister of Algeria has endeavored in a supplement to dispel the uneasiness. It says "that the danger of war is no more serious than usual, and that the decree has only for its object to render the services of the African militia more regular and more military."

SPAIN. Our accounts from Madrid are to the 25th ult. The Regency question becomes more and more a topic of excitement, which has not been diminished by a letter written on the part of the Duke of Victor to the Eco del Comercio. It is couched in rather vague terms, but it seems to indicate that the Duke will be sole Regent or not at all.

SWITZERLAND. We take from the Constitutional following correspondence relating to Switzerland. It is dated Berne, April 1. "The first article of the project of the Committee has been accepted by the strictly necessary majority of 12 votes. This article is couched in the following terms:—The decree of the great council of the canton of Argovia of the 18th of January last, which suppresses all the convents in its territory, is declared to be incompatible with the 12th article of the Federal compact. Four articles remain to be discussed, on two of which it is thought there will be no majority."

GREECE. Athens, Feb. 23. The King, by his present steamer, sends to M. Mavrocordato his recall from London, and his appointment to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (when the King does not reside in person) and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

M. Tricupi returns to London as Minister of Greece to our Court.

The Candidates have all gone away from Greece to revolutionize their own country. Carabous is the readzevous of the insurgents, and they have already committed some acts of piracy.

ITALY. The ex-Regent of Spain, Maria Christina, arrived at Milan on the 24th ult. A private letter from Naples of the 20th ult. states that the King of Naples had contracted with an English company to construct a railroad from Naples to Caserta—the Versailles of Naples.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.—TURKEY. We have advices from Constantinople of the 17th ult. The Ottoman fleet returned to that capital on the 16th, and had resumed its former station along the European bank of the Bosphorus.

In a conference held at Therapia, at Lord Ponsonby's house, the reply of the Porte to the petition of Mehemet Ali had been discussed. The result of this conference is affirmed to be that the Porte is left to the alternative of yielding the modification sought by Mehemet Ali of that part of the hatti scheriff which relates to the hereditary succession to the pashalic, or of relinquishing any claim Powers in favor of Turkey. The Divan, it is therefore supposed, will conform to the wishes of the Ambassador. This state of things is generally regarded as equivalent to a settlement of the Eastern question. Thus far we report from a well informed Constantinople correspondent.—Upon his statement we need only remark that the united influence of the four Powers upon the decision of the Divan cannot fail of success, that influence being exercised in support only of the reasonable petition of the Pasha.

THE NEW TREATY. The treaty or convention initiated (paraph) on the 15th ult. by the representatives of the five great European Powers and the Ambassador of the Porte, contains:—A preamble of considerable length, stating and recognizing the rights of the Ottoman Porte as an independent power in her relations with the other European nations.

Articles 1 and 2, which stipulate the closing of the Dardanelles against all foreign ships of war, without distinction.

Article 3, which consists of an invitation to all friendly Powers, not parties to the treaty, to accede to it; and Article 4, which relates merely to the exchange of the ratifications within a given time. The above are the entire contents of this important convention.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE. The public securities have not supported, with buoyancy, the quotations of Saturday, sales having been made on account of the Hebrews, who commence their Passover to-morrow, when they can enter into no further operations. For immediate transfer Consols have realized 89 7-8 to 80 5-8, and for the Account 90 1-8 to 89 1/2.

Exchequer Bills have been marked 9 to 11 premium, and East India Bonds par to 2a. prem.—The New Three-and-half per cents have been at 93 7-8 to 1, and Bank Stock for the opening is firm at 172 to 173.—London Courier, 5th.

"The sales in the English Stock Market still predominate, and there has consequently been no rally from the slight reduction in prices to which we alluded yesterday. The deficit exhibited in the revenue return is not calculated to produce a favorable effect upon prices. For immediate transfer Consols have realized 89 5-8 to 89 7-8, and for the 15th inst. 89 1/2 to 89 7-8. Exchequer bills have realized 89 5-8 to 89 7-8, and East India Bonds at par to 2a. prem.—Bank Stock is now quoted 168 1/2 to 170, ex-dividend, and the Reduced Three and a Half per Cents have been done at 97 1/2 to 1, ex-dividend. New Three and a Half per Cents are worth 98 1/2 to 1.—Courier 6th.

"The accounts received from Liverpool this morning describe the excitement existing on account of the President to exceed any thing of the kind ever remembered in connection with shipping. As yet we have nothing on which to found any satisfactory opinion respecting the cause of delay.

"The usual number of flying reports are in circulation respecting the overland mail. Among other statements is one to the effect that the arrival of the steamer at Marseilles has been telegraphed to Paris."

"Two o'clock—Three per cent. consols are 89 1/2 to 7-8 for money and time. Spanish Active Bonds are 22 7-8 to 23. Shares are much the same as quoted.

"We have nothing to add respecting the steamer or the overland mail.

STATE OF TRADE. HOLMFBATH. There has been a steady improvement in our general business throughout the past month, though the unsettled state of American affairs has caused those manufacturers who are chiefly engaged in producing goods for that country so to curtail their operations, that some of their workmen have been thrown out of employment. The fancy trade still continues brisk, and there has been more doing, both in kerseys and thick kerseys. As this is the time of the year when extensive purchases are usually made for the American trade, considerable anxiety is entertained respecting the final issue of the matters in dispute with that country. If an amicable arrangement be speedily accomplished, we anticipate a very brisk spring trade, as the stock of goods in the hands of the manufacturers is extremely light.

HULLFIELD. No variation of importance has marked our market since our last report. The attendance of buyers was good, and there was an animated demand for light fancy goods; a good business was also doing in plains. Great anxiety is felt on account of the non-arrival of the President steamer. Goods well adapted to the spring trade are ready of sale at late prices. Low heavy plain cloths meet a dull sale, and prices a turn easier. Stocks are heavy. Wool is dull of sale, buyers evidently awaiting fresh importations. Business in the warehouses rather promising.

Passengers in the Great Western, from Bristol.—Mr. Shipley, W. S. Packer, Wm. Schar, A. W. Bales, P. Forstell, Joseph Honni, Mrs. Honni, Miss Honni, A. Coston, W. Rathbone jr, J. S. Cleopham, G. H. Oppenheim, Mrs. Oppenheim, Mr. W. Heine, C. Preston, A. Newbrow, Mrs. V. Harrison, Miss E. Harrison, G. B. Morewood, H. P. Sturges, U. S. Consul, Mrs. Sturges and servant, M. Sturges, S. Sturges, Jas. Manilla and servant, Rev. Dr. Wayland, J. Davis, J. Couden, S. Bate and servant, Mrs. Bate and servant, E. Sully, F. Newbury, Miss Jaudon, Mrs. Wells, J. Lindon, L. Windsor, Mrs. Lysyarny, Mr. King, Mrs. Schowar, Thos. Pierce, Sir J. D. C. Lafan, Thos. West and servant.

EXCHANGE AND MONEY MARKET, April 26. We quote Exchange on New York and Boston 4 1/4 pr; on Philadelphia 3 pr.

On Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk and Winchester 1 1/2 dis.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R. notes 2. Tide Water Canal a 17.

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal notes a 50 dis. U. S. Bank notes 17 a 19 dis. Franklin Bank funds 9 a 9 1/2 dis.

BANK NOTE TABLE, CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR BALTIMORE CLIPPER, BY H. WIGMAN, Exchange Broker, opposite Post Office, Monday, April 19, 1841.

Table with columns for Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and other regions, listing various banks and their exchange rates.

PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER. Gold (100 lbs) \$16 75. Spanish Dollars \$1 75. Mexican Dollars 1 1/2. Halves (American) 1 1/2. One Quarters 3/4.