NEW ORLEANS DAILY

BY S. LEFT BULLEN & MAGNI.
At No. 81 Chartres street.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

☞ The usual quantity of original matter has been necessarily greatly curtailed, to afford space for foreign and other intelligence, communications, and a large number of advertisements.

☞ We are unavoidably compelled to omit, to-day, the first number of "Veto No. 1," in reply to our correspondent "C." It will appear to-morrow.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, March 21st, 1839.

Before this letter reaches you, you will probably have heard of the resignation of Nicholas Biddle of the office of president of the Bank of the United States. This occurred on Friday morning last: and the news created a strong sensation in Philadelphia, Baltimore and this city, as it certainly will every where. The public mind was entirely unprepared for it. "Biddle and the Bank" were thought of, spoken of, written up on and against, as if they were one and indissoluble and no one ever dreamed of the dissolution of that union. The greatest astonishment and no little anxiety, not to say *alarm*, were manifested on change in Philadelphia when the event was announced: and then apprehensions, and this solicitude prevailed until the official publication of the proceedings of the board of directors was made in yesterday's Philadelphia papers. In Baltimore and in this city the same undefined anxiety and painful feelings of dread prevailed, even to a greater extent; and if the resignation of this great financial genius was the precursor of another epoch of commercial distress and ruin. Every body eagerly and anxiously asked the cause. Nobody could give any explanation. The Philadelphia papers of yesterday contain the letter of resignation, and the resolutions adopted by the board of directors have greatly relieved the public mind;—but, by no means satisfied the public curiosity. "The only reason assigned is the desire of seeking" that relaxation and repose which approaching age, and precarious health require." Mr. Biddle referred also with feeling and force to the situation which had so long subsisted between him and the institution, and to the confidence which he had enjoyed. His communication was received with evidences of the deepest sensibility. After his withdrawal, Mr. J. R. Ingersoll offered a series of highly complimentary resolutions which were adopted unanimously, and ordered to be presented to Mr. Biddle.

Mr. Thomas Dunlap the second assistant cashier was immediately elected to fill the vacancy in the board of directors, and subsequently, having resigned his office as assistant cashier, was elected president of the Bank of the United States. Mr. Dunlap is connected with Mr. Biddle by marriage, his wife being Mr. B's niece.

There are lots of rumors, of course, respecting Mr. Biddle's intentions. Some say he is to be nolle secretary of the treasury!!!

It would not be very wonderful. But, as at present advised, I believe that the resignation was a snug family arrangement; nothing more or less. Mr. Biddle has got his nephew placed at the head of the great institution. He resigns probably to continue, under the rose, the presiding genius of it. And who can say that it will be many years before he is at the head of a National Bank?

I congratulate you, your readers, and every lover of peace on the termination of all hostile demonstration on the north eastern frontier. This is to be attributed mainly to the extraordinary tact of General Scott, enforced by the weight of his character for wisdom and valor. A brave man knows when to concede and how to concede. General Scott, in his capacity of pacificator, has indeed Sir John Harvey to suspend all hostile measures, until further instructions shall be received from the British government, and the governor of Maine to withdraw the military forces of the state from the disputed territory—leaving only a light agent, a small civil posse to protect the timber recently cut, and prevent further depredations.

All danger of collision between the immediate parties and the controversy is now removed, and time will be allowed the United States and Great Britain to settle amicably the great question of limits.

Governor Fairfield has issued his order, discharging all the militia in the service of the state.

Mr. Rives, of Va. has published a letter to his constituents, and the people of that state; which tells some startling stories of Van Buren.

It is believed that Mr. Woodbury will be made to resign his post before August;—and that Kendall will also be sent off to some other post. Grundy, (attorney general,) Forsyth, and Poinsett all hate and despise him.

There will be a sweep of removals from the executive departments on the first of April.

MR. BIDDLE.

The withdrawal of Mr. Biddle from the presidency of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania has created no little sensation among the *quid nunes* of the press. Various speculations have accounted for the fact in various ways. It has been conjectured that Mr. Biddle is to be sent to the senate of the United States—there being a vacancy in the Pennsylvania delegation to that body, occasioned by the failure of the legislature to elect a senator last winter; it is rumored that he is the person to whom the Philadelphia "*World*" alluded, in the mysterious hints concerning the next president, which recently appeared in the columns of that print. Some have gone so far as to say, that the administration is about to swallow the little monster "bo ta and ill," and restore upon him the secretaryship of the treasury; whilst others have mused upon the subject, without venturing any reason for this extraordinary step.

Subjoined will be found Mr. Biddle's letter of resignation, in which he assigns his own reasons for retiring from the office, which he has filled for so long a period, to the great satisfaction of his employers, and the advantage of the mercantile and agricultural interests of the whole country. As he is certainly the best judge of the motives which prompted him to withdraw, his reasons for so doing deserve most respectful consideration. And as those embodied in the letter are abundant, it would be illiberal to assign others, until further developments shall discredit them.

However, there seems to be no great cause for hubbub in the retirement of a president of a local bank. Such a step might be taken without convulsing the earth, or producing any wonderful phenomenon, either in ether or physics. Mr. Biddle is certainly a man of undoubted financial ability; and the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Bank may regret that he has withdrawn. As we are not in a prophetic vein, we will not magnify a circumstance, which might have happened without exciting surprise, into an omen of great portent; but content ourselves with recording the fact in the hope that no overwhelming disaster is to follow in its train.

To the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States.

Gentleman,—I execute a purpose, which, as you are aware, I have long meditated, and which I intimated to the stockholders at their first meeting under the new charter; that of retiring from the direction of the bank. It is now more than twenty years since I entered its service. They have been years of intense labor, and they have entitled me to a right to claim the relaxation and repose which approaching age, and precarious health require. I have waited anxiously for the most appropriate moment at which I could be best spared, but hitherto, whenever I have sought the retirement I so much desired, some difficulty in which my service was deemed useful, always interposed to detain me. None such exist now. All the political dissensions connected with the bank for the last ten years have ceased; all the extraordinary efforts for the protection of our national interests are happily ended, and the bank has returned to its ordinary and accustomed channels of business in peace. I can therefore withdraw at length, without inconvenience, and I do it more readily because I leave the affairs of the institution in a state of great prosperity, and in the hands of able directors and officers.

This separation from friends with whom I have been so long and so agreeably associated, is among the most painful acts of my life, and I pray you to accept at parting, my sincere wishes for the personal welfare of you all.

N. BIDDLE, President.

Philadelphia, March 29th, 1839.

Mr. Dunlap, formerly assistant cashier, has been elected president of the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania. Since penning the preceding remarks we have learned from undoubted authority, that the reasons assigned by Mr. Biddle to be sent to the senate of the United States—there being a vacancy in the Pennsylvania delegation to that body, occasioned by the failure of the legislature to elect a senator last winter; it if rumored that he is the person to whom the Philadelphia "*World*" alluded, in the mysterious hints concerning the next president, which recently appeared in the columns of that print. Some have gone so far as to say, that the administration is about to swallow the little monster "bo ta and ill," and restore upon him the secretaryship of the treasury; whilst others have mused upon the subject, without venturing any reason for this extraordinary step.

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By Saturday's Express mail we received intelligence of the arrival at New York, of two packet ships, the *Rienzi* and *Sheffield*. Advices have been received by these vessels from London, to the evening of the 1st March, and Liverpool to the 2d. We subjoin every thing of interest.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Rienzi, at New York, brings advices from London to the 28th February.

The subject of the corn laws continued to engage the attention of both houses of parliament. On Tuesday, the 19th, Lord Brougham, in the house of lords, after presenting several petitions relating to the corn laws, moved to refer them to a committee of the whole, with a view to the introduction of a bill for that purpose. He accompanied the motion by remarks, in which he said he was prepared to prove the facts alleged in the petition by the oaths of the petitioners.

The motion of Lord Brougham was negatived without a division.

On the same day, in the house of commons, Mr. Villiers moved an examination of evidence at the bar of the house, on the subject of the corn laws. After a protracted and earnest debate, the motion was rejected by a vote of 361 to 172.

The London money market has been excessively heavy. Consols have fallen since the defeat of Mr Villiers's motion, from apprehensions of political troubles. American securities were in more active demand, and large business had been done in United States bank shares at 8.25. Florida sterling bonds had risen 2 per cent.

The ports are still open for wheat at the nominal duty of 1s.

The young wheat plant, says the London Mark Lane Express, after enlargin; from its recent towering of snow, looks strong and healthy; and, as the present year has hitherto proceeded, every thing is going on favorably; in fact, a more auspicious winter has rarely been experienced; and should the spring and summer prove equally propitious, a greater crop of wheat will be produced next autumn than for many years past.

The London Age of the 26th February, says:

"It is with deep regret we state that his Grace the Duke of Wellington was seized with an attack of palsy, on Friday, and continues seriously indisposed. Four physicians sat up with his grace on Friday night."

The confidential message of Governor Fairfield, on the subject of the timber depredations, had reached London—that is, the fact that such a message had been sent—with the conjectures of the New York and boston papers as to its tenor and object.

Great excitement was produced in London by an account of an insult said to have been offered to the British flag by the Prince de Joinville, who was the officer commanding the corvette, on board of which the gracious prince, dragged by force from under the protection of the British flag, was compelled to steer toward the port to the astonishment of his own countrymen. The London Morning Herald designates it as an act of the most insolent premeditation.

On Friday, February 22d, in the house of lords, the earl of Minto said, that with reference to the seizure of a pilot on board a British packet at Vera Cruz, a despatch had been received from Commodore Douglass, an extract from which, with the permission of the house, he would read. The despatch was dated the 21st of December, and the gallant officer said—"I have received a satisfactory explanation from the rear admiral on the subject of the pilot taken out of a British packet. It was entirely a mistake on the part of prince de Joinville, and the rear admiral had made a commumeration on the subject to the French government."

The appointment of Mr. Turton, by lord Durham, gave rise to a very animated debate, in which lord Brougham took a part. We give a specimen of his caustic treatment of an interruption.

Lord Wicklow "Hear, hear!"

Lord Brougham—"Yes, you cry hear, hear, but you don't understand. (*Loud laughter.*) Now, I wish you to understand it as well as hear, and to comprehend as well as understand, and to digest as well as comprehend—to exercise your excellent understanding as well as your good ears; and then, when you have done that, to decidingly

Lord Durham appeared likely to be getting the better of his opponents. A great disposition to conciliate him is very apparent.

There was an explosion of fire damp in one of the coal mines of Cumberland, on the 15th of February by which 93 persons were killed, and several wounded. It occurred what is called the "William Pit," and was caused by a boy entering the mine with an unprotected candle.

Great activity prevailed in the naval ports of France fitting out an expedition against Mexico.

It is stated Russia has demanded explanations relative to the admission of a Sardinian corps into the Belgian service, considering it an act "compromising the peace of Europe." Mr. O'Sullivan de Grass, the *Charge* of Belgium at Vienna, has, in consequence of this same, received his passports and returned home.

Again, a large business had been done in United States bank shares at 8.25. Florida sterling bonds had risen 2 per cent.

Cotton is dull.

Spain.—Mr. M'Neil finally left Persia on the 3rd of January, having previously given orders to Col. Shee and the other British officers in the Persian army to proceed to Bushire, there to await further orders. Mr. M'Neil, Sir H. Bethune and Major Hart, parted favorably; in fact, a more auspicious winter has rarely been experienced; and should the spring and summer prove equally propitious, a greater crop of wheat will be produced next autumn than for many years past.

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