

From the Richmond Enquirer. VIEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

But I grieve to see so many elements of national prejudice, hostility, and selfishness, stirring and fermenting with activity and acrimony.—Washington Irving's late Letter.

An interesting letter has been put into our hands—written a few days past by one of the most respectable citizens of South Carolina. If his views are correct, it would be high time for every man, who loves the Union, to be on the alert. He criticises the late proceedings of the Convention, and the more recent exhibitions in Charleston—and he comes to the conclusion, that there is a party in South Carolina, whose object is to bring about a Southern Confederacy, and ultimately a separation of the Union. He contends that "the nullification of the Tariff was one of the schemes by which these politicians hoped to accomplish their object—that in this they have been foiled, as they could not prevail upon a single State to subscribe to their paradoxical and mischievous theory. Discomfited, not disheartened, without abandoning their project, they have changed their ground. They will now exert themselves to form a confederacy, by appeals to the prejudices, the fears and the jealousies of the slave holding States—by impressing upon them, the absolute necessity of their leaguering together to preserve the rights of the States, as the only means by which they can secure their property in slaves. By the perversion of some of the remarks which were, recently made in Congress, upon the essential difference between the labor of freemen and of slaves, &c. &c. and by portraying in the darkest colours the libticide character of the "bloody bill," they calculate upon being able to produce a union of feeling, and ultimately, a union of action among those, who have hitherto remained unseduced by their sophistry and declamation. Hayne, and Hamilton, and Harper, and McDuffie, and Turnbull, have openly declared, that the battle with the general government is not over—that it is just commenced, &c. &c.—that the States cannot protect its rights without being armed for defence and resistance. The Report of the Committee upon the Enforcing Bill declares that "these States" (the Southern) "constitute a minority, and are likely to do so for ever. They differ in institutions, and modes of industry from the States of majority, and have different, and in some degree, incompatible interests." They are to be governed, not with reference to their own interest, or according to their own habits and interests but according to the prejudices of their rulers, the majority. It has been truly said, that the protecting system constitutes but a small part of our controversy with the General Government. Unless we can obtain the recognition of some constitutional checks on the usurpation of power, which can only be derived from the sovereignty of the States, and their right to interpose for the preservation of their reserved powers, we shall experience oppression more cruel and revolting than this.—From the abstracts which have been published of the speeches in the Convention, it appears, that "the more cruel and revolting oppression," referred to in the report, is an interference by Congress with the right of property in slaves. This was stated by several of the speakers, and among them, by Mr. McDuffie, who said, "that he did not consider the South to be safe. He adverted to a certain species of industry owned and used at the South, and said, that however one principal seemed to be silenced for the present, yet another was in agitation, for the future. He advised the South to stand up for herself, to be prepared for all and every event, for she might rely upon it, she would have to do it."

"To keep up the fever of excitement, a splendid ball and supper were given, a few nights ago, at the State Arsenal in Charleston, by the nullification party. Inflammatory epigrams were inscribed upon medallions depending from the roof of the building—the flags of several nations, and of the State of South Carolina were exhibited in harmonious junction, whilst that of the United States was nowhere visible—bands of music played patriotic State airs—the volunteers appeared in their State uniforms, and the ladies were decorated with State Rights cockades. On Monday last, the volunteers of Charleston, under General Hamilton, were reviewed by the Governor, who presented them with a standard, upon which the arms of the State were embroidered, and delivered to them an address, in which he poured forth a torrent of abuse against the Federal Government; told the volunteers, that they and their compatriots had saved the State, that they were entitled to the honors of a civic triumph, and that their existing organization was to be maintained while the force bill remained unrepaled upon the statute-book. Gen. Hamilton upon receiving the standard, complimented the Governor in terms of the grossest flattery—responded cordially to his patriotic annunciation, that the volunteers were not to be disbanded, while the force bill remained suspended over their heads, however idle its brute thunder—and observed to the troops under his command, that "although a civic triumph has followed our recent struggle for the preservation of our rights, and a comparative calm now settles upon the face of a community lately so deeply convulsed: yet it is impossible from causes so fearful at work in our federative system of government, to tell how soon this tranquility may again be disturbed."

"I have brought before you (continues the writer of the letter) some of the signs of the times, from which I draw my conclusion of the fixed and settled purposes of the nullifiers. I believe that their operations in this State are now confined to the consolidation of their party; but they carry on an extensive and regular correspondence with their co-adjutors and co-agitators, who are laboring to disseminate their principles throughout these States, which is contemplated to separate from the Union and to erect into a Southern confederation. What may be their ultimate success, I will not pretend to predict. They address themselves to the prejudices and passions which exercise a powerful sway over the human mind, in all

social communities, and under all governments; and their efforts in the revolutionary movement which they have undertaken, will be systematic and untiring." The reader will judge of these extracts, for himself. If the circumstances, that are developed, do not yet justify the conclusion; that some of these men are bent on a Southern Confederacy we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the nullifying organs of Mr. Calhoun are attempting to gather a strong Southern party around him, for the promotion of his views—and that upon one of the great grounds upon which they mean to rally, is the subject of slavery. As yet, they have failed in bringing out satisfactory proofs of any design in the North to interfere directly with this species of property. The attempt to enlist the idea of the Temperance Societies being the Engines of Emancipation, is almost as ridiculous as it is insidious. It cannot stand one moment's examination. But other misrepresentations will be brought to bear upon the scheme. It is scarcely necessary for us to warn the East again upon this subject. Its citizens must leave us to ourselves. We know the evil—we alone understand the remedy. Let them put down such papers as the "Emancipator," and disclaim such fanatics as Garrison. Hands off, Sirs. Rely upon it, if you love the Union as we do, you must beware of this question of slavery. Actively interfere with it, and every friend of State Rights—every citizen of the South will rush to the rescue—and the Union itself will be split in twain. Beware: give no handle to our agitators and nullifiers, to raise a clamor, and wear us from you. The Rights of the States know no more determined supporter—The union of the State has no warmer friend—than the man who addresses you in this hasty, but earnest and solemn admonition. But, we are now aware of the arts of the Agitators. We see what the Telegraph is—that what the Augusta Chronicle, and the Columbia Times—and what the two nullifying organs in Virginia, are at. Their object is to scatter jealousies and suspicions—but we yet see no cause to believe, that the great body of the Northern people mean to interfere with us, or that Congress will make any effort to touch the subject of slavery. When they shall give any such indication, we shall be the first to sound the tocsin. But until they do it, we be to the agitator who aims to separate the Union, or to distract our countrymen by concerted plots and mischievous panic.

THE CUMBERLAND FIRE.

Address to the people of the United States. The undersigned, being a committee appointed by the citizens of Cumberland, to draft an address to the people of the United States, detailing the particulars of their late dreadful calamity, and the condition to which they are reduced, and of soliciting contributions in their behalf, are enabled, from their own view and from their enquiries on the subject; to make the following statement.

The town of Cumberland is situated at the junction of Wills creek, with the river Potomac. The national road passing through the place, has given it the advantage of a great amount of travel, and large sums were expended for its accommodation. The principal Hotel was a splendid building, and cost the proprietor upwards of twenty five thousand dollars. There were two other large and commodious Hotels, well kept and provided, upon the same square. Cumberland being the chief town of Allegany county, and its seat of justice, the principal mercantile business of the county was here transacted. Here also the coal from the mines is brought and deposited for transportation.

The merchants, tradesmen, and mechanics, were all in prosperous circumstances, and were located, as near as conveniently might be, in the vicinity of the Hotels, which formed the centre of the business.

The calamitous fire, which forms the occasion and the subject of this address, broke out at 2 o'clock, P. M. on Sunday the 14th of April last. It originated in a joiner's shop, and is said to have been occasioned by a lighted cigar, which a careless boy threw amongst some shavings. The shop unhappily stood at the northwestern extremity of the business portion of the place, and a strong north west wind, prevailing at the time, the flames, burning shingles and other combustibles, were carried directly through the heart of the town. The citizens laboured first to save the building, which was frame adjoining the shop where the fire commenced, but this was soon abandoned as hopeless.

The panic then became general and uncontrollable, and each endeavoring to save his own effects, carried out store goods, beds, bedding, clothing and furniture in the street, but the houses on both sides were now in a full blaze, the progress of destruction was rapid beyond conception and those who had placed their effects in the street, were driven from them by a body of flame and scorching smoke that filled the entire space from side to side, burning up sideboards, chairs, tables, articles of male and female attire, beds and bed-cloths, before the eyes of their owners.

The next effort of the citizens where the flames had not yet reached, was to carry their goods to the houses of their friends at a considerable distance from what was supposed to be the scene of danger. In the midst of these labors, what was their consternation to behold, the places of refuge, even the most distant with all the intervening houses on fire.

The inhabitants now withdrew in despair to a distance from the raging element. From right to left, one unbroken sheet of flame extending full a quarter of a mile, raging and roaring like a tornado, was the awful spectacle presented to the eye. The two sections of the town, were completely separated from each other; to those on the west, the fate and condition of their friends beyond the flames, were involved in mystery and dreadful apprehension. Mothers were separated from their husbands—but fortunately not a single life has been lost.

In two hours and a half, seventy five houses, fronting on the principal street of the town including the three hotels, all the stores save one, all the dwellings, shops and materials of

the tradesmen and mechanics, were burnt to the ground. The whole number of buildings destroyed, including barns, stables, and other out buildings, cannot, it is believed, be short of one hundred and fifty. In this brief space of time, seven hundred people have been rendered homeless and otherwise deplorably destitute. The value of the property destroyed has been estimated at \$275,000 and the undersigned believe this estimate to be rather below than above the truth.

In appealing in behalf of the Cumberland sufferers, to the generous sympathies of their countrymen, the undersigned cherish a lively hope that the appeal will not be in vain. The spectacle of a thriving village, daily increasing in all the comforts of life, reduced in so short a time to a melancholy waste of broken walls and naked chimneys, cannot fail to call forth those principles of active benevolence that form so distinguished a characteristic of the American people.

The following gentlemen residing in Cumberland constitute the committee, to receive contributions and distribute them among the sufferers, namely, John Hove, Thomas J. McKaig, Richard Beall Rev. L. H. Johns, Wm. McMahon & James P. Carleton. They are not among the sufferers; and have been instructed and will feel it their duty to apply all contributions received by them, to the relief of those who are most destitute. The undersigned avail themselves of this occasion to assure the public that all donations which may be entrusted to the care of those gentlemen, or either of them, will be faithfully applied and accounted for.

- JOHN BUCHANAN, ABRAHAM SHRIVER
THOMAS BUCHANAN, A. W. McDONALD,
JOHN MCHENRY, WILLIAM PRICE,
JAMES DIXON, FRED'K A. SHELLEY,
JOHN KING.

N. B.—Printers throughout the United States will be pleased to give the above an insertion.

GREAT FIRE IN MONTREAL!

The New York papers of last evening, furnish statements of the destruction by fire on the evening of the 24th inst. of the "British American Hotel," one of the largest and most splendid edifices in Montreal. The following particulars we find communicated in the New York Commercial Advertiser:—

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

At a quarter before eight last evening, while the company were assembling for the Soiree Musical of the Messrs. HERMANN, at the British American Hotel, the alarm of fire in that noble edifice roused the numerous inmates from their respective occupations, and before almost the alarm had reached the street, this splendid Hotel exhibited one mass of fire, extending its sway from one floor to another, producing a scene of awful grandeur and desolation, scarcely paralleled in the history of Montreal. About thirty ladies and gentlemen had assembled in the large ball room to attend the Concert—the boarders and other inmates were engaged at tea, when the blaze of a lamp, suspended on the branch of one of the evergreens, which formed the decoration of the passage at the Bachelor's ball, and which have remained undisturbed since that period, communicated with the whole range of trees, and produced one instantaneous conflagration, which soon raged with the most destructive and irresistible fury through the entire building, leaving the inmates to secure their flight by ladders and through windows, possessed only of the clothes they wore, without even a moment's opportunity to secure any of their baggage or property. With difficulty the concert room was cleared, by taking the company down by ladders placed to the front windows, the flames rushing into the room from the burning evergreens in the passage, and prohibiting all egress by that channel. The scene of confusion that ensued baffles all human description, and all attempts to secure property proved hopeless. Some articles of furniture were removed at the only favorable moment, but, we regret to say, that many of the boarders lost all they possessed.

Fortunately for the cause of science and philanthropy, Captain Back secured his baggage and scientific instruments, which had been so arranged as to be ready for his movements to Lachine that evening. The Messrs. Hermann & Co. who were about commencing a concert, lost every article of money, property, and instruments they possessed, the result of a long and honorable professional career, including among the latter a violinello of peculiar value, and which cost nearly £200. Mr. Lidel Hermann, in making a desperate rush to secure his trunk, got him self dreadfully burned in the head and face, and is otherwise much injured, but was at last dragged away and saved by the active interference of Mr. Kerrison, of the John Bull inn. A piano, loaned by Mr. Duff for that evening's entertainment, valued at £120, was also consumed. The house of Messrs. Walker, Potheir and Mondlet were occasionally on fire, but through the activity of the various engines were speedily saved. All attempts to extinguish the fire in the British American Hotel having proved unsuccessful, the whole building became in forty minutes a heap of ruins. Every eye was now turned to the Bonsecours Church, the steeple and spire of which, it was generally thought, would spread downwards to the building, but owing to the practice of the engines on the roof and eaves, and to the most heroic devotion on the part of Mr. Joseph Poitras, carpenter, assisted by a soldier whose name we have not learned, the church was saved. Poitras and his companion cut a hole in the steeple with an axe, surrounded by the smoke and flames of the burning spire, as well as that ascending from Rascos's Hotel, and after exhibiting the most daring courage and insensibility to personal danger, Poitras effectually succeeded in cutting off the communication of the church with the fire, by throwing down the burning ball and cross, which he effected with an ax and saw. The Theatre escaped unharmed, owing to a fire proof wall between that building and Rascos's.

The entire furniture of St. Paul's and the Grand Lodge of the District, including all the original records, &c. were totally consumed, as well as their charter which was the oldest in the country. The escape of Mrs. Stephen Sewell and her family, who were at the time in their private apartments, was secured by a descent from the window by a ladder. That lady has lost we regret to add, every particle of personal property, including a valuable piano, plate, papers and family records.

The engines were as promptly on the spot as the emergency could permit, and with great effect in securing the usual numbers, and with great effect in securing the safety of the adjoining houses. It is impossible to do justice to the exertions of both the officers and men of the Garrison, from the moment of the first alarm to the present period. Col. Macdougall showed them an example of zeal and activity which they nobly imitated, and at six o'clock this morning might be seen the Commandant and Captain Forbes of the 70th giving directions to guards placed over the miserable remnants of half an hour's destruction. We have heard that money, plate, and valuable property to a very considerable amount, belonging to some of the boarders, was consumed. It was totally impossible, from the rapid progress of the flames, to secure any object, but personal safety, and that in many instan-

ces under circumstances peculiarly Miraculous.—The loss of property on this occasion, cannot even be conjectured; in a small compass, it exceeded any moderate calculation, as may be inferred from the following statement of the insurances effected.

The amount of insurance on the building, and the furniture in the same, belonging to Mr. Molson, was £8800, equally divided between the Phenix and Atlantic offices. Mr. Rascos's furniture was insured at the Alliance, for £2000, and the furniture of the Grand Lodge at £200. The Theatre Royal was insured at the Quebec and Phenix offices, but no damage has been done.

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT.

- BEESEWAX, lb. 16 a 18 cents
BUTTER, do. 20 a 25
CANDLES, do. 12 a 15
COFFEE, do. 12 1/2 a 13 1/2
CORDAGE, cwt. \$ 15 a \$ 16
COTTON, do. 9 a 9 50
COTTON BAGGING—Hemp, peryd 15 a 20 cts.
Flax do. 10 a 15
FLAX, per lb. 10 a 15 cts.
FLOUR, bbl. \$ 7
Corn Meal, bushel, 65 a 70 cts
GRAIN—Corn, bbl. \$ 3
Wheat, bushel, \$ 1
IRON—Bar, American, lb. 5 a 6 cents
Russia and Sweedes, do. 6 a 7
LARD, lb. 8 cents
LEATHER—Sole, lb. 15 a 25 cents
Hides do. 10 a 12 cents
LUMBER—Flooring, M. \$ 12
Inch boards, do. 8 a \$9
Scantling, do. 8 a 9
Square Timber do. 20 a 30
Shingles, Cypress, do. 150 a 2
Staves, W. O. hhd. do. 16 a 20
Do. R. O. do. 8 a 10
Do. W. O. barrel do. 8
Heading, hhd. do. 18 a 22
Do. barrel, do. 8 a 10
MOLASSES, gallon, 2 7a 30 cents
NAILS—Cut, all sizes above 4d. lb. 6 1/2 a 6 1/2 cents
4d. and 3d. do. 9 cents
Wrought, do. 15 a 20 cents
NAVAL STORES—Tar, bbl. \$ 10
Turpentine do. \$ 1 70
Pitch do. 1 40
Rosin do. 1
Spirits Surpentine, gallon, 25 cents
Varnish, g. d. 25 cents
OILS—Sperm, gal. \$ 1 a 1 20
Whale & Porpoise do. 35 a 40 cents
Lined, do. \$ 1 20 a 1 30
PAINTS—Red Lead, lb. 15 a 18 cents
White Lead, ground in oil, cwt. \$ 10
PEASE—Black eyed, bushel, 60 a 65 cents
Grey eyed, do. 45 a 60
PROVISIONS—Bacon, lb. 7 a 8 cents
Beef, lb. 3 1/2 a 4 cents
Pork, mess, bbl. \$ 14
Do. prime, do. 11 50
Do. cargo, do. 9
SALT—Turks Island, bushel, 45 a 50 cents
Liverpool, fine, do. 60 a 70 cents
SHOT—cwt. \$ 8 a 10
SPIRITS—Brandy, French, gallon, \$ 1 50 a 2
Apple do. 50 a 60 Peach do. 80 a 100 cents
Rum, Jamaica, 120 a 150 cents
Do. Windward Island, 80 a 90 cents
Do. New England, 35 a 40 cents
GIN—Holland, gallon, 150 a 160 cents
Do. Country, 40 a 50 cents
Whiskey, 35 cents
STEEL—German, lb. 16 a 20 cents
Do. English, 10 a 12 cents
SUGARS—Loaf, lb. 16 a 18, Lump, 14 a 15 cents
Do. Brown, do. 7 a 9 cents
TEAS—Imperial, do. 160 a 180 cents
Gunpowder, do. 180 a 200 do.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JOHN PITTMAN HAS just returned from New York, with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, Hardware, Crockery, & Glassware,

- Among which are
Handsome printed Muslins,
Light fancy Prints,
Pink, striped and coloured Gingham,
Plain and figured Book Muslins,
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Jacquets, Cambric, and Mull do.
Embroidered Crape Handkerchiefs,
Figured Gauze do.
Fancy Silk do.
Ladies bordered do.
White Lace Veils, worked Muslin Capes,
Nankens, Superior H. S. Gloves,
Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c.

ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Groceries;

- consisting of
Sugar, Coffee, Rum, Gin, Brandy,
Beer, Cider, Tobacco, &c. &c.

Together with numerous other articles, which he offers low for Cash or Country produce, at his store on Pollok Street, one door above John Templeton's. Newbern, April 26th, 1833.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

ORIN TRUBANT HAS just returned from New York with a new and fashionable supply of BOOTS & SHOES

FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER: Among which are Ladies' white Prunello and Satin Slippers, Do. Morocco, Sealskin and Prunello do. Do. Double sole Prunello and Sealskin do. Do. Prunello Walking Shoes, Do. Sealskin Strap Walking do. Gentlemen's fine Calfskin, Sealskin, and Morocco Shoes and Pumps, Do. Calfskin and Morocco Boots, Boy's first quality Shoes and Pumps, Misses and Children Prunello, Morocco, Seal-skin and Leather Shoes.

N. B.—Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made and repaired at the shortest notice and in the neatest manner, at his old stand on Pollok-Street. Newbern, May 3, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

H. W. Latimer & Co.

HAVE lately received per Schooners Jubilee, Convoxy, and Select, an extensive and general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, viz: 300 pieces light fancy Chintz Calicoes from 6 1/2 to 35 cents per yard 70 pc's French and English fancy Gingham 30 do Furniture Calicoes 10 to 25 cts pr yd 20 do French Printed Muslins some of which are of a superior quality

- 10 Pongee for Ladies dresses
Black and blue black Gros De Swiss sup'r q'l'ty
Black and colour'd Gros De Naples 45 to 95 cts
Thread and Bobbin Lace Edgings
4 and 5 Plain and figured Bobbin Lace
4 and 5 Henani Shawls, Silk Muslin do
Ladies Parasols, some of a superior quality
Gauze and Lustring Bonnet Ribbons
Belt Ribbon, Guard do, Linen and Cotton Flies
White Blond Gauze Veils
Ladies Silk and Cotton fancy Hose
Ladies and Gentlemen's Hoskin Gloves
" Plain and Bordered Linen
Cambrick H'dk's (cheap)
2 cases Lagoon Hats (cheap)
4 and 5 and 7 damask Table diapers
4 and 5 " " covers
4 and 5 " " cloths
Gothic Window Shades, a new article
Artificial Flowers, Bead Bags, blk Nankin Crape

Blue, Black, and Mulberry Broad Cloth Blue, Blk, Green and Brown Crape Can-blets Brown, Blue, Black, and Green Groghams Light and dark Rouen Casimeres Light and dark Erminettes Russia Sheeting, Cotton Cassimere Bird's Eye and Russia Diapers Silk, Cotton and Gun Elastic Suspenders Irish Linens, some are very fine, (cheap) 4 and 5 brown and bleached Cotton Sheeting 4 and 5 and 1 Bed Ticking 4 and 5 brown and bleached Shirtings 60 dozen Palmato Hats, 3 bales Cotton Yarn, (some very fine) 5 cases Gent's, black, white and drab Hats Gent's. Valuses, Seal & Leather Trunks General assortment of Ladies & Gent's Shoes And many other Fancy and Staple Articles—all of which will be sold at a small advance from New York cost. Newbern, April 19, 1833.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, and is now opening at his Store on Pollok-Street, one door West of Mr. Simpson's corner.

A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF SPRING & SUMMER GOODS:

Together with a general supply of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, AND GLASS WARE.

GROCERIES, &c.

1 case Gentlemen's fashionable Hats, 1 case Satin do. And every other Article usually kept in assorted Stores. All of which will be sold low JOHN CHARLOTTE Newbern, 19th April, 1833.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. April 12th, 1833.

IN the late conflagration of the Treasury building, nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 1st March, 1833, was destroyed including, as well the original letters and communications addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the records of the letters and communications written by him. With a view to repair the loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers of the United States, are requested to cause copies to be prepared, and authenticated by them, of any letters (excepting those hereinafter alluded to) which they may at any time have written to, or received from, the Secretary of the Treasury; and all those who have been in office, and other individuals throughout the United States, are invited to do the same. That this correspondence may be arranged into appropriate books, it is requested that it be copied on folio foolscap paper, with a sufficient margin on all sides to admit of binding, and that no more than one letter be contained on a leaf. It is also requested, that the copies be written in plain and distinct or engraving hand. When the original letter can be spared it would be preferred. The reasonable expense incurred in copying the papers now requested, not exceeding the rate of ten cents for every hundred words, will be defrayed by the Department.

The correspondence which has been secured, and of which, therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st October, 1816, to the 30th February, 1833; all the correspondence relating to Revolutionary claims under the act of 15th May, 1828, and to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, under the act of 5th July, 1832; and to applications for the benefits of the acts of the 2d March, 1831, and 14th July, 1832, for the relief of certain insistent debtors of the United States. Copies of some circular letters and instructions, written by the Secretary, have also been preserved, and it is requested that, before a copy be made of any circular letter or instruction, written by the Secretary of the Treasury, the date and subject of the circular be first stated to the Department, and its wishes on the subject ascertained. LOUIS McLANE, Secretary of the Treasury. April 22, 1833.