

A STATE BANK.

Although there has been no showing of hands in the legislature, indicative of the final action of that body upon the establishment of a State Bank, enough has transpired in committee and otherwise, to satisfy us that there is a sufficient majority of both houses, in favor of such an institution, to establish one, if they can agree upon details. They believe that a state bank, well guarded and conducted, may be of great utility in carrying on the financial operations of the state, and furnishing a more valuable currency than we now have for making exchanges abroad.

At the same time that we feel assured that there is a majority of both houses in favor of a state bank, it is evident that there is not the same union of views upon some of the fundamental provisions of the institution. The chief ground of the division is with respect to the appointment of the controlling power of the bank. It appears to be conceded by all the friends of the measure, that in order to make the proposed institution what it should be established, the faith and credit of the state must be pledged for the ultimate payment of its debts and the redemption of the bills. If this principle (and it should be a vital one in our opinion) be adopted as one of the features of the bank, one party contends that the state should have a majority of the stock, or at any rate elect a majority of the directors. These directors they wish to have chosen annually by the immediate representatives of the people. In this way the bank will be as republican in its character, and as much under the control of the people, as the most popular department. The funds and revenue of the state are now in the hands and under the management of officers chosen by representatives of the people, and this party are in favor of continuing them in the establishment of a bank. They believe that the intelligent freemen of Michigan are as capable of choosing representatives qualified to select safe and prudent directors of a State Bank, as the individual stockholders are likely to be.

The other portion of the friends of a State Bank, are jealous of reposing the trust of selecting the majority of directors, in the hands of the representatives of the people. Their plan is to invest the individual stockholders with the power of appointing the controlling number of the board of directors, notwithstanding they propose to make the state responsible for any loss or mismanagement. The Old United States Bank seems to be the model from which they have drawn their plan. In that institution it will be recollected the government owned a minority of the stock, and elected a minority of the directors. And when it undertook to set itself up against the government, neither the government directors, nor a committee of Congress, was powerful enough to get at the bottom of the proceedings of the institution. In defiance of the power to which it owed its creation it seized upon the public funds, on an alleged claim of right, and the government has not been able to recover them to this day.

Thus at present stand the friends of a State Bank in the Legislature, and how they will finally act on the question remains to be determined. If a majority of the members of the legislature believe that such an institution will be of great utility to the people of Michigan, it ought to be presumed that they will make such mutual concessions as will secure its establishment.—Det. Free Press.

HISTORY AND GAZETTEER OF MICHIGAN.

We are glad to see a disposition in the Legislature to encourage literary enterprises. Nothing tends so certainly to bring out the intellectual gems with which we feel proud in saying, our young state is studded. Hold out inducements for men to engage in the arduous, but generally ill-compensated task of historical research, and a mine may be struck that will continue to pour forth its treasures for ages. The West is peculiarly the unexplored region of sober history and bold and fascinating romance. And Michigan is the place of all others that stands pre-eminent in resources of this nature. It is a peculiar satisfaction, therefore, to know that the present Legislature are about to establish a precedent of such incalculable importance to the intellectual character and consequent dignity of our State. We refer to the introduction of a bill in the lower branch to encourage the publication of the "History of Michigan," by James H. Lannan, Esq., and of the "Gazetteer of Michigan," by John T. Blois, Esq., both gentlemen of talents, of classical education, and of cultivated minds, and each peculiarly fitted for the task he has attempted and nearly perfected. The following is a copy of the bill, as it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Saturday:

Whereas, by the constitution of the state it is made the duty of the Legislature to encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual and scientific improvement; and whereas James H. Lannan, Esq., of the city of Detroit, has now in preparation a work to be entitled the "History of Michigan;" and whereas John T. Blois, of the same place, is also engaged in preparing a work to be entitled the "Gazetteer of Michigan;" each of which will contain information useful to the people of this State: Therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That three hundred copies of each of said works be and the same are hereby authorized to be by the State of Michigan; and that the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized to receive the same, when published and properly bound, on the part of the state, and to cause them to be distributed among the several organized townships, and incorporated cities and villages in the State, one copy to and for the use of each organized township, city and village, to be deposited in the hands of the township clerk, mayor, or village recorder, as the case may be, and subject to the disposition of such township, city, or village; provided, the price of said history shall not exceed the sum of two dollars, nor the price of said gazetteer the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per copy.

delivery and receipt of the same to the Auditor General, who is hereby authorized, after receiving such certificate, to audit and allow the accounts for the same, and to draw his warrant on the treasurer for the amount thus ascertained to be due to the said Lannan, or the said Blois, for such books, which warrants the treasurer is hereby authorized and required to pay out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The above bill was taken up yesterday, and passed without a dissenting vote.

FROM THE N. Y. EVE. POST, JAN. 31.

THE PRE-EMPTION BILL.—The vote on ordering this important bill to a third reading, on Saturday evening, was as follows: Ayes—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Clay of Alabama, Chubbuck, Fulton, Grandy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Moore, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Robinson, Sevier, Tipton, Walker, White, Williams, Webster, Wright and Young.

Nays—Messrs. Calhoun, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Merricks, Prentiss, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Swift, and Spence.

Mr. Webster's vote on this question, and his speech in support of the bill on Monday, in the Senate, were not agreeable to his friend Clay. Mr. Clay attacked Mr. Webster's course in a manner which some of the letter writers in the whig prints pronounce to have been "exceedingly sarcastic." The Globe says of it: "Mr. Clay's wrath against the seditious, like that of Achilles, broke out more furiously than ever, having lost, on that vote his friend Mr. Webster. Unlike the enraged Greek, however, he vented his fury, not on those among whom his friend had fallen, but upon the body of hapless Patroclus.— In the very face of the Senate, he raved: he having deserted him in the hour of danger, intimated that he had taken refuge in the Supreme Court until the last hour, and openly, and with bitterness exclaimed, that when he came and found his old comrade in arms contending against a host of enemies, he, the champion of the laws and constitution, ingloriously fled, and joined the violators of the laws—the squatters—that abominable and execrable brood which, in his portrait, suits the settlers of the new States to that horrible picture which foreign vagrants have delighted to sketch, to foreign enemies of our country."

Mr. Webster did not answer Mr. Clay as he ought, but the work had been done by Messrs. Walker, Benton, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, and others, whose speeches will vindicate amply the Western pioneer.

EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.—Mexican papers to the 22d December, received by the New-Orleans Bee, contain particulars of the late severe earthquakes which that country has been visited. The Bee says:

"Successive shocks of an earthquake have almost totally destroyed the town of Acapulco, while the gorgeous city of Mexico itself was subjected to a violent and prolonged shock; happily, however, in the latter instance, no injury resulted. The details of the earthquake at Acapulco are frightful. Repeated shocks of extreme violence and devastation, have nearly reduced the city to a mass of ruins. The houses were overturned and dashed to fragments, the churches irreparably injured, the walls of the Campo Santo destroyed, the whole of the town a state of deplorable desolation, and the inhabitants compelled to pass the night in the fields and roads adjacent to the town. When the morning dawned hundreds beheld themselves homeless and reduced to utter indigence. Fortunately for the safety of the citizens, the destruction occasioned by the shocks was so gradual, as to afford them time to save themselves; hence the loss of life was inconsiderable. There is a certain coincidence to be observed between earthquakes at Acapulco and those at Mexico. The shocks at the latter city are invariably felt within a day or two after the first has subsided, although usually with less violence. The volcanic chain appears to extend from one city to the other, in nearly a direct line; and the effect is thus gradually, but certainly, propagated. The spot where Mexico now stands was formerly a volcanic crater, and in the immediate neighborhood is a large number of extinguished craters. Papocapeli is, nevertheless, open and smoking, and there is little doubt that this mountain is the embouchure of the products of those subterranean commotions which one day or another will utterly prostrate the magnificent capital of the Mexican republic."

FROM THE DETROIT MORNING POST.

FIRST REGULAR TRIP OF THE GAZETTEER TO YPSILANTI.

On Saturday morning we found a neat little girl edged billed-down (as the fashionables would call it) on the mantle shelf addressed to us, which read thus:

OFFICE OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, } D. C. 1st, Feb. 2, 1838.

"Sir—The Commissioners of Internal Improvement respectfully invite you to take a seat in the cars, which will leave the Depot of the Campus Martius tomorrow morning, at ten o'clock, for Ypsilanti.

By order of the Board, J. BURDICK, President."

Of course so courteous an invitation we could not disregard. At ten o'clock we were on the spot, and found there some six or eight hundred of our citizens. The "GOVERNOR MASON" headed the train, as its name gave it a right to do. We again examined this car, and can pronounce its workmanship far superior to any that we ever witnessed at the east. It certainly does very great credit to the builder, Mr. Keys, and to the state. Behind this were three very neat cars built at Troy, N. Y., and three other temporary ones. The first car was filled with the Governor and other state officials, the Senate and House of Representatives. It is reported that this joint convention counted the votes over again for Governor, and ascertained that E. D. Ellis was elected by a majority of one.— It is reported also that the last car was detached from the train and sent "cross lots" to Monroe to inform His Excellency of this important news.—(Memo. We think of changing the name of our paper to the more sonorous one of "JERFESSONIAN DEMOCRAT."

But we are off the track. The other cars were occupied by our citizens, and the Brady Guards, who appeared in full dress. Ring a ding ding went the bell, and off went we, puff, whiz, whiz, until we arrived at Ypsilanti. At the top of the speed of the engine it travelled at the rate of fifteen

miles an hour, which, considering we had attached to it seven cars filled to excess, was faster than the usual speed of those on the eastern rail roads. The frequent detention on the route, on account principally of the water works not being completely kept up three hours on the road, Ypsilanti being about thirty miles from this city.— When we arrived within sight of that most delightful village, our eye first caught the American flag; as we progressed we passed crowds of people, apparently assembled from the whole adjacent country to welcome so rare a visitor, who received us with deafening shouts. At the Depot an escort was in readiness, appointed by the citizens, to wait upon the Executive and others.— Neat and appropriate speeches—so we are informed, for we did not have an opportunity to hear them—were made by the committee of arrangements and the Governor, after which a procession was formed, and marched to Hawkins' hotel. It is here due to the landlord to state, that every thing possible was done on his part to accommodate his guests. But we "gues" that out of the four or five hundred who wanted dinner, at least a hundred and fifty came away minus. The way some of them looked wolfish was frightful. They appeared almost in a state of cannibalism. We, however, like a true yankee, looked out for "number one."

As soon as the cars stopped, we cut the speeches and procession, and made a short cut for the hotel.

"Landlord, have you any dinner?" "Yes sir, walk into that room. There is a table set."

We did not stop to exchange compliments, but pushed in, made not a few long cuts, and when the doors arrived, were comfortably picking our teeth before a fine fire, thus experiencing the truth of what we have heretofore theoretically believed, that there is policy in other things besides war.

At five o'clock—but stop; we must say a good word for Ypsilanti and its courteous inhabitants. This village is located on both sides of the Huron river. The most of the business, however, is at present in the western part. It is supposed that the situation of the Depot may ultimately bring it over. The population consists of about twelve hundred of an enterprising people as the state can produce. They have several very beautiful buildings, and large numbers are being erected. ENERGY appears to mark every thing. There are three churches in Ypsilanti—Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Methodist, all under the charge of competent clergymen. The former are building a beautiful brick chapel, which will form its commanding position, and much to the appearance of the place. Ypsilanti has two banks—one chartered, the other under the general banking law. They are both in high repute. The latter is said to have ten times more specie than would meet its issues; and the most valuable property in the village is pledged for the redemption of its notes. This place is very important from its valuable water privilege. This privilege is improved, as we perceived, to some extent. But we think its capability has not been fully tested. Education, we were happy to learn, was well attended to. The citizens support two common and three high schools, under able teachers, and they are now endeavoring to have an academic branch of the University established there, which we sincerely hope they will succeed in obtaining. Thus much for the village.

Our citizens were treated with distinguished courtesy by the inhabitants. Every attention in their power was bestowed, and we are sure that all left with the kindest feelings towards them, and good wishes for their prosperity.

At five o'clock, we started for Detroit. When we got on Ten Eyck's land—or which the state has not yet paid—his guardian genius would have it, the boiler sprung a leak, the hot water put out the hot fire, and "could't or would't carry us no farther, no how." It probably is one of the Marshall's pranks, but it played us rather a scurvy trick, and it seems the engineer thought so, for he sent it home, and went very well for a short distance, but finally came to a full stop. We found this fresh difficulty originated in two animals that were Federalists. They were attached to the Governor Mason, and tried to throw it off the track, but the democracy inside was too much for them; they kept it well balanced. So they "got their labor for their pains," and fell down an apology for a precipice, and when we came up, they were, as federalists generally will be before long, on their backs. They received no injury, but were dreadfully scared; and we reckon they will not try the same trick again. After sundry other trifling mishaps we finally all arrived in safety, but not a little cold, in the good city of Detroit.

Saturday was a day of great triumph to Michigan—one which will be long remembered. On that day was the practical commencement of that splendid system of Internal Improvements which, when completed, place the state far in advance of many of the oldest in the Union—a system which should immortalize the mind that planned it. What Michigan was, with its wild forests, and Indian haunts, and what Michigan is with its teeming enterprise, are worthy of contemplation and pride of its people. Who can tell what it will be in fifty years? It would fire the most fertile imagination to follow its giant footsteps.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroads.—The enterprising citizens of Cleveland are making the most spirited and efficient exertions to carry forward with all proper despatch this important improvement. The legislature of the state on the application of the city has passed an act authorizing the latter to loan two hundred thousand dollars for the prosecution of the work.—Free Press.

The Sub-Treasury Bill.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, under date of Feb. 1, says of the treasury bill:

"The friends of the administration are determined to press the question, and in this they are right. They have now, I think, a majority in both branches of Congress for a sub-treasury bill."

Generous Liberty.—Mr. D. D. McKinney, manager of the City Theatre, has presented to the family of Dr. E. A. Theller, who is now a prisoner of war at Toronto, the sum of \$103 25, being the avails of a benefit given for that purpose.—Free Press.

The following communication was transmitted to the House of Representatives on Thursday, in reply to the resolution, relative to a stay of proceedings on the Southern Railroad: Detroit, Feb. 7th, 1838.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a resolution, passed this day by the House of Representatives, requiring the acting commissioner on the Southern Railroad to report forthwith to the House whether all operations have been suspended on said road, agreeably to the evident intent, meaning and requirement of the joint resolution which recently passed the legislature."

The joint resolution to which reference is made, was passed on the 29th day of January last, and a copy thereof furnished me on the 30th of the same month. Previous to that time, to wit: on the 28th day of November last, the eastern portion of the southern route was located by a resolution of the board of commissioners, and on the 20th and 21st days of December last, I made sale of contracts, agreeably to a resolution of the board, and in accordance with previous notice, for clearing and grubbing thirty miles of said road, lying immediately west of Monroe, and also for timber for the superstructure of said road over the same distance: Immediately after the letting of said contracts, I entered into written agreements, under seal with the several contractors, in which they respectively bound themselves with approved sureties, to commence their jobs on the fifteenth day of January last, and to finish the timber contracts on or before the 1st day of June, and the clearing and grubbing jobs, on or before the 1st day of May next. At the time of the passage of the joint resolution, the written contracts (with the exception of one mile grubbing and clearing when the security was not furnished and on which no work had been done, but the contract forfeited) were all signed sealed, and delivered in triplicate, one part whereof was in the hands of each contractor, one part in my hands as acting commissioner, and the other part prepared to be filed in the office of the board, agreeably to a resolution of the board. Before the passage of the joint resolution several of the contractors had commenced work, and were prosecuting the same under their contracts; many of the contractors had underlet their jobs, and the sub-contractors were engaged in the labor. I did not therefore deem myself possessed of power at the time a copy of the resolution was furnished me, to interfere and stop these operations. It appeared to me that they were at that time beyond my control; but being desirous to use every endeavour to carry out the views and wishes of the legislature, I immediately obtained legal advice on the subject of my right to interfere with the work of the contractors and laborers, and was advised that when as acting commissioner, legally authorized so to do, I had executed contracts on behalf of the state, and said contracts were signed, sealed and delivered, as well by the contractors as by myself in my official capacity, I had no further control over the matter.

I however took the trouble immediately to see as many of the contractors as possible, and to inform them of the passage of the joint resolution, and suggested to them the propriety of suspending operations on their jobs. They uniformly stated, that the state was bound by their contract, and that for them to desert, a part of them fulfilling it, would be to prevent them fulfilling it; and that they should stand by their work. I also received written communications from two of the principal contractors, setting legal reason why neither the legislature nor the acting commissioner could interfere with their contracts or the work under them. I am informed that most of the contractors are now prosecuting their labor agreeably to the terms of their written contracts; and it is for the legislature, if they deem it an object to prevent their proceeding, to devise such method as may be effectual to suspend their operations.

In the route of the road under contract the central line only had been staked, and there were some small variations in the location which it was necessary to make. I accordingly sent out surveyors to make the necessary slight alterations and to place the proper side stakes. The surveyors went out on this duty at the time of the passage of the joint resolution. Had these alterations not been made, the contractors would have followed the centre stake as then placed. This deviation from the proper location must afterwards have been corrected at the expense of the state. Having no opportunity of seeing the surveyors, and the passage of the resolution, until they should return from their work, or to notify them to desert, a part of the labor was unquestionably performed by them after the approval of it.

I take the liberty of stating the above facts in order that the House, may see the true situation of the matter in question. It is also, previous to the passage of said joint resolution, agreeably to a resolution of the board of commissioners, given public notice that I would let contracts on the 31st day of February instant, for furnishing timber for the superstructure of about four miles of road near Adrian, and also, within the limits of the city of Monroe, and also, for the grading of the whole route, from the eastern termination to Adrian; provided the sum required for the same should not exceed the unexpended balance of the appropriation already made on the southern route. In consequence of said joint resolution, I immediately caused notice to be published, that said sale would be adjourned, and deferred till the same until after the expiration of the time fixed for suspending operations. I also deferred letting the contract above mentioned as forfeited, by the failure of the contractor to furnish the proper securities, for the same reason.

Other than the work under contract above mentioned, over which I had no control, nothing has been done on the southern route; but I have carefully desisted from all operations thereon since I received notice of said resolution; and so far as the same have been within my power, as acting commissioner on said road, "all operations have been suspended on said road, agreeably to the evident intent, meaning and requirement of the joint resolution which recently passed the legislature."

I have the honor to be, Your most obedient servant. L. S. HUMPHREY, Acting Commissioner, S. R. R.

The Commercial of this city asks the question "who pretends to screen" the British from the responsibility of their illegal and murderous acts in the Schlosser outrage. It must be apparent, we think to the editors of the Commercial, that those papers, at New York and elsewhere, who take so much pains to make something intelligible and plausible out of the British affidavits, and Capt. Drew's official report, have no other motive for their endeavors, than a desire to "screen the British."

Moreover, we think that any paper, which by its unjust attacks upon men in authority and its misstatements of both acts and motives as in the case of the Commercial in its attack on Gov. MARCY, is liable to the charge of "screening the British." But there is a point, in which the Commercial, has done more to "screen the British" from all blame, than even their own royalist papers. When such papers as the New York Gazette, the Courier & Enquirer, the American, and others, have filled their columns, with imprecations of the veracity of such men as William Seaman Jr., William Wells, Gilman Spooner, C. F. Harding, James H. King, Sylvanus Starling, John C. Haggerty, and others, whom the editors of the Commercial know to be worthy of reverence, the way that the Commercial has played to "screen the British," has been by keeping a gassy silence—tacitly supporting its tory allies, in all their calumnious denunciations, and leaving our citizens without that defence which is due, in all social justice, to the characters of our neighbors. These things have not passed unnoticed—nor will they be forgotten.

FROM BUENOS AYRES. By the Hortensia, at Baltimore, advices are received to November 18. There was no American vessel of war there. The Buenos Ayren expedition against the usurper and dictator, Santa Cruz, had reached the Bolivian frontier. A skirmish of the cavalry took place Oct. 13. Gen. Fructosus Rivera is at the head of another insurrectionary movement in the Oriental Republic, and has 700 followers against 2400 government troops. Some 8 or 10 individuals concerned in the death of Gen. Quiroga a few years since, were shot in their irons in the public Plaza of Buenos Ayres, Oct. 24, and their bodies afterwards suspended to the gallows.—Det. Morning Post.

The New York Star says, that a part of the mail road in Michigan, from Perryburgh to Lower Sandusky, is a mud hole thirty miles in length.—Boston Times.

That mud hole happens to be in Ohio. Were it in Michigan, it would have been made passable long since.—Det. Morning Post.

An Iron Horse.—A Mechanic named David Ritter of New Haven, has invented an iron horse, that is propelled by springs by turning of a crank, which the rider does with the greatest ease: the horse is a fac simile of a live one, and will go at the rate of 20 miles an hour. He thinks there will be no use for rail roads, as it will be much cheaper, as the horse will not eat one bushel of oats in fifty years, only a little oiling three or four times a year.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. NINE DAYS LATER FROM LONDON. The Packet ship Philadelphia, Capt. Morgan, is below from London. Our news collector has just come up from her with London papers to the 25th December, inclusive. We have barely time to give a few items. We do not discover any thing of much importance.

On the 20th of December, London was visited by a gale of wind, much more severe than any that had taken place during the season. In many of the streets almost all the public lamps were extinguished.—Several houses in the western and northern western suburbs were partially unroofed, and in two instances, large portions of buildings in the course of erection were blown down. The gale was highest about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, after which it fell considerably.

By subsequent papers we learn that this storm was productive of disastrous results in many of the provincial towns. The Mersey and several other streams overflowed their banks, houses were blown down, bridges carried away, and several lives lost. In Bradford the water was six feet deep in the streets.

The papers of the eighteenth contain an account of the riot at Alton, in which the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy and Mr. Bishop were killed. The Thames Tunnel is again open to the public for inspection. The sand, clay, &c. has been cleared away. The dispute between Holland and Belgium, growing out of the affair of the Luxembourg forest, seems not to prove very alarming.

It was understood that the cabinets of France and England had been appealed to by the King of the Belgians, and by their mediation it was expected that the affair would be amicably settled. The Dutch King, however, was carrying off the timber. Letters from Hanover state that the discontent is increasing, and hint at the probability of a revolution. Blood has already been shed.

On the 11th of December the King issued a decree dismissing the seven protesting professors of Gottingen, and banishing three of them from the kingdom. This led to meetings and commotions among the students, who were charged by a troop of dragoons. Three of the students were killed and eight severely wounded. There has been a riot also at Munster, but we have no particulars. A new Spanish ministry has been formed. Espartero is a member. The British Parliament had adjourned over for the Christmas holidays. The civil list bill had passed the House of Commons, and was under discussion in the House of Lords.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE, Feb. 3. Most Destructive Fire! The front at Amphitheatre and forty nine Houses destroyed.—About four o'clock this morning, a fire was discovered in the spacious streets, at the corner of Front and Low streets, in the occupancy of Mr. Cook, as a Circus and Amphitheatre. The four rooms on duty in the house had barely time to escape with their lives, through one of the windows, when the whole edifice was immediately wrapped in flames. The combustible nature of its contents

the scenery and decorations, and the costly and splendid paraphernalia used in the representation of Mazeppa and other spectacles, imparted resistless fury to the fire and soon exhibited the utter hopelessness of all attempts to save it. The entire wardrobe of the company, which is exceedingly valuable, was destroyed—and worse than this, Mr. Cook has to lament the loss, to him certainly irreparable, of the destruction of his splendid stud of horses—one of the finest perhaps, in the world.

The building was insured, we understand, but we know not to what extent. In the Fireman's Insurance company. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have been occasioned by the stove pipes in the dressing room.

The building and all Mr. Cook's property were entirely destroyed—never was there a more complete wreck. The loss cannot be less, we should think, than one hundred thousand dollars. The building on the adjacent corner, occupied by Mr. Murphy, as a tavern, was also entirely destroyed with most of his furniture.

From the Baltimore Patriot. Of the whole extent of the loss by this fire, we have heard no estimate. Including the two buildings and their contents, it probably does not fall short of \$120,000. On the circus building we learn, there was only a small policy of \$3000, at the Fireman's Insurance Company. Last year the amount was said to be 15,000, at the last renewal of which it was reduced to \$3000. Mr. Cook we understand has no insurance. His loss is therefore very heavy indeed. The tavern house was insured at the Fireman's to the amount of \$5000.

BORDER TROUBLE—again.—By the subjoined general orders, it will be seen that another requisition has been made for a portion of the militia of this state to preserve the amicable relations between our government and Great Britain. It will be perceived that an effective force has been called out, and for a length of time, (three months) which must in all probability put an end to this affair.

We are not aware of the immediate causes which led to the call; but the popular rumor is that the patriots, amounting to from four to nine hundred men, are concentrating at or near Gibraltar, apparently without arms, and that Gen. Van Rensselaer and McKenzie are among them. This is no doubt an exaggerated statement; but it is certain that a large number of men are outlying in the neighborhood of Gibraltar, and that if their ulterior intentions do not call for the interference of the strong arm, their immediate actions will justify it, as they have committed depredations of a serious character upon the property of our citizens.

That portion of our militia who belong to this city, were yesterday mustered for draft and dismissed till this morning. They will probably leave here in the course of today. We trust the officers to whom has been committed the command of the force will act with promptness and energy, and put an end at once to this vexatious and expensive affair.

GENERAL ORDER. HEAD QUARTERS MICH. MILITIA. ADJT. GEN'L'S OFFICE, Detroit, Feb. 10, 1838. Brigadier General Hugh Brady, U. S. Army, having transmitted this day the following communication to His Excellency, the Governor, viz.

HEAD QUARTERS, 7th MILIT. DEPOT, Detroit, Feb. 10, 1838. Sir—I have the honor to request that you will, at your earliest convenience, detach by volunteering or draft, to be mustered into the service of the United States, for three months, unless sooner discharged, a portion of the Michigan Militia as follows:

Field and staff, one lieutenant, one major, one surgeon, and one surgeon's mate, one adjutant, one drum-major, one file-mate, and six companies.

Each company to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, three sergeants, four corporals and sixty-four privates. This call is made on you for the purpose of preserving the neutrality of the United States with the government of Great Britain, which, I am fearful, from the information I received last night, without such force, cannot be maintained.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. BRADY, Brig. U. S. A. To His Excellency Gov. MASON.

Major General John R. Williams, commanding 1st division, is therefore hereby directed to furnish from his command, one major, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, one drum major, one file major, and five companies, each company to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one ensign or second lieutenant, three sergeants, four corporals, and sixty-four privates, the privates to be taken by draft or volunteers, the latter mode of which would be preferred, to rendezvous with all possible despatch at Gibraltar.

In like manner, the commanding officer of the 2d Reg't, 3d Division will furnish one company, consisting of one captain, one first lieutenant, and one ensign or second lieutenant, and three sergeants, four corporals, and sixty-four privates, to rendezvous as above.

The whole detachment, consisting of six companies, is to be under the command of Colonel Henry Smith, who will appoint an adjutant, and who will, as soon as the detachment is fully organized, report for inspection and muster into the service of the United States for three months, unless sooner discharged, to Brig. Gen'l H. Brady, U. S. A.

By order of the Commander in Chief, J. E. SCHWARZ, Adjutant General. Crockett's Memory.—Among the many remarkable qualities of David Crockett was his wonderful memory, of which my friend gave us the following anecdotes in proof:—"When we began our electioneering campaign," said Col. A. "not being able to speak very well extempore, or rather not at all, I wrote a speech with great care and committed it to memory. I delivered this in three several meetings, and was a good deal gratified in believing that it was very well received. I had always spoken first but at the fourth meeting which was a very numerous one, Crockett proposed that he

should take the lead. He accordingly mounted the stand and to my utter amazement recited the whole of my speech, and only changing a sentence or two to suit his own case. I never felt so awkward in my life. My turn to speak came and my speech was gone—stolen—used up—and I was left without a word to say. And to complete my mortification, the rascal was chuckling and laughing as if he had done the cleverest thing in the world."

Treasurer's Notice.—It will be perceived by reference to the notice of the state treasurer published in our paper of yesterday, that that officer has designated the banks whose notes will be received in payment for taxes. In the reception of the notes of banks which do not pay specie, the law requires him to be governed by the fact whether the banks have filed in the office of the Secretary of State, their assent to the provisions of the suspension act. The exclusion of the notes of banks not named from the treasury, must not therefore be taken as an evidence that they are less worthy of credit than the banks which have filed their assent to the provisions of the suspension act.

We are requested to say that the Bank of Oakland and the Farmers' and Merchants' bank of Pontiac should have been included in the list of institutions, whose notes are received in payment of state taxes.—Free Press.

LOWER CANADA. The Montreal Courier of the 5th January, says of the St. Lawrence, the water remains nearly as high as ever, and the comparative mildness of the weather threatens its continuance in our streets and houses, for some time longer. The distress caused by the inundation is extreme; and we need not urge upon our fellow citizens the necessity of making the most liberal provision in their power to alleviate it.

The members of the executive council were expected at Montreal, from Quebec, to attend upon Sir John Colborne and organize the government anew, under his administration.

From the Montreal Transcript. The rumors which had been for some days current, and which for obvious reasons we refrained from noticing, have not only continued to circulate, but have produced their effect; and the French Canadian population have been leaving the city and island of Montreal, for several days past. We are far from wishing unnecessarily to denounce them, or wantonly to wound their feelings; but certainly there is in this something very remarkable, something which seems to demand an explanation. While the British population are, one and all in a state of the utmost tranquillity and confidence, this sudden bespoken on their part a remarkable timidity; or indicates a knowledge, an expectation of some intended outbreak, which induces them to separate themselves from their British fellow colonists, and to retire from what they suppose to be the field of an approaching contest.

Some satisfactory explanation is due to their own character—and we look for it accordingly. On Wednesday morning the list of the murderers of the unfortunate Chartrand was lodged in jail. He occupies the same cell with Jalbert, the murderer of the lamented Lieutenant Wier. He was captured by Mr. McGillivray, concealed in a cupboard in a garret of a house in L'Acadie.—He has neither confessed nor denied his guilt.

OPERATIONS OF THE MINT. The Director of the Mint has made his annual report to Congress, and from that we have the satisfaction to see that the three branch mints are near about ready to begin their operations, and that the one in North Carolina may be considered as having begun. The commencement of operations by these branch mints is of the utmost possible importance to the country in this season of shin-plate tickets; and it is believed that a great coinage of small silver, to wit: twenty-five cent, ten cent, and five cent pieces, will be ordered to be struck, to supply the country with silver change; and also that a large coinage of quarter eagles will be provided. The director of the mint, Dr. PARSONS, shows that a great increase has already commenced in the small coinage, both of silver and of gold, and every citizen feels the necessity of going on with the small coinage until the country is amply supplied. The director of the mint shows that the coinage for 1837, was:

In gold	\$1,035,910, in half eagles.
do.	112,700, in quarter-eagles.
In silver	1,814,900, in half-dollars.
do.	63,110, in quarter-dollars.
do.	104,300, in ten cents.
do.	113,800, in five cents.
In copper	55,583, in cents.
Total	\$3,299,898
The whole amount of coinage which has taken place since the establishment of the mint in 1793, is:	
In gold	\$23,250,310
In silver	46,835,192
In copper	795,151
Total	\$72,880,653

Of this coinage, about two-thirds of the gold to wit: FIFTY millions of dollars, has been coined since the commencement of Gen. JACKSON'S administration, and of the silver, upwards of one-half, to wit: about TWENTY-FIVE millions of dollars.—Thus, the gold and silver coinage since Gen. JACKSON'S administration, amounts to about FORTY millions, and it has been shown heretofore, that the importations of specie during the same time, amount to SIXTY-TWO millions. Now, the question is, what has become of these immense amounts of specie? And the answer is, that it is SUPPRESSED by the combination of banks and politicians who are for forcing their depreciated paper and shin-plate on the general government, as well as on the state governments and the people. But they cannot SUPPRESS it much longer. The quantity of specie which will be imported this year, and the immense coinage which will take place at New-Orleans, as well as at the other branch mints and the mother mint, will be so great that it will be impossible for the broken bank and shin-plate party to continue the suppression.—Globe.

In our columns will be found the proceedings of a Currency meeting at Detroit.—We understand that the inhabitants of the interior have in contemplation to call counter meetings. The fact is—we must take Michigan Safety Fund money, or go without any, for we have no other.—Toledo Gazette.