From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

BANK AND STATE.—The opponents of a separation of bank and state, and the friends of a more intimate connection between state and banks, insist that by the sub-treasury system, two currencies would be established, one for the Government and another for the people. We consider this assumption as absurd and untenable, though well calculated to deceive those who do not take the trouble to reflect upon its bearings. The legal currency of the country has been established by the Federal Constitution. How then can Congress create two currencies of different natures? Can Congress enact that bank notes shall be the currency of the country? No. Congress can authorize the receipt of duties and taxes, and for the sale of the public lands, in bank notes; but Congress would violate the public trust reposed in them, if they were to authorize the public revenue to be collected in bank bills which could not at any time be converted into some substance of real value. When Congress enact that the public revenue shall be collected in the legal currency of the country, they are only carrying into operation a requisition of the Federal Constitution; and it seems to us that that instrument is violated, whenever Congress authorizes the collection of the public revenue in a paper currency issued by each State of the confederacy, local in its nature, and not at all federal in its character of a circulating medium. Congress has no power to declare the notes issued by a State bank to be a legal currency; if that body had this power it could discriminate between the banks chartered by the States; and would the people sanction the exercise of this power of discrimination? The evils resulting from the exercise of such a power would be numerous and fatal. The paper money issued by the State banks may be a local currency in each of the States, and may be received in payment by the Federal Government so far as this paper money can at any time be converted into the legal currency of the country, but no public creditor is bound to take in payment this paper money.

But it is insisted that the sub-treasury system would create two currencies. How? The banks are local institutions, chartered by the State legislatures. Those banks issue a paper money. The people of the respective States authorized those banks to issue this paper money; but those States could not make by a State law such a paper money a circulating medium throughout the whole Union, unless the people tacitly consent to take it as such, and at their own risk. If the Federal Government were to enact that this paper money should be the currency of the country, it would violate every principle of right possessed by the people, because it would assume to make public what is in fact a private and local currency; for, notwithstanding that the banks issue their bills by the authority of charters granted by the State Governments, there is no other pledge for the credit and redemption of the bills so issued, but the solvency of the banks, the solvency of the debtors of those banks, and, in some instances, the solvency of the stockholders, which certainly do not give to the bank bill greater credit and solidity than to the promissory notes issued by individuals, which have been discounted by the banks, and upon the payment of which the banks mainly rely for the redemption of their own notes. It is clear, then, that the bank bills are only the representation of the notes of private individuals discounted by the banks. The paper money issued by the banks are nothing more nor less than a private and local currency, the charters which create such institutions do not change their character and their nature. We will ask the sober minded of our citizens, if they could sanction an act of Congress, by which the paper money issued by the banks should circulate as the currency of the country? The answer to this question would be no. Why? Because the banks chartered by the States are private institutions, managed for the benefit of the stockholders, and not for the benefit of the public. Because those institutions are liable to fail, by which the paper they may have issued becomes mere waste paper. And because the federal Government can have no control over them. And yet there are men in the United States who earnestly recommend the paper money issued by the State banks to be made a federal currency, a paper money which fluctuates in value every where, and which cannot be converted at any time into the legal currency of the country: a paper money which is not of uniform value even in the States in which the banks that issue it are located.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

THE LUMBERMAN'S BANK.

A late meeting at Jamestown, in this state, passed resolutions declaring that "fraud, corruption and perjury on the part of individuals," were the "prominent" causes of its failure, and the meeting found themselves called upon, "by the duty they owed to themselves, their country and their God, to condemn and expose so vile an attempt to defraud and plunder the community of their property and their rights."

The circumstances leading to this expression of opinion on the part of the people of Jamestown, are brifly these, as we gather from the report of the committee Ten thousand dollars of the capital stock had never been paid in, and the Cashier still owes $5,000 on the stock standing in his name. With these facts before him, the President swore that the whole capital had been paid in, according to the books of the bank. It appears also that $60,000 of the assests of the bank are very doubtful—that the issues are $345,000 of bills—the circulation $270,000.—Certificates of deposite are out to the amount of $20,000, and the debt due the Chatauque County Bank is $20,000, making a total liability of $310,000.

Among the various transactions of the bank, which appear to be irregular and fraudulent, was one in which Guy C Irvine gave a mortgage without a bond, for $200,000, on about forty thousand acres of land in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and the cashier afterwards gave up the notes on which this indebtedness was founded, on receiving Irvine's check for the amount. The mortgage was subsequently rescinded, and the notes returned.

Another charge made by the meeting is, that a resolution of the directors, authorizing the officers of the bank, or any person acting as an agent under them, to take real estate as security for debts due, was altered, so as to read "*or any agent*," thereby authorizing any agent of the bank to take security on real estate.

In pursuance of this clandestine proceeding, a director gave the teller of the bank a mortgage for $60,000 without a bond, on an undivided half of 60 lots in Dunkirk, and other land in that vicinity—the debt to be payable in instalments, the last in five years, and the instrument to be foreclosed according to the laws of Pennsylvania. It now appears that it could not have been foreclosed in less than one year after the payment became due, and the director, on the strength of this security, withdrew a large amount of his individual as well as joint liability to the bank, in notes of hand, &c. with the concurrence of the teller; the other officers being ignorant of the circumstances.

In specie the bank has twenty five dollars in silver, and $100 in cent pieces!

Last December, the President or Cashier made a report to the Legislature under oath that said bank had $270,000 in cash items on hand, which included said mortgage of $200,000.

A year ago last fall, a report was made that the bank had on hand $40,000 in specie, but before the committee it was not pretended that they had half that amount at that time.

SIGNS OF SANITY IN NEW YORK.

We are happy to perceive that the whole mercantile class in the city of New York are not such idolators as to make absolute sacrifice of themselves and their calling to Mr. Biddle's Juggernaut, and the ambitious designs of his political allies. The article which we give below *in extenso* from the Journal of Commerce, we take it, does not come from the editor's desk, but from the council chamber of that 'central committee of presidents & cashiers of the banks of that city,' constituted, as we are told, '*to superintend the general good.*' Utterly opposed as we are to this new sort of government in this country, which substitutes the conclaves of bank directors, or central committees of bank directors and cashiers, for the legislation of the country, we cannot but admit that the views we lay before our readers, indicative of the policy adopted by the New York banks, evince an honesty of purpose and patriotism, which contrasts with that of Mr. Biddle and his political contrivers as fair daylight with the gloom of midnight. If we do not mistake, the intelligence which begins to beam through a portion of the N. York press devoted to the commercial interest, will awaken the political and money managers of the British bank in the United States, and make them perceive that the renewed experiment of revolutionizing the politics of this country, by destroying its currency, embarrassing its commerce, and distressing the people, can only result in the ruin of the conspirators themselves, and the greatest mischiefs to the class they immediately reach.—*Globe.*

Destruction of the Bowery Theatre, N. York.

For the third time, says the New York Courier and Enquirer, of Monday, it is our melancholy task to record the destruction of the Bowery Theatre. Yesterday morning, about a quarter past 2 o'clock, the private watchmen stationed in that building were alarmed by the reflection of a light on the stage, caused by a fire in the upper part of the building. The fire was just then breaking out in the carpenter's shop, which was situated immediately under the roof in front of the building, and the alarm was spread with all possible despatch. The firemen, with their engines, hastened to the spot, but before any water could be brought to bear upon the building, the whole interior was in flames; and the possibility of saving any thing was almost out of the question. A dash was made at the property room, where the wardrobe was kept but only one small bundle of garments was rescued, and the whole valuable and beautiful wardrobe, estimated at $7000 or $8000, fell a prey to the flames.

The scenery, machinery and stage property, being all highly combustible, were soon consumed, and at about 3 o'clock the roof fell in, sending aloft a mass of cinders, which flew far and wide, and burying beneath it all that remained of the ill starred Bowery Theatre. The iron safe containing some money and all the books and papers of the establishment was saved; but except this, nothing of any value was rescued from the devouring element. The wardrobe, scenery, and other properties were valued at about $60,000, upon which there was no insurance. Insurance to the amount of $35 000 had been effected upon the building, which it is supposed will not cover one half of the whole actual loss. Very few of the actors had any effects in the theatre, & they have thus escaped the general ruin. Mr. Duvernay, carpenter to the establishment, had three chests of tools and other property destroyed, which was not insured.

Of the origin of this fire, there can be but one opinion—that it was the work of some diabolical incendiary.

The heaviest loser by this disastrous fire, is Mr. Dinnerford, who owned the wardrobe and the other stage properties, and upon which there was no insurance.

While the above fire was raging, a fire broke out in a rear stable, in Chrystie street, near Walker, owned by Thomas Hamblin, Esq., which was entirely consumed. The stable had a glass skylight in the roof, in which two panes of glass had been broken, and through these apertures the cinders fell in among the hay, and caused the destruction of the building.

From the Delaware Gazette.

CUI BONO?—The question has often presented itself to our mind—what benefit will result to the people, by a change in the administration? *Cui Bono?* What good? What promised blessings will first flow to the country, by hurling MARTIN VAN BUREN from the Presidential chair? Perhaps it would elevate in his stead Henry Clay. What then? What can the *Magnus Apollo* do? Establish a National Bank! Well, suppose he does,—is that the *summum bonum* of all good? Has not commerce been prostrate when a National Bank was in existence? Did not the wheels of our manufactories stop, when we had a National Bank? Were there no failures in Banks and business when the government funds all reposed in the coffers of a pet mother Bank? Did not extravagance bring its own punishment, and industry its own reward then, as well as now? And what magic is there in the name, or what virtue in the shifting principles of Henry Clay, to give permanent prosperity to the monetary affairs, and union and stability to the political institutions of this great country? Can *he*, by a touch of his Ashland wand, and a cry of *Presto!* turn back the flood tide of distress that has set in upon some of our Atlantic cities? Can *he*, by wielding the limited functions of President, lay the perturbed factions of the day, and summon more genial spirits from the vasty deep of American enterprize? Can *he*, the recreant traitor to principles he once confessed to hold as dear as his heart's blood, even hope to secure the confidence and co operation of the abused and indignant Republicans? Nay, is it probable that he can ever effectually unite the Websterians and Harrisonians of his own Bank party?

These portentious questions all readily answer themselves; and they are akin to multitudes of others with which we might crowd our sheet. But we forbear. Every reflecting mind must see at once the results that will follow the election of Henry Clay as President. And well may we ask again *Cui Bono?* What good?—For every Republican is ready to answer: *No* good; but "evil, and only evil, and that continually."

REACTION IN NEW YORK.

The Federal prints are rejoicing at carrying their town election (Clay, Schoharie, and Canajoharie) in New York, with, as the Argus shows, "*an aggregate Federal loss since the last election of some ten or fifteen votes.*" The Argus then thus settles the account with them as far as the elections have gone:—*Globe.*

'Now, note the other side of the account. The Republicans have carried six out of seven towns in Oneida, with an aggregate majority of 727, and a Democratic gain since last fall of 693! They have carried two of the three towns heard from in Schoharie county, (Sharon and Cobleskill, and Schoharie, as above,) by an aggregate majority of 70, and a Democratic gain since last fall of 437! The towns of Florida and Glen, Montgomery county, by decisive majorities, and a Democratic gain since last fall of at least 60. The town of Guilford, Chenango County, by a majority of 56, and a Republican gain since last fall of 65. The town of Watertown, in Jefferson county, by an average majority of 55, where last fall there was a Federal majority of from 10 to 35, showing a Democratic gain of 80; and the town of Hampton, Washington county, by a majority of 10, being a Republican gain since last fall of 12.

'Thus we have an aggregate Democratic gain in the seventeen towns as far as heard from, including the Evening Journal's three 'glorious triumphs,' of *twelve hundred and ninety seven votes!* If the gain be 1,297 in seventeen towns, what may we expect in the remaining seven hundred? Really, the 'pressure' must be pushed to a 'panic,' a still stronger cry of alarm must go forth, and the *little bill clamor* must be greatly extended, or the last fall's 'triumphs' of Federalism will be as temporary as they were unreal and unexpected.'

Why do night and day resemble two banks stopping payment from the same cause?—Because, the one breaks when the other fails.

From the Pennsylvania Reporter.

BANK INFLUENCE.—We have before referred to the fact that the agents of various banks were here engaged in the nefarious attempt to corrupt the purity of legislative action.—They infest our public hotels, the halls of the Lesislature, the high-ways and by-ways of our borough. In our last we stated the startling fact, that the instruction resolutions were carried in the House of Representatives by the vote of a member who, up to the evening before their passage, was a most strenous opponent of these very resolutions, and that that member offered in extenuation of his course the degrading plea *that he was compelled to vote for the instructions which he had before opposed,* IN CONSEQUENCE OF LETTERS RECEIVED FROM DIRECTORS OF A CERTAIN BANK TO WHICH HE WAS INDEBTED!!! This excuse was given to us, as well as several of the most highly respectable members of the Legislature, by the member alluded to.

Again: We know from unquestionable authority, that one of these hired agents of the bank institutions of Philadelphia, has, since the instructions passed the House, made direct overtures to one of the forty-nine democrats who voted against their passage, and held out inducements to him to vote for concurrence in such amendments as the Senate might make.

We lay these facts before the people that they may have fair warning of the malign influence which is at this time operating against their rights. We have indeed fallen on evil times, when the paid minions of the moneyed monopolies of the country, unblushingly attempt to control the free action of the representatives of the people.

So disgusting has the efforts of the bank agents become within the last week or two, that an unflinching advocate of the rights of the people (Mr Reynolds, of Westmoreland,) yesterday laid upon the table of the House of Representatives, the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to inquire and report to this House the names and number of bank cashiers, presidents, stockholders, attorneys, and agents, now in attendance at Harrisburg, pending the bank question"

From the Globe.

The subjoined extracts from a letter, received at the War Department, from General Scott, show that the whole Northern frontier is tranquil. This officer has displayed equal zeal, ability, and discretion, in the measures he has adopted to maintain the character and good faith of the country, and to protect our rights from violation. He has been ably seconded by Lieut. Col. Worth, whose energy and perseverance in the prosecution of the enterprise, with which he was charged by his commanding officer, entitle him to high commendation.

The measures of pacification adopted by General Scott to restrain the excitement, and protect our territory on the Vermont frontier, were entrusted to Brig. Gen. Wool, who, in conjunction with the Governor of that State, succeeded in carrying them into successful operation.

Extracts from a letter of Major Gen. Scott to the Department of War, dated

Buffalo, Feb. 5, 1838.

"After much uneasiness on my part, on account of the Dtroit frontier, and the safe arrival of the troops sent hence in the Robert Fulton, I have the honor to report that I this morning, by the return of my express, received the most satisfactory replies from both his excellency Governor Mason, and Brigadier General Brady, dated the 2d instant, copies of which are herewith enclosed. By these it will appear that the tranquility of that frontier has been entirely restored, and that the regulars, without the aid of a single volunteer are deemed sufficient for its future tranquility

"It may be thought, possibly, that I sent thither too large a portion of the regulars from this frontier; but I knew that the Detroit frontier was in much danger; that Brigadier General Brady had not a regular soldier within his reach; that much had already been done to tranquillize this frontier, and that I retained a sufficient force, regulars and volunteers, to maintain its tranquility. Besides, the appearance of the two steamers, the Robert Fulton and New England, all along our shore of the lake, with United States troops, had the happiest effect in allaying the excitement, almost universal among our citizens, and in preventing any unlawful movement on their part.

"I think too much praise cannot be given to Lieutenant Colonel Worth, for the extraordinary zeal, perseverance and energy by which he succeeded in reaching Detroit in the Robert Fulton with the troops sent hence. Much credit is also due to Lieut. Homans, of the navy, whom I had placed in the nautical charge of the boat. A copy of Lieut. Colonel Worth's report to me, dated the 28th ultimo, is herewith enclosed. It is highly satisfactory.

"This officer has this moment arrived, through the peninsula opposite, having crossed the Niagara from Queenston to Lewiston. He confirms all the favorable reports above. He thinks there may be 8,000 British troops, regulars and volunteers, between the Detroit and Niagara rivers, on the other side, of whom a fourth, perhaps a third, are regulars. He saw many large detachments; was received with high courtesy every where, and with military honors at Sandwich. The British authorities expressed much satisfaction with our movements in support of the obligations of neutrality.

"Captain Wright and Lieut, Talcott, both of the army, were among the gentlemen who returned with Lieut. Col. Worth.

DEATH OF MR. CILLEY.

Testimony of Respect—On Monday, in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Williams, from Maine, rose and addressed the Senate as follows:—

Mr. President: I came into the Senate this morning exhausted and overwhelmed, to perform the melancholy duty of announcing to you and to the Senate of the United States the sudden and lamented death of my friend and colleague, the Hon. Jonathan Cilley, a Representative from Maine in the Congress of the United States.

At the last adjournment of the Senate, Mr. Cilley was in perfect health, full of hope and expectation of making himself useful in asserting and vindicating the violated rights of his State, and of distinguishing himself in the great questions which now so deeply agitate the public mind.—Full of zeal and ardent patriotism, and of devotion to the great cause of human liberty, and of human rights, he considered that a crisis had arisen when his country had a right to claim the services of her sons. He obeyed the call of his constituents, relinquishing the enjoyments of the domestic circle of a wife and three children. He is now a lifeless corpse; all his hopes are blasted and destroyed, and his constituents are deprived of the services of an able and faithful representative.

Mr. Cilley was a native of New Hampshire, and belonged to one of the most ancient and respectable families in that State. Patriotism and bravery were his inheritance. His grandfather was the distinguished patriot & brave officer of the Revolution, General Cilley; and his brother, Captain Joseph Cilley, was the gallant leader of the heroic charge under Colonel Miller, at the battle of Bridgewater Heights, in the last war.

The deceased was a graduate of Bowdoin College, in Maine, and by his superior talents and application attained a high standing at the bar in that State. He was a good lawyer, an able advocate, and a powerful debater.

From early life, Mr. Cilley was ardently attached to the principles of free government; a zealous advocate of the rights of the *whole* People, and a determined opponent of the claim of the *few* to tyrannize over the *many*.

In 1832, Mr. Cilley was elected to the House of Representatives in Maine, and in 1835 and 1836 was Speaker of that body, where his powers and love of country became so conspicuous, that, in 1837, he was elected to Congress in a district in which the majority were his political opponents.

Of his conduct here I need not speak, for all who hear me, and all who knew Mr. Cilley in the other end of the Capitol, will bear testimony to his ability to his open, frank, and determined course, to the high order of his talents, and powers as a debater, and to the respect and deference he paid to the rights of others.

As a man, Mr. Cilley was warm, ardent, generous, noble; as a friend, true, faithful, abiding.—He was in the meridian of his life, aged 35; the past was the earnest of the future.

In his death, Maine has lost one of her brightest ornaments, and the nation is bereft of a devoted patriot, and an ardent, zealous supporter of its free institutions.

The sun which set upon the lifeless corpse of my late friend and colleague, rose bright & cheering upon his distant fireside circle, and the wife of his bosom blessed its gladsome beams, and told her innocent children that it brought the return of their father one day nearer.

Alas! 'nor wife nor children, shall see him more.' Who shall now penetrate that bereaved mansion, and witness the tears, the agony, the distraction of the widow and the fatherless? Mr. President, I cannot. May the Father of all mercies be their comforter & their support!

Of the cause and manner of the death of Mr. Cilley, I forbear to speak; but allow me to say, that it is my solemn conviction that he entertained no ill will, and intended no disrespect to Mr. Graves, in any thing that occurred; and that, in accepting the call, he did nothing more than he believed *indispensable*, to avoid disgrace to himself, to his family, and to his constituents.

Mr. Williams then submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved uganimously, That the Senate will attend the funeral of the Hon. Johnathan Cilley, late a member of the House of Representafives from the State of Maine, at the hour of 12 o'clock to morrow, and as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, they will go into mourning, by wearing crape round the left arm for thirty days.

And as an additional mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, *Resolved*, That the Senate do now adjourn. The Senate then adjourned.

Mr. Fairfield, his colleague in the House of Representatives, also delivered a short and pathetic eulogy on Mr. Cilley, and resolutions were passed by this body similar to those above.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Washington, Feb. 27, 1838.

Both Houses of Congress met yesterday, and after the death of the Hon. Mr. Cilley, of Maine, had been announced, both Houses adjourned till to-day at 12 o'clock.

At that hour, the remains of Mr. Cilley, were brought to the Capitol, and after the usual ceremonies had been observed, the body of the unfortunate gentleman was committed to the grave. A deep and a pervading sympathy was expressed for the prostrate dead. Webb, of the New York Courier & Enquirer who is justly charged with all the mischief that brought the deed about, is held in abhorrence, and on Sunday a party was assembled to apply to him the code Lynch. He escaped their vengeance, by giving out that he had left the city.

To-morrow, a resolution touching duelling in Congress, will be introduced, and will give rise to an angry discussion. It is said that it will be proposed to expel all those members who had any agency in the duel.

Oppressed by the excitements of the last three days I resolved that I would not be among those who assembled to pay the last sad act of respect to the remains of poor Cilley. But as I gazed on the eager and excited crowd that passed along the avenue, I involuntarily joined it, and went with those who journeyed to the mausoleum of the dead.

On my arrival at the Capitol, I found the immense hall of the house of Representatives crowded so overflowing. Every seat was occupied; all the seats without the bar were occupied; the galleries were full, and crowded almost to suffocation, and the lobbies, and even the immense rotunda, were so literally dammed up that I could scarcely find a spot unoccupied of sufficient space to rest my foot upon.

The clergyman had not yet arrived to enter upon the discharge of his holy functions; the hour for the ceremonial was not yet at hand. Among the crowd in the rotunda, not one man smiled; an honest, a righteous and a holy indignation was palpable to the eye. All that was uttered was expressive of the abhorrence each man cherished and fostered for him who had fermented "this deed of blood," and shifted its execution upon his professed friend.

In this common and righteous sentiment I fully participated; and no expression of disgust, of abhorrence, of detestation that I can give utterance to, could be sufficiently strong to convey to the world—if the world would listen to me—my opinion of the man who meanly and basely, perfideously involves his friend in his quarrels, for the sake of shifting to the hands of that friend his quarrels and his perils.

Deeds like those of Saturday, cannot always escape that punishment which the deep and blighting condemnatory sentence of *public opinion* should award to their authors.

The excitement that has pervaded the Capitol, has reached the adjacent country; and the cars of this morning brought to the city a large number of gentlemen from your good place, who came down to attend the funeral of him, of whom it may truly be said, has been

By strangers honored, and by strangers mourn'd. Yours, &c.

FIRE AT WEST POINT.

The following information relative to the recent fire at West Point, is derived from letters received in this city.—Globe.

About three o'clock this morning (19th Febuary) we were alarmed by the cry of fire. On repairing to the scene of conflagration it was discovered to have originated in a room used for recitation and lecturing on Military and Civil Engineering. The building consists of six rooms, the three upper ones being used as the Adjutant's office, in which are preserved all the records, rolls, reports, and papers of the institution; the library, small, but consisting almost entirely of rare and choice mathematical, scientific and military volumes, and a philosophical lecture room, containing one of the most perfect and valuable collections of philosophical apparatus in the United States. It was soon discovered that the whole building would be destroyed, and the utmost endeavors of the officers of the institution, most ably seconded by the corps of Cadets, were turned towards the preservation of the library and philosophical apparatus. The greater portion of the books were saved, somewhat damaged, however, by many being thrown from a second story window, and falling in a bed of snow more than a foot deep. The philosophical apparatus, consisting, in a great measure, of large and delicate mechanical machines and models for experiments, being more difficult to transport, suffered in a greater degree than the library, but not so much as one would have reasonable expected. The instruments and models were generally carried out and placed in safety. The contents of the chemical lecture room, situated under that devoted to recitations in Natural Philosophy, were removed with greater ease and less destruction. The Adjutant's office, immediately over the engineering academy, where the fire originated, was completely destroyed with all its contents, consisting of the records of the institution since its foundation to the present time. The library, in addition to the books, maps, &c. &c. was the repository of several valuable paintings, among which may be enumerated full-length portraits of Presidents Jefferson and Monroe, with highly finished and striking likenesses of the several commandants off the Engineer Corps since the organization of that distinguished body, all of which were fortunately preserved.

It is most deeply to be regretted that the building destined to contain such valuable collections of books, maps, philosophical and other apparatus, should not have originally been built against fire; their dangerous situation has frequently been pointed out and referred to by the several Boards of Visiters annually sitting for the purpose of thoroughly investigating this important branch of our army, and a fire-proof building recommended in the strongest terms. The necessity of such a building must be apparent to all, and it is to be hoped that measures will immediately be taken to place this valuable collection beyond the possibility hereafter of accident from fire.