

actions for years, on the part of the officers, without the sanction of the Directors. An ex-officer had taken a loan of 500,000 of the Reading Railroad, in his individual capacity and the bank had afterwards assumed the responsibility. In the profit and loss account, an item in relation to bank notes, amounting to \$400,000 was deemed by the Committee to be unsatisfactory. Another item of \$800,000 had not been properly accounted for, and letters had been addressed to those of the ex-officers who were presumed to be in a condition to explain the mode in which the \$600,000 had been expended—but no replies had yet been received.

Notwithstanding this picture, and it is but tight to say, that the Report throughout seemed to us to aim almost too exclusively at the ex-officers, with but little allusion to the ex-Directors, whose business it was to check and prevent erroneous transactions—the Committee arrived at the conclusion that there is still more than \$15,000,000 of the original capital left to the stockholders, and that the shares are worth about \$46 each.

Several documents were read, and among them a letter from Mr. Cabot, of this city, vindicating his firm from any supposed improper agency in the cotton speculation.

On motion, 2000 copies of the Report were ordered to be printed for the stockholders.

On motion, \$500 were voted to Mr Geo. Sharewood, for his services as Secretary of the Committee.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Richard Bayard, Esq., for the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the present condition of the Bank—to devise the best mode to be pursued to promote the interests of the stockholders—and to report at an adjourned meeting to be held on Tuesday next—was adopted.

The committee of investigation was appointed to be such committee, with the addition of the following gentlemen:

S. Breck, of Philadelphia;
Col. W. Drayton, S. Carolina;
John S. Nicholas, Baltimore;
Mr. Swarries, New York;
Mr. Richard Bayard, Delaware.

A resolution of thanks was voted to the Committee of investigation, for the able and faithful manner in which they had discharged their duties.

It was also resolved, that the list of shares transferred on the Books of the Bank, from October 1, 1840, to April 1, 1841—should be prepared by the Cashier and published.

After these proceedings, the Report of the Directors of the Bank was called for and read. This Report gave the history of the resumption of specie payments—the suspension of specie payments—the late loans, negotiations with other Banks, and indeed all the recent events in the history of the institution—the most important of which, by the way, are already known to the public.

From the Globe.

CAUSES OF GENERAL HARRISON'S UNEXPECTED DEATH.

When, during the last Presidential canvass, it was declared, from personal knowledge, that General Harrison's age and infirmities rendered him utterly incompetent for the endurance of the labor and fatigue incident to the office, if elected, it is a remarkable fact that the very men who, in by gone days, were foremost in striking from the list of candidates the name of WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, on account of physical inability, were the first to denounce those who would question General Harrison's ability for four years service, as the enemies of the country. Events have proved the truth of all which was asserted—nay, more; one short month has terminated his career, and Death has dashed from his lips the cup containing the precious draught, when it was scarcely tasted.

But is it improper to inquire into the causes which led to such a result? I think not. Justice to the dead, and injustice to the living, demands it; and while I will "nothing extenuate, or set down aught in malice," I will, so far as I am able, fearlessly and faithfully, endeavor to assign them.

All knew that General Harrison was aged (in his 68th year) and consequently infirm; indeed his constitution was more impaired than many of his age. Instead of remaining at home during the canvass last summer and fall, and permitting his friends to elect him, all who know any thing of the campaign know that he was drawn out by his partisans—out in the woods—here—there—every where—engaged in haranguing large multitudes to advance and secure his election, by proving to the people that he was physically competent to the office. How immense was the labor! how extensive the correspondence, and how great the anxiety of mind, attending his situation at that time, few in all probability know. But, the election over, one would suppose that the General would have been permitted to set himself down in peace, and say, "the battle is won; the victory achieved; I have only to rest." But it was not so. I have heard, and believe it, that previous to his departure for Washington, he had received bushels of letters, and he was absolutely run down by visitors from every part of the Union in quest of office.

On the road eastward, at every point he was assailed by office beggars. Those who had denounced the Van Buren men as spoliators, and proclaimed themselves as acting only from motives of the most distinguished patriotism and love of country, met

him at every stopping place, and some accompanied him for miles on the road, while their demands for compensation for the services they had rendered were incessant. So completely worn out was the President that at Baltimore he had to shake hands by proxy.

He came to Washington, marched on foot, through the snow and rain of one of the most disagreeable days of last winter, to the City Hall, where he was harangued by the Mayor, and delivered an address in reply, and was then taken to his lodgings—but not to rest. There was no rest for him. The privacy of his own rooms could not shelter him from the cry of "Give! Give! Give!" Can this be denied by any one who was acquainted with what transpired during the few days after the President reached the city?

He went to Virginia to visit the home of his childhood, and the scenes of early life; but we are told that on his way thither, whilst there, and on the road back, his mind was kept almost constantly on the stretch by application to consider claims for office. The few days that intervened before the inauguration he had to suffer the infliction of the importunities of the office begging members of Congress, who had the knowledge of, and access to, his whereabouts.

The day of Inauguration came. The old President was mounted on horseback, and instead of proceeding directly to the Capitol, was marched by a circuitous route of nearly two miles through an atmosphere of dust. To use the language of one of his political friends, when he arrived there, "his dress was as white as a miller's, and he was so faint that alcohol and other appliances were required to bathe his head and temples." After speaking bareheaded in the open air for an hour and a half with a "trumpet toned voice," as was said by a paper in this city, to the immense multitude present, he was again placed on horseback, and rode to the White House; but when he arrived there was he permitted to retire for rest and refreshment after the immense exertion of the day? Nay, he had to stand until the vast assemblage could be individually introduced to him. I have heard and believe, that as the visitors came to offer their hands, professedly in congratulation, it was, "Here, General, here are my letters," and, "Here, General, here are mine!" On one occasion he was so besieged that the Marshal of the District was called upon to relieve him. The Marshal went through the throng, which continued to crowd the apartments of the President's House, public and private, for several days after the inauguration, and expostulated with them; but all his efforts to induce the office claimants to leave, by urging the great press of public affairs on the President, was in vain. Before attempting compulsory measures, this efficient public officer suggested to the

their better feelings in a short address. He did so; but they still insisted in pressing their demands upon him, although, as he said, in no condition to attend to them at the moment. They came forward with their papers until his pockets were filled. The Marshal was loaded in the same way, and still the crowd was reluctant to retire. From the day of his inauguration until the day of his death, the avenues to his house were thronged, the house itself was crowded, as were the public offices. Demands the most peremptory were made for the expulsion of the incumbents in office, and the granting of situations. By day and by night that old man was beset; when he walked out—in his office—at meal times—so that, to use an expression of his own to a gentleman, "Sir, I have hardly time to eat." Once or twice, it is said, he went to one of his public offices, and requested a messenger to show him to a private room, to retire from the multitude of office seekers who pressed upon him. Several respectable citizens, and several ministers of the Gospel who happened to be in the city, called at the President's House, for the purpose of paying their respects. They found it—part of the private portion of it too—crowded with so many persons, that they at first declined proceeding, but when pressed by a friend to go up and see the President, he (the President) frankly told them "Gentlemen, there never was a poor devil harrassed as I am on earth; you must excuse me; good morning; I must go;" and off he did go, before they had time to say "how are you?" much less "good bye;" and before they reached the front door, he was a considerable distance on his way to the Treasury Department. A gentleman at the door, seeing the condition of the President, and the crowd in the house, significantly remarked, "Well, I will agree to die, if it is not time to pull the latch string into the door of this log cabin."

At another time, two respectable gentlemen of this city called and found the President in the passage leading to the saloon. He asked them in to the fire, and with a frankness that surprised them said: "Gentlemen, I have been almost run down, I cannot stand it; this turning out of worthy men I never will consent to. Only just now, a beautiful, young looking woman called on me, and said, 'My husband is turned out of employment, and we are actually here in this expensive city having nothing to eat.' My dear sirs," continued the President, "it almost kills me; I can hardly stand it: the unworthy will not go out, and the worthy shall not be turned out." Now, this is a fact that can be established upon good authority.

The immediate cause which worked up

his feverish excitement into a paroxysm, was a chill produced by being caught in a light rain, being so closely beset as to be detained on his way home after a walk.—But when ill, letter after letter came, bearing from this one and the other applications for office. Some of them were left in the hands of friends in this city, and never delivered. Day by day, during President Harrison's illness, men were turned out of office. Some who had been expelled before his illness, appealed to him; he assured them that he knew nothing of it, though it was affirmed that he did it. And, but a brief space before his death, several were dismissed from their employments.

Thus excited by continued applications, many of them of a conflicting character, and the mortifying reflection that although he had denounced proscription, he was forced by those around him to do what he never intended, when dozing, his mind was continually running on the distress inflicted on the many helpless families within hail of his own dwelling; and yet proscription was still pressed upon him! Who that has ever saw a man laboring in the last stage of inflammation affecting all his vitals—the state in which the President died—does not know that when a *subultus tendinum* comes on, and the muttering delirium, as was the case with the President, often interrupted by broken expressions—whilst the patient is pinching and pulling the bed-clothes—the mind is ever and anon recurring to and dwelling on whatever was pressing on it and producing anxiety during his health. This was the case with President Harrison. Hundreds of individuals had been here from the first of March demanding the places of others, whose proscription they insisted on. Their letters, their personal applications, were forced on the President, and their claims were pressed by the Cabinet. At last, the President is told that if his political friends are not rewarded, his forces will be disbanded, and at the called session of Congress he will find himself in the minority. The work of excision is pressed on. The President is ill, absent from his family, without the kind attentions of the wife of his bosom, most of his children and grandchildren are distant. He beheld the friends who had accompanied him to Washington around him, but without the power to resist the torrent and relieve his feelings. He hears only of his cabinet, to know that they are paying off their political friends, by depriving whole families of the means of subsistence. The Preachers of the Gospel, the members of Christian Churches, the meek quiet citizens, who came here to get offices, and who staid here until they got them—some of them just on the eve of the President's death—had received their pay; but where are those lovely women and children who have no bread? In this state, laboring under a delirium, the last efforts of his distracted mind were turned towards the victims of the cruel policy of his cabinet, and expressions constantly escaped him deprecating the cruelties which he had endeavored in vain to arrest.

It was in this way President Harrison died, and who will say he was not persecuted to death?

A LOOKER ON.

Nine Children Burned to Death.—In the St. John Gazette of the 8th inst. we find the two following melancholy paragraphs.

"On Monday last a very melancholy catastrophe occurred at Margaret's Bay—four children, belonging to Mr. John Coolan, were burned to death, during the absence of their mother, who had gone to the river for water. The premises of Mr. Coolan, were entirely consumed—he has also lost £17 in cash, and is perfectly destitute."

"The premises of Mr. J. G. Nelson, of Truro; were burned to the ground on Wednesday last, and melancholy to relate three of his children an apprentice and servant girl perished in the fire. Mr. Nelson and his wife barely escaped participating the fate of their unfortunate offspring and servants."

Two strangers recently visited Bunker Hill, and ascended to the top of the Monument. After they had asked a number of questions, which the superintendent answered very politely, he told them it was customary to pay a small sum for ascending the Monument. At this they were highly indignant, and said they thought it was a free country, and this place should be free to all;—they would not be gulled out of their money by a Yankee! An *Englishman* ought to be allowed to go free to such public places, &c. The superintendent bowed very politely, and said, "I wish you had mentioned that you were *Englishmen* before, for they are the only persons we admit free: we consider that they paid dear enough for ascending this hill on the 17th of June, 1776."

Florida War Resumed.—A party of seven Indians attacked a party of United States soldiers; who were hunting in the neighborhood of Fort King, on the 4th inst. Private Thompson, of company H. 2d infantry, was killed. A detachment of troops was sent out from the Fort, in pursuit of the savages immediately. More massacres may be looked for.

Remarkable Coincidences.—Harrison & Tyler were both born in the same county in Virginia. The father of each was in turn Governor of the State.

DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1841.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE

FOR GOVERNOR,

DAVID R. PORTER.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

The Williamsport Freeman, in giving an account of the Fire that occurred in that village on Saturday evening last, says:—Our town was visited with one of the most destructive fires that has ever before occurred. The fire was discovered about 10 o'clock in the stable of THOMAS HALL, Esq. The alarm was given, and the citizens repaired to the spot immediately, and every exertion was made that human aid could resort to, to arrest the progress of the flames—but all was in vain. The stable and the adjoining buildings were consumed in a few minutes, and three valuable horses and several fine hogs perished in the flames. A light south-west wind carried the course of the fire in the direction of Mr. HALL'S Brick Hotel, and in a short time the entire building was laid in ruins! Adjoining Mr. Hall's house was the store room of J. GRAFIUS & SON, the beautiful brick dwelling of J. GRAFIUS, Esq. and the dwelling house of Mr. JOSEPH GRAFIUS, all of which were burned to the ground, together with their stabling, &c.—The tannery belonging to THOS. UPDEGRAFF, took fire also, but the buildings, through the indefatigable exertions of our citizens, were preserved, with one exception; the bark house, together with about 100 cords of bark, was entirely consumed. The only thing, in our opinion, that prevented the further destruction by fire, was the prudent course pursued by our citizens in pulling down several small frame buildings which were occupied as offices, and situated in a vacant space between Mr. Grafius' and Mr. WILSON'S large brick dwelling.—The wind, however, had subsided a few minutes before the fire was checked, and a light shower of rain fell, which helped in a very good degree to extinguish the burning flames.

Mr. Hall succeeded in securing some part of his furniture, but a very large quantity was consumed with the building. Mr. Grafius & Son, also saved their household furniture and the greater part of the merchandise. Mr. Joseph Grafius, we understand, lost the greater part of his furniture with the house. The property belonging to the different persons which has been saved, was very much soiled and damaged in the hurry and bustle to secure it. The whole amount of the loss sustained is estimated at from 30 to \$40,000. We are informed that the buildings of Mr. Hall and Jacob Grafius, Esq. are insured, but we do not know for what amount.

Not the least doubt exists as to the cause of this calamitous affair. But one opinion prevails, and that it is the work of an incendiary.

The North Branch Canal is now in full operation, the water having been let in on Saturday last. The breaches caused by the late freshet, have all been thoroughly repaired by the indefatigable exertions of the officers having care of the line.

FASTING AND PRAYER.

President Tyler has issued a recommendation "to the people of the U. States, of every religious denomination, that according to their several modes of worship, they observe a day of fasting and prayer, by such religious services as may be suitable on the occasion," and he recommends the 14th day of May next, for that purpose.

Some Comfort for the Cost.—The General Post Office, now in course of erection at the seat of government, will be one of the most magnificent edifices in the national capital. There are some expectations that it may be completed and ready for occupancy within the present year.

From Mexico.—The rumors are renewed, of an invasion of Texas by the Mexicans. It was reported at New Orleans on the 2d, that about 8,000 Mexicans, with twenty pieces of artillery, were at Mier and Camargo, and were making preparations for a campaign against the Comanche Indians, and that a road was being cut from Mier to Laredo.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Columbia county, in attendance at Court, convened at the Court House in Danville, on Monday, the 19th inst. and organized by calling the Hon. GEORGE MACK, to the Chair, and appointing EMANUEL LARBUS, and SAMUEL CREASY, Esquires, Vice Presidents, and Levi L. Tate, and L. B. Rupert, Esquires, Secretaries: When on motion,

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: H. Webb, Richard Fruit, Neal M'Cay, Iam Derr, John S. Wilson, Paul Leidy, G. W. Mason, Col. Daniel Pollmer, Wm. E. Roberts, Geo. Mears, John Ful'on, J. W. Dieterich, who after retiring a short time returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, the majority of the Legislature have acted solely with the view to throw distrust around our worthy Governor for political effect, without any regard to the welfare of the people, in their late enactment relating to the currency,—and Whereas, the deranged state of the currency of the nation, requires the united energies of the people, to bring about a reform in the present banking system, that will give stability to, and confidence in, the banks it behoves every well wisher of his country's good to throw away party feelings and party prejudices, and purpose and adopt such measures as are calculated to benefit the great mass, without regard to the benefit it may have upon this or that candidate. Therefore

Resolved—That Governor Porter; was perfectly justifiable, in every point of view, in vetoing the bank bill lately presented to him for his signature, it being conceived in sin, and brought forth in iniquity, and calculated alone to benefit the banks and trading portion of the citizens of Philadelphia city to the destruction of the country banks and citizens generally.

Resolved—That unless the majority of the Legislature, can form a resolution to pass some bill relating to the banks, that shall give equal privileges to the people as well as to the banks, they had better resign their commissions to their constituents, that they may appoint other agents, who will carry out their wishes in this particular.

Resolved—That the truly patriotic course of GOVERNOR PORTER, since he was placed in the Executive chair, meets with our warmest approbation, and will endeavor him to a great majority of the people.

Resolved—That we are highly gratified at the re-nomination of Governor DAVID R. PORTER, and that we will give him our united and hearty support.

Resolved—That a committee of three in each township, be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to superintend the general interest of the party in their respective townships, and adopt such measures as shall tend to advance the election of DAVID R. PORTER, and correspond with the chairman of the state county committee.

On motion of David Petriken, the following were adopted as an amendment to the report of the committee.

Resolved—That this meeting consider the law passed by the present legislature of this State, relating to Tavern Licenses, as unnecessary, oppressive, and demonstrating clearly what the men composing the majority of both Houses, would do, if they had the power, uncontrolled by any check. We consider it as unnecessary, because the law in force was all-sufficient to prevent or correct all abuses:—if more taverns were licensed than was necessary for the accommodation of the public, it was because the Judges of the Courts did not discharge their duty;—if tavern keepers violated the laws with impunity, it was because Constables, Justices of the Peace, Grand Jurors and Courts wanted either moral honesty or moral courage, to do what their oaths required of them. We consider the law oppressive and unjust, because it wantonly increases the expense of obtaining license, without any accruing benefit to the public morals, or diminishing the number of taverns, indirectly imposing a penalty indiscriminately on the innocent as well as the guilty—upon those who are poor, as well as those who are rich—on the tavern keeper on the roads over our lonesome and dreary mountains, as those in populous towns;—upon the plain and humble hotels for the accommodation of plain and humble people, who are compelled by business to leave their homes, as upon the lordly palaces