

DISPERSED ARTICLES.

THE UNITED STATES.

The recent admission of Arkansas and Michigan into the Union, making the number of states twenty-six, and the question of also admitting Texas into the confederacy, which is now being pressed upon the attention of congress and the people generally, would seem to render interesting a retrospective view of the steps by which our republic has been gradually extending its dimensions until it now extends over an extent of country equal to one-twentieth the habitable land of the whole globe.

The thirteen United Colonies, which first adopted and issued the immortal Declaration of independence, entered into the confederation of 1778, and formed the constitution of 1780, were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.—All the other states, which are now members of the Union, have been since admitted in the following order; viz:

Vermont, which was separated from N. York, was admitted into the Union in the year 1794.

Tennessee, which was separated from North Carolina, was admitted 1796.

Kentucky, originally a part of the territory of Virginia, was admitted 1799.

Ohio, which was formed from lands northwest of the Ohio river, that had been ceded to the general government by the states to which it belonged, was admitted 1802.

Louisiana, formed from the Louisiana purchase, admitted 1812.

Indiana, from a portion of what is called the North West Territory, admitted 1816.

Mississippi, from part of the territory of Georgia, admitted 1817.

Illinois, from the North West Territory, admitted 1818.

Alabama, from part of Georgia, admitted 1819.

Maine, which was separated from Massachusetts, admitted 1820.

Missouri, formed from a portion of the Louisiana purchase, admitted 1820.

Arkansas, from a portion of the Louisiana purchase, admitted 1836.

Michigan, which was constituted a territory in 1805, admitted 1837.

It is a fact, probably not generally known that more than half of the territory included within the present limits of the United States, contains few or no settlers, and is not yet formed into states. If a line were drawn from the mouth of the Sabine river due north to the Missouri river, and thence in a northeasterly direction to the south end of lake Michigan, the eastern division would include nearly all the population, though less than half the territory.—The other division is almost wholly in the possession of the Indians.

The richest man on earth.—The Paris correspondent of the Albany Daily Advertiser says:—"Louis Philippe is, without exception, the richest man in the world. He receives annually, in ready money, a sum of twelve millions of francs. He derives a revenue of perhaps twenty millions more from the lands, forests, and other property of the crown. He is in the enjoyment of the private fortunes of the Orleans family, which should have been united to the national domain, as was the custom with former monarchs, on their accession to the throne, but which he was allowed to retain by an act consented to by Lafayette, Laffitte, and the victorious insurrectionists, who little knew what they were about, on the eve of his taking the oath to observe the charter as King of the French. The amount of his private fortune cannot be less than ten millions of francs per annum. He possesses, besides, an immense sum in ready money, estimated by some at between one hundred and fifty, and two hundred millions of francs. He pockets the million granted the Duke of Orleans as presumptive heir to the throne, and the private fortune he is supposed to have given the Queen of the Belgians, and he has none of the obligations with which the civil list of Charles X. was burdened. The latter paid nearly six millions in pensions, which Louis Philippe has thought proper to suppress altogether; he had besides a large military household, a chapel, hunting establishment, &c., which cost him at least as much more, none of which have been retained by the present king, whose revenues are totally disencumbered, and consequently fully adequate to the maintenance of his family, without any provision from the state."

TO POST MASTERS.

The following regulation relative to the opening of newspapers by postmasters, appears in the new act passed by congress.—We publish it for the purpose of reminding some post masters that there is such a law, knowing that some of them have short memories:

Newspapers are always to be considered of EQUAL IMPORTANCE with letters, and post masters are FORBIDDEN to open them for the purpose of reading them, or for any other purpose than that required by law, and are forbidden to lend them to any person.

A Trouble.—To have a man sit down by you when you are busy, and sit—and sit—as though he never meant to rise.

MONEY.

"The world is kneeling at the shrine of self." "Every man for himself"—is the convenient motto of the age—and of this age especially, above all its predecessors. There prevails at the present time a spirit of cold calculation, which is carried into all the relations of society; making barter and shameful merchandize of the best feelings of the heart. Do you wish to know the strength and duration of a man's friendship? gauge the depth and dimensions of your purse. For it is an universal proposition that money and friendship are co-eternal.

We live in an age of selfishness. It requires not the frosts and storms of sixty winters to convince us of the fact. It meets us at every turn of our pilgrimage, as with an unrelenting tread we hurry on through the great thoroughfare of life. Boast as we will and may of our charitable societies and benevolent operations—blazon as we may of our Samaritan deeds and munificent donations—it avails not: the leaven of a sordid spirit runs through all the channels of society, and infects the whole lump. It is an era of universal barter. Every thing has its price. The smile of friendship and the words of love, consideration, character, and public esteem may all be bought and sold for cash. It is the ordinary traffic of these merchandizing times, which with a Midas-like touch would convert every thing into gold.—All are bent with an individual aim upon schemes of gain. All are studying the mysteries of the market and prices current—

—All are meddling With merchandise, pounds, shillings, pence, and piddling.

"Get wisdom," says Solomon; "Get money," says the world, "if you are wise."—And, the world is right, and Solomon was a fool. Money is the all in all—the sine qua non—the main spring of life. Crates, a philosopher! He was the greatest dunce in all antiquity.—And, to prove it, we need only adduce that command of his which has so often been quoted as a proof of his wisdom: "Give my property to my children, if they are fools—if philosophers they will have no need of it." No need of it forsooth! Tell us thou sapient Crates, what there is under the sun, short of an interest in heaven, which money will not purchase? Did ever a Grecian or any other jury appraise a poor man's reputation at half the value of his wealthy neighbor's? To whom is the beaver tipped and the lowest bow made? Who walks the street with the easiest air of superiority? And who breaks the law and snaps his fingers at its officers? Why, your moneyed man, as all the world knows. Give a man money and you make him a man—a nobleman—a prince. Pride bows and humility stoops to him, power honors and the people worship him. Take away his money, and your man becomes a mouse—a cat, or a dog, or what you will.

Bank of England.—According to the quarterly statement of the bank of England, made up to the 15th of November, the liabilities were—Circulation £17,543,000 Deposits £12,896,000. Assets—Securities: £28,134,000. Bullion, 4,933,000.—Bicknell's Reporter.

The law on Sunday shaving.—In a Dundee shaving case, the magistrates declared the apprentice was bound to shave his master's customers on Sundays. The Lord Ordinary, in the court of session, reversed this judgment, finding that the apprentice was not bound to shave on the Lord's Day. In January, the court of session reversed the Lord Ordinary's interlocutor, and ordained the unfortunate apprentice to shave again on Sundays. And, to end the buffeting about the apprentice, last week the House of Lords declared his services cannot be called upon to shave the people of Scotland on Sunday.—Glasgow Chron.

Honor among thieves.—In Spain there may be truly enough said to be "honor among thieves," the Spanish robbers generally giving their victims a certificate of his having been plundered, which effectually protects him from further molestation.

A lady at a ball, asked Mr. J. what he thought of her daughter? "She is charming," he replied, "a very pearl." "And what do you think of me, Mr. J.?" "Why you are mother of pearl."

Appropriate locality.—Dr. Johnson, it is notorious, was a "huge feeder;" George Colman used to say that his appetite was worthy of his residence, Bolt Court.

A new fish sauce.—A countryman arrived at London was desirous of following the newest fashion. He heard gas spoken of as being very superior to oil, but he had not the courage to ask an explanation on the subject. Going to dine at a chop-house, he ordered some turbot, and on being asked by the waiter whether he would take oil with his fish; he answered, "No, I wish to try the new mode, give it to me with gas."

Cato's reason for marrying.—Cato the elder, being aged, buried his wife and married a young woman; his son came to him and said, "Sir, in what have I offended you, that you have brought a step-mother into your house?" The old man answered, "In nothing, quite the contrary, son; thou pleasest me so well, that I would be glad to have more such."

MILITUM IN PARVO.

Crowing.—It was an aphorism of the great Lord Mansfield, that "nothing was so silly as crowing."

The greatest friend of truth is time, her greatest enemy is prejudice, and her constant companion is humility.

There are prating coxcombs in the world who would rather talk than listen, although Shakespeare himself were the orator and human nature the theme.

Ignorance sees no difficulty; imperfect knowledge describes them: perfect knowledge overcomes them.

To stand well with one's self it is necessary to have a good conscience.

Conscience is a faithful mirror; deformed faces do not love the reflection of their looking-glasses.

To feel neither hatred, nor jealousy, nor the lust of revenge, is to prove our superiority over human nature.

The man, who in all his actions pursues the public good, does not stop to avenge himself of the wicked who persecute him, and sees with pleasure superior talents advancing before him towards the same object.

The misfortunes which afflict men are greater in imagination than in reality.

Evil is calculated from the privation of usual enjoyments and the inconveniences which follow them! The mind of the philosopher presently forgets the first, and soon becomes reconciled to the consequences.

Notwithstanding the difference of estate and quality among men, there is such a general mixture of good and evil, that, in the main, happiness is pretty equally distributed in the world. The rich are as often unhappy as the poor, as reptiles is more dangerous than appetite.

Revenge, speaking botanically, may be termed wild justice, and ought to be rooted out, as choking up the true plant. A first wrong does but offend the law, but revenge puts the law out of office. Surely, when government is once established, revenge belongs only to the law.

Man is not more superior to a brute, than one man is to another by the mere force of wisdom. Wisdom is the sole destroyer of equality, the fountain of honor, and the only mark by which one man, for ten minutes together, can be known from another.

Were men always skillful, they would never use craft or treachery. That men are so cunning, arises from the littleness of their minds, which, if it can conceal itself in one place, quickly discovers itself in another.

Cunning men, like jugglers, are only versed in two or three little tricks, while wisdom excels in the whole circle of action.

Meekness needs no praise; meekness is the moral paradise; the only cement to the faults and errors of humanity. What can we do without bearing with one another?

Authors ought not to regard mean unqualified abuse. We cannot say of a garrisoned town, that it is taken, merely because the enemy have thrown filth upon the walls.

An honest haughtiness of mind, which scorns to stoop below the dignity of human nature, is the spring of honest and honorable undertakings; it is what the old moralist meant by a reverence for ourselves; rewards and punishments being only the crutches which men have found out to support virtue, where this noble temper of mind is wanting.

The same pride which makes us despise the poor, makes us too submissive to the wealthy. It is founded upon the over valuation of riches. A true value of merit, makes us despise the vicious, and highly esteem the virtuous.

He who is vexed at a reproach, may be assured that he would be very proud if commended.

We ought not to trust the judgement of others concerning ourselves; for most people who judge a man, take very little trouble in examining him, and depend entirely on outward appearances. Few physicians will pretend to know exactly a patient's case, merely by looking at him.

One opinion on hypocrisy is, that the hypocrite hurts nobody but himself; the libertine, the whole society. Hypocrisy is a more modest way of sinning; it is a sort of homage paid to virtue. Another opinion is, that the hypocrite, by passing for what he is not, deceives many; the libertine appearing in his proper colours, hurts society less. I would lean to the former of these opinions; all the deceptions of hypocrisy can hurt a man's pocket only; the practices of the libertine are infectious, and tender society immoral.

Universal consent is not always a sufficient reason to found our belief upon. There was a time when all the world, except the Jews, agreed in idolatry; and sometimes the Jews agreed with them.

Great reading, without applying it, is like corn heaped, that is not stirred, it grows musty.

The wife of an angry man should say little, but rather write down her answers, that her husband may cool while he is reading.

Those are thought to have read much, who speak of it often; which is only a sign of not digesting what they read; just as a man's bringing up his supper is a proof of eating, but a very disagreeable one.

OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRAT, NEXT DOOR TO CAPT. D. GROSS'S HOTEL.

TERMS:

The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT will be published every Saturday morning, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or Two Dollars Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months; nor any discount or arrears discharged.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square will be conspicuously inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

GEORGE PRINCE,

Of Sunbury, Northumberland county, BEGS leave respectfully to inform the public, that he is about to remove to Harrisburg, where he has taken that large and spacious three story brick house, formerly occupied by Mathew Wilson, corner of Walnut and Third streets.

HARRISBURG,

In view of the State Capitol, which he intends to open on the 1st day of May next, and where he hopes to confine to receive that patronage so liberally bestowed on his establishment heretofore. He will at all times be provided with every thing necessary to make his guests comfortable.

G. PRINCE.

Harrisburg, April 29, 1837.

REMOVAL.



BULL'S HEAD

HOTEL.

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by John Bishop, situate on the corner of Old Market and Plum streets, New-Berlin, Union county, Pa. The House and Stables are undergoing a thorough repair, which will enable him to entertain all those who may please to favor him with a call, in an agreeable and comfortable manner.

The subscriber having been long engaged catering for the public, believes it unnecessary to state how his Bar and Table will be supplied: suffice it to say that the best the market can afford will be called in requisition, and that the Stable department will receive the same attention.

Thankful for the public favours heretofore received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, & an increased support, as every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his patrons.

C. SCHROYER.

New-Berlin, April 29, 1837.

Three times a Week! NORTHUMBELAND & LEWISTOWN

SPLENDID LINE OF



MAIL COACHES.

THIS Line passes through New-Berlin, Middleburg, Beavertown and Adamsburg. It intersects at Northumberland, the Wilkesbarre and Easton line, to and from New-York City—the Harrisburg and Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Pottsville lines; and also the Pittsburg, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia lines at Lewistown. Three times a week—distance fifty miles, with elegant Coaches, superior Horses, and careful and obliging Drivers, rendering it the cheapest, best, and most expeditious route in Pennsylvania, connecting the Eastern and Western lines and the shortest passage between the Pittsburg and Pottsville lines.

FARE THROUGH, . . . \$3.

Arrivals & Departures:

Leaves Northumberland every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in the afternoon, immediately after the arrival of all the stages: arrives the next day at Lewistown, in time to take the stage or packet-boat for Pittsburg. Leaves Lewistown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday after the arrival of the boats and stages from Pittsburg, and arrives at Northumberland the next morning in time to take any of the stages or boats that leave that day.

The proprietor has made arrangements to meet the different lines so as not to detain passengers at either end of the route. Every attention will be paid in order to render ease and comfort to passengers. Au

Accommodation Stage

Will at all times be in readiness at New-Berlin, to convey passengers to any place of destination, or to intersect any other line of stages.

SAMUEL AURAND.

New-Berlin, April 29, 1837.

HART, CUMMINGS & HART,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 70, North Third Street, Philadelphia.

(Between Race and Arc' streets.)

John V. Hart, J. A. Cummings, Francis Hart.

STEVENSON & CO'S,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 225, North Third Street, Philadelphia.

Augustus Stevenson, Robert T. Doran, Joseph Rank.

CITY HOTEL,

No. 41, North Third Street, Philadelphia.

ROBERT W. DUNLAP.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

U. STATES MAGAZINE

AND

Democratic Review.

ON the first of July, 1837, will be published at Washington, District of Columbia, and delivered simultaneously in the principle cities of the United States, a new Monthly Magazine, under the above title, devoted to the principles of the Democratic party.

It has been apparent to many of the reflecting members of the Democratic party of the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to those in such active and influential operation in England, is a desideratum, which it was very important to supply—a periodical which should unite with the attractions of a sound and vigorous literature, a political character capable of giving efficient support to the doctrines and measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people. Discussing the great questions of policy before the country, expending and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the most able pens that that party can furnish, in articles of greater length, more condensed force, more elaborate research, and more elevated tone than is possible for the news-paper press a Magazine of this character becomes an instrument of inappreciable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates. By these means, by thus explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic party, and by always furnishing to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon those complex questions of policy and party which so frequently distract the country, and upon which, imperfectly understood as they often are by friends, and misrepresented and distorted as they never fail to be by political opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and rightly informed, it is hoped the periodical in question may be made to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind.

Other considerations, which cannot be too highly appreciated, will render the establishment and success of the proposed Magazine of very great importance.

In the mighty struggle of antagonist principles which is now going on in society the Democratic Party of the United States stands committed to the World as the depository and exemplar of those cardinal doctrines of political faith with which the cause of the People in every age and country is identified. Chiefly from the want of a convenient means of concentrating the intellectual energies of its disciples, this party has hitherto been almost wholly unrepresented in the republic of letters, while the views and policy of its opposing creeds are daily advocated, by the ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning.

In the United States Magazine the attempt will be made to remove this reproach.

The present is the time peculiarly appropriate for the commencement of such an undertaking. The Democratic body of the Union, after a conflict which tested to the uttermost its stability and its principles, have succeeded in retaining possession of the executive administration of the country. In the consequent comparative repose from political strife, the period is auspicious for organizing and calling to its aid a new and powerfully able of this character, interfering with none expending with all.

Coordinate with this main design of the United States Magazine, no care or cost will be spared to render it, in a literary point of view, honorable to the country, and fit to cope in rigor of rivalry with its European competitors. Viewing the English language as the noble heritage and common birthright of all who speak the tongue of Milton and Shakespeare, it will be the uniform object of its conductors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature, that can be procured; and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and worthy execution.

In this department exclusiveness of party, which is inseparable from the political department of such a work, will have no place. Here we all stand on a neutral ground of equality and reciprocity, where those universal principles of taste to which we are all alike subject will alone be recognised as the common law. Our political principles cannot be compromised, but our common literature, it will be our pride to cherish and extend, with a liberality of feeling an bias as partial or minor views.

As the United States Magazine is founded on the broadest basis which the means and influence of the Democratic party in the United States can present, it is intended to render it in every respect a thoroughly National Work, not merely designed for ephemeral interest and attraction, but to continue of permanent historical value. With this view a considerable portion of each number will be appropriated to the following subjects, in addition to the general features referred to above.

A general summary of Political and of Domestic Intelligence, digested in the order of the States comprising all the authentic important facts of the preceding month.

General Literary Intelligence, Domestic and Foreign.

General Scientific Intelligence, including Agricultural Improvements, a notice of all new Patents, &c.

A condensed account of all new works of Internal Improvement throughout the Union, preceded by a general view of all now in operation or in progress.

Military and Naval News, Promotions, Changes Movements, &c.

Foreign Intelligence.

Biographical notices of distinguished persons.

After the close of each session of Congress, an extra or an enlarged number will be published, containing a general review and history of its proceedings, a condensed abstract of important official documents, and the Acts of the session.

Advantage will also be taken of the means concentrated in this establishment from all quarters of the Union, to collect and digest such extensive statistical observations on all the most important interests of the country as cannot fail to prove of very great value.

This portion of the work will be separately pagged so as to admit of binding by itself, and will be furnished with a copious index, so that the United States Magazine will also constitute a Complete Annual Register, on a scale unattempted before, and of very great importance to all classes, not only as affording a current and combined view, from month to month, of the subjects which it will comprise, but also for record and reference through future years; the value of which will increase with the duration of the work.

In return for a remittance of \$50, eleven copies will be sent; for \$100, twenty-three copies. The certificate of a postmaster of the remittance of a sum of money will be a sufficient receipt, all dangers of the mail being at the risk of the publishers.

All communications will be addressed post paid, to the undersigned, Publishers.

LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN.

Washington, D. C. April 29/1837.