

VARIOUS MATTERS.

LABORING CLASSES IN EUROPE.—The following interesting article from the North American Review, for October, gives a glowing description of the condition of the laboring classes in Europe, in regard to the rate of wages, the burden of taxation, the means of subsistence, the facilities of education, and the share, if any, which these classes have in the government. It ought to inspire every citizen of this free and happy republic to guard with constant vigilance against any encroachments upon the institutions which guarantee to us the blessings which our brethren beyond the seas are destitute of.—*N. Y. Express.*

IN NORWAY, the ordinary food of the peasantry is bread and gruel, both prepared of oatmeal, with an occasional mixture of dried fish. Meat is a luxury they rarely enjoyed.

IN SWEDEN, the dress of the peasantry is described by law. Their food consists of hard bread, dried fish, and gruel without meat.

IN DENMARK, the peasantry are still held in bondage, and are bought and sold together with the land in which they labor.

IN RUSSIA, the bondage of the peasantry is even more complete than it is in Denmark. The nobles own all the land in the empire, and the peasantry who reside upon it are transferred with the estate.

A great majority have only cottages, one portion of which is occupied by the family, while the other is appropriated to domestic animals. Few, if any, have beds—but sleep upon bare boards, or upon parts of the immense stoves by which their houses are warmed. Their food consists of black bread, cabbage, and other vegetables; without the addition of any butter.

IN POLAND, the nobles are the proprietors of the land, and the peasantry are slaves. A recent traveller says,—"I have travelled in every direction, and never saw a wheat-en loaf to the eastward of the Rhine, in any part of Northern Germany, Poland or Denmark." The common food of the peasantry of Poland, "the working men," is cabbage and potatoes, sometimes, but not generally, peak black bread and soup, or rather gruel, without the addition of butter or meat.

IN AUSTRIA, the nobles are the proprietors of the land, and the peasants are compelled to work for their masters during the day, except Sunday. The cultivators of the soil are in a state of bondage.

IN HUNGARY, their state is, if possible, still worse. The nobles own the land, do not work, and pay no taxes. The laboring classes are obliged to repair all highways and bridges, are liable at all times to be summoned upon them, and are compelled to pay one-tenth of the produce of their labor to the church, and one-ninth to the lord whose land they occupy.

Of the people of France, seven and a half millions do not eat wheat or wheat bread. They live upon barley, rye, buckwheat, chestnuts and a few potatoes.

The common wages of a hard laborer in France, is \$37 50 for a man, and \$18 75 for a woman, annually. The taxes upon them are equal to one-fifth of its net produce.

In 1771, there were 700,000 houses in IRELAND. Of those, 113,000 were occupied by paupers—and more than 500,000 had no hearth. The average wages of a laborer is from nine and a half to eleven cents a day.

Among the laboring classes of the industrious Scotch, meat, except on Sundays, is rarely used.

IN ENGLAND, the price of labor varies; the Nottingham stocking weavers, as stated by them in a public address, after working from 14 to 16 hours a day, only earn from four to five shillings a week, and were obliged to subsist on bread and water, or potatoes and salt.

LONDON.—The following paragraphs, showing the vast extent and population of London, are from the lately published work, entitled the "Great Metropolis."

"The area of the great metropolis is calculated to exceed 14,000 square acres. It is divided into 155 parishes; and the computed number of its courts, lanes and alleys, and rows, is 10,000. The houses are believed to be 250,000 in number, the rental of which is £7,000,000 sterling. The population, 2,000,000!"

"In proceeding along the great thoroughfares, the stranger is astonished at the vast crowds of people he meets. Whichever side of the street he is on, in whatever direction he looks, he sees nothing on the pavement but a dense mass of human beings, not stationary or inactive, but all proceeding on their respective errands with as much expedition as the crowded state of the thoroughfare will allow. In fact when a man has nothing to hurry him, it is so much the custom to walk at a quick pace in the crowded part of the town, that he appears to be in as great haste as if he had just received intelligence that his house was on fire."

The late William Cobbett, said an Englishman, particularly a cockney, always walked as if he had been sent on an errand, and told, make haste back. And the celebrated James Hogg, the 'Erick Shepherd,' observed, on his visit to London, in 1832, that all the folks he saw in the principal streets seemed as if death himself was following at their heels. The number of persons who crossed London bridge in one day was counted, and found to be nearly

50,000. 300,000 persons die annually; but the yearly number of births exceed the deaths by two or three thousand. It is thought that 120,000 strangers are at all times staying in London for a few days. The number of Scotchmen living in London is computed to be 130,000, being within a few thousand of the whole population of Edinburgh. The number of Irishmen, 20,000, nearly equal to the population of Dublin. The number of Frenchmen 30,000.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—The number of passengers who arrived from foreign countries into the U. States, during the year 1836; was 80,952! Of whom were males, 51,942; females 29,010. Of these there were born in the U. States, 4,913. Of this number there were natives of Great Britain and Ireland, 47,730; British American Colonies, 2,681; Germany, 20,142; France, 4,443; Prussian, 268; Switzerland, 445; Denmark, 414; Holland, 297; Mexico, 797; Texas, 698; Cuba, 516; all other countries, 2,152. Of the above were landed at New York, 56,578; Baltimore, 6,058; New Orleans, 4,966; Boston 2,690; Philadelphia, 2,147; Portland 1621; Passamaquoddy, 1461; all other ports, 1408. Total 76,936.

TELEGRAPH.
The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, has the following interesting statements, in relation to a new method of conveying intelligence. The experiment is to be first made between New Orleans and N. York. It is said in the article below that news can be carried from one to the other of these places in half an hour!

"I had great pleasure in meeting with Mr. Robert E. Hudson, of the Merchant's News Room, New York; and Mr. Gonon, formerly of France, but more recently from Russia, who are now in this city, making arrangements for the establishment of a line of telegraphs from New York to New Orleans. Mr. Gonon and his associate, Mr. Servell, have after many years application to the subject, invented an important system of Telegraphs, which casts into the shade every thing of the same kind that has ever yet been attempted. By their admirable plan, they can communicate every kind of information, word by word, and punctuate the same, without using more signals than words, and with as much rapidity as a person can utter a word. They have received the most flattering commendation from those literary and scientific gentlemen to whom they have explained the system; and not a doubt is ascertained that it will accomplish the purpose of the inventors, and realize all that has been anticipated from it. Mr. Gonon assures me that he will be able to communicate a despatch, of one hundred words, from New York to New Orleans, in HALF AN HOUR! and those who are thoroughly acquainted with the system confirm his promises. How elementary does every other system appear in comparison of that which can accomplish such an object! The imagination is overpowered in contemplating the consequences of such an achievement of human ingenuity. Distance is annihilated. Thousands of miles no longer divide us. We know on the instant, as it were, the actions, the wishes, the determinations of our fellow-beings of other states. Fortunate it is that we live in an age for whose intellectual progress nothing is too ripe!"

HORRIBLE!—A young female who was servant at an inn near the custom house, at Copenhagen, was lately torn to pieces by some ferocious dogs kept at the station. The animals had been let loose in the night and having got over a wooden paling into the yard of the inn, killed the poor girl before any one could come to her assistance. Her body was most frightfully mangled.—This is stated to be the third accident of the same nature that has recently happened at Copenhagen.—*London paper.*

SINGLE BLESSEDNESS.—We learn from the Southern Literary Journal, that there are now in Charleston, S. C. four thousand three hundred and twenty unmarried ladies between the ages of fifteen and fifty, nine hundred and seventy-one from fifteen to twenty, one thousand five hundred and seventy-eight from twenty to thirty, one thousand one hundred and twenty from thirty to forty, and six hundred and fifty-seven from forty to fifty.

REMEDY FOR INFLUENZA.—The disorder being one of obstruction of perspiration, and of the customary evacuations, the proper remedies ought to be administered without delay on the first appearance of the usual symptoms: the action of the skin is to be restored by an early application of the hot bath, or by the use of sudorific diluents, as hot tea, barley broth, treacle posset, mulled and spice wine, or that which is best of all, a basin of warm gruel at bed time, well sweetened, and containing from 20 to 25 drops of antimonial wine, and 10 or 12 drops of laudanum. The bowels are to be well attended to; and all intemperance in eating and drinking, as well as exposure to damp and night air, ought to be carefully avoided.

The Mormons are going ahead. They have erected a church in the town of Kirkland, Ohio, at the expense of forty thousand dollars.

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 discontinuance permitted, until all arrearages are 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.
RESPECTFULLY informs 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 continue 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 market can afford will be called in requisition, and that the Stable department will receive the same attention.
he respectfully thanks his numerous patrons for the 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 boat, 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.
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.

POTTSVILLE NATIONAL HOTEL,
AND
General Stage Office.
Joseph Weaver,
(Late of the Orwigsburg Hotel.)
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named stand, lately occupied by J. Hangwout, situated in the borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. The building is very large, of brick, three stories, and situate in the centre of the town, on Main street, and ostensibly built for the convenient and genteel accommodation of the public.
His bar will always be stored with the choicest wines, and purest liquors, and his tables with the best viands the country can afford; with obliging waiters to man his parlors, double and single lodging and dining rooms, and first rate cooks in the kitchen department, and with his own humble determined exertions to please, he feels confident to give general satisfaction to those who will favor him with their patronage. Large stabling and attentive ostlers, under the control of the proprietor, are attached to the establishment.
April 29, 1837.

PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG AND SUSQUEHANNAH Transportation Line.
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the public in general, that he has taken that large and commodious warehouse, formerly kept by Henry Walters, Esq. and recently by Mr. Burk, where he is ready to receive and forward produce of all descriptions from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, as he is prepared at the opening of the navigation to run a line of Union canal decked boats of the first class, to run from each place and deliver goods in three and a half days from the time of departure. Goods will be received at the warehouse of Jabez Harradens, recently Bonsall & Revoult, Vine street wharf, Schuylkill, Philadelphia.
N. B. Goods will also be received at the above places and forwarded by the same line in connexion with the Susquehanna canal packet and freight boat company to Northumberland, Williamsport, Danville and Wilkes-Barre, and all other intermediate places along the Susquehanna. By this line merchants may be assured of having their goods forwarded immediately instead of having them lying in the warehouse waiting for transient boats, as has been the case formerly. The subscriber will endeavor, by strict attention to merit a share of the patronage, which is most respectfully solicited.
OWEN M'CABE.
Harrisburg, April 29, 1837.

BRIGADE ORDERS.
Military Trainings.
THE enrolled inhabitants residing within the bounds of the 1st Brigade, 8th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, are hereby commanded to meet, agreeably to law, for the purpose of training, exercising and inspection, in Battalions, to wit:
The 1st Battalion of the 7th Regiment, to meet at Straubtown, on Monday, the 8th day of May next; and the Volunteer Company attached thereto is to meet at the same time and place.
The 2d Battalion of the 7th Regiment, to meet at Swinefordtown, on Tuesday, the 9th day of May next, and the Washington Rifle Battalion of Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. Robert P. Maclay, is to meet at the same time and place.
The 2d Battalion of the 43d Regiment, to meet at Millifield, on Wednesday the 10th day of May next; and the Volunteer Companies attached thereto are to meet at the same time and place.
The 1st Battalion of the 43d Regiment, to meet at Lewisburg, on Thursday, the 11th day of May next; and the Independent Battalion of Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. James S. Dougal, is to meet at the same time and place.
The first Battalion of the 48th Regiment, to meet at Milton, on Friday, the 12th day of May next.
The 2d Battalion of the 48th Regiment, to meet at Washingtonville, on Saturday the 13th day of May next; and the Volunteer Companies attached thereto are to meet at the same time and place.
The 1st Battalion of the 71st Regiment, to meet at Newville, on Monday, the 15th day of May next; and the Volunteer Companies attached thereto are to meet at the same time and place.
The 2d Battalion of the 71st Regiment, to meet at the public house of Joen Yeager, in Rousing creek township, on Tuesday, the 16th day of May next; and the Volunteer company attached thereto is to meet at the same time and place.
The 1st Battalion of the 45th Regiment, to meet at Sunbury, on Wednesday, the 17th day of May next; and the Volunteer company attached thereto is to meet at the same time and place.
The Northumberland Independent Battalion of Volunteers is to meet at the same time and place, and on the same day AN ELECTION will be held at the public house of George Prince, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and six in the afternoon, to elect by ballot one person for MAJOR, said Battalion, in the room of Frederick Lazarus, resigned.
The 2d Battalion of the 45th Regiment, to meet at the public house of Samuel Herbst, in Little Mahony township, on Thursday, the 18th day of May next.
DANIEL FOLLMER, Brig. Insp.
1st Brigade, 8th Division, P. M.
Brigade Inspector's office,
Limestone, April 29, 1837.

THE FULL-BLOODED YOUNG HORSE SPECULATOR,
WILL be for service during the present season ending on the first of July next, at the stable of the subscriber, in Bloomburg. For Terms, Pedigree, and Certificates, see handbills.
NOAH S. PRENTISS.
April 29, 1837.

TO PRINTERS.
E. WHITE & W. HAGER, respectfully inform the Printers of the U. S., to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.
The introduction of machinery in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine to cast-lead, has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.
The Letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of White Hager, & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pica—the book and news type being in the most modern light and style.
White, Hager & Co. are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturers' prices. Chases, cases, composing sticks, ink, and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice.—Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.
N. B. Newspaper proprietors, who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimens.
E. WHITE & W. HAGER.
New York, April 29, 1837.

JOB PRINTING,
NEATLY EXECUTED
At the office of the "Columbia Democrat."

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 inestimable 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 every resource of this character, inter-coordinating with this mail' other States Magazine, no care nor 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 these universal principles of taste to which we are all alike subject will alone be recognized 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 not as biased by 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 any 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, the Publishers.
LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN.
Washington, D. C. April 29 1837.