

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The Hundred Largest Cities in the World.—A recent German publication gives the following curious calculation respecting the hundred most populous cities in the world:—These are Jeddo, in Japan, 1,680,000 inhabitants; Pekin, 1,500,000; London, 1,300,000; Hans Ischen, 1,100,000; Calcutta, 980,000; Madras, 817,000; Nankin, 800,000; Congo Ischen, 800,000; Paris, 717,000; West Chans, 600,000; Constantinople, 597,000; Benares, 530,000; Kio, 520,000; Su Ischen, 500,000; Hough Ischen, 500,000, &c. The fortieth in the list is Berlin, containing 193,000; and the last Bristol, 87,000. Among the hundred cities, two contain a million and a half, two upwards of a million, nine from half a million to a million, twenty-three from two hundred thousand to five hundred thousand, fifty-six from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand, and six from eighty-seven thousand to one hundred thousand. Of these one hundred cities, fifty-eight are in Asia, and thirty-two in Europe, of which four are in Germany, four in France, five in Italy, eight in England, and three in Spain; the remaining ten are divided between Africa and America.

Honor to Practical Agriculturalists.—National Benefactors.—The names of those who have enriched our gardens, well remarks one of our foreign journals, with useful and valuable fruits, are deserving of record and remembrance. Sir W. Raleigh introduced the potatoe; Sir Anthony Ashley first planted cabbage in this country—a cabbage appears at his feet on his monument; Sir Richard Weston brought over clover grass from Flanders in 1645; figs were planted in Henry the Eighth's reign, at Lambeth, by Cardinal Pope—it is said the identical trees are still remaining, Spilman, who erected the first paper mill at Dartford, in 1590, brought over the first two thyme trees, which he planted; and they are still growing. Thomas Lord Cromwell enriched the gardens of England with three different kinds of plums. It was Evelyn, whose patriotism was not exceeded by his learning, who largely propagated the noble oak in this country, so much so, that the trees he planted have supplied the navy of Great Britain with its chief proportion of that timber.

"I am an old fellow," says Cowper, in one of his letters to Hurd, "but I had once my dancing days, as you have now; yet I never could find that I could learn half so much of a woman's character by dancing with her, as by conversing with her at home, when I could observe her behaviour at the table, at the fireside, and in all the trying circumstances of domestic life. We are all good when we are pleased; but she is the good woman who wants not the fiddle to sweeten her."

Scene in a Bank.—An Irishman entered one of our banks yesterday, and throwing down a \$5 bill—"Will you be kind enough, Mister, just to give me the specie for that same bit of a bill?"

"No, sir."

"What! can't you be ather paying such a small sum as that at all, at all?"

"We have suspended paying specie altogether."

"Suspended, have you? And is this the institution, sure, that cannot pay an honest man five dollars, that you have had a man parading about with a loaded musket, all the long winter through, to keep off thieves? If you had a pig or any thing valuable to protect, it would have all been right enough; but such a poor, miserable concern as this is, sure. Och! botheration to you, and the like of you!"

SPECIE CONVERSATION.

Sneak.—I say, Mister, can you change me a 10 cent note?

Snooks.—Why, yes—if you'll take 4 cents worth of bellyguts, I'll give you a 10 cent note!

That's the way business is done among "us merchants" now a days!

'BIDDLE' CURRENCY.

The following are specimens of some of our shimplasters.

This Ticket entitles the bearer to a blood-worm, weighing 4 pounds.

This entitles the holder to a snifter of lemonade, with a fly in it.

This Ticket will hold good for a sheep's tongue, two crackers, and a glass of red eye.

Good to bearer for a pretzel and a pint of beer.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.—The Delaware Gazette says, "we are authorized to offer a reward of one hundred dollars, to any one of the opposition, who will show by a single argument, how the specie circular has effected the merchants."

Specie in the U. States.—It is calculated that there are at least eighty millions of Specie in this country; and yet with this immense, nay, almost incredible sum, we are flooded with small notes for change.—What a spectacle!

A gentleman being asked by a friend, "what it was o'clock?" replied, "Little or nothing."

"How so?" asked the inquirer.

"Why," said the wit, "it is not quite one, and that which is less than one, must be little or nothing."

A Specie Paying Bank.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, says—"Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, is still paying specie for her paper, to the pleasure of many and annoyance of a few. Upon inquiry, I have learned that the bank is in a situation to pay specie with perfect ease, even in times like present. But it is said it is implored by certain interests to let prostration be universal by closing its vaults. That bank too well understands the advantages of its position, to forego them—its flag is nailed to the mast head, and there it will waive in triumph, while Clement Smith remains its President. Congress will be here in a few weeks, when a solitary specie paying bank will have undeniable claims to a charter, and all things else it may reasonably ask."

The Globe, in speaking of the necessity that compelled the Bank of the United States to suspend specie payments, says: "Authentic accounts state that its specie, on the day on which it suspended payment, did not exceed altogether one million and a quarter. We are also assured that there was at hand upon the spot demands, which would have been presented immediately, sufficient to have swept its vaults before the close of bank hours. A letter from a distinguished gentleman says, there was a demand for more than a million and a quarter on the steps of the bank, when it closed."

Jackson Money.—Where is now your Jackson money? exultingly brawls the Aristocrat when they are handling the small bills which their folly, extravagance and overtrading have forced in existence.—Go to the vaults of the Banks and to the Iron chests of the Shavers and Usurers—there you will find the Jackson money, the lawful currency of the land in Gold and Silver coin. But although Aristocrats may glory in the disappearance of Jackson money for a while, and laugh at the farmers and mechanics for having obliged them to content themselves for the present with "promises to pay"—their day of reckoning will come, and Jackson money will drive Biddle's rags with all other kind of shimplasters far—far away.

Great Heat at the Earth's Centre.—M. Arago, by examining the temperature of a well 960 feet deep, now being dug at Paris, thinks he ascertained the ratio of the increasing temperature of the earth towards its centre, so that at the tenth degree from the surface all known matter must be in a state of fusion. At the point to which the perforation in question has reached, M. Arago expects a spring of water will rise of sufficient degree of heat to warm public establishments, supply baths, and serve for other purposes.

Influence of a Pretty Girl.—"Catharine Manly," said the Recorder yesterday in the Sessions, "you have been convicted of a very bad crime. This stealing is a very serious offence; but, as you are a pretty girl! we'll suspend judgment, in hopes you will do better for the future." We have often heard that justice was blind. What a fib to say so!

"Well, John, I am going east, and what shall I tell your folks?" "O, nothing; only if they say any thing about whiskers, just tell them I've got some."

Cold Prospects for Buffalo.—The Banks of Buffalo are closed by an injunction from the Chancellor, and it is now the 16th of May, and the harbor and lower end of the lake is blockaded with ice. 'No vessels,' says the Erie Observer, 'have yet been able to leave Buffalo. Large amounts of goods have accumulated in the warehouses in that city, awaiting a chance to get West. Some of our merchants, and a number of those below here, are caring them home by land. It is said that Buffalo is crowded to overflowing with emigrants for the West, many of whom are obliged to take the open canopy of heaven for their shelter, every house in the city being fully occupied, notwithstanding many hundreds pass on by land to Cataraugus, whither the steam-boats are running.'

Affairs in Arkansas.—The steamer Revenue has arrived at Fort Coffee with 466 Cherokees, and the remaining 300 landed at Fort Smith. They are comfortable and happy, and will permanently settle in that quarter.

A Juryman must not be Deaf.—At the Monmouth Assizes, on Tuesday, a juryman asked to be excused from service. Mr. Baron Bolland: "On what ground, sir?" Juryman: "I am deaf, my Lord." "Mr. Baron Bolland: Can you hear what I say?" Juryman: "Yes, my Lord, but I can only hear on one side." Mr. Baron Bolland: "Then you may go, sir." A juryman ought to have two ears; it is his duty to hear both sides.

A friend has given us his bill at a tavern in the western part of Wisconsin.

Mr. ***** to ***** Dr.

To 2 suppers, 2 lodgings, 2 breakfasts, 3 pecks of oats, \$6 00 "What," said our friend, "only six dollars?"

"Oh," replied the landlord; "as we had no hay for your horse, and as you slept in the bed of our black man, who has gone out to buy some dogs of Indians, I have been rather moderate, and I hope you will say a word in our favor when you get in the vicinity of news papers."

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 discontinuance permitted, until all arrearages are discharged.

HEMLOCK FACTORY.
Fulling, Dyeing, AND DRESSING OF CLOTH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have taken the above fulling establishment, recently occupied by Solomon Nimox and John Marshall, on Hemlock creek, in Hemlock township, Columbia county, between Blomstburg & the Buckhorn, where they are prepared to accommodate customers in their line of business. They will attend at the following places every two weeks for the purpose of receiving wool, and delivering cloth, viz:

At Stacy Margerim's Inn, in Cattawissa; at Widow Drumheller's, in Cattawissa township; at John Yeager's Inn, Roarinsville; and at Peter Kline's Inn, New Amelia.

The customary prices charged. All kinds of country produce received by them for their work. They respectfully solicit patronage from the public.

SAMUEL THOMAS, ANDREW EMMONS.

May 6, 1837.

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 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.

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. Hangawout, situated in the borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. The building is very large, of brick, three stories, and situated in the centre of the town, on Main street, and ostensibly built for the convenience 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.

Tailoring Business.
A CARD.
The Subscriber RETURNS his acknowledgments to his numerous friends and customers for their past favors, and would now respectfully announce to them, that he has received the latest

SPRING FASHIONS,
From Philadelphia, and as there are material changes, invites persons desirous of having their garments made in the neatest and best style, to give him a call. He will endeavour to please all who favour him with their patronage, by executing his work in a neat and fashionable manner, and at the shortest notice.

PETER R. HEIGHMAN.
Orangeville, May 13, 1837.

WANTED:
A Journeyman Tailor, Who will find constant employment. None need apply except a good workman. ALSO:
AN APPRENTICE Is wanted. A lad between the age of 14 and 17 years, of industrious habits, who wishes to learn the Tailoring business, will find a good situation, by applying immediately to

PETER R. HEIGHMAN.
Orangeville, May 13, 1837.

CHAIR MAKING.
The Subscriber RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture

Chairs, Bedsteads, SETTEES, &c.
His shop is near Mr. McKelvy's store-house, at the Basin, on the Pennsylvania Canal. He will be thankful for favors, and use his endeavors to please customers.

CHARLES A. MOYER.
April 29, 1837.

HATTING BUSINESS.
Benjamin Zerr, RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he carries on the above business in Millville, and that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

BEAVER, FUR, AND WOOL HATS,
Which he will warrant of the best materials, and well manufactured. His shop is on Main Street; and he will feel grateful for a share of patronage.

May 13, 1837.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
WILL be sold, at public vendue, on Saturday the 10th day of June next, at the public house of Robert Hachenbuch, at M'Dowell's Mills, in Bloom township, Columbia county, the following property, viz:—The one undivided sixth part of a

Tract of Land,
Situate in said township of Bloom, adjoining land of John Barton, and bordering on Fishing creek—late the property of John Stettler.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when attendance will be given and terms of sale made known, by

PHILIP STETTLER, Assignee.
May 13, 1837.

NOTICE.
All persons having claims against said John Stettler, are requested to present them at same time and place for settlement; and all persons indebted are solicited to be in attendance and make prompt payment.

PHILIP STETTLER, Assignee.
May 13, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber RETURNS his thanks to customers for the patronage which he has received from them since he has commenced business in Bloomsburg. He hopes they will still continue their usual support; and he has now the pleasure of offering them a large and fashionable assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which have been carefully selected, embracing the latest style of French, English and American

DRY GOODS,
AMONG WHICH WILL BE FOUND

Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets, of different styles and colours; Silks; Figured Lawns and Jaconets, European & American Colicors & Gingham. Vestings, Danish Table Cloths, Hosiery, Gloves, Bonnet Trimmings, &c. &c.—ALSO, Ladies' Morocco, Seal, & Prunelle Shoes & Slippers, & Men's Shoes and Boots.

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE, IRON, China, Glass AND QUEENSWARE:
PAINTS, OILS, Medicines and Dye-Stuffs; CEDAR-WARE, GROCERIES & LIQUORS, SALT, FISH, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and examine his stock of Goods, and judge for themselves.

All kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange for goods.

C. B. FISHER.
Bloomsburg, May 6, 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 Foundry, 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 letter, 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.

A DIGEST OF THE Revised Code & Acts
Passed by the Legislature between the 15th day of April, 1836, and the 16th day of June, 1836; forming with Purdon's Digest of 1830, and Parke & Johnson's digest, vol. 1, a complete digest of the laws of Pennsylvania, to the present time.

A few copies of the above Digest for sale at this Office.

PROSPECTUS OF THE U. S. MAGAZINE, AND Democratic Review.

ON the first of July, 1837, will be published in Washington, District of Columbia, and dispersed 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 of such active and influential operation in England, was 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, and maintained by a large majority of the people. The pressing the great questions of policy before the country, expending and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the most able pens that that country could 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 these complex questions of policy and upon 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 antagonistic 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 ally of this character, intending with none co-operating with all.

Co-ordinate with this main design of the United 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 Shakspeare, 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 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 and an impartiality of judgment.

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 thorough 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 biitany 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, the Publishers, at Washington, D. C.

LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN:
April 29, 1837.