

The States—Their Products and Population.

The following is the estimate of the Commissioner of Patents of the crops of wheat and corn for 1845. A letter from our Consul at Glasgow, lately read before the "Farmer's Club," states that the quantity of corn meal which would be consumed in Great Britain in a few years was incalculable. It is only a few months since corn meal has been admitted at one shilling duty, yet it has grown into favor with all classes. There is no article of provision produced in Europe that can come in competition with it for cheapness or abundance. Nor is there any article of food that ever met with such a welcome from man on its first introduction, as this has received in Great Britain."

Now, what is to be the consequence of these facts? American farmers can compete with all the world in the produce of corn meal, and now that the Corn Laws have been repealed, the millions of poor people in Great Britain will hereafter look as entirely to the supply of corn meal from this country for a chief article of their food, as the English manufacturers now do to the southern planters for cotton; other countries in Europe will import it, and the American farmer must supply it. The estimate of the Commissioner for the year was as follows—

	Wheat.	Corn.
Pennsylvania,	12,389,000	17,126,000
Ohio,	13,533,000	57,000,000
Indiana,	7,044,000	30,625,000
Illinois,	4,563,000	25,541,000
New York,	16,200,000	13,250,000
Virginia,	11,855,000	27,272,000
Tennessee,	3,340,000	70,629,000
Kentucky,	4,766,000	51,925,000
Michigan,	7,061,000	1,945,000
Maryland,	5,884,000	3,272,000
North Carolina,	1,969,000	11,887,000
South Carolina,	1,168,000	8,191,000
Maine,	502,000	1,912,000
New Hampshire,	647,000	1,828,000
Massachusetts,	241,000	3,098,000
Rhode Island,	5,000	731,000
Connecticut,	111,000	3,640,000
Vermont,	851,000	1,728,000
New Jersey,	1,050,000	7,314,000
Delaware,	440,000	516,000
Georgia,	1,571,000	2,715,000
Alabama,	980,000	16,650,000
Mississippi,	378,000	2,167,000
Missouri,	1,525,000	15,625,000
Arkansas,	2,427,000	8,254,000
Florida,		733,000
Wisconsin,	971,000	671,000
Iowa,	793,000	2,028,000
District Columbia,	15,000	35,000

The western agricultural States have been and are now increasing in population, with a rapidity truly astonishing, and we have reason to believe, that the estimates for the year 1846, will show an immense increase in the agricultural products of the whole country; indeed, we would not be surprised to find the amount quite double that of 1845.

The following table, prepared from a work recently published by Wm. Darby, Esq., showing the comparative increase of population in the States named, cannot fail to be interesting to our readers.

In New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, the population in 1810, was 2,187,503; and in 1840, 3,685,287; an increase of 1,197,779; the greater portion of this being in Pennsylvania.

The ratio of increase, and the population to the square mile has been during the period named, as follows—

Rate of increase.	Pop. sq. m. in '10.	
Pennsylvania,	2.12	41.4
New Jersey,	1.49	54.0
Delaware,	2.07	37.7
Maryland,	1.23	43.0
Virginia,	1.33	19.3

A comparison of these statistics, with those of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, will show a startling difference, the ratio of increase of population, being as follows—

Rate of increase.	Pop. sq. m. in '40.	
Michigan,	41.6	40
Indiana,	27.9	10
Illinois,	28.9	19
Missouri,	18.4	8

The States last named are wholly agricultural, and of course will be greatly benefited by an increased foreign demand for agricultural products. The repeal of the British Corn Laws it is believed by some, will greatly benefit the American farmer, and if so, we may look for increased activity in that branch of American industry throughout the Union, but especially in the western States, where land can be purchased for a mere trifle. But, be that as it may, we think it but fair to presume, that the census of 1850 will exhibit an increase of population in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Tennessee, Missouri, and the territories of Iowa and Wisconsin, immensely greater than during the ten years preceding the census of 1840.—Pitts. Post.

A WORD IN SEASON.

We have already shown that the desire to increase the duty on our great Pennsylvania staples was warmly expressed by the President and Mr. Walker before the new bill passed the House; but that a series of awkward and unavoidable events prevented the consummation of this desire. These events were of our own making, and grew out of the ill-advised instructions of our State Legislature enforcing the inability of a law that had been condemned by many of the very Whigs that voted for it, in the Congress through which it passed. But it is wise now to do as well as we can in the future. We have no doubt, therefore, that the new Congress will give

to us such an increase in the duty on coal and iron as time and the reasonable wishes of the manufacturers themselves, based upon a fair trial of the new law, will show to be just. Let the manufacturers then give to the new law a trial, and, above all, let them avoid the panic excitement, now distilling under the joint auspices of the Whig papers. Their own violence will help them little in the face of a democratic Congress, that will meet probably under the belief that the present duty is sufficient, and that they should be content with a little reduction of their past and present enormous profits. Our manufacturers are, most of them, decuded Whigs, and have, as a mass, been distinguished for their lavish expenditures to defeat the Democratic party; but it is suggested whether their own future pecuniary ends would not be better promoted by discouraging the violence with which the democratic party has been assailed since the new law has passed, together with the burnings in effigy, and other atrocious outrages upon the feelings of their political opponents. We know that many of our leading Democrats in the Senate and House will meet with the best intentions towards our Pennsylvania manufacturers, and it is because we should desire to see the proper amendments adopted, (if shown to be necessary,) that we have ventured to throw out these suggestions.—Pennsylvania.

From the Washington Union, Aug. 19

The President of the U. S.

This functionary left this city this morning, in the steamer Ocelot, on a short excursion, being the first he has taken since he entered upon the arduous and responsible duties of his high office. It is now near eighteen months since he was inducted into the presidential office, and during every day of that period, he has been found in his office assiduously engaged in the discharge of the laborious duties which have devolved upon him. He has been but once, we believe, beyond the limits of the ten miles square since he reached Washington, in February, 1-15, and that was when, during the last year, he visited Mount Vernon, and viewed the tomb of the great and good Washington—going and returning on the same day. He is literally a working President. As our country and its population have enlarged, the public business requiring the personal attention of the chief magistrate, has greatly increased. The President has neglected not a part of his duty, but has been content at his post, giving his attention even to the minute details of the duties of the executive, usually confided to the subordinate officers, to a greater extent than, perhaps, any of his predecessors has done. His friends have often urged him to take some recreation. He has constantly replied, that his first duty was to the public, and has never until now found an occasion when he thought he could with propriety be absent from the seat of Government. First the Texas, and then the Oregon and Mexican questions, claimed his attention, to say nothing of the great measures of domestic policy which he brought forward in his annual message in December last, and which have been so triumphantly sustained by Congress. Now that a long session of Congress, running through between eight and nine months, has closed, and he has had time since the adjournment to look into the laws which they passed, and give the necessary directions for their execution, he finds the first moment of leisure, when he may with propriety be absent from the seat of government.

We understand that the President and his family have gone to Fortress Monroe, where he will probably remain but three or four days, when he is expected to return. The close application of the President during his whole life to the performance of all his duties, whatever they may have been, is very remarkable. It is said, and we believe upon reliable authority, that when at college he never failed to attend a single recitation, or to perform any other duty required of him; and that during his services as a member of the Legislature of Tennessee, and in the Congress of the United States, during the long period of fourteen years, he never failed for a single day to be present. His name we are informed, is to be found recorded on the journals of the House of Representatives upon every vote taken, important or unimportant, for ten years, during which time he held a seat on the floor; and that during the four latter years of his service, when he was speaker, he was present every day, presiding over the House of Representatives.

In appearance the President is not a man of robust constitution, and his good health and great ability to endure confinement and intense labor are to be attributed to his regular and temperate manner of life, and to the fact that the Sabbath with him is a day of rest. On that day his doors are closed, and he refuses to see company, however distinguished may be the visitor. He has often heard to remark, since he has been President, that all the institutions of Providence were wise, but none of them more so than the institution of a Sabbath; and that, on every Monday morning he entered upon the duties of the week refreshed and invigorated from the rest of the preceding day.

Well may the country say of him, so far as unremitting attention to his public duties is concerned, "well done thou good and faithful servant."

We understand that the Attorney General [Judge Mason] accompanies the President.

He that regards the deserving makes himself one of the number,

Democratic Banner.

C. L. E. A. R. F. E. L. D., PA. AUG. 29, 1846.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM B. FOSTER, jr.
of Bradford county.

FOR CONGRESS,
Hon. Findlay Patterson,
(Of Armstrong county)

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democratic Republicans of Clearfield county will take notice that a general county meeting will be held in the court house on Tuesday evening the 1st Sept., for the purpose of more effectually organizing our party preparatory to the approaching election.

By order of the
STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Democrats of Centre county made their nominations on last Tuesday evening. Their candidate for the Legislature is Major REYNOLDS, a farmer, residing near Mill-Helm. This is the first time Centre county has nominated a farmer to represent them in the Legislature for a number of years—and it is right.

Findlay Patterson, Esq.

By a postscript in our last week's paper, we announced to our readers the nomination of this gentleman as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 21st district. Maj. Patterson is known personally to many of our citizens—and known only to be respected and esteemed—respected for his gentlemanly and unassuming deportment, and esteemed for his unflinching firmness and integrity.

In 1837, Maj. Patterson was the Democratic candidate for State Senator in this district, against Mr. David Leech, also a citizen of Armstrong county. We admit that in this county there was no contest—but it was not so in the other three counties. The Whigs canvassed the election warmly. The following was the result:

	Patterson.	Leech.
Clearfield,	615	76
Armstrong,	1,534	620
Indiana,	866	1,102
Cambria,	770	515
	3,825	2,313
	2,313	1,512

After serving his Senatorial career, he returned to his home, and has since been twice elected to the Legislature, where he most faithfully and diligently served the interests of his constituents. At the commencement of the last session he was elected Speaker by the Democrats. How he discharged the duties of that office, we will let the Whigs answer. At the adjournment of the Legislature, Mr. Magee and several other bitter and most violent Whigs complimented Mr. Patterson for the able and dignified manner in which he had presided over their deliberations. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Magee observed as a fact unprejudiced in the history of Pennsylvania legislation, that there had been but one single appeal from the Speaker's decision during the session, and that was withdrawn before the vote was taken.

Such is a brief view of the character and qualifications of the candidate selected by the Democratic party to represent this district in the national Legislature. Let him receive a support commensurate with his deserts. Mr. Patterson has been severely tried on several occasions, and never found wanting either in political integrity or personal attention to the interests of his constituents. He comes before the people pure and uncorrupted. No democrat can find the least objection to him—We know that the Whigs count largely upon their candidate breaking into our ranks in this county. But they cannot do it. Neither they nor their candidate can make the people believe that he is a democrat, or that he INTENDS TO BECOME a Democrat. He is known to be a truther, a violent and a dangerous enemy of Democratic men and measures:—as such they will treat him. PRINCIPLES, not MEN, is the motto of Democrats.

Iron—The Tariff.

In our paper of the 5th we published a communication showing that Russian, Swedish and English Hammered Iron—the article that competes with the Juniata iron, of the counties of Centre, Huntington, Millin, &c.—will pay a higher duty under the new Tariff, than it does now under the great Whig Tariff of 1812. This the Whigs generally answered by the very convenient mode of pronouncing it a "Loco Foco lie." The editor of the Pennsylvania has taken some pains to examine the matter, and comes to the same conclusion of our correspondent. He gives a comparative statement on all kinds of Iron, showing a slight decrease on all other kinds of Iron, but in no case is the decrease so great as the increase in this instance. But it should be borne in mind that charcoal iron, such as is made in Centre county, is the only article, with which this hammered Iron comes in contact. The cost of manufacturing a ton of iron with charcoal is from ten to fifteen dollars per ton more than with stone coal.

We expect our Whig politicians will treat this statement as cavalierly as they did that of our correspondent. But we trust the people—for whose benefit we make the statement—will examine whether these things are true, and whether the Whigs are making all this noise about nothing. Let facts speak, and prejudice yield to candid enquiry. The following is the statement we allude to:

73 cwt. 3 qr. 21 lbs. best plain hammered wheel bars; at \$17 per ton duty under tariff of 1812.	862 84
Costing 176 4-9—or \$369—at 30 per cent. under tariff of 1846.	110 70
Increase of duty under the tariff of 1846, 76 16-100 per ct. or	847 86
177 cwt. 2 qr. 9 lbs. hammered wheel bars, at \$17 per ton duty under tariff of 1842 \$150 97	
Costing 131 16 3—or \$1,509—at 30 per cent. under the tariff of 1846.	452 70
Increase of duty under tariff of 1846, 199 56 100 per cent. or	\$301 73

Friend Zwick, of the Butler Herald, is out in a lengthy communication, in which he shows clearly that the new Tariff affords fairer-protection to the agricultural interests than the Tariff of 1812. But Jacob assumes the duty on wool to be but twenty per cent. when the fact is, it is forty.

We observe that there are many other papers labouring under the same mistake. In this single item the farmers' protection is increased twenty-five instead of fifteen per cent. over that afforded by the act of 1842.

Gen. Gaines.

A Court Martial has been investigating the conduct of this veteran General at Old Point Comfort, for alleged informality in calling upon the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, &c. for volunteers to repair to the assistance of General Taylor. The Court, after examining the matter, has adjourned, recommending the President to restore the old hero to his former standing. This the President has done. His "good and patriotic motives, and the public zeal by which he was actuated," in the opinion of the court and President, cover all informality.

FIRE.—A destructive fire occurred in Harrisburg on Thursday of last week, by which the large saw-mill of J. McAllister (late Kepner's) was consumed, together with Kepner's Burr Mill stone factory, and several frame dwellings in the lower end of town.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

We learn from the Armstrong Democrat of the 19th inst., that the Liberty party of that county have nominated the following ticket:

For Congress—JOHN CRAIG.
Assembly—WILLIAM CRAWFORD.
Commissioner—JOHN SMITH.
Auditor—HUGH STRICK.

Information to Wool Growers.

Washington, Aug. 4, 1846

During the late discussion of the tariff, a delegation represented by Mr. Simpson, of Boston, whose name appears in the correspondence with Mr. Webster on this subject, appeared in Washington, to present the repeal or alteration of the act of 1842. Mr. Simpson signs his name in the correspondence as representative of the wool, woolen and carpet interests. One of the main objects of his mission was to prevent the increase of duty on low priced wool. He was seconded in this by others dealing in woolens. The proposition which was submitted to Mr. Webster as a compromise, with a view of being presented to the Senate, puts woollens from 40 per cent. down to 30, but it proposed to leave wool at the former low rate of 5 per cent! Mr. Simpson thought and said that thirty per cent. was enough for woolens, provided wool could come in as heretofore. He added, however, that all the wool, amounting to about 24 millions of pounds, imported annually, was made up into carpets and blankets, but, unfortunately another manufacturer of this imported wool, contradicted Mr. Simpson by admitting that he used it, and to his knowledge so did others, for the manufacture of other kinds of cloth.

Hereafter, however, it is to be hoped that no complaints will come from manufacturers of wool, as they have exactly the rate of protection that they asked for, viz: thirty per cent. This admission is made by their representative, signed and pointed by him, and sanctioned by Mr. Webster. Should they complain hereafter that this rate is not enough, then let them also admit that they have been years, (and this is the truth,) guilty of an infamous fraud on wool growers, by importing immense quantities of wool almost duty free, while they have been crying out for a high tariff, and denying that they have used this wool in the manufacture of cloth.

The whole production of the clip of wool in the United States, according to the census of 1840, was 35,000,000 lbs. The clip of last year was, according to such returns as have been made from various States, and estimated in the others, 44,000,000 pounds. Importation, as has already been stated, 21,000,000 pounds.

Probably no part of the tariff deception has been so well kept up as this which relates to wool. Whenever the farmer has complained to the woolen manufacturer, that he finds this foreign wool interfering with his own stock, he has been told it was only a coarse kind of the article, and one that did not compete with the American wool. In the meantime the producer of wool has been called upon to shout "Huzza for the Tariff!" and has been lullied into security by the false statements that he was protected by that law.

The New York Tribune has been foremost hitherto in this cry against the duty on wool, on the ground that it was of a coarse quality that was a value less than seven cents. It was well known, however, that much of the wool entered at this price is made up into fine cloth. The motive by which it escapes a high duty is, by mixing it with dirt and coarse wool, thus diminishing it in value. But this will hardly escape the vigilance of the custom-house hereafter.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

GLORIOUS FROM INDIANA.—Says Friday evening's Union:—The Sentinel of the 15th instant, gives returns from all the counties in the State except seven; five of these we find in the Lafayette Courier of the 14th. The aggregate of these figures gives Whitcomb, (Dem.) 3,516 majority. The Indianapolis Journal, (Whig) also of the 14th says: "the Senate will be tied, 25 to 25, and the House will be Whig by six or eight majority." Paris C. Dunniug, (Dem.) is elected

Lieutenant Governor by 2,000 votes; and every Congressional district now represented by a democrat, has given Governor Whitcomb a majority.

ILLINOIS.

The Election—Great Democratic Victory!—Illinois still the Banner State!

The returns come in very slowly. Enough however, have been received to show that the banner of democracy, with victory perched upon it, still waves over the Prairie State. The Whigs have sustained a regular Palo Alto. The democrats have done nobly. French, Governor, and Wells, Lieutenant Governor, are elected by 15,000 majority. Smith, McClernand, Ficklin, Wentworth, Douglass and Turner are elected to Congress by majorities varying from hundreds to many thousands.

The Legislature is largely democratic, and the county tickets have been more than usually successful. We confess that we were not prepared for so glorious a triumph. We feared that "general apathy" had got the command of the democratic forces; but the result proves that the democracy train under no such leader—they are awake to their interests, they know their duty to themselves, and they have the energy and activity to perform it.—Illinois Register, Aug. 14.

From the Army.

(Correspondence of the Pennsylvania.)

Baltimore, Aug. 21—8 P. M.

Southern mail brings a few days later news from the Army, received at New Orleans on the evening of the 13th inst., by the steamship New York, which sailed from Brazos Santiago on the 9th inst.—The accounts from Camargo, which are to the 4th, state that the Texas Rangers were to start on that day for Meir, on a scouting expedition, with orders to take and hold it if possible. The mounted Rangers were to proceed to Linares and Monterey to reconnoitre.

A skirmish had taken place near Camargo, between 600 Comanche Indians and a company of 75 or 80 Texan Rangers, resulting in a repulse of the Indians, with a loss of about 20 men and 150 horses, which were captured. The loss on the part of the Rangers was two men killed and one slightly wounded.

It was well understood that the enemy had been fortifying Monterey, with their small force, and it was supposed the whole Mexican force would assemble there to dispute the progress of Gen. Taylor.—The Mexican force in the vicinity of Monterey is estimated at about 4,000.

Gen. Taylor passed up the river to Reynosa, on the 5th, and expected to reach Camargo by the 9th. He was accompanied by one half the Texian Regiment of Infantry and a few regulars.

The health of the army was good, although the sickness incident to the climate was increasing among them. The force at Matamoros was to follow Gen. Taylor as soon as possible, say by the 10th inst. and it was supposed the whole force will have left by the 25th.

The dragoons were in camp at Matamoros, where Captain Walker was lying dangerously ill.

So far eleven steamers have acceded to Camargo, with troops and supplies.

Eater!

(Correspondence of the Pennsylvania.)

Baltimore, Aug. 23—8 P. M.

The southern mail brings no further important news from the Army. Lieutenant Lee, of the 8th Infantry, who arrived in Charleston on Friday afternoon, direct from the Rio Grande, states that General Worth with his brigade, was on his way to China, a town of no inconsiderable importance, sixty miles beyond Camargo.—The possession of this town was desirable, as it is an important depot, and a military post of the enemy; there is however, little doubt but that ere this it is in the possession of the American forces. It can hardly be supposed, however, that it was taken possession of by Gen. Worth as easily as was Mir, by Capt. Vinton; indeed it is more than likely that the force under Gen. Worth met considerable resistance.

Gen. Taylor had reached Camargo, and all the regular troops, with the exception of May's Dragoons and Ridgely's Battery, numbering from three to four thousand men, had reached the same point, but they would remain there only for some others to come up, when it was supposed that Gen. Taylor would at once proceed to Monterey, with a force of about 6,000 men. The impression prevailed that the enemy would give him battle at the defile between Monterey and Sallala.

The report that there had been a skirmish between the Texan Rangers and a party of Comanche Indians, the particulars of which appeared in the Matamoros papers of the 8th instant, is positively denied.

USEFUL FIGURES.

The following brief statistics will show, at a glance, the relation between the agricultural and manufacturing interests, and effectually answers the question, as to the amount of capital invested, and the amount of products realized by the separate interests. These figures may be relied upon:

Amount of capital invested in Agriculture,	\$4,000,000,000
Amount of capital invested in Manufactures of all kinds,	400,000,000
Annual products of the Agricultural interests,	1,200,000,000
Annual value of all kinds of manufactures, cost of raw material, and labor, included,	300,000,000

Pennsylvanian.