Democrat and News.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, ...DEC. 14, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democracy of Iowa will meet in State Convention at the Capitol in Des Moines, on the 22d of February, 1860, to elect Delegates to represent them in the National Democratic Convention which will assemble at Charleston to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

The Convention is called at Des Moines pursuant to a resolution of the last State Convention, and on the 22d of February as being one of the most appropriate days that could be selected for such a purpose.

The ratio of representation will be one Delegate for every one hundred Democratic votes cast in the respective Counties of the State for State officers at the late October election, and one Delegate for a fraction of forty votes over that number, provided that every organized county, without regard to its vote, shall be entitled to one Delegate.

According to this apportionment, the number of Delegates to which each county will be entitled in the State Convention will be as follows:

Allakee	10	Jasper	7
Adams	1	Jefferson	12
Appanoose	10	Johnson	15
Adair	1	Jones	12
Audubon	1	Kossuth	1
Buncombe, unorganized.		Keokuk	10
Buchanan	6	Lee	25
Buena Vista	1	Linn	14
Benton	7	Louisa	7
Butler	3	Lucas	5
Boone	4	Madison	7
Bremer	5	Mahaska	11
Blackhawk	6	Marion	15
Calhoun	1	Marshall	5
Cedar	10	Mills	3
Cerro Gordo	1	Mitchell	2
Cherokee	1	Monona	1
Chickasaw	3	Monroe	7
Clarke	4	Montgomery	1
Clinton	15	Muscatine	14
Clayton	14	O'Brien, (unorganized)	
Carroll	1	Osceola do.	
Cass	2	Page	3
Crawford	1	Palo Alto	1
Dallas	5	Plymouth	1
Davis	12	Pocahontas	1
Decatur	8	Polk	11
Delaware	9	Pottawattamie	6
Dickenson	1	Poweshiek	4
Des Moines	19	Ringgold	1
Dubuque	32	Scott	16
Emmett	1	Shelby	1
Fayette	9	Story	4
Floyd	3	Sioux, (unorganized)	
Franklin	1	Sac	1
Fremont	5	Tama	3
Greene	2	Taylor	3
Grundy	1	Union	2
Guthrie	3	Van Buren	14
Hamilton	1	Wapello	13
Hancock	1	Warren	6
Harrison	4	Washington	10
Hardin	5	Wayne	5
Henry	10	Webster	3
Howard	3	Winneshiek	8
Humboldt	1	Woodbury	2
Ida		Wright	1
Iowa	6	Winnebago	1
Jackson		Worth	1

No county will be permitted to be represented by proxy in the Convention.

The several County Democratic Central Committees throughout the State are requested to call County Conventions, or to take such measures as may be prescribed by party rules or usage in their respective counties, for the purpose of securing from every county a fair and full representation of Delegates to the State Convention.

D. A. MAHONY,
Chairman State Democratic Executive Com.
Dubuque, Dec. 2d, 1859.

Proceedings of the Union Meeting at Philadelphia.

The Resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Friends of the Union, last week at Philadelphia, will be read with satisfaction by every patriot in the country.—This manifestation of fealty to the institutions of the land was not confined to the Democracy. Leading citizens of both parties participated in the proceedings. The deliberations were presided over by such men as JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, JOSIAH RANDALL, JUDGE CAMPBELL, WM. B. REED, RICHARD VAUX, JAMES PAGE, and other gentlemen of eminence.

Prior to the meeting, the leading Republican organ in the Northwest, the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, stigmatized it as an evidence of "paltroonry and doughfaceism," and that those who would figure in it would be the "doughfaces and lickspittles of Philadelphia." This was the classic language used by the mouth-piece of the Republican party, in referring to an assemblage of the wisest, purest and best citizens of the City of Brotherly Love. While this same organ, either excused, applauded or gave silent approval to the meetings of fanatics and traitors, it thus condemns, in advance, the meditated expression of loyalty to the Union, the Constitution and the Laws.

But this is not the first glorious evidence in the history of the country, of men rising above party, and rallying around the standard of Liberty, for the defense and preservation of the Union. When this same Abolition fanaticism threatened the existence of the Union of the States, during the pendency of the Compromise Measures of 1850, the immortal CLAY and WEBSTER came to the aid of the National Democracy, and saved the Union. So will it be now.—The good and great of every party, outside the Democratic fold, will leave the organizations with which they may have been connected, and will rank themselves under the banner of the National Democracy, for the purpose of resisting the attacks of conspirators against the institutions of our country.

The following are the resolves of the Friends of the Union, in the Metropolis of Pennsylvania. They express the opinions and sentiments of every Patriot, in whatever section of the Confederacy he may reside:

The citizens of Philadelphia, assembled in general town meetings, desiring at this juncture to express an early sympathy with their fellow-citizens of Virginia, recently threatened with an attempt to produce a servile revolt, have

Resolved, That the longer the government of the Union exists, with its manifold and inestimable blessings, the more is it consecrated by the affection and devotion of those who, as we do, "know no north, no south, no east, no west, but one common country," whose integrity the constitution alone secures, and whose varying interests the Union harmonizes and protects.

Resolved, That in the judgment of the citizens of Philadelphia this sentiment of fidelity to the Union would be fruitless did it not imply an obligation implicitly and practically to recognize every duty which the constitution prescribes, and obey and carry honestly into execution all the laws of congress, enacted under the constitution.

Resolved, That no part of the constitution of the United States, or of the laws of congress, are more obligatory on the citizens of the republic than those which prescribe the duty of restoring, under judicial process fugitives from labor, and that all attempts or combinations to defeat or frustrate these provisions, and all state legislation to the same end, are condemned by the judgment of this community.

Resolved, That, in view of what has recently occurred in the Commonwealth of Virginia, the citizens of Philadelphia disavow, as they have always done, any right or wish to interfere with the domestic institutions of their sister states.

Resolved, That they reprobate, in the strongest and clearest terms, all attempts whether by invasion, secret instigation, or promulgation in any form of fanatical opinions, to excite servile insurrection, or to arouse those who are lawfully held in servitude to violence and bloodshed.

Resolved, That, looking merely to the past, they deliberately express their approval of the recent administration of justice in the Commonwealth of Virginia, by which, according to the forms of law, strictly observed, the commission of a great crime has been judicially proved and the punishment awarded by law to that crime has been inflicted.

Resolved, That it is a simple matter of duty to express the sense which the citizens of Philadelphia have of the energy and fidelity with which the executive authorities of Virginia have discharged, from first to last, the painful and responsible duty which the emergency imposed.

Resolved, That the executive of Pennsylvania, in promptly surrendering, on the requisition of the Governor of Virginia, those fugitives from justice, who sought refuge within our borders, discharged his duty to the constitution, and for doing so merits, and has received our hearty approval.

Resolved, That the prompt suppression, in the first instance, of the Harper's Ferry outbreak, is now, and it is hoped will always be regarded as a most marked illustration of the value of the Union, and the efficiency of its executive authorities in furnishing, on the spot, and at a moment's notice, the military means to suppress a local and dangerous revolt, and relinquishing to the state authorities the vindication of the violated law.

Resolved, That earnestly assuring our brethren of the south that there exists among the people of Pennsylvania a determined spirit to assert and maintain the constitution of the Union, and the rights of the states under it, we ask in return confidence, and that dignified moderation which confidence and patriotic sympathy inspire.

Resolved, That these resolutions embodying the sense of a vast majority of the citizens of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, signed by the officers of the meeting, be published in the newspapers of Philadelphia and Washington.

The Abolition organ in this city, (we mean the *Davenport Gazette*, not the *Der Demokrat* in the wake which the *Gazette* is an humble follower,) has, on more than one occasion, recently sneered at the sentiments expressed in the Philadelphia resolves. Deeply imbued with abolition feelings, this same *Gazette* has adopted the *ruse* of more able cotemporaries, by ridiculing the idea that there exists any cause of alarm. In the language of the great orator and patriot, RUFUS CHOATE, "they taunted us with being 'Union savers.'" To such as the *Gazette* his reply is to the point:

"I never thought that a sarcasm of the first magnitude," said he, "but as men but do their best, let it go for what they think it worth. I take for granted, fellow-citizens, that you, that all of us, despise cant and hypocrisy in all things; the feigning a fear not felt, the cry of peril not believed to exist, all meanness and all wickedness of falsehood in our dealings with the mind of the people.—But I take it for granted, too, that we are above the cowardice and immorality of suppressing our sense of a danger, threatening precious interests and possible to be arrested, from the dread of jokers or of jokes; and that we are above the folly of yielding that vast advantage which deep convictions give to earnest men in the dissensions of the Republic. THINK WHAT A THING IT WERE TO WIN THE PROUD AND SOUNDING NAME IN REALITY, WHICH THEY BESTOW IN DERISION! Suppose, only suppose it so for the argument, that there is danger—over estimated, perhaps, by the solicitude of filial love,—but real or probable and less or more remote,—suppose, merely for the supposition, that Washington had reason to leave that warning against this kind of geographical combinations, *under all pretexts*, and that this one comes within the spirit and the terms of warning,—suppose it to be so that we are right, that vehement passions, eager philanthropy, moral emotions not patient nor comprehensive of the indispensable limitations of political duty, that anger, pride, ambition, the lust of sectional power, the jealousy of sectional aggression, the pursuit even of ends just and desirable by means disproportioned and needless and exasperating—*the excess and outbreak of virtues by which, more surely than by vices, a country may be undone*—that these all working in an unusual conjuncture of affairs and state of public temper—have exposed and are exposing this Union to danger more or less remote—and then suppose that by the same word seasonably uttered, some vote openly and courageously given, some sincere conviction plainly expressed, we could do something to earn the *reality* of the praise which they give us in *jest*—something for the safety, something for the peace, of this holy and beautiful house of our fathers, something were it ever so little—would not this be compensation for the *laughter of fools*; aye, for alienated friendships, averted faces, and the serpent tooth of slander—a thing worth dying for, and even worth living for."

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

We yesterday noticed the appointment of J. K. Edgerton, Esq., as Receiver for this Road. It now appears that T. Haskins DuPuy, Esq., the President *pro tem* of the Road has been appointed Sequestrator, by the District Court of Alleghany County, Penn.—The Receiver and Sequestrator have each issued circulars, in pursuance of their respective appointments. We have published Mr. Edgerton's notice.—The following is Mr. DuPuy's:

OFFICE OF THE
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Co.,
Pittsburg, December 8th, 1859.

The Courts having issued a decree sequestrating the property and revenues of this company, and under said decree, having appointed T. Haskins DuPuy Sequestrator, you are hereby notified that all revenues due to the said Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company can only be collected by and paid over to the Sequestrator, and all business of the Company will be under his direction and control until further notice, all of which you will duly perform.

On the subject of these conflicting claims of legal possession of the road, the *Pittsburg Post* remarks:

"It will be at once apparent that a conflict of jurisdiction like this, in the financial affairs of the company must prove detrimental to the interests of the creditors and shareholders of the company.

"The Directors met yesterday to consider what course might be best pursued for the protection of all parties in interest, but we are informed have not yet matured any plan of action. It is to be hoped that the affairs of the road will not be permitted to remain in their present condition. If the bondholders and domestic creditors look to their own interest and the interests of the road, they will agree upon some person as Receiver for the whole road and agree upon a just and equitable plan of appropriating its earnings. The whole road should be managed by one party, for the mutual benefit of all parties in interest.

"The present condition of affairs, with a divided and conflicting management cannot but result in loss to all interests."

Republican Candor.

SHERMAN, the Abolition-Republican caucus nominee for Speaker, was most beautifully "showed up" by his colleague, in a running debate which took place the other day in the House. His character for veracity must be a little below par since the exposure. The following is a portion of the discussion:

Mr. Corwin suggested that the House select a Chairman to preside until a Speaker should be elected, as in the time of the New Jersey contested election case. He, in a facetious way, defended the Republican party, and during his remarks defended the constitutionality of the fugitive-slave law, although he preferred the law of 1789.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, in replying to so much of his colleague's remarks as related to politics in that State, showed that the Republicans there were not so conservative as Mr. Corwin, who, he said, was supporting men with a platform which had no affinity with the doctrine of the fugitive-slave law, the perpetuity of the Union, and the sanctity of the federal compact. He asked whether his colleague, (Mr. John Sherman.) who was the Republican candidate for the Speakership, believed in the constitutionality of the fugitive-slave law?

Mr. Sherman declined, as he did the other day, to answer any interrogatories. He referred to his public record for the last four years. [Applause.]

Mr. Cox said he did not think his colleague's record was very clear on the admission of new States. When Oregon came here with a free Constitution, where was the record of the present Republican candidate for the Speakership! He had a chance to show his love for freedom. But how did he act? Why, just before the vote he went out at the door so fast that one might have sat on the tail of his coat. [Laughter.]

Mr. Sherman said that he never avoided a vote. He had uniformly voted against the bill. He was engaged at the time alluded to on a special committee.

Mr. Cox. Yes; but every member of the committee except yourself was here and voted. [Laughter.] He then exposed the mosaic of the Republican party as it exists in Ohio.

The Godly John Brown.

A lady of this city has published, in the *American Presbyterian*, the organ of the New School Presbyterian Church, of November 24, 1859, a phillippic, in which she speaks of John Brown, the Harper's Ferry human butcher, "as the godly John Brown." This said John Brown, it is but reasonable to suppose, was carrying out his godly work in *real abolition* style.

Let us look for a moment at the implements of this godly Abolitionist, which he used in carrying out his godly work.

1st. He had *war pikes* for his *hymn books*. 2d. Sharps' *rifles* for *bibles*.—3d. Powder and cold lead for grace.—4th. The most *unmixed perjury* for prayers.

Pray, lady correspondent of the *American Presbyterian*, how long do you suppose it would take *your godly* John Brown to convert the world to Christ with such godly weapons? Answer, dear Madam, as you profess to be a follower of the meek and peaceful man of Nazareth, and doubtless an admirer of the noble Paul, who never allowed any sin to go unrebuked—and who, all his life, was surrounded with slavery—but who *never*, in one instance even, intimated that it was a sin for one man to hold his fellow man in a state of involuntary servitude. He, on the contrary, in the most unmistakeable manner enjoined upon the slave fidelity to his master, and the master, duty to his slave. Moreover, Paul asserts before heaven and earth, that the weapons of the Christian warfare were not carnal, but spiritual: 2 Corinthians, chapter 10, v. 4. Again: When Paul exhorts the Christians of Ephesus to put on the whole armor of God—Ephesians, chapter 6, verses 13–17—observe, in all this Paul does not once, in the most remote manner, refer to war pikes or Sharp's rifles, or six barreled revolvers. How totally does the godly Apostle Paul, the minister of Jesus Christ, differ from the godly John Brown, the Apostle and minister of the abolition lady of the *American Presbyterian*. Perhaps, however, we have reached the epoch predicted by the abolitionists, when in this happy land we should have an anti-slavery Constitution. What a change of dispensation.

"But wisdom is justified of all her children." PETER.

—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ The lower House in Congress has not elected a Speakr.

Value of Products per Hand.

It is somewhat the custom at the North to overrate the resources of the West, and to underrate those of the South; yet the figures that are brought within the reach of statesmen by the official returns of the Government, indicate a different state of affairs.—The producers of raw produce at the South are nearly all blacks, the supply of which is confined to the natural increase, less the number emancipated. The rate of increase is, however, large. In the decade ending with 1850, the period of the last official census, the increase had been 28.8, or nearly 29 per cent. in ten years, while in the decade ending in 1840 it had been but 23.81, or nearly 24 per cent. It is probable that the census now about to be taken will show an increase of 25 per cent., and, as a consequence, that the number of slaves in the Union is now 4,000,000. If we turn to the products of those slave States, exported from the Union, we shall observe that the value per hand produced has increased in a remarkable manner. For this purpose we take from the official tables the value of naval stores, tobacco, rice and cotton exported annually, with the number of slaves by each census:

SLAVE PRODUCTS.

	Total.	No. of Slaves.	Product per hand
1800	$14,385,000	893,041	$16 10
1810	23,235,000	1,191,365	19 50
1820	27,934,111	1,841,684	24 56
1830	45,125 838	2,009,053	22 66
1840	92,292,260	2,487,355	37 11
1850	138,556,050	3,179,509	46 51
1858	217,466,791	4,000,000	56 61
1859	263,112,100	4 200,000	62 67

The value of the product per hand has risen almost annually, and in the last year, through the increased quantity of cotton, it is four times per hand what it was at the beginning of the century, and this surplus forms the chief means of remittance from the country. It is to be borne in mind that the articles mentioned are not all that the blacks produce. In addition to house service, the various mechanic arts that many of them pursue, and the lumpage and porterage of cities, they raise a large portion of the annual crops. The census of 1850 reported 592,000,000 bushels of corn in the Union; of this 335,000,000 bushels was in the slave States. Of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat raised, one-third was in the slave States. These figures ran comparatively, for the production of the leading crops, as follows:

	1840 Free.	1840 Slave.	1850 Free.	1850 Slave.
Wheat	43,693,172	30,130,100	73,175,844	27,310,100
Corn	72,317,000	252,360,000	257,000,000	335,000,000
Potat's	89,118,000	19,180,000	59,286,044	44,730,000

It appears from this statement that a considerable portion of the corn crop was raised in the slave States, but that the proportion largely increased in the free States up to 1850, also of wheat.—Potatoes, on the other hand, owing to the blight, appears to have been greatly reduced at the North, while the product increased at the South. There are no figures to determine with accuracy the relative productions of the food crops North and South during the last nine years. The census of next year will give light upon that subject. The above table shows that the exportable surplus per hand has increased at the South $9 per hand in the last nine years, and the product is 100 per cent more per hand in 1859 than in 1840. The increase has been mostly, if not altogether, in cotton and sugar. The increased value of the products per head of the whole Southern population, including the whites, has been from $8 in 1830, to $22 per head in 1859. The results show a degree of progress which is quite satisfactory in a pecuniary point of view. The number of workers in the South is pretty well defined as the colored people. At the North the male population of certain ages only are the producers, and these number, by the census of 1850, about 3,000,000. Since then, in addition to the regular natural increase of numbers, there have arrived from abroad 2,500,000 who may have added 500,000 to the producers. It does not appear, however, that this increase in numbers has added anything to the surplus exports of the country, since if we compare the year 1858 with 1850, separating the articles of Southern origin, we have results as follows:

UNITED STATES EXPORTS.

	Southern articles.	Northern.	Total.
1850	$130,310,000	47,690,000	178,000,600
1858	166,700,000	84,600,000	251,300,000
Increase.	$36,390,000	36,940,000	73,300,000

The manufactured goods exported in 1858 were much less than in 1850.—Thus the exports of cotton goods and the quantity of cotton manufactured was as follows:

	Bales Consumed.	Cottons exported— Plain.	Other.	Total.
1850	487,769	5,571,575	1,669,629	7,241,205
1858	702,138	1,598,136	4,058,368	5,651,544

It would appear to be the case that the mania for railroad building which prevailed at the North absorbed capital and the industry of great numbers of the people, in such a manner that the capital so expended enabled workers to consume greater quantities of food and goods, causing more iron and manufactures to be brought into the country, while less of an exportable value was produced. This appears to have affected the South in a less degree. That section did not have its industry absorbed in a new direction. If lands were drained and railroads built, it was done mostly by hands hired at the North; hence, the regular productive labor of the South was not affected. It remains now to be seen what course production will take for the coming ten years. The number of productive hands now at the North is large—railroads and other fixed property are in abundant supply—capital is not wanting, and it is likely that the production of exchangeable values will be pushed to a large extent. If a surplus of manufactured articles is produced, it must find a market abroad, in competition with those nations. This involves a fall in prices to maintain that competition. If a surplus is not exported, a still greater fall will take place. In respect to agricultural competition, the great evil now is, that there is no adequate market for abundant crops, that is, what is usually called "over production." This is not the true word, however, since there are thousands who would eat more if they could get it. They cannot get it because they produce no equivalents to give for it. The capital that might have furnished employment to a large number of manufacturing producers has been applied to railroad building. The South has not ceased to produce, and the raw materials that it sells have come into more general demand.—*U. S. Economist.*

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Stoves, with many other patterns too numerous to mention.

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METROPOLITAN HALL,

Commencing December 1st, 1859:

REV. J. B. JOCELYN, Subject—"*Daniel.*"
B. F. TAYLOR. Subject—*Poetry of Common Life.*
REV. W. H. MILBURN, the Blind Preacher, Subject—"*Alexander Hamilton.*"
T. STARR KING, Subject—"*Personal Power and its Voices.*"
HORACE GREELY, Subject—"*Centre and Western North America.*"
REV. J. B. DONELAN, Subject—"*Travels in Europe.*"
MORTIMER THOMPSON, *alias* Doesticks. Subject—*Pluck*,
REV. G. F. MAGOUN, Subject—"*Life and Times of Sir Walter Raleigh.*"
HENRY O'CONNOR, Subject—"*Daniel O'Connell.*"
BAYARD TAYLOR, Subject—
RALPH WALDO EMERSON,
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

ADD. H. SANDERS,
Chairman Lec. Com.

Tickets for the course,—for gentleman and lady, $3.00; single tickets, $2 00. Tickets can be had of the President, Chairman of the Com., or of Wm. Remington, C. Stewart Ells, P. Merwin, Ira M. Gifford. nov10tf

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May 28 d1y.

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Davenport, October 15th, 1859.

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Oct. 15th 1859.-dwtf

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Invincible or Ventilating

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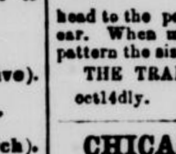

Persons residing in any part of the world can have Wigs or Toupees made to order by taking the measure as here directed: No. 1 round the head; No. 2 from temple to temple below the crown; No. 3 from the hair on the forehead to the pole of the neck; No. 4 from ear to ear. When measuring for Toupees cut a paper pattern the size and shape of the baldness.

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oct18 dtf

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ON Thanksgiving day, on Brady street, between 4th and 13th streets, or near the Baptist Church a silver pencil case. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office
nov26-dtf