

CREDITOR AND DEBTOR.

The New York Independent, in one of its able financial articles observes:

A great deal of literature has been written against the cruel creditor; but we have witnessed a great deal more wickedness and cruelty on the part of the debtor, the cruel debtor.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Conference of certain European powers to adopt a Peace platform is about to break up without effecting the desired object.

It is stated that the Neapolitan Government is preparing a Constitution based upon an elevate system and a National Assembly, with triennial Parliaments to sit every year, but only for 15 days.

It is said that Rome resists all efforts to effect a change in her affairs, to substitute light for darkness, persuasion for terror, and error for truth.

A letter from Paris says that the Queen of Spain has sent to the various courts of Europe a protest against the expulsion of her cousin from Parma.

The Emperor Napoleon recently granted a pardon to certain political prisoners, but unlike prisoners generally some of them refused to accept it.

In Ireland the rot has injured the potato crop very much, and suffering is expected in consequence.

LATEST.—The largest steamship in the world, the "Great Eastern," was to sail from Liverpool for the United States, Portland, about the 1st of this month.

The Peace Conferences have been suspended for the present. Parma, Romagna and Piedmont have declared in favor of annexation to Piedmont.

Another meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria is expected to take place shortly in Switzerland. The Pope has been dangerously ill, but was improving at last accounts.

Gen. Harney's occupation of San Juan is characterized by the London Post as an exercise of power to which England will not tamely submit.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10.—Sales of Cotton for the week 57,000 bales, of which 7,000 were on speculation, and 11,500 for export—the market closing quiet. Stock 640,000 bales, of which 533,000 were American. Flour and Wheat unsettled. Corn dull. Provisions have a declining tendency.

THE CAUSE OF THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.—It is a matter of historical record that the invasion of a corn field, in Rhode Island, by a filibuster hog belonging to an adjacent farm, brought up the war of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain.

The speck of war which has arisen on our Northeastern boundary is caused by another hog, which animal owed allegiance to the Hudson's Bay Company, but made havoc among the potatoes of an American squatter in the island of San Juan.

The squatter shot the hog, and resisted an order for his arrest and transfer to the town of Victoria, for trial. This caused a threatened withdrawal of the protection which had been afforded to the American settlers by the Hudson's Bay Company from Indian hostility and depredations.

This procedure on the part of General Harney will be approved and sustained; but such explanations will be made, and such measures taken as will prevent any collision between our troops and the British authorities.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

A woman named Fanny Squarles (bad character) committed suicide in Raleigh by taking laudanum.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.—The citizens of our usually quiet village have been somewhat excited the past week by consequence of the attendance here of several distinguished Baptist divines, on a solemn and impressive occasion.

During a trial, for assault and battery a corpulent old gentleman was asked on the witness stand what he thought of one of the defendants. "Well," he replied, "he seems to be a pretty clever, well behaved man. He lived with me as an overseer for two years, and it takes a pretty clever man to do that," and he continued, "on a fox hunt he can out holler any man I ever saw in my life. I never did hear anything like him."

Several able and edifying discourses were delivered by the above named gentlemen on Saturday and Sunday, to large and attentive audiences.

A COURT SCENE.—The following humorous scene at Halifax, N. C., is thus described by a correspondent of the Petersburg Express. It occurred in the Superior Court room:

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Physicians are generally loth to speak a word in praise of what are called "patent medicines." Indeed, it is an article in the code of medical ethics, that a physician who sanctions the use of patent medicines can no longer be considered a member of the National Association.

WISFAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.—From the Boston Journal. This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is received by the public with confidence.

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DOUGLAS ON THE STUMP IN OHIO.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas made a speech at Columbus, Ohio, on the 7th inst., in which he defines his position. Below we give a synopsis of his remarks:

The Senator said that the Republican party, in their platform adopted at Philadelphia in 1856, assert the power and declare it the duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in all the Territories.

New Mexico and Kansas, by the acts of their Territorial Legislatures, present cases now for Congressional intervention with their domestic affairs, which will put the advocates of intervention and non-intervention, North and South to the test.

New Mexico, which refused for several years after the organization of a Territorial Government to introduce or protect slavery in that Territory, passed a law in 1858 to recognize and protect slavery in that Territory.

Now, the Northern interventionists are pledged by their Republican platform to repeal the slave code in New Mexico, and prohibit slavery by act of Congress.

These issues must and will be met by the Democratic party. Non-intervention and popular sovereignty must be maintained as well in New Mexico as in Kansas.

Northern and Southern interventionists agree that slavery in the territories is a rightful subject of Congressional legislation, but differ as to the character of such legislation.

Each insist that Congress should intervene in favor of their particular section, and against the other section, in violation of the rights of the people most interested to decide the question of slavery for themselves.

The Southern interventionists contend that the whole power of the Federal Government should be exerted for the protection of slavery in the territories, and the Northern interventionists that the same power should be exercised for its destruction.

The Democratic party, in opposition to the interventionists of both sections, hold that slavery is a State institution, and that it exists in the slaveholding States "under the laws thereof," and not by virtue of the Constitution of the United States.

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EXECUTIONS IN CHINA.

The horrible executions still continue in Canton, notwithstanding the place is in the occupation of the English. A letter to the Boston Traveler, written May 31st, gives the following account of an execution:

The execution had been fixed at noon. At half-past eleven half a dozen men arrived at the execution ground, each armed with what resembled a cleaver rather than a sword, and preceded by bearers of rough pine boxes, decorated with sides painted as if with blood.

Each prisoner had his hands tied behind his back, and a label stuck in his tail or long queue, while he was thrust down in a wicker basket, over which his chained legs dangled loosely, the body riding uncomfortably, and marked by a long paper tally pasted on a strip of bamboo, thrust between the jacket of each condemned individual and his back.

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INTERESTING STATISTICS

Concerning the Railroads in the United States. The Railway Annual, by F. H. Stow, gives the following information:

It appears that in nine years, from 1850 to 1859, the railways of the United States increased from 7,335 to 27,944 miles in length. In this period the increase in the New England States amounted to 62.74 per cent., while in eight of the Western States the increase was 1,201.41 per cent.

At the same time the former gained in population 10-12 per cent., and the latter 40-22. The total cost of the Roads up to 1859 amounted to \$365,431,070, of which large sum it is supposed one-third has been wasted in construction; yet by their influence lands have been advanced in value and the speed of internal communication greatly augmented, and all the whole country benefited.

There are at this time 28,000 miles of finished roads in the United States, and about 16,000 miles either under construction or projected, requiring \$400,000,000 for their completion. It is estimated, however, that many years must elapse before sufficient capital can be diverted from other objects to carry them through. In the meantime many projected in a spirit of rivalry to other roads will be abandoned. It is calculated that 20,000 miles of railway are sufficient to do all the business of the country at the present time, and that 8,000 miles have been constructed, in part, in rivalry to other roads, which have proved a dead loss to stockholders, and in the main will pass into the hands of the bond-holders.

The average cost of railways per mile has been \$36,328. In the middle States, \$40,918; in the Southern States \$22,906, and in the Western States \$36,333.

The reason assigned for cheapness of construction of railroads at the South is, that they were built on the cash plan. Among the net earnings the Panama shows the largest returns, being \$29,564 per mile; and those earning the least or nothing to stockholders, were found in Maine, Vermont, Mississippi, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, New York, &c. The list of dividend paying roads comprises 78; among which, two pay an annual dividend of 12 per cent; nine 10 per cent; two 9 per cent; ten 8 per cent; six 7 per cent; thirty 6 per cent; five 5 per cent; one 4 per cent; one 2 1/2 per cent, and one 2 per cent. The list of delinquent companies on stock or bonds amounts to 33. The total bonded debts of the American railroads, all of which mature between 1859 and 1874, amount to \$411,199,702. The total debts of the States, including all liabilities, direct and indirect, including loans to railroads and expenditures for canal and banking purposes, amount to about \$291,895,050.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. Although it has been time and again asserted by the opposition press and leaders that the Democratic party has ruined the country, and if, as one of our cotemporaries says, it had possessed as many lives as popular superstition attributes to a cat, it would long since have been dead and decomposed.

But the declarations of the opponents of the great national Democratic party are not to be believed. These same oppositionists charged that Gen. Jackson ruined the country when he vetoed the United States Bank bill. Great was the weeping and wailing when General Jackson issued the specific circular, the last spark of life was extinguished and the country ruined! But, in spite of the prophesies of wise men—the pretended lamentations of hypocrites—the country survived and went on prospering and to prosper. It is a source of gratification to know—and the past history of the country shows the fact—that, notwithstanding the continued opposition to, and condemnation of, all democratic measures under prophecy of ruin to the country if the democratic party was not overthrown and forever prostrated, yet, under the wise policy of her democratic Presidents, she has grown and prospered throughout the entire period of our national history.

It is true that other parties have had temporary possession of the government and have administered its affairs for brief periods. It is also true that they have vanished, and without an exception they have failed to leave upon the records of the country a measure of their policy as evidence that they ever had an existence. But the history of the democratic party is entirely different. Every stage of our country's progress is marked upon her statute books by some wise and great measure originated and carried through by the party. Under Washington, the democracy admitted into the Union Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee. Under Madison, Louisiana was admitted into the Union, and also Indiana. During the Presidency of Monroe a democratic Congress admitted Mississippi in 1817; Illinois in 1818; Maine in 1820; Missouri in 1821; and Florida was purchased from Spain in 1821. Under General Jackson Michigan and Arkansas were admitted into the Union; and under Polk, Texas was acquired, and the States of Iowa were admitted in 1845; Wisconsin in 1846, and the Territories of California, Utah and New Mexico were purchased. The State of California was admitted while Fillmore accidentally occupied the Presidential chair, still a democratic Congress did the work of admission. Under Pierce the territory of Arizona was purchased; and under the present illustrious and glorious Administration of President Buchanan, Minnesota was admitted in 1858 and Oregon in 1859, making a grand total of thirty-three States constituting our glorious Union. In view of all these facts, let every democrat hold fast to the good old faith—stick to principles—avoid quarrels about men, and the country will be safe and the democracy triumphant. And in order to obtain this end, vote for the nominees of the party.

THE GREAT SOUTH CAROLINA TUNNEL. A few weeks ago there was a very large and enthusiastic celebration at the Stump House Mountain Tunnel on the Blue Ridge Railroad in South Carolina. The Governor of the State and other distinguished persons were present. From a graphic sketch in the Charleston Mercury we gather a few facts. The Stump House Mountain is a high elevation, rising to a level of 1,760 feet above the high water, situated in Pickens District, at a distance by the travelled route of 305 miles from Charleston. Twelve miles to the west runs the Chatuga river, the boundary between the States of South Carolina and Georgia. The scenery from the summit of the Stump House is sublimely grand, embracing the North Carolina summits, the high peaks of the Alleghanian chain, Mount Pisgah, Cold, Ball, Table Mountain, and the Saddle Peak. The tunnel is 5864 feet in length, 4163 of which have already been driven, leaving only 1701 feet to be now worked. The tunnel is cut to a grade of sixty feet to the mile, rising westward, and will require the excavation of nearly 70,000 cubic yards of stone. The Middle Tunnel at another point on the road, is completed, and the Saddle Tunnel is one-third through. It is thought that, in twelve months, all the tunnels in South Carolina could be completed, and also the road bed be ready for the track. Col. Walter Gwynn is the engineer, assisted by Messrs. J. M. St. John and C. J. Bourne. The powder is made half a mile below the building, and the lime for building is obtained from the Cayuga Lime Works, three miles distant.

From the Raleigh Standard.

"DEMOCRACY AND SLAVERY."

The Raleigh Register has recently contained some articles on this subject, which, for misrepresentation, misstatement and assurance, have never been equalled. We propose to reply to these articles, and we will do so briefly in this and subsequent numbers of the Standard. We say briefly, for we do not wish, on this or any other subject, to draw too largely on the patience of our readers.

The Register invokes "everlasting infamy" on the heads of Southern Democrats on account of their course on the question of slavery—"apologizes somewhat for the opposition of Northern men to the institution, but asks, 'What can be said in palliation of the conduct of Southern Democrats—men reared from birth amidst slavery and all its surroundings, and men who claim to be, of all the Southern people, the exclusive champions of the institution of slavery?'"

Here is a direct and unqualified impeachment of the integrity and soundness of Southern Democrats, on a question which, in North Carolina, involves not only property to the amount of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred millions of dollars, but domestic repose—the peace and very safety of our firesides! Is the Editor in earnest? Does he mean what he says? And what is the foundation upon which he makes such a charge? Why, the foundation in substance is,

First, The Democrats supported Mr Van Buren for President in preference to Judge White and Gen. Harrison; and that Mr Van Buren "admitted the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia."

Second, The Democrats failed, as all merely human efforts would have failed, to arrest the abolition agitation commenced and carried on by John Quincy Adams, Joshua R. Giddings, and others.

Third, The Democrats elected Mr Polk President over Mr Clay, and Mr Polk signed the Will not Proviso in the Oregon bill.

This is the substance of the charges contained in the first article of the Register on the subject. Did you ever hear the like?

It is true the Democrats supported Mr Van Buren against Judge White and Gen. Harrison in 1836; and it is also true Mr Van Buren admitted, in his 4th Annual Message, that Congress had the Constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Unlike the Register we conceal nothing, but admit all the facts as we proceed. But while he thus admitted the Constitutional power, he declared, and repeated the declaration in his Inaugural Address in 1837, that he went "into the Presidential chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding States,"—and he added, "no bill conflicting with these views will ever receive my Constitutional sanction." The Register has carefully withheld these declarations of Mr Van Buren from its readers, thus affording additional proof, if any were required, that it is determined to discuss, for party ends and in a party way, a question which is far above party. The truth is, no President was ever more faithful, during his term of service, to the rights of the South than was Mr Van Buren. It is true Mr Van Buren subsequently departed from the faith and fell, but as soon as he did so, every true Democrat from Maine to Louisiana abandoned him.

In 1836, as in 1856, the Democrats as a national party presented a solid front to a common but divided enemy. The first resolution deprecating and denouncing abolitionism which was ever passed by a national Convention, was drawn up by Silas Wright and adopted by the Convention that nominated Mr Van Buren in 1836. That resolution is still a part of the national Democratic platform. The Whigs were so divided in 1836 on this very question, that they were compelled to run two candidates for the Presidency—Gen. Harrison in the North, and Judge White in the South; and in 1840, when they took up Gen. Harrison as their national candidate, so objectionable was his record on this question to the Southern people, that nearly all the time and the efforts of his partisans were devoted to defending and explaining for him on this score. Gen. Harrison, if we are not greatly mistaken, admitted, as well as Mr Van Buren, the Constitutional power of Congress over slavery in the District of Columbia; and it is known that he called into his Cabinet such abolitionists as Ewing and Granger. Mr Clay, the founder and head of the Whig party, admitted the power; and in 1850 he introduced a bill, which passed both houses of Congress, abolishing the slave-trade in the District of Columbia. John Quincy Adams was a Whig. The fierceness with which he assailed slavery in the District and in the States, and slaveholders themselves, is well known to all. He was an abolitionist, while Mr Clay was an emancipationist in Kentucky. Mr Van Buren, when the national Democracy nominated him for President in 1836 and voted for him, and when many of them voted for him again in Convention in 1840, was as sound on the question of slavery as Judge White, Gen. Harrison, or Mr Clay, and sounder than Mr Ewing, or Mr Granger, or John Quincy Adams.

These are facts. The Register may question, but it cannot disprove them. If the Democrats, by supporting Mr Van Buren in 1836 and in 1840, covered themselves with "everlasting infamy," in what condition were the Whigs at the same period, with the Editor of the Register among them?

If the Democrats failed during Mr Van Buren's administration to arrest the abolition agitation, it was no fault of theirs, but the fault of such Whigs as Adams, of Massachusetts, Slade of Vermont, and Giddings of Ohio.

But the Democrats elected Mr Polk over Mr Clay; and Mr Polk signed the Willnot Proviso in the Oregon bill. This Proviso, so called, was simply a declaration that slavery should not be permitted to exist in Oregon, which lies North of the Missouri line. It was sustained in Congress by the great bulk, if not by all of the Whigs from the non-slaveholding States; and the object of these Whigs was—not to exclude slavery from Oregon, for they knew it would never go there—but to embarrass the administration of Mr Polk. The people of Oregon were in a State of anarchy, suffering for a Territorial government. Under these circumstances Mr Polk signed the Territorial bill, protesting against the Proviso which was inserted in it by the Whigs of the non-slaveholding States. The Register denounces Polk, and the Democrats who voted almost to a man against this Proviso; but it has nothing to say against its brother Whigs from the free States, who voted that Proviso into the bill.

Mr Polk was in favor of, and Mr Clay was opposed to, the annexation of Texas. Under Mr Polk's administration, and as the result of Democratic efforts, some three hundred thousand square miles of slaveholding territory were added to the American Union. And yet, by voting for Mr Polk, and by annexing this vast area of slaveholding territory, the Democrats, according to the Raleigh Register, covered themselves with "everlasting infamy" on the question of slavery!

But enough for the present. When will our ultra Southern Rights, fire-eating cotemporary of the Register "discourse" again?

NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.

J. W. Womack, of Eutaw, Alabama, in a letter on politics, pays the following merited compliment to Northern Democrats. It is pleasing to see that not every one at the South is forgetful of those who assisted in carrying out the great measures of the South:

"It is often said, that the Northern Democracy cannot be relied on. Let it be remembered, that they assisted us against the Whigs, in the repeal of the protective tariff. Let it be remembered, that they assisted us in the establishment of the independent treasury, and the passage of the fugitive slave law—let it be remembered, that they voted for the acquisition of Florida and Louisiana—and let it be remembered, that they also voted with us for the annexation of Texas and the acquisition of California.

"They have always co-operated with us in the critical hour of need, and but for them our limits this day would have extended no farther than Louisiana, and the United States Bank and a protective tariff would still have been weighing us in the dust. Let us extend to them a warm fraternal hand, and encourage those who are willing to act with us against the common enemy. The opposition are raising a great hue and cry about squatter sovereignty, and the rights of the South—but they will ultimately deceive us—their rancor and hatred to the Democracy are so great that in the event of the election of a Black Republican many of them would go over to him and support him for re-election."

HOOPS.—We notice in one of our New York Exchanges, the arrival of a great big ship load—seven hundred tons burthen—of hoops, Parisian manufacture. Let the girls prepare to spread themselves.

JOHN HENRY WAT, M. D., Surgeon Dentist, (Graduate in Medicine and Dentistry.) Office on Tryon Street, opposite Bank of the State, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Surgical operations, such as Cleft Palate, Bare Lips, Tumors of mouth and jaws, perforated, and fractured and dislocated. Teeth filled and extracted, and Artificial Teeth inserted after the most approved methods. September 13, 1859.

Carolina Female College. The Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the second Thursday in October under the control of the subscriber, assisted by a competent Faculty, he having made an arrangement with the Trustees which will enable him to furnish Tuition and Board on terms satisfactory to patrons.

The following are the rates per Session of 20 weeks: Board and Tuition in collegiate classes, \$66 00 Music on Piano..... 22 00 Oil Painting..... 15 00 Other kinds of Painting..... 10 00 Embroidery..... 10 00 No charge for Latin and Greek Languages.

The locality is healthful, and every facility is offered by which a sound education may be acquired. T. R. WALSH, Pres't. September 13, 1859. 78-31

REMOVAL. We inform our friends that we have removed to the old stand of Springs & McLeod, corner of College and Trade street, and are now receiving a large stock of FINE CARPETS, which will be sold low FOR CASH at retail or wholesale.

CHARLOTTE