

ROSIN OIL.

Some time ago we called the attention of our readers, and particularly of business men, to the growing importance of Rosin Oil as a lubricant of machinery.

A NEW BUSINESS ERA FOR N. CAROLINA.

We perceive, from exchanges published in various sections of the country, that through the medium of a discovery not long since made by Louis S. Robinson, of New York City, North Carolina's staple (rosin) is rapidly coming to supplant animal oil entirely for the purpose of lubricating machinery of every description.

THE MEXICAN OUTRAGE UPON MR RICE.

We find the following letter in the California papers, from Mr Rice, the consul at Acapulco, whose arrest and imprisonment we have previously mentioned:

ACAPULCO, (Prison of the Inzagdo,) June 12th, 1852.

To the Commander of the Naval Forces at San Francisco.—Sir, I was arrested yesterday morning, at 8 1-2 o'clock, by a detachment of fifteen soldiers, under command of a sergeant, and thrown into this prison, where I have been since, without any examination or any charge having been made against me.

When brought into the presence of the Judge of the Court of First Instance, he said he knew nothing of the cause of my arrest, and that he would send to the District Judge for orders.

I know no cause why I am here, unless it be that, returning from the mountains a few days since, I found that the District Judge had advertised an American steamship for sale, she having been illegally seized by the authorities here; and I immediately posted notices, warning persons against purchasing her, as she was the property of Mr Fritz, who was dispossessed of her.

Some say that I was arrested because, not succeeding in selling the ship, they wished to get me out of the way, for, immediately after my arrest, the ship was sold.

Be this as it may, no American is safe here; daily insults and abuses are heaped upon us, and I have struck my flag, and shall patiently await the action of the United States or a naval force. I hope you will see the necessity of despatching a national vessel at once.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

FRANCIS W. RICE, U. S. Consul.

To this note the following response was made by Gen. Scott.

Brig Major Easton, 5th June, 1852.

Sir:—I have this moment received your communication with enclosure. I regret the situation of Mr Rice, but I have no force at my command, consequently cannot interfere for his relief.

Very respectfully, your obedient serv't. JOHN D. SLOAT.

To Marcus D. Boruck, Esq., San Francisco, Cal.

THE CATHOLIC CASE BRIEFLY STATED.

The Milwaukee News says: "let it be remembered, that the charge that Gen. Pierce and the democratic party are responsible for the odious test in the New Hampshire constitution, excluding Catholics from holding certain offices, is false; that it requires a two-thirds vote to alter the constitution of that State; that the democratic party there have never been in a two thirds majority; that if the ruling party is responsible for the test, the whigs and abolitionists, who were in power in 1846, and again in 1851, are to blame for not abolishing it; that Franklin Pierce and Levi Woodbury made eloquent and able speeches in the constitutional convention against the religious test; that they were opposed by Levi Chamberlain; that this same Levi Chamberlain, who spoke and voted against abolishing the Catholic test, was rewarded by the whig party of New Hampshire by being nominated as their candidate for governor the same year; that the whig party of New Hampshire indirectly endorsed the Catholic exclusion clause by voting for Levi Chamberlain for governor; and, finally, that their appeal to the religious sentiments of adopted citizens at this time comes with bad grace from a party whose leader, Gen. Scott, has recorded his deliberate conviction that native Americanism is right, and his inclination to take away the right of voting from all foreigners."

POLITICAL IMPUDENCE AND EFFRONTERY.

The Boston Post, in remarking upon the attempt of the Republic and kindred Scott journals to prove Franklin Pierce an abolitionist says: "We thought we had seen something of political effrontery and impudence in the course of twenty years; but the attempt by the southern Scott press to prove General Pierce an abolitionist is a touch beyond the sublime in lying—a flight unequalled by any Roorbach imagination that ever fertilized the field of falsehood. And then to pretend to prove this by the most unscrupulous abolition prints that ever blackened an honest man's reputation—prints that have applied every opprobrious term to General Pierce that malignity could invent, in revenge for his unswerving opposition to all their incendiary schemes—is an effort at imposition that we did not believe the most desperate political gamster would undertake."

MR WEBSTER'S POSITION DEFINED.

Mr Webster's position is at length defined. The Boston journals directly in his interest have spoken by authority. He does not acquiesce in the nomination of Gen. Scott. He despises the instruments and the means by which it was accomplished—he hates the free soil and abolition pack by whom he was hunted down—he scorns alike their blarney and their abuse, and stands out in open hostility to their nomination. He occupies hardly the debatable ground of armed neutrality; for he only waits to take the field at the summons of his friends, upon an independent Union and constitutional nomination. He not only refuses to support Scott, but is willing and evidently desires, to try the issue with him, before the people, of personal availability. The authoritative statements made in behalf of Mr Webster, simply amount to a notice to his friends everywhere, that if they organize a convention and nominate him, he will accept the nomination and abide by it.

Now, what say the friends of Mr Webster in response to this manifest desire to accommodate them? Have they any other alternative now than to nominate him as an independent national Union candidate, and, if need be, run the election into the House of Representatives? Can they desert their man, who has not hesitated to compromise his fealty to the whig party, for the sake of his friends, and the conservative principles for which he and they have been sacrificed, "execrated and spit upon." We apprehend that sincerity and fair dealing towards Mr Webster will admit now of but one course on the part of those into whose hands he has committed his political fortunes; and that course is to act, and harmonize, and combine, from Maine to Georgia, and nominate him for the Presidency, and do their best to elect him. Why not? What is there binding in the action of the Baltimore Convention? If one party may "execrate and spit upon the platform," is not the other side thereby absolved from all allegiance to the nomination? Is not this an incontrovertible fact? Let the Union whigs, then, act, at once, and vindicate their principles, indicating the consistency and justice of the position of Mr Webster.

The provocations of Mr Webster to resist the Baltimore nomination, are by no means factitious or imaginary. For twenty years the whig party have deluded him with false promises. His great exertions and personal sacrifices upon the compromise measures of 1850 resulted, however, in such large promises from Union men, South, North, East, and West, that he became perfectly confident of securing the Baltimore nomination. He was deceived—egregiously deceived—he was deceived, not only by the strong, inflexible phylloxera of "the higher law," but also by his friends. His subsequent speech to the Mississippi delegation at Washington, shows the extent of his disappointment and chagrin. They told him that his real strength in the convention had never been developed, and that a combination of adverse elements prevented his friends of the South from coming over to his support. Mr Webster regretted it, because the record of the convention, which, in fifty-three ballots, never carried him beyond some thirty votes, would stand as a falsification of history; and, to say the least of it, after having been set aside, not only as long as Mr Clay was deemed available, but also for General Harrison, because he was a general, and for Gen. Taylor, because he was a general, was it not asking a little too much of Mr Webster, at this very last possible chance for himself, that he should again yield the wall to Gen. Scott, because he was a general?—all glory and gunpowder, all "fuss and feathers," all bayonets and bombshells.

Was it in human nature to stand this mockery any longer? Is it any wonder that Mr Webster should revolt? What can the Seward whig party give him for his hopes deferred till he has passed beyond the grand climacteric of three score years and ten? The party can make no atonement for all this—it has no remedy to offer. It belongs to Mr Webster to right himself—to correct the record of the Baltimore Convention; and it belongs to the Union whig conservatives to stand by him, to go with him, and sustain him, independently of the demoralized whig party.—N. Y. Herald.

SCOTT'S PROSPECTS IN TENNESSEE.

We learn from the Herald, published at Columbia, Tennessee, that at a meeting of the whigs of Knox county the following among other resolutions were introduced by William G. Swan, esq.:

Resolved, That, while we freely admit Gen. Winfield Scott to be illustrious as a military chief, and only as such, in view of political associations and the manner in which his nomination as a candidate for the presidency has been achieved, we cannot but hesitate to yield him our support.

Resolved, That as Gen. Scott is to us and to the great body of the national conservative whig party, an exceptional candidate, nominated by men who would not and do not approve the whig platform, we will hold ourselves in readiness to support with zeal any candidate who is neither unsound himself nor tainted by evil and corrupting associations; believing, as we do, that we owe to our country a more sacred allegiance than to the despotic rule claimed for political conventions.

O. P. Temple, esq., then introduced, as a substitute, counter resolutions, agreeing to support Scott. The official account thus describes the result:

Thereupon a motion was made to postpone indefinitely Mr Temple's resolutions; and a motion being made to adjourn, the meeting refused to adjourn. The motion to postpone being withdrawn, the question, in the midst of much confusion and disorder, was put upon the adoption of Col. Temple's substitute. The chairman being unable to decide upon viva voce vote, the meeting was requested to divide.

Great confusion and disorder prevailed—some cheering Scott, some Fillmore, some Webster, some the whig platform—and a great many present neither voted for the one or the other. In the midst of this confusion, and before the chairman could announce the result of the vote, the meeting adjourned.

REPUBLICAN WHIGS, READ!

The Southern Patriot, published at Greenville, S. C., contains the proceeding of a large public meeting, by which it appears that Gen. Waddy Thompson, a distinguished whig, formerly Minister to Mexico, and a warm supporter of Fillmore's administration, renounced Gen. Scott, in consequence of his affiliation with the Seward party of abolitionists, and comes up cordially to the support of Gen. Pierce and Col. King. In the proceedings of the meeting, signed by F. P. Brockman, Chairman, and D. Hoke, Secretary, the following notice of Gen. Thompson's speech is taken: Gen. Waddy Thompson, said that, being a member of the whig party, it was perhaps not proper that he should address the meeting, but that he could not forbear paying a tribute to the worth of General Pierce's private and public character, and his faithfulness to the rights of the South and the whole of the country. He said that he admired Gen. Scott above most men he had known, spoke of their intimate acquaintance, the purity of his life, and his high, social, and moral virtues, but that he feared he (Scott) had been seduced within the influence of Northern men who were hostile to the South, its interests and institutions, and he could not subscribe to the internal improvement and Free features of the Whig Platform.

Ruleigh and Gaston Railroad.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Ruleigh and Gaston Railroad Company took place at Henderson, on Thursday last, to take into consideration the propriety and expediency of authorizing the President and Directors to negotiate a loan not exceeding \$100,000 for the purpose of equipping the road with the necessary Locomotives, Coaches and Cars, &c., and connecting this road with the North Carolina Railroad. The President and Directors make their report, as also the Superintendent of the road, showing fully the present condition of the work, state of the finances, &c.; whereupon the Stockholders, by a unanimous vote, authorized the proposed loan on such terms as the President and Directors might think proper. A majority of the individual stock was represented, and L. O. B. Branch, Esq., represented the State.—Ruleigh Register.

Wisconsin.—A letter from Wisconsin, to the New Hampshire Patriot, says:—"They say East that Scott will run well in the West. I speak only for Wisconsin, which is good for Pierce and King by ten thousand majority, beyond any contingency."

SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN FISHING VESSEL.

Boston, July 24.—By the arrival of the steamer Admiral at this port this morning we have New Brunswick papers to the 22d instant. They bring the intelligence of the seizure on Tuesday, the 20th inst., of the American schooner Hydada, belonging to Lubec, Maine, by her Britannic Majesty's ship Netley, for alleged fishing in British limits. The seizure was made in the Bay of Fundy, and the vessel carried into St. John's.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Mr Crampton, the British Minister here, has gone to see Mr Webster, now at his home in Massachusetts, in reference to our fishing difficulty with the British provinces. It is rumored that they will settle the question over a chowder and a bottle of port.

OLD POINT.—The company at the Hygeia Hotel at present is very numerous, very fashionable and very select. There is no watering place in the country that presents greater attractions. Whether we consider the place itself or the facilities for reaching it from all parts of the country, it stands unrivalled.

An arrangement has just been made by which through tickets to Old Point are issued at Washington, via the Bay Line from Baltimore. The steamer Osceola besides, makes two trips a week from Washington. There are also daily lines of steamers from Baltimore and Richmond; a weekly line from New York and Philadelphia, and a daily communication with North Carolina and the South by Railroad to this city. All these routes are of the first class, and the fare is very moderate.

A Dream Realized.—Some time during the past Summer, a stranger stopped at one of the watering places on the mountains South of Wanesboro, Pa. After his arrival there he was taken sick, and for several days was apparently deranged. On his recovery he informed the proprietor of the house that, during his illness, he had dreamed for three nights in succession, that he had discovered at a certain distance in the mountain, under a rock, an earthen crock, containing a large amount of silver. At this the worthy host expressed his surprise, and spoke of it as a mysterious dream.

Afterward, they were walking together in that direction, when the dream was again adverted to by the stranger and the proprietor at once proposed an examination to satisfy their curiosity. The rock was soon found, and after carefully brushing the leaves away, it was removed, and to their utter amazement, there set a crock full of silver. They took it out and conveyed it to the house, and on examination was found to contain \$400, all in half dollars, which was divided equally between them.

The day after this discovery the stranger was about to take leave of the mountain, and complained to his friend, the proprietor of the springs, of the inconvenience of carrying the silver, when an exchange was proposed and made, the stranger receiving bankable paper for his silver. It was not long after his departure, however, that the proprietor made another discovery—his four hundred dollars in silver was counterfeited, and he had thus been ingeniously swindled out of two hundred dollars.—Norwich Courier.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Robert K. Bryan, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT, FRANKLIN PIERCE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM R. KING, OF ALABAMA.

Election on Monday the 1st of November.

FOR GOVERNOR, DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham.

Election on Thursday the 5th of August.

Democratic Tickets for the ensuing Governor's election may be obtained at this office on application, at 50 cents per thousand.

The Election.

On Thursday next the freemen of North Carolina will be called on to elect a Governor for the State and members of the Legislature. It will be a most important election, for in it are involved principles of the deepest importance, principles on which depend to a very great extent the safety and prosperity of our State and of our country. It is for the freemen of North Carolina to say whether they will, in the person of Mr Kerr the whig candidate for Governor, endorse the old and exploded doctrines of the Whig Party. Do they desire a tariff for protection, by which Northern manufactures will be fostered at the expense of the agricultural interests of the South? Mr Kerr is a protectionist—vote for him. Do they want the veto power reduced so that a bare majority of the votes of the two Houses of Congress will be sufficient to overcome it, by which means the North will have the complete ascendancy in the Government? Mr Kerr is the supporter of Gen. Scott, and favors this reduction. Do they want the patronage of the government dispensed among the greedy followers of Seward and Horace Greeley? Gen. Scott, whom Mr Kerr supports, owes his nomination to these very men, and if elected will undoubtedly bestow a large share of the public offices on them.

Do the people of North Carolina desire to go through the empty form of voting on the question of calling a Convention, when it is certain that their decision will not be binding on the Legislature legally or morally? Mr Kerr is for the measure. Do they wish to express their acquiescence in the doctrine that a bare numerical majority have the right to rule in opposition to the Constitution? That is the result of Mr Kerr's doctrine. Do they wish the present basis of representation abolished? Mr Kerr's doctrine that the majority of the voters have the right to rule, will surely pave the way to that result. It is true that Mr Kerr declares himself in favor of the present basis. But he advocates a doctrine which every reflecting man must see, strikes at the very foundation of that basis. He is, therefore, either a very insincere or a very short-sighted man. Neither is fit to be Governor of North Carolina.

And what shall we say in behalf of David S. Reid? He needs no high-wrought eulogium at our hands. For two years he has faithfully discharged the duties of the office of Governor. Since his inauguration into that office he has done nothing to forfeit the confidence of the people. If he was worthy of their confidence then, he ought now to be re-elected. Batting for the principles of the Democratic Party, and especially for Equal Suffrage, it becomes all Democrats, all friends of Equal Suffrage, to sustain him in this conflict.

If the people of North Carolina desire that Free Suffrage should be enacted—if they wish the present basis of representation to be preserved—if they wish the guarantees of the Constitution, protecting the rights of minorities, to be respected—if they desire to cut loose from all association with the supporters of Gen. Scott (who, if elected, must owe it to abolitionists)—if they wish to place a good and tried man in the Governorial chair, RALLY TO THE POLLS & ELECT DAVID S. REID.

And look to it that you send the right kind of men to the Legislature. There will be the great battle ground of Free Suffrage. A U. S. Senator will be elected, and other matters of the greatest importance transacted. Let no divisions in the democratic ranks bring about the election of whigs. Concentrate your forces on those who will represent your political sentiments, and elect them if you can. Let the democrats throughout the State but do their duty, and Reid, Free-Suffrage and Democracy will have a glorious triumph.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Our friends in the different counties are requested to transmit to us, by the earliest opportunity, the election returns of their respective Counties.

According to all rules of disputation, the party who brings a charge is required to prove it. With regard to the "blank leaf" matter, the Observer seems disposed to reverse the rule. At any rate it is very careful not to attempt anything like proof of its assertion. The Observer thinks the whole matter somewhat curious. We don't. We have got so used to seeing whig papers bring charges against democrats which they could not sustain, that the spectacle has become now a matter neither rare nor curious.

We learn from the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune that "the Whig members and the central committee of the friends of Old Cheultepec continue to receive the most flattering and cheering intelligence from all parts of the country, but more particularly from North Carolina, Ohio and Indiana." We infer from this that Gen. Scott's prospects are probably as flattering in North Carolina as they are anywhere. His must, therefore, be a slim chance indeed. In North Carolina, from the mountains to the seaboard, there is a wide spread defection in the Whig ranks. Already have two leading and influential journals of that Party declared their determination not to support Gen. Scott, and many gentlemen of the highest respectability in that party have announced the same determination. If North Carolina is to be set down at the head of the list of States in which Gen. Scott's chances are very flattering, the result of the election is not very problematical.

THE ENSUING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

The ensuing Presidential election is one of the most important that the people of this country have ever been called on to decide. It is in our judgment a question of union or ultimate disunion—a question whether the existence of this glorious confederacy shall be perpetuated, or whether it shall ere long crumble into fragments. Involving this vital issue, it demands at the hands of the people a calm and impartial consideration, independent of any mere question of party success.

Previous to the nomination of General Scott, southern whigs were loud in their protestations that he could not be regarded as a safe man for the South, on account of his close connexion with and dependence on Seward and his coadjutors. Has this objection ever been removed? Is not Gen. Scott as closely connected with that hateful division of whig abolitionists as ever? Have not his obligations to them been rather increased by the circumstance of his owing his nomination to their pertinacious efforts in his behalf? If elected, will he not owe his election mainly to them? and has he not already declared in his letter of acceptance, not expressly, but by implication, that they shall come in for a full share of the loaves and the fishes? If Gen. Scott was objectionable to southern whigs before his nomination, we ask, in view of these facts, if he is not now equally objectionable? If he has done anything which has materially changed his position and obviated those objections which were justly entertained by the whigs of the South, we should like to be informed what it is. He persisted in maintaining silence on the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law until his nomination, and when by that nomination he was put to his election either to reject it or to acquiesce in the whig platform, he chose the latter, but took good care that his language should be sufficiently cold and guarded as not to offend the sensibilities of his abolition allies. If elected, there can be no doubt that Gen. Scott would fill the public offices with hordes of abolitionists. He has himself said as much in his letter of acceptance. That hateful party would thus be encouraged. Are the whigs of the South prepared to give them aid and comfort? Are they prepared to reward the assassins who would stab to the heart the glorious Confederacy built up by the wisdom and cemented by the blood of a venerated ancestry? If so, let them elect Winfield Scott. His election would be hailed by the abolitionists as an auspicious event, foreshadowing the extinction of slavery, and would incite them to renewed efforts.

And whom are those southern men opposing who advocate the election of Gen. Scott? A man who has under all circumstances shown himself a friend to the Constitutional rights of the South—a man who has manfully battled with Free-soilism in its stronghold at the North, and who, in that contest, came out victorious. Will the people of the South inflict an injury upon themselves by assisting in putting down a man who has proved himself their friend?—by elevating a man whose councils will be governed to a great extent by their bitterest enemies? Let them answer at the ballot box.

The whig papers have, upon the authority of two abolition sheets, accused Gen. Pierce of expressing sentiments of repugnance and loathing of the Fugitive Slave Law. What will they say then in reply to the following little scrap of intelligence:

Gen. Scott gone over to Seward bodily.—The whigs of Ohio held a Ratification meeting at Ravenna on the 10th instant. The Scott Club at that place was addressed last night by Hon. Daniel R. Tilden, a Whig free soiler, who in the course of his speech, introduced and read a letter just received from Hon. B. F. Wade, Whig Senator at Washington, in which Senator Wade writes:

"I have this day had a conversation with Gen. Scott, in which he declared he would sooner cut off his right hand than lend it to the support of slavery."

The authority upon which these sentiments in regard to slavery is attributed to Gen. Scott is, we admit, abolition authority, but will it not be pronounced good by all whig journals who have circulated the slander above alluded to against Gen. Pierce? We shall see whether they will prove themselves consistent or not.

GEN. SCOTT BEFORE AND AFTER HIS NOMINATION.

Before the nomination of Gen. Scott for the office of the Presidency, there seemed to be a well-settled conviction among southern whigs that his non-committalism in regard to those issues arising out of the slavery agitation would render his nomination by the Whig National Convention highly improper and altogether dangerous to the interests of the southern people. When it was declared that the policy of Gen. Scott was to write no letter on public questions unless the Whig National Convention should offer him the nomination for the Presidency, southern whig journals intimated pretty strongly that such a course would prevent the whigs of the South from giving him their support. We submit an extract from the editorial correspondence of the Petersburg Intelligencer, a whig paper, whose editor was at the time of this writing an active member of the Whig National Convention:

"One of our Delegation, it is said, received a telegraphic dispatch yesterday morning from Gen. Scott, stating that if nominated he would express his opinions. When this report was noised about among the Southern members, there was an almost universal exclamation of 'too late,' 'too late.' Every southern State is represented here, and many of them by distinguished and intelligent men, from all of whom I learn that Gen. Scott cannot, under any circumstances, get a single southern electoral vote, and that the effect of his nomination would be to break up the Whig Party at the South."

It was then almost the universal opinion among the southern whig members of the Convention that if Gen. Scott waited until he received the nomination, any expression of opinion by him, however sound and proper in itself, would then be "too late." Gen. Scott maintained a dogged silence until after he received the nomination, when he expressed a frigid acquiescence in the Platform of the Whig Convention, carefully avoiding any expression which might seem to denote that he cordially endorsed a series of resolutions, one of which (that in relation to the Compromise) was so distasteful to