

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

Arrival of the Cambria at Boston—Opening of the Great Exhibition.

Boston, May 16.

The steamer Cambria arrived at Boston about half past 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Her mail will be here early this morning by steamboat. By a special messenger from Boston we have received the European Times of the 3d instant. The political intelligence has been so fully anticipated by telegraph, that there is little or nothing to add. From its columns, which are occupied with full details, we make the following extracts relative to the opening of the great exhibition by her Majesty, in presence of 30,000 spectators:

"After several days' excitement, during which the public curiosity has been wound up to the highest pitch, the morning of Thursday, the day fixed for the opening of the great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, opened most auspiciously. On the preceding day we had rain and hail, with very cold weather, but the glorious 1st of May was interrupted by scarcely a cloud; and at midday, when the Queen ascended the throne, the effulgence of the sun left no other wish ungratified. As far as the mortal arrangements depended on man, they were perfect; and I rejoice to say that the day passed off without a single accident that I have heard of. Found upon reaching Piccadilly, at nine in the morning, a line of carriages which reached from the exhibition to the eastern end of Long Acre—a good couple of miles; and the something existed west, north, and south. Finding this to be the case, I alighted, and walked into Hyde Park, entering the commissioner's gate without the slightest inconvenience. The scene upon entering was beautiful in the extreme. Already every seat was occupied; but a member of Parliament, who was an exhibitor, contrived to make a little corner in the Turkish department, to which I was admitted, and I saw the whole inauguration scene under the happiest point of view. The company kept pouring in until the last moment; and at half-past eleven o'clock I gazed upon the wonders of the grand transept, and heard the mighty organ from the west end, the tones wafting their sounds through the maze of British manufactures and productions; whilst at the eastern extremity you saw the American eagle proudly conspicuous over the bold inscription which marked the region of the United States productions—long lines of beautiful women, with officers and gentlemen, filling up the background; and in every way the eye was turned, was some surprising natural or artificial object to be seen. The tout ensemble was altogether most beautiful. Punctually at twelve o'clock the Queen arrived, her *entree* being marked by long and animated cheering. She seated herself on a chair, raised on a platform, surmounted by a spacious and elegant blue canopy adorned with feathers, with Prince Albert on her left. They were accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal. The court circle was now completely formed, making a *tableau* never to be forgotten. The Queen looked remarkably well. She wore the order of the garter, a pink brocade dress, shot with gold; and the Prince looked calmly and proudly happy. The Duke of Wellington, who this day completed his eighty-second year, had been there nearly two hours before; and the commissioners and all the officials and ladies of the household surrounding the throne presented a scene of extraordinary splendor. The national anthem was performed, and the music produced a most delightful effect in the glass building. Prince Albert with the commissioners, presented himself before the Queen, and read the report as described in the official programme. The Archbishop of Canterbury then delivered the prayer of inauguration which was followed by the halliclub chorus of Handel, under the direction of Sir Henry R. Bishop. The effect of this was most striking and the voices of the chorists were heard in the fullest perfection. A procession was then formed of a most interesting character. The State heralds, preceding Messrs. Patton, Fox, and Henderson, led the way. Then came all the officials engaged in constructing the building; afterwards the foreign acting commissioners; and most singular was it to see all the various costumes worn by hard-headed, capable men from every quarter of the world. Then followed the royal commissioners, amongst whom I noticed Mr. Cobden, dressed in a plain black coat. Then followed the venerable Duke of Wellington, walking side by side with the Marquis of Anglesea. Both were loudly cheered. The foreign ambassadors—among whom Mr. Lawrence appeared to considerable advantage, from his age and commanding appearance—followed, and her Majesty's ministers, headed by Lord John Russell. These were loudly applauded; and lastly the Queen and Prince Albert, the one leading the Prince of Wales, and the other the Princess Royal, closing the procession, with the royal Prussian guests at the palace, and the ladies of the household. The procession first marched along the British or western nave, and then, recrossing the transept, passed on to the eastern extremity, the U. States end. At every step new acclamations arose. The music from the various organs saluted the procession as it passed, and thus every person in the building was enabled to see every individual in the cortege. The Queen then declared the "exhibition opened;" and the trumpets and artillery announced the fact to the countless multitudes outside. The whole auditory arose to give a parting cheer, or a series of deafening acclamations of joy, and the ceremony terminated by the retirement of the Queen, who went back to Buckingham Palace in the state in which she had come. The multitudes in the Park were countless. I looked through the glass window, and a sea of human beings surrounded me on all sides. Every body was in good humor, and all the superstitious presentiments of mischief which had been formed in the imagination of some minds were wholly falsified. Never was so great a spectacle inaugurated with so much good order and tranquility, in the presence of perhaps half a million of human beings.

The Queen having left the building, the company began to circulate. Perhaps your readers at a distance will proceed with me in a rapid tour throughout the various departments of the exhibition. The first objects which strike the visitor upon entrance, either at the north or the south end of the transept, are two magnificent gates stretching across, which having passed, he finds himself in the centre of the building, amidst statuary, fountains, palm trees, and rare tropical shrubs, the equestrian statues of the Queen and Prince Albert forming the most prominent features, amidst an infinite multitude of objects, each of which is displayed to the best advantage. Along the nave, both towards the east and west, there is a succession

of gigantic statuary, in marble, iron, bronze, and zinc, the latter of a very remarkable character. Almost the first object which arrests your attention is the Kohinoor diamond, secured in a strong cage of iron, richly gilded; and, by a contrivance this precious jewel, which is placed on a small pedestal, sinks at night down into the strong chest upon which the cage rests, so that it is safe and secure night and day. Crowds flocked round this jewel to admire the size and brilliancy. Along the centre of the nave, is placed a succession of most striking objects, relieved by the statuary.—There are models of bridges and towns, all of elaborate execution, and amongst them the model of Liverpool holds the foremost rank.—There are, besides, enormous telescopes, exquisite models of machinery, small chapels to exhibit specimens of stained glass, the Acis and Nalatea fountains, the American statues of the Wounded Indian and the Greek Slave, the statue of Shakespeare, and the crystal fountain in the centre of the transept, presenting a very graceful and striking appearance. Perhaps the whole world has never furnished such a remarkable series of attractive objects as are contained in the nave alone.

I was prepared to find that the article from the United States would fall short of other parts of the exhibition, from the statements put forth that they had demanded more room than they could adequately fill. Through the exertions of Mr. Riddle, the vacant space has been filled up; and although this division is not so crowded as the British side, it contains a national collection highly interesting. Their cereals and raw materials are very striking. Their mineral department is also very full. The carriages were not the least honorable of their collection. A series of maps, prepared for certain lectures at the missionary meetings were admirable, and greatly surpassed those of a similar character in our national and public schools. It is, perhaps, invidious to single out individual exhibitors; but I must say that the zeal and energy with which the representatives of Messrs. Lacy & Phillips, of Philadelphia, the saddlers, and of Messrs. Cornelius & Co., the lamp-makers, of the same city, came forward voluntarily, and pressed upon my notice their respective manufactures, made me feel that our English exhibitors must look well to their laurels, or such smartness will infallibly outstrip them in almost any branch of trade.—The exhibition of Daguerreotypes is excellent. Leaving the division devoted to the United States, you enter the great department of the Zoll-Verien, on the north and south sides.—The collection of machinery and manufactures, of the most varied description, presents a thousand objects of the highest interest. Russia occupies a small department on the south, and this is scarcely complete; but, to compensate for this, Austria also, on the north and south sides, exhibits a variety of products which place her in a very honorable position in the exhibition. All the Austrian exhibitors are dressed in a simple Austrian green uniform, with coats fastened at the breast with a long clasp, inscribed "Austria," so that the general effect is admirable. Hurrying through Holland and Belgium, you enter the extensive region of France, which, when complete, will be very beautiful, and worthy of the taste and skill of that great country. Switzerland and Brazil with Italy and Spain on the north, succeed, and are followed by Greece, Persia, Egypt, and Turkey. The unfortunate delay of the arrival of the Turkish steamer with their objects renders their division incomplete; but the space allotted upon the transept having been appropriated to the foreign ambassadors, and ladies of rank who had the *entree*, the deficiency was admirably concealed. Crossing the transept, you enter the British East Indies, which presents a very beautiful scene. On the south you then arrive at a square devoted to Canada, the West Indies, and the Australian colonies. The articles from these interesting spots in the British empire are all admirably illustrative of their rich productions. The minerals, the raw materials, afford abundant scope for study both to the merchant and the philosopher. A beautiful little square of mediæval treasure next attracts vast crowds, who pass on to the sculpture room. You are now, on both sides the nave, fairly in the British domestic latitudes. Whilst agricultural implements occupy the whole remaining length of the extreme south, paper and printing, and machinery in motion fill up the extreme north; the front of the south side being devoted to Birmingham goods, furniture, Sheffield goods, woollen and mixed fabrics, flax from Ireland, and printed fabrics of Manchester, London, and Glasgow. The front of the north corresponding side presents a succession of department with carriages, some of them of the most exquisite construction, mineral manufactures, and marine engines, flanked on the front with paper goods, furniture, furs, leather and cotton. We have now arrived at the west end, where crowds are seen surrounding the model of Liverpool, which is at this spot in the nave. On the outside of the building are statues, columns, specimens of coal, obelisks, and a vast variety of architectural and building processes, with a detached building whence the steam motive power is derived. I have only passed through the ground floor, not having said a single word respecting the contents of the gallery. This I shall defer until next week. I may state there is but one gallery which runs the whole circuit of the building, and spacious quadrangular courts are cut out of the gallery, down into which the spectator may look, and objects are so arranged as to produce the most picturesque effect imaginable. I suffered great fatigue in going through the whole exhibition on Monday last; indeed, such a task is almost beyond the power of any man to accomplish in one day, and to observe the inconceivable variety of objects which meet you at every turn. I say that I went through the whole; but I actually missed the extensive division of the machinery, which I did not see till Thursday. Upon the whole the exhibition is successful to the highest point of it. Everything is so well chosen, so perfect in kind, that whether it is most refined and fastidious lady in the land, or the rudest yet most intelligent mechanic, and attractions are so numerous, so various, so surprising, and so useful, that a visitor may spend weeks within the building, and educate himself in the critical examination of all the diversified objects brought thus as at one view before his eyes from all parts of the world.

I cannot close this letter without expressing my admiration of the excellent arrangements made for the public and for the press generally. Captain Elderton, of the royal engineers, conducted this part of the executive with great courtesy and attention. The men composing the corps of sappers and miners, who had been employed in arranging the articles, were almost the only persons who could direct me to find what I wanted; but their attention and civility deserve notice. It is com-

puted that £50,000 were received by the sale of the season tickets; which, added to the sums subscribed, will make about £130,000. The cost of the executive will be, it is said, about £200,000 at least. There is scarcely a doubt but that sufficient funds will be raised to make it entirely self-supporting.

The Maryland State Convention has adjourned *sine die*, after a session of nearly six months. The Baltimore Sun of the 15th inst., publishes the new Constitution entire. It embraces many reforms. The Governor is to be elected every four years, and to receive a salary of \$3,600. The Senate is to be composed of twenty-two members, who are to be elected for four years: one-half going out every two years. The House of delegates will contain seventy-four members, to be chosen biennially. The basis of representation will be according to population for the counties, and Baltimore city will be entitled to four more delegates than the largest county. No county is to have less than two members. The judiciary are to be elected by the people, and the majority of them hold for ten years. The State's Attorneys for the city of Baltimore and the different counties, and the Registers of Wills, are to be elected by the popular voice. The people will also choose a Comptroller, Board of Public Works, Lottery Commissioners, and in fact nearly every local and State officer, with a few exceptions. Imprisonment for debt is abolished, and a certain amount of property is exempted from execution. The lottery system is abolished. Any party engaged in a duel, as principal or second, is disqualified from holding office, and the same penalty attaches itself to any one convicted of using bribery to influence voters. Any person condemned for larceny or other infamous crime is disfranchised. No Clergyman is eligible to a seat in the Legislature.

These are all the prominent features in the new instrument. Fifty-five members—a majority of the whole body—have issued an address appealing to the people in behalf of the constitution which has been framed.

Another Man Hung. Lynch law has again been carried into effect, and another murderer sent to his last account. On Saturday, at Brown's bar, on Webster Creek, Andrew Scott, of St. Genevieve, Mo., without any provocation further than a slight misunderstanding murdered Mr. Barker, his partner, inflicting five severe stabs with his knife, any one of which would have caused his death.

Scott was taken into custody, and although the excitement occasioned by the dreadful murder was intense, he was allowed a trial by a jury of twelve men.—After a fair representation of the whole case, the jury found him guilty and sentenced him to be hung, which verdict was immediately put into execution. Mr. Barker is said to have been a gentleman in every respect, while his murderer, beyond all doubt was a most ferocious villain, this being the third or fourth time that he has stained his hands with the blood of his fellow man. One of his victims was Dr. McManus of St. Genevieve. His narrow escape from the gallows on that occasion, instead of acting as a salutary warning, and making him a better man, only served to harden his heart, as is too often the case with the vicious man when the law in mercy fails to execute its judgment upon him, and now he has reaped the terrible fruits of his own sowing.

We understand he is most respectably connected at home.—[Sacramento Union.]

The White Man's Newspaper.—The N. York Express thus notices the appearance of a new paper by the above title which has just made its appearance in that city. The Express says: It is all snowy white from the good groundwork on which it is printed to the able and taking reading matter which adorns its well filled columns. As its name indicates, it is devoted to the white men of the country, a pretty, large class of people, but who for some time past have been lost sight of, in a burning zeal for the black men of the country. The new paper will push its way through the world, and to a fortune, there being just such matter in it as will find plenty of friends and multitudes of readers.

What is remarkable, this will be about the only white man's paper in the country. There are some of us, the "Express" among the number, that wish well to the white man, but all we dare to think, in these times, is equality for us with the black man, a fair chance in the field of public philanthropy—a thought for our race and color now and then, as well as for the colored man's race and color.

PENMANSHIP. We respectfully call attention to the advertisement of Dr. H. J. HARRIS, which may be found in another column. This gentleman teaches the beautiful as well as useful art of Writing upon scientific principles; and he does not pretend to teach that which he does not know himself. He is a PERFECT MASTER OF THE ART—the rapid proficiency of his pupils, even at this early stage of his instruction will attest this fact. His terms are such that all who wish to avail themselves of the advantage now offered them, can have an opportunity of doing so.

The Marion Star. LATER FROM TEXAS—ENGAGEMENT WITH THE INDIANS. NEW ORLEANS, May 15.—The steamer Fanny arrived at this port to-day, with Texas papers to the 10th. Indian troubles still continued. An engagement had taken place between a party of Indians and the U. S. dragoons, under Capt Wallace, in which six of the former were killed. An expedition was to leave immediately for the Indian country.

WHO THEN IS GOVERNOR.

The Editor of the "Standard" is indignant at the idea that he should be regarded as the "de facto." He denies the charge most lustily, and enters into quite a logical argument to prove that DAVID S. REID, Esq., was not only elected, but is really, actually, and in all respects and every sense of the term, the Governor! Now we protest against these "quibbles" of the Editor. They savor somewhat of vanity. We have always admired his modesty, but did not suppose it would carry him so far as to do such violent injustice to his own merits. We assure him that we are in earnest when we say that he is fit to be Governor "de facto." Whether he be such in reality, or not, depends upon a variety of considerations which we have not the time to enter into at present. The "Wilmington Commercial" thinks he may have been practising "Governatorial attitudes." It is an old adage, that "practice makes perfect." Under this view of the matter we would suggest the propriety and policy of procuring a life size mirror for the office of "the Excellencies." Let it be placed in a convenient position, where the reflection will be clear enough to develop all the "corporeal proportions" and show forth the most minute characteristics of manner and countenance.—Let them take it by turns to give the word of command. "Front face!" "Left wheel!" "Eyes on the mirror!" "Look fierce!" "Arms akimbo!" "Look solemn!" "Smile!" "Grim!" "Laugh!" "Look solemn!" "Dis-mis"—but, before that, you'll submit to an examination from Squire Jones on "Swamp Lands."

After such practice who would dare declare that the Editor of the "Standard" would not be fit for the office of Governor "de facto." The excited manner in which he puts forth his denial indicates that there is something more in all this than meets the eye!—Raleigh Register.

THE RAIL ROAD.

Through the Report of Maj. Gwynn, Chief Engineer of the N. C. Railroad, and the advertisement for the letting of contracts, which appear in this paper, the reader will be satisfactorily informed of the condition and progress of the great work.

It is believed that no work of the same magnitude has ever been commenced with more favorable promise in its early stages. The whole cost of every description attending the survey and location of the Road, 223 miles in length, has been less than \$25,000. And the whole survey has been made since August last, during a season, a large portion of which was unfavorable for field work.

The Engineers are now engaged in "office work," preparing the estimates, &c. for sections suitable to the convenience of contractors. The estimates contain the particulars of Excavation, Embankment, Rock Excavation, Drains, Culverts, Arches, Abutments. The amount of each, on the whole length of the Road, is given as follows:

Excavation	3,364,031 cubic yards.
Embankment	3,856,849 " "
	7,220,880 " "
Rock Excavation	159,792 " "
Masonry	
Drains	32,072 " "
Culverts	5,532 " "
Arches	1,272 " "
Abutments	28,022 " "

The Bridge work on the whole Road amounts to 2,720 feet. The clearing is embraced in the item of "excavation," and the price fixed according to the amount of clearing, which varies in different sections of the Road.—Greens. Patriot.

PERSON SUPERIOR COURT.

This tribunal was in session last week (Judge BARKY presiding). The case of ADAM CLARK, indicted for the murder of Eli Sigmon, which had been removed from Granville, was tried, taking up two days. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner appealed to the Supreme Court. We learn that it was one of the most interesting cases of circumstantial evidence ever tried in our State. Mr. Solicitor POUNDSTER, EDWIN G. READE and HENRY W. MILLER, Esqs. appeared for the State, and GEN. SAUNDERS and JOHN KERR, Esq. for the Prisoner.

We were promised by a friend in Person a full account of the trial, but he writes, that it would be improper to publish it, as the Prisoner may be granted a new trial. We argue with him.—Raleigh Register.

Eighteen negroes recently absconded from Louis Co., Ky. They have been captured in Ohio, by citizens of that State, and returned to their owners. This fact does not indicate that the people of Ohio are determined to resist the return of fugitive slaves to their masters.

This is an unkind blow to the disunionists of the South, who are so perseveringly struggling to make the impression on the public mind that the Fugitive Slave law will not be executed in the Free State. Will the disunionists be satisfied with the action of the citizens of Ohio in arresting and restoring the slave, or will they not rather complain that they were wanting in comity because they did not pay the bill of expense!—Raleigh Register.

Riches may enable us to confer favors; but to confer them with propriety, and with grace, requires a something that riches cannot give: even trifles may be so bestowed as to cease to be trifles. The citizens of Megara offered the freedom of their city to Alexander; such an offer excited a smile in the countenance of him who had conquered the world; but he received this tribute of their respect with complacency, on being informed that they had never offered it to any but to Hercules himself.

RICHMOND, Va., May 16. The agent of the Colonization Society of this State has received three hundred applications from free negroes, to go to Liberia. A large portion of them will be sent out by the next Baltimore expedition. Balt. Amer.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1851.

We are authorized to announce Hon. JOSEPH P. CALDWELL, for re-election as Representative of this District in Congress.

We are authorized to announce Major CALVIN S. BROWN, as a candidate for Colonel of the 3d Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers. Election on the 14th June next.

Thomas Bailey, the man who was arrested in Tennessee, and whom the editor of the Sparta Times describes, gives a pretty correct account of himself in some respects. For instance, he was born in Iredell county and married the lady he names. It is also true that he was a wagon driver and moved to Tennessee about the time stated by himself. But it is not true that Howard was tried for the murder of a pedlar; it is not true that he, Bailey, was with Forsythe when he was murdered by his own slave; it is not true that he was in company with McKesson, the negro trader who he says was murdered in Mississippi. McKesson is now living in Morganton in this State. It is not true that his father-in-law owned any negroes when he left this State for Tennessee. Bailey has a number of very respectable relatives in this State, Georgia, and near Connersville in Tennessee. He is an erratic, swaggering, wandering character, and is well described as a loafer. His friends and acquaintances here are not aware that he is guilty of any crime. It is not probably that there is any estate coming to him from any uncle or other relation. He quickly used up what he received from his father's estate, and has ever been a sort of idling character.

We have received another favor from "R." and would gladly have given it a place, but for the difficulty of making out two or three sentences. We will not mar it by an attempt to supply the obscure passages with such words as seem to fit. "R." therefore, must re-write; and if he will pardon us a single suggestion, it is that he give Dr. H. J. Harris a *fee*, the very next opportunity.

A new Gold Mine.—Mr. John F. Stewart, called in on the 19th and showed us a beautiful specimen of virgin gold which was picked up on his plantation in Iredell, 21 miles West of this place, a few days before. It weighs half ounce and 18 grains. He afterwards examined the ground and rocks where it was picked up and is satisfied that there is some more of the same sort left. This is the largest piece ever found in Iredell county.

Negro Stampede.—The Maysville (Ky.) Post Boy, of the 21st April, gives an account of twenty-two negroes, belonging to different persons in that section, who ran off to a free State during the week.

The Rev. S. D. BUMPASS, of the Methodist E. Church, has sent out a specimen of a paper, in quarto form, which he proposes to publish at Greensboro' once a week, at \$1 in advance. Mr. B. is a clear, vigorous writer, and it will be his object to publish a paper which shall exercise a moral and religious influence.

Deep River Coal.—Mr. McKETHAN, of Fayetteville, has lately tested the quality of the Deep River Coal, and find it to be worth 50 per cent more than the best Coal he has ever had from the North.

The work on the Plank Road from Johnsonville towards Salem and Lexington is soon to be commenced.

A violent storm of rain, hail and wind, occurred at Fayetteville about 3 o'clock on Wednesday of last week. Considerable damage done to fences, gardens, trees and windows.

The Hon. H. S. Foote is the Union candidate for Governor of Mississippi. He is canvassing the State.

Fillmore and Graham for President and Vice President.—The Fayetteville Observer says: "With our whole heart do we second the nomination." The response of North Carolina will be, "and so do I."

The Wilmington Journal is down on Gen. Saunders again, pretty hot—holding his veracity, consistency, and patriotism in doubt.

The "People's Press" noticing a late Temperance Celebration at Germantown, at which, P. S. WHITE delivered an address, says:

At the conclusion of the Address a paper was circulated, which was promptly signed by a number of the most respectable and influential citizens of the town and immediate vicinity, containing a petition for a charter to establish a Division of the Sons in Germantown. Similar petitions—the one from citizens of Stokesburg and the other from the Buffalo District, in our own county—were handed to br. White thus, in one day, adding three new Divisions to the large and rapidly increasing number of similar institutions throughout the State.

We were informed by a gentleman from Mr. Airy, that there had been an increase of 50 members at that place on the day when br. White delivered his lecture, and at Crawford, the new county seat of Stokes, an increase of thirty-three.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT. On Tuesday night last, a youth, in Fredericksburg, Va., Gideon Haslup, was burned to death by the explosion of a barrel of whiskey the contents of which ignited from a candle in his hand.

THE PRESIDENT AT SYRACUSE.

The President's reception at Syracuse (says the New York Commercial Advertiser) was a repetition of the cordial come he and his CABINET have received every where upon their tour. We spare room for an account of the proceedings, speeches, &c. Suffice it to say, that patriotism and a love of the Union have everywhere prevailed over political dissensions, and the people everywhere have evinced a spirit and determination that very plainly indicate that the dissolubility of the Union may be safely left in their hands. The President has formed themselves into a "National Union Safety Committee," and all the local organizations may very properly retire from the field, and leave their duties to be gloriously and satisfactorily performed by the sovereigns themselves. Nor the shadow of a shade of Dissension has flitted across the progress of our WHIG PRESIDENT and his CABINET, but where the noble, patriotic, national sentiments which he and they have everywhere been received with unanimous cheering and applause.

We cannot omit this opportunity (Advertiser adds) of saying that where the Secretary of the Navy (Graham), before but little known to a section of the people; and was open to know that the evidences of surprise, shown along the entire route of the Erie railroad, equally excited his admiration. A North Carolinian, who has scarcely prepared for what he but through him the citizens of his State will hear favorable accounts of the Empire State. The warmth of his reception by the people deservedly increases every stage of his progress, and we that at Syracuse he made a special reception, and which shows that he himself perfectly at home among the people, and felt a common interest with the Altogether the Erie Railroad Celebration was the setting of a ball in motion for which the effects cannot be calculated.

The New York Express says:

"We gladly give up much of our space this evening to a graphic detail of scenes and incidents attendant upon the return journey of President Fillmore and his Cabinet. The enthusiasm of the people every where seems to be unbounded. Men, women, and children, all along the line of travel, seem to have spontaneously come forth to grasp by the hand whom they look upon as an old friend, *protege* of New York—one of their own as it were—not to stare coldly at him in mute respect merely as the occupant of the highest political office in the land. And we think all the more of our countrymen for a demonstration of this sort, too, when we reflect that there about MILLARD FILLMORE, none of the *protege* of military glory without which European journals used to tell us it was possible for a public man ever to command the admiration and affection of the masses of the people of the United States. The world is thus shown that the plain citizen, without the sword and epaulettes provided he be a good patriot, is thought just as much of, and obtains as firm a hold upon the affections of the people, as the warrior fresh from the tented field, with laurels of victory upon his brow. In view alone the spectacle and the important truth it teaches are of inestimable value.

"Again, we cannot help contrasting these outpourings and overflowings of the popular heart, when a PRESIDENT makes a journey among his countrymen, here, the United States, with the alarms, feverish excitements, the marchings and countermarchings of troops, and the easiness generally, which are often, might say, the invariable accompaniments of a 'royal progress' in Europe; and particularly a President pilgrimaging through the 'Republic' even of France. The life-guards of an American President are found in every city, town, and hamlet through which he passes, it is true; but the weapons they employ to defend are not the cannon, the sword, and the bayonet, but the warm and sincere regards the people feel for one who faithfully served them. There will not be any necessity for a standing army, soldiery to enclose the Chief Magistrate on his travels, in a nation like this, so long as the affections of the masses are so freely accorded as we see they are accorded to MILLARD FILLMORE."

A report having reached Boston that the President of the U. S. intended to visit Massachusetts during the ensuing summer, the Legislature, by a unanimous vote in both branches, appointed a committee to receive him, in behalf of the State, and to tender him hospitality on its behalf.

THE WHIGS OF CABARRUS.

Are requested to meet in the Court House on SATURDAY, the 7th of June next, at 2 P. M., to take into consideration the selection of a Candidate for Congress from the 3d District.

A Communication from Clermont, without signature has been received. If the author will send us his name, the contents of his letter shall be noticed.