

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, of Parke County. FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, ASHBEL P. WILLARD, of Floyd County. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, NEHEMIAH HAYDEN, of Rush County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOHN P. DUNN, of Perry County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE, ELIJAH NEWLAND, of Washington County. FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, WILLIAM Z. STUART, of Cass County, ANDREW DAVIDSON, of Deane County, SAMUEL B. PERKINS, of Marion County, ADDISON L. ROACHE, of Parke County. FOR REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT, HORACE E. CARTER, of Montgomery County. FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT, WILLIAM B. BEACH, of Boone County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, WM. C. LARABEE, of Putnam County.

Democratic Elector Ticket.

STATE AT LARGE, JOHN PETTIT, of Tippecanoe County, JAMES H. LANE, of Johnson County. DISTRICT ELECTORS, First—BENJ. R. EDMONSTON, of Dubois County. Second—JAMES S. ATSON, of Clark County. Third—JOHN A. HENDRICKS, of Jefferson County. Fourth—WILLIAM DUMONT, of Dearborn County. Fifth—WILLIAM GROSE, of Henry County. Sixth—WILLIAM J. BROWN, of Marion County. Seventh—OLIVER P. DAVIS, of Vermillion County. Eighth—LORENZO C. DOUGHERTY, of Boone County. Ninth—NORMAN EDDY, of Joseph County. Tenth—REUBEN J. DAWSON, of DeKalb County. Eleventh—JAMES F. McDOWELL, of Grant County.

James H. Lane. Elector for the State at large, will address his fellow citizens at the following places: Greensfield, Hancock county, Friday, June 4, 2 o'clock, P. M. Nashville, Rankin county, Saturday, June 5, 2 P. M. Columbus, Bartholomew county, Wednesday, June 9, 2 P. M. Vernon, Jennings county, Thursday, June 10, 2 P. M. Versailles, Ripley county, Saturday, June 12, 2 P. M. Greensburg, Dearborn county, Monday, June 14, 2 P. M. Brookville, Franklin county, Wednesday, June 16, 2 P. M. Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Friday, June 18, 2 P. M. Rising Sun, Ohio county, Saturday, June 19, 2 P. M. Vevay, Switzerland county, Saturday, June 20, 2 P. M.

William Williams and Ashbel P. Willard, Candidates for Lieutenant Governor, will address their fellow citizens as follows: Greensfield, Hancock county, Monday, June 14th, at 11 o'clock, P. M. New Castle, Henry county, Tuesday, June 15, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Cambridge City, Wayne county, Tuesday, June 15th, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Centreville, Wayne county, Wednesday, June 16th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Richmond, Wayne county, Wednesday, June 16th, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberty, Union county, Thursday, June 17th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Brookville, Franklin county, Friday, June 18th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Centreville, Fayette county, Saturday, June 19th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Nashville, Rankin county, Monday, June 21st, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Shelbyville, Shelby county, Tuesday, June 22nd, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Greensburg, Dearborn county, Wednesday, June 23rd, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Versailles, Ripley county, Thursday, June 24th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Friday, June 25th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Rising Sun, Ohio county, Saturday, June 26th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Vevay, Switzerland county, Sunday, June 27th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Madison, Jefferson county, Tuesday, June 29th, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Weekly State Sentinel.

Two years ago to-day, we assumed the control of the State Sentinel, then published semi-weekly and weekly, with an aggregate circulation of about eight hundred. Since then, the circulation has been increasing rapidly, until it now numbers nearly five thousand. Instead of a Semi-Weekly, a Daily is now issued, with a respectable and increasing patronage. The twelfth volume of the Weekly commences with this week, and during the coming year, we hope to make it the best paper in the State. We shall spare no exertions to give our readers the latest news of the day, and in endeavoring to do so, we shall call to our aid both lightning and steam. It is in the power of every subscriber to the Sentinel to procure an additional one, and we hope, through their assistance, to add many names to our subscription list. Ask your neighbor to try the Sentinel, one year, and we warrant you will not regret the investment of his dollar, when the year has expired.

The Campaign.

Clubs are rolling in for the Weekly Sentinel during the Campaign, commencing with this week, and continuing until after the Presidential election. We return our sincere thanks to our friends in various parts of the State for their exertions in our behalf. A large edition has been printed this week, so that we shall be able to supply all who may wish to subscribe, heretofore, with the back numbers. Sent on the Clubs at the following rates: For six copies, to one address, \$2 00 For twelve copies, to one address, 5 00 For twenty-five copies, to one address, 10 00 For forty copies, to one address, 15 00 For the money, in all cases, must accompany the subscription.

Legislative Summary.

SENATE.—Saturday, in the forenoon, reports were received from several committees. The following bills passed, supplementary to the act providing for a special term of the Tippecanoe circuit court—ays 34; giving validity to a certain class of contracts—ays 35; to change the time of holding circuit courts in Jennings county—ays 35; to provide for filling vacancies in the bench of county commissioners—ays 36. A resolution of the House to adjourn on the 15th of June was not concurred in. In the afternoon, the House resolution for a sine die adjournment was laid on the table. A number of reports were made from the committee on revision by Mr. Eddy. Several bills were read a second time. The files being clear, the Senate adjourned.

New Post Offices.

The following Post Offices in Indiana, have been recently established by the Post Master General: Springsville, Lafayette co., A. E. Pentecost, P. M. Chicago, Henry co., Wm. Anderson, P. M. Boundary, Jay co., Daniel Heister, P. M. Bethany, Parke co., J. W. McCampbell, P. M. Reseville, Putnam co., W. A. L. Reel, P. M. Saint Wendell's, Posey co., Wm. Schrider, P. M. The office of Midlin, Crawford county, has been discontinued.

Cholera.

The following is from the Louisville Courier of Friday: Mrs. Wm. Fellows, of New York, died in this city yesterday, after a short attack of cholera. This is the first case that we have heard of this season that originated here. We heard yesterday that there had been a death in Lexington, and two or three deaths in New Albany. A negro man died of cholera at Russellville, Ky., on Sunday last.

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The Presidency.

The Democratic National Convention assembled at Baltimore next Tuesday, and in a few days the results of its deliberations will be wanted to all parts of the country on the wings of lightning. Delegates will be in attendance from every State of the Union, with the single exception of, perhaps, South Carolina. That State, we hope, may be represented. The action of this Convention will have an important bearing upon political affairs in the United States. That it will be harmonious we do not permit ourselves, for a moment, to doubt.

The Democratic party is not composed of men who selfishly labor for themselves alone, at the expense of the best interests of the country. Founded upon principles as enduring as the rock of ages, it has withstood the shocks of bitter sectionalism and misrepresentation, and has passed through many a storm, unscathed and unshaken. Personal preferences as to men are but secondary to the sterling devotion to principle which animates and nerves to exertion every individual member of its organization. This is the secret of its unity, and, as a consequence, its strength. It is the recognized party of the people. In twenty-nine of the thirty-one States of this vast Union, it is the dominant party, and will ever continue such, so long as it has principle for its guide. It has only been when dissensions have crept into the great Democratic family that Whiggery has triumphed. But such empty triumphs have only served to arouse the true party to organized effort and renewed energy, and, in every instance, success has been the result.

Hence, the defeat of the Democracy in 1848, ensures its success in 1852. As a party it is now united, and devoted to principle. The film has been removed from the eyes of the people, and they are enabled to see, in all its deformity, the corruption and misrule of the party that deceived them in the Taylor campaign. A universal feeling exists in all parts of the country of condemnation of the present Galphin administration. It has been in power nearly four years, and what measure for the public good has been broached—much less accomplished? The people demand a change, and their will must be obeyed.

To secure a change in the administration of public affairs, and restore the Government back to its original purity, requires but the harmonious action of the Baltimore Democratic Convention. The great majority of the people were never better prepared to receive a good nomination from their hands than now. We have no fears that their expectations will not be realized. It is essential to success, however, that the platform of the party be a truly national one—for Democracy courts no aid from sectionalism. We believe that the resolutions of the National Convention will be such ones as every Democrat, whether Georgian or Indianian, can cordially approve. Our confidence is such in the delegation that will attend that Convention, that we regard it no prophesy to assure our readers, in advance, that, in addition to the time honored creed of the party known as "the old Baltimore platform," the compromise measures which have given so much security against slavery agitation, will be endorsed without equivocation, and made part of the platform. In so doing, the Convention will only place upon record the clearly expressed voice of the true national party of the country, both at the polls and in the State Conventions and primary assemblies of the Democracy.

Composed as the Convention will be of citizens from all the States of the Union, it is natural that much diversity of opinion will exist during its deliberations as to a choice of the men who are to be our standard bearers in the great political struggle which is to ensue. Each State has its favorite, whose claims for nomination will be zealously advocated. We are truly thankful that this is the only difference which pervades the party, for we confidently believe that it is a difference that will cease to exist so soon as the nominations are made. Good men will be fairly and satisfactorily chosen from among the many distinguished names that may be presented. They will be declared the unanimous choice of the Convention, and the party, and from that moment, all differences as to men will be forgotten, in the prevailing harmony that will ensue. We now wish to place upon record, (not that we are imbued with the spirit of a prophet,) the belief that with united, harmonious, energetic action on the part of the American Democracy, the nominees of the Baltimore Democratic Convention will be the next President and Vice President of this great nation. We have not a doubt of it.

Lawrenceburg Township Convention.

The Democrats of Lawrence township, are requested to meet at the usual place of holding elections, on the 1st Saturday in June, at 2 o'clock P. M. to appoint delegates to attend the Democratic County Convention, to be held at Indianapolis, on the first Saturday in August next to nominate a county ticket.

LEVI A. HARDESTY ABRAHAM VINES.

Certain citizens of Tigrisville, parish of Terrebonne, in this State, offer a reward of \$1000 for the apprehension of one James H. Smith, who had been postmaster there in 1850, and who has absconded, swindling a lady of her board bill and a gold piece, and a gentleman of drafts, (which were cashed in New Orleans,) and money to the amount of \$963, individuals of two valuable gold watches, (the initials G. W. P. on one of them,) and the post office one quarter's postage due the United States.—N. O. Pic.

Hear how the editor of the Vermont Mercury talks to borrowing individuals:

"Got a paper to spare?" "Yes, sir; here's one of our last. Would you like to subscribe, and take it regularly?" "I would, but I am too poor." That man has just come from the circus, fifty cents; lost time from his farm, fifty cents; liquor, judging from the smell, at least fifty cents—making a dollar and a half actually thrown away, and then begging for a newspaper, alleging that he was too poor to pay for it.

We learn from the Winchester Patriot that the link of forty miles, from Manlio to Greenville, between the present termini of the Indianapolis and Bellfontaine and the Greenville and Dayton Railroads, will be immediately supplied with a first rate line of four horse daily coaches, running to meet the cars. It is reported that the gap will be reduced to ten miles by the first of October, and closed by the first of December.—Journal.

There are more fair days and clear skies and less cloudy and rainy weather at Key West, Florida, than at any other locality in the United States. It is ascertained by yearly observations at Key West, that the average number of fair days in each month for successive years is: 21; cloudy days 9; rainy days 6; thus there are about 260 fair days in each year, while the number of fair days on the northern lakes is only 117. The annual aggregate of the fall of rain, as ascertained by five years observation at Key West is 31.40 inches.

AN ADVERTISING LAWYER.—C. O. Church, Esq., of Chester, Ill., advertises in the papers of that vicinity that his "fees will be moderate, advice gratis, and all cases entrusted" to him "will be warranted." The following eulogium to his advertisements must commend him to clients: N. B. Witnesses will be furnished in severe cases, if required. P. S. I will be proud to swap work with the older members of the bar and bench, either in assisting or being assisted, in all chronic cases of our profession.

A CALIFORNIA HORSE RACE.—At Los Angeles, on the 10th of March, a horse race came off, distance nine miles, four miles and repeat, over a level stretch, which was worth looking at, if not for speed at least for the amount of the stakes. Purse, \$4,000 in cash and 200 cattle, over three years old, worth at current prices \$40,000. The several winners, three lengths ahead. On the 13th another race was to be made, the stake 200 cows, worth \$30,000. California sport isn't made up of small circumstances.—Cin. Enquirer.

Wool.—The price of wool has come down a little. A lot of new clip was sold at New York at 38 cents a pound. The first clip of the last year brought 41 cents. The woolen manufacturers have suffered, during the past year, from the high price of the raw material and the low price of goods.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1852.

Legislative Summary.

SENATE.—Yesterday morning a petition was presented by Mr. Logan. A number of reports were made from committees and acted upon. House bill for the regulation of weights and measures passed—ays 36, nos 2. The files were cleared and the Senate adjourned.

In the afternoon, the time was occupied in discussing the common school bill. A motion to amend, by striking the township fund out of the consolidated fund, failed—ays 21, nos 24.

HOUSE.—The House refused to recede from its amendments to the civil code. Reports were made from committees by Messrs. Holman, Schooner, and Hudson.

In the afternoon the probate bill was ordered to a third reading. A bill for the prevention of frauds, and a bill to try the right of property were passed.

IF we copy the following article from the Indiana Jacksonian. It is somewhat strange; though Judge Perkins has been upon the Supreme Bench for seven years, that of all the talented legal gentlemen who practice in that Court, not one had the slightest suspicion that he is incompetent, and that the discovery of his incompetency should at length have been made by a fourth-rate county court lawyer, who probably never attends the sessions of the Supreme Court except for the purpose of seeing the difference in the mode of conducting business in that court and the court of a justice of the peace.

Mr. Hughes can prove the incompetency of Judge Perkins, we are satisfied that all the old lawyers, some of whom were practicing in the Supreme Court before Mr. H. was born, will be as much surprised as any other persons in the State.

MCDONALD, HUGHES, AND THE WHIG PRESS vs. JUDGE PERKINS.

There seems just now to be a blood-bound disposition upon the part of the Whig editors, backed by this renegade democrat, HUGHES, to get the Supreme Bench. They have just discovered that the Supreme Bench has been occupied in part for the last seven years, by a man wholly incompetent to discharge the duties of its important trust. In the face of the fact that Judge Perkins' qualifications are superior to those of any candidate upon the track—that he has already won a high reputation as a jurist—indulgently indulging in the discharge of the duties of the station he holds—of unquestioned integrity and impartiality, these men have the effrontery to say that he is not qualified for the Supreme Bench. When he was appointed by Gov. Whitcomb, pro. tem., were not all these things then brought to bear to prevent his confirmation by the Senate? Every thing that human ingenuity could contrive to suggest, could invent, was freely tried to defeat him. But even then, yet younger and without the benefit of the experience he now has, these things were not sufficient to divert from his support the men who knew his qualifications, and who had seen him administer justice.

The editor of the Bloomington Gazette, Mr. JAMES HUGHES, as we have heretofore informed our readers, was a member of the Democratic State Convention. They may form their own opinions of the man from the nature of his opinions on the subject of that convention. He is now engaged in writing long articles in opposition to Judge Perkins. In the outset, in order to give color of right to his disorganizing course, he preached two or three sermons on the evil that necessarily result from an elective mode of selecting the judges of the State. This was done in order that with a better grace and greater success, he might enter the arena against Judge Perkins, succeeded in getting Judge McDonald, off, and himself on the ticket. He has since then, by the aid of the Whig press and his friends, set on foot a campaign, the most honorable and the most successful that has ever been conducted in this State. He has just discovered that he is a bold, conscientious and honest man, and that he is not qualified for the Supreme Bench. He has just discovered that he is a bold, conscientious and honest man, and that he is not qualified for the Supreme Bench. He has just discovered that he is a bold, conscientious and honest man, and that he is not qualified for the Supreme Bench.

Lawrenceburg Railroad.

Our New York exchanges state that Messrs. De Laune, Iselin and Clark have sold \$500,000 of the Railway bonds of the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis Company at an average of 93 per cent. There were bids for eight or nine hundred thousand dollars, the lowest being \$2,000 at 92 per cent. netting, \$1,860 00 5,000 at 91 7/8 per cent. netting, 4,600 00 5,000 at 91 1/2 per cent. netting, 4,593 50 15,000 at 91 7/8 per cent. netting, 13,750 00 45,000 at 91 7/8 per cent. netting, 44,040 00 10,000 at 91 7/8 per cent. netting, 9,170 00 10,000 at 91 6/8 per cent. netting, 9,165 00 10,000 at 91 5/8 per cent. netting, 8,900 00 54,000 at 91 5/8 per cent. netting, 49,474 80 13,000 at 91 5/8 per cent. netting, 11,877 00 127,000 at 91 5/8 per cent. netting, 116,217 00 112,000 at 91 5/8 per cent. netting, 102,430 00 20,000 at 91 4/8 per cent. netting, 18,208 00 45,000 at 91 4/8 per cent. netting, 41,168 00 4,000 at 91 4/8 per cent. netting, 3,658 00

\$500,000 91.55 per cent. average, \$457,869 00

The Lawrenceburg Register says: "Contract has been made for 10 Locomotives and 200 cars, and the iron for the whole road purchased. Nine hundred tons of iron are expected to be shipped from New York, by Canal, and will be here in three or four weeks; and 2,000 are to be shipped from Pittsburgh in a few days. Every exertion is being made to forward the enterprise. Hands are at work laying track on Ist Division; and contractors for the grade are multiplying forces to finish their work so as to lay the rail as far as Shelbyville by the 1st of November next."

The Terre Haute Journal says:

"Expectation, which has been on tip toe," for some time past, to hear the renowned Madame Ablamowicz, was blighted on Wednesday, by the announcement that her ladyship would be unable to fill her musical engagement in this place for the present, owing to the illness of her child, which consequently defers the pleasure, our community hope to enjoy, from her rich musical entertainment. Her engagement, we understand will be fulfilled at some future time, of which the public will be duly informed. The performance of two 'star' singers, Dempster and the Madams, of the Paris, is the same week, would surfeit our musical appetite, hence we can bear the postponement."

We are pleased to learn that Madame Ablamowicz's child, (whose severe illness prevented her singing in this city and Terre Haute last week) is somewhat better, and that she will soon visit Indianapolis and the Prairie City. Due notice of her Concert in this place will be given hereafter.

Mr. TORNEY received a dispatch yesterday morning, announcing that the body of James E. Goble, late Mr. T's partner in the Lawrenceburg Register establishment, had been found in the river near Lawrenceburg, and would be interred yesterday at two o'clock. It will be remembered that Mr. Goble was killed by the disastrous explosion of the Redstone a few weeks ago.

The Journal of yesterday, in an article headed "fun-to-morrow," predicts discord and confusion in the Baltimore Convention, which meets to-day. Deerees, no doubt, had reference to the Baltimore Convention which meets on the 16th inst., at which he will be present. From present appearances there will be much "sweeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth" during the sitting of the latter assemblage. The fight between the Scott men and the Fillmorees was "getting no letter last," at last accounts.

Two "jail-birds," named Daniel Vanastine and Alvin Bowen, escaped from the Lafayette prison on Thursday morning, by means of false keys, supposed to have been furnished by "considered." A reward of one hundred dollars, has been offered by the Sheriff of Tippecanoe county, for their apprehension.

Dr. Lathrop, lately elected President of the State University at Bloomington, does not accept. The Board of Trustees, by a called session, will fill the vacancy soon.

Gov. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, of Indiana, visited the State Prison of that State, last Sabbath afternoon, and at the close of a discourse by the chaplain, delivered a most impressive and stirring address, in which he exhorted the prisoners, two hundred and sixteen in number; many of them were affected to tears during the address. There is a Governor for you.—Pennysonian.

The last Letter of Mr. Hulsemann.

The final correspondence between Chevalier Hulsemann and the Secretary of State was as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1852. On my recent return from Havana, I found that the moment had arrived to fulfil the intentions of my Government relative to my official connections with the Government of the United States.

The Secretary of State has not judged it to reply to the note which I considered my duty to address to him, dated the 12th of December, in relation to the reception and the military honors rendered to Kosuth by the federal authorities.

The Secy of State had led me to hope that my interview with him, in the State Department, would be no longer commented upon, and accompanied by derisive remarks, in certain journals of Baltimore and Philadelphia. These assurances, which are even given to me in private, have been completely contradicted by the same journals, and have only led to more violent attacks, which were contained in one widely-circulated journal of New Orleans. And, on my passage through that city, I have been the object of very disagreeable demonstrations, and insults of every kind, on the 21st of November—to inform the President of those annoyances, so singularly patronized; and thereupon the Secretary of State declared to me—23th November—that the necessary steps should be taken in my behalf. On the 7th of January, the Secretary of State adjured me to pronounce publicly, and in the presence of Kosuth, a revolutionary speech, in which he strenuously encouraged Hungary to a new rebellion, and formally proposed this country to its assistance, and that Kingdom. This declaration was a complete abandonment of the Republic, to the simplest international courtesy, as well as to the positive promises which I had given to me in the Department of State—that I considered it my duty to have the Imperial Government of the Republic, to be assured whether this declaration was the expression of the sentiments of the Government of the United States.

I esteem it a happiness to be enabled to say that the Imperial Government, by approving my course, has rendered justice to the declaration which the President considered it proper to make to me on the 12th January, with the design of maintaining the good connections existing between Austria and the United States.

These verbal assurances have not given place since to any proceeding of the Secretary of State, to corroborate officially the declaration of the President, and to produce a satisfactory reconciliation.

After having felt, with much deliberation, as to the course to be pursued by the Secretary of State, and after having experienced the false and illegible position which had resulted therefrom, I believe it to be my duty to declare, for very evident motives of propriety, that my government would no longer permit me to remain here, and continue official intercourse with the principal promoter of the Kosuth episode, so very much to be regretted.

I profit by this occasion to express to the President my respectful thanks, for his invariably obliging conduct towards me.

Mr. A. Belmont, Consul General of Austria at New York, will continue his functions until further orders. Receive, Mr. Secretary of State, the expression of my high consideration.

Answer of the Secretary of State to Mr. Hulsemann.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3, 1852.

Sir.—Your communication to the Secretary of State, of the 29th ult., in relation to your official connections with the United States, and stating that Mr. August Belmont, the Consul General of Austria at New York, will continue in the discharge of his functions until further orders, has been received.

I have the honor to inform you that as Mr. Belmont is well known to the Secretary of State as a gentleman of much respectability, any communication which may be proper for him to address to the department in his official character, will be received with entire respect.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

N. A. and Michigan Railroad.

We understand that intelligence was yesterday received from Mr. Brooks, which must prove highly gratifying to all the friends of the railroad. Mr. B. has negotiated a sale of the Company's eight per cent bonds, to the amount of one million of dollars, at par. The whole amount authorized by the company (\$2,500,000) could have been negotiated on the same terms; but Mr. B. believed that the remaining \$1,500,000 could be disposed of on the same terms six months hence, provided the sale to which time the interest on this sum will be saved to the company, it having no immediate use for the entire amount at present.

We further learn that Mr. Brooks has purchased seventeen thousand tons of heavy T rail, which is amply sufficient to complete the road the entire distance from New Albany to Crawfordsville. This iron has been purchased on much more favorable terms than any heretofore. The greater portion of it is to arrive at New York in a short time and will be immediately shipped to Michigan City, to which place Mr. Brooks will speedily repair for the purpose of contracting for building and finishing of the road from that point to Lafayette. This portion of the road will now be pushed forward to speedy completion, and will be ready for the wheels of the train, or before, this end of the road is finished to Crawfordsville.

We further learn that the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Company have abandoned their intention, now pending in the Supreme Court, having given up all hopes of a successful issue. The stock is now free from all impediments and embarrassments. Its credit is good, and there is no probability that its future progress will be impeded by injunction suits or for the want of funds. The great railroad of Indiana will be pushed forward to rapid completion.—New Albany Ledger.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR WATCH.—Wind your watch as early as possible at the same hour every day. Be careful that your key is in good condition, as there is much danger of injuring the machine, when the key is worn or cracked; there are more main springs and chains broken through a jerk in winding than from any other cause. As well as the watch, be careful that you do not heat it, but to be sure that to keep the watch as nearly as possible at one temperature, is a necessary piece of attention. Keep the watch as constantly as possible in one position—the day, it hangs by day, let it hang by night against something soft. The hands of a chronometer or duplex watch should never be set backwards—in other watches this is of no consequence. The glass should never be opened in watches that set and regulate at the back. On regulating a watch, should be as fast, move the regulator a trifle toward the slow, and if going slow do the reverse. You cannot move the regulator too slightly or too gently at a time, and the only inconvenience that can arise is, that you may have to perform the duty more than once.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION.—Among the acts of the Legislature of Massachusetts, which has just adjourned, may be enumerated the following important measures: The passage of a liquor law, making all sales of spirits for drink illegal, and treating them as counterfeits, instead of licensing and tolerating their sale under certain circumstances. An act to authorize the call of a Convention for revising the Constitution, if the people will it, whereby it is intended to give the choice of either a new Constitution, or to amend the present one directly to the people. A law authorizing aliens to hold real estate, receiving a large class of the inhabitants from a most depressing capacity. Treason, rape and arson are no longer capital offenses, and the only crime now punishable with death. The Legislature has passed a law similar to that of Maine, by which execution is delayed for a year after sentence. These are important reforms.

PISTOLS FOR TWO AND COFFEE FOR ONE.—It is reported that the Hon. John Barney, late of Baltimore, but now residing at Washington, has challenged Le Compté De Sartiges, the French Minister, to meet him in mortal combat. The challenge is accepted, and the Minister, the little, is having lighted a cigar in the presence of ladies who were in a stalker for etiquette that he forgot his early occupation, which were told that that of a cracker baker. He would now, at the age of 67, risk his life in defending the cherished rules of aristocratic society. This is an astonishing country.—Pennysonian.

National Agricultural Convention.

The Presidents of the Boards of Agriculture and State Agricultural Societies of the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, Ohio, Indiana, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island, have called a National Agricultural Convention, to meet at Washington on the 24th of June next. The officers of prominent Southern Agricultural Associations join in the movement.

Excitement in New Mexico.

Dispatches were received at Washington, on the 20th, from Santa Fe via St. Louis, to the effect that a revolution had broken out there, and that Gov. Colburn, who is commanding after a protracted illness, had availed himself of such military force as he could command in support of order.

A letter from Washington to the Baltimore Patriot, announces the death of John Howard Payne, late Consul at Tunis. He was the author of several dramatic works, and of the popular song of "Home, Sweet Home."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1852.

Legislative Summary.

SENATE.—Petitions were presented yesterday morning by Messrs. Milliken and Athol. Reports were received from committee. The bill to enforce the provisions of the thirteenth article of the constitution passed—ays 30, nos 15. The common school bill was under consideration nearly all the morning.

In the afternoon, the consideration of the school bill, which, after amendment, was ordered to be engrossed. The following bills passed: To provide for the enlargement of the Insane Asylum—ays 32, nos 13; to encourage the destruction of wolves—ays 40, nos 6; concerning enclosures, trespassing animals, &c.—ays 38, nos 2. The bill to repeal the Indianapolis city charter, failed on its passage—ays 12, nos 22.

HOUSE.—A great number of reports from different committees, on different subjects were made to the House and properly disposed of. Mr. Brady moved a reconsideration of the vote on the bill fixing the salaries of State officers; carried—A vote was then taken on the passage of bill when it was again lost. An effort to take up the bill providing for the election of State Printer was unsuccessful. King introduced a bill providing for letting out the State printing on contract, which after a reading he withdrew. Mr. Williams introduced a bill fixing the salaries of State officers, which was read a first time. A bill touching the relation of guardian and ward was passed, when the House adjourned.

In the afternoon a bill for the incorporation of cities was read a first time. A number of bills were read a second time, and considered as in committee of the whole and appropriately disposed of. Mr. Starfield moved to take up the general assessment bill; carried. He then moved to recommit the bill with instructions. Numerous amendments were offered to the instruction; and a lengthy debate arose on an amendment of Mr. Hudson to tax railroad stock in the counties where the owners thereof may reside, which occupied the House during a great part of the afternoon. The bill was re-committed with instructions. House adjourned.

The Truth of History.

The Vincennes Gazette, under the above caption, endeavors to prove that the Democratic party is responsible for most of the evils and losses of the Internal Improvement system, because two persons belonging to that party were members of the first Board of Internal Improvement, and that Maj. Morrison held a temporary appointment as a member of the same Board in 1839.

There was one feature in the mammoth Internal Improvement bill which the Whig party in the Legislature of 1836, held on to, with more tenacity than any other, and that was giving the appointment of the Board of Internal Improvement to the Governor, thus centering, in one man, the entire patronage of the whole system. Governor Noble was then the Executive of the State, and all acquainted with the man well know, that the Whig party never had a more devoted advocate. He was, in truth, for several years, the very embodiment of Whiggery in Indiana; and although in the end, after giving that party life and being for several years in our State, he had reason to exclaim with a statesman of old: "If I had served the people with half the zeal I served my party, they would not in my old age have thus deserted me."

Still the fact stands plainly before us, that the Whig party determined, before the bill passed, to place its entire patronage in their own hands.

This feature of the bill, giving the Governor the appointment of the Board of Internal Improvement, was resisted in the Senate, by Governor Whitcomb, in one of the most powerful speeches that was ever uttered before the Indiana Legislature. He portrayed the danger of conferring so much power and patronage on one individual, which might be used for party purposes; and also showed that such a Board would necessarily carry on an extended and extravagant system, and forever prevent, while the Whig party was in power, any efforts to classify.

The then Governor, being a friend of the system as it was, the people of those counties not provided for in the law, would have no voice in the election of the Board. The substitute advocated by Governor Whitcomb and others was, that the Board should be elected by a joint ballot vote of the Legislature, which they thought would operate as a wholesome check.

While this discussion was pending, it was understood, that Mr. Woodruff, who had then but very recently joined the Democratic party, and who had previously been a very ultra Whig, would be appointed on the Board, for the Madison road. Mr. Woodruff was the owner of a very extensive property, to be affected by the completion of that work, and this fact gave assurance that he would enter the service with great energy of character. He had never been identified with Democracy in any of its struggles in Indiana, and his appointment was one in which it was supposed the peculiar interests of Madison were to be promoted more than any other thing else. His object, it was said, would be to favor Madison and complete the work as speedily as possible, and he has the consolation of knowing that he represented the only work, outside of the Wabash and Erie canal, for which the State has derived any return for the money expended.

Mr. Long was appointed on the White Water canal, and had it not been for the mistakes of the Whig Engineers, in locating the levels of the canal too low, which has caused the numerous breaks and other damages, this work would not have been so ruinous to the State