The auditor States, he knows no reasons why these lands have not been appraised. These lands were purchased when scrip was receivable for lands worth only 60 or 70 cents on the dollar; hence the clause in the State debt or Butler bill for a re-appraisement of lands. With regard to scrip, the bondholders took the canal with all its liabilities; they now refuse to receive this scrip. He believed the contract should be complied with by both parties; hence he had offered his amendment.

Mr. Miller favored the amendment. He said there were lands north of the Wabash, where either no appraisement had been made, or where the appraisers had not examined the lands. That the appraisement was unequal, and he thought both parties should be compelled to comply with their contracts.

Mr. Edwards said, the bill and amendment were distinct propositions. The amendment was in reference to the re-appraisement of lands and redemption of scrip. The bill was to sustain the credit and honor of Indiana. The trustees have made provision for the re-appraisement of the lands as their forthcoming report will show. With regard to the redemption of scrip, they have redeemed ten thousand dollars more than they agreed to redeem, as their report will also show, and this report would have been made before this time, but for the death of Colonel Blake one of the trustees. He concluded by a motion to lay the amendment on the table; which motion prevailed, ayes 79, noes 15.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Hicks reported back the bill to repeal the act in relation to a change of venue in criminal cases, with amendments; which were concurred in, and the bill ordered to be engrossed; also, the bill in relation to jurisdiction of notaries public; ordered to be engrossed.

By Mr. Edwards, a bill to limit actions on official bonds—limiting time of commencement of suit to six years; passed to a 2d reading.

Mr. Graves reported back the bill of the House amending Revised laws on the subject of appeals, with an amendment, being a substitute for the bill; concurred in, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Spencer reported back the bill of the House in relation to distribution of laws in Randolph, with amendments inserting other counties; which were not adopted, The bill lost on engrossment.

Mr. Spencer reported back bill in relation to witnesses' fees in Delaware county; ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Carnahan of P., reported it inexpedient for recorders to solemnize marriages; also, a bill to increase the fees of jurors before Probate Courts; passed to a 2d reading.

Mr. Spencer reported back bill reducing fees of clerks of Probate Court, confining provisions to Knox county; ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Brown of Shelby reported against the expediency of simplifying the acts in relation to fees of county and township officers; concurred in.

The vote on the bill relative to witnesses' fees in Delaware county was re-considered, and the provisions made general.

Mr. Wilson, on leave, introduced a resolution, that two thousand additional copies of report of Auditor of State, in relation to expenses of agent of State, be printed.

Mr. Wilson said, this report ought to be in the hands of every citizen of the State. It shows an abuse equal to the expenditures of the internal improvement system. The people he believed, would give these abuses a hearty condemnation.

Mr. Spencer hoped the resolution would not be adopted. The gentlemen from Harrison complained that the expenditures as presented in the auditor's report were enormous, yet this resolution contemplated still increasing the expense of the State in this behalf, without in his opinion resulting in any benefit to any one. That there was an unmistakable disposition to abolish the office of State Agent by the legislature. That 200 copies had already been printed, and he was satisfied to put the matter to rest without any additional expense to the State.

Mr. Brown of R. concurred in the opinion that the office should be abolished. The expenses were truly exorbitant.

Mr. Dougherty of Boone favored printing the report. The expense of printing was trifling, and he should go for the largest number. The people should have all the light on the subject we could give them.

Mr. Cravens favored the largest number. The expenditures of the Agent had been extravagant. One item was for "Punch"; whether for whiskey or brandy punch he was unable to say. He wished the people to look at the items, not with a view of sustaining the action of the House if the office of Agent is abolished, but that all might see the acts and doings of their public servants

Two thousand additional copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. May reported back the joint resolution on the subject of the reduction of postage, with an amendment; which was adopted.

Mr. Chandler moved to re-commit with instructions to amend, so that pamphlets and newspapers should be charged half a cent an ounce.

Mr. May thought this was going too much into detail. He and others could suggest many amendments; but we should confine ourselves to general principles.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Milliken and Murray. The motion to re-commit did not prevail.

The joint resolution then passed.

Mr. Carnahan of P. reported back the bill in relation to returns of votes of Decatur, Posey, &c., on school law, and legalizing the same; ordered to be engrossed.

By Mr. Cleaver, a bill to amend and revive the act in relation to the election of a school commissioner in township nine in Franklin county; read 3 times and passed.

Mr. Ross reported back the bill to restrict the time of holding grand juries in Franklin county, with amendments, which were concurred in, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Mickle reported a bill to authorize William M'Dowell to build a mill dam across the Wabash river; passed to a second reading.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Governor in relation to evidences of title of lands granted to the State of Indiana by the general government now in the State Library; referred to select committee.

Resolutions.

By Mr. Niblack, as to the constitutionality of the law giving justices jurisdiction in certain criminal cases, and that judiciary committee report thereon; adopted.

By Mr. Russell, that Trustees of Wabash and Erie canal give their reasons why sections 23, 24, 25 and 26 of the act to provide for the funded debt have not been complied with, &c.; adopted.

By Mr. Rush, to amend the road law, in relation to working on roads; adopted.

By Mr. Spencer, as to the expediency of disposing of the Northern Division of the Central canal for a limited number of years; adopted.

Mr. Dougherty of Boone reported back the joint resolution to abolish the slave trade in the District [illegible] lumbia by citizens residing out of said District.

Mr. Butler moved to amend, by striking out the words "by citizens residing out of the District," so as to prohibit slavery and the slave trade by persons either in or out of the district.

Before the question was taken, the House [illegible] til two oclock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Treasurer of State, in answer to a resolution of the House in relation to the Georgia lands. The treasurer says: "there is no official information on file in this office, showing that the Georgia lands have been sold, nor has any money been received in the treasury on that account. The proceeds of the sale of the Georgia lands, when paid into the treasury will appear in the suspended debt account; which was laid on the table.

The House having agreed to make a visit to the benevolent institutions of the State this afternoon—

On motion the House adjourned.

The following bill has been introduced into the Senate, by the Hon. J. S. Reid, of Union:

AN ACT for the relief of the Colored people of the State of Indiana, (altering and amending former laws concerning said persons.)

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That any black or mulatto person, resident within the State of Indiana, or who may hereafter come or be brought into the said State for the purpose of residing therein, who shall be guilty of any violation of any of the penal laws of said State, or who, having no visible means of subsistence to obtain a livelihood, shall not be permitted to reside therein, unless bond with good security be given on behalf of such person of color, to be approved of by the overseers of the poor of the township in which such persons shall attempt to reside or make his residence, payable to the State of Indiana in the penal sum of five hundred dollars; conditioned that such colored persons shall not become a county charge to any county in said State during the time of his or her residence therein; as also for such person's good behavior from and after the signing and sealing of said bond; which shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which the same has been taken, and on the violation of said bond, suit may be brought thereon, and said security shall be liable for all fines, costs and expenses adjudged against such colored person, by any court having competent jurisdiction, as well as for maintenance and support of the said person during the time he or she may remain a pauper, until the whole penalty is exhausted.

Sec. 2. That any negro or mulatto now resident within this State, or who may hereafter come or be brought into the same for the purpose of residing therein, being guilty of any violation of any of the penal laws aforesaid, or who shall become a county charge, it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the county in which said colored person resides, to make presentment thereof to some justice of the peace of said county, who shall summon such colored person to be and appear before him, instanter, to show cause why bond and security shall not be given as aforesaid; and after the hearing of said case on its merits, should the said colored person be adjudged guilty, or likely to become a county charge by said justice, said negro or mulatto shall give bond with security within twenty-four hours from the rendition of said judgment, or be liable to be removed out of the State, in the same manner and under the same regulations that paupers are removed by the overseers of the poor, whose duty it shall be to see the judgment of the justice duly carried out: *Provided, however*, it shall be discretionary with the said overseers to remove and convey said person to the asylum (of the proper county) for the poor, in which such person is found.

Sec. 3. If any person, without proper authority, shall give to any one owing service in any State or Territory within the United States, a certificate or other testimonial of emancipation; or who shall knowingly and willfully entice and seduce from the service of his or her master or owner, any colored person owing service as aforesaid, or who shall bring into this State any negro or mulatto owing service as aforesid, for the purpose of enabling such person to desert and escape from his or her master or owner such person so offending, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars by any court of competent jurisdiction, with costs of suit.

Sec. 4. All Negroes, Mulattoes, and Indians, shall be allowed to give testimony in any and all courts of law within this State in all cases, in the same manner as any other person may; but such testimony shall not be taken or received as conclusive evidence unless supported by corroborating circumstances, or other positive evidence

Sec. 5. That the right of any person or persons to pass through this State, with his, her, or their Negroes or Mulattoes, servant or servants, when emigrating or travelling to any State, Territory, or country, making no necessary delay, is hereby declared and secured.

Sec. 6. That the act entitled, an act concerning Free Negroes and Mulattoes, servants and slaves, approved February 10th, 1831, and the 37th section of the 78th chapter of the Revised Statutes of 1831, and section 115, of chapter 53, of the Revised Statutes of 1843, and all laws coming in conflict with any of the provisions of this act, be and are hereby repealed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE STEAMSHIP *CANADA*

France.—On the 15th November, the High Court at Versailles sentenced Ledru Rollin and thirty-three others implicited in the June insurrection, to transportation for life. The seizing of papers and trying of editors for expressing opinions considered detrimental to the government, continues. Twenty seats in the Assembly have been made vacant by convictions at Versailles.

Louis Napoleon has published a decree cashiering Hierre Bonaparte—thus depriving him of his rank of Chief de Battalion of the African Legion, for an alleged breach. Pierre Bonaparte publishes a long letter, in which he says the President's decree has not force in law, and looks upon the dismissal as null and void. Guizot is in Paris, much lionized. The only thing of interest in the Assembly was the refusal to grant an additional 20,000 francs to the Vice President's salary. Challenges are of daily occurrence among the members of the Assembly and Editors.

Spain.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has officially announced the recall of the Spanish troops from the Roman States.

Garribaldi has arrived at Gibraltar, on board the Sardinian ship that had been placed at his disposal by the government of Sardinia. The government also ordered ten thousand francs to be given him, which he refused.

The President of the Council gave a grand dinner to the American Consul.

Turkey.

Letters from Widden, of the 4th of November, says the Hungarian and Polish refugees have been transported from Widden to Shumla. The Magyars headed by Kossuth and Balogh, left on the 3d.

M. Demidoff, the alleged assassin of Count Lambergh, is at Constantinople. His mission is supposed to be to sow discord secretly between the French and English Ministers, and upset the Portes Cabinet. The rumors of war between Turkey and Russia are fast dying away at Constantinople.

We have no further intelligence, relative to the Czar's decision in Turkish affairs.

From other parts of Europe there is nothing worth telegraphing.

Baring's circular, says the colonial and foreign produce markets were quiet during the week, and low prices were accepted for Cotton, Coffee, and Sugars. Holders refrained from pressing sales, but in many instances Sugar submitted to a reduction of 6d.

Tobacco was extremely firm.

A much better feeling prevailed in American Stocks. U. S. 6's 68, 105a107. Penn. 5's 88. Ohio 6's 99a101.

Another "Mysterious Disappearance."—The Buffalo papers give accounts of another sudden "disappearance," which is exciting a good deal of feeling and wonder in that city, and about the Falls of Niagara. It seems that a woman of fine personal appearance, about 35 years old, reached Niagara by the railroad train on the morning of the 26th ult., having with her two bright looking boys, 4 and 6 years old. After taking rooms at the Eagle Hotel, she called for writing materials, and secluded herself with the children. Nothing more was seen of her. Early next morning the bell of her chamber was rung by the little boys, who were found alone. They stated that the previous night, on putting them to bed, their mother kissed them, and bade them good night, which was the last they saw of her. On the table in her room were found three letters—one directed to Major Miller, U. S. A., one to John Norvell, Detroit, and one to the proprietor of the Eagle Hotel; also the ringlets on one side of her head, her gold watch, two trunks of clothing, a silk purse containing some gold and silver coins and her wedding ring. The letter addressed to the landlord of the hotel, was as follows:

"*To the Proprietor of the Eagle Hotel:*

My mind is made up. I have no wish to live any longer. I shall go where my body will never be recovered. No one shall gaze on my mangled remains. Please take care of my two little boys till they can be sent to Detroit, where their grand parents reside. They are the sons of Major Miller of the Army, now in Florida, and grandsons of John Norvell, Detroit, Michigan. Please forward my letters and protect my children till some of their relatives can come for them. MRS. J. G. MILLER."

From her conduct and other circumstances, especially the places in which her bonnet and other parts of her clothing were found, the common supposition was, that she had deliberately committed suicide, by throwing herself from the bridge that leads to Goat Island, into the rapid stream, and being swept over the Falls. But the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of the 27th ult., seems to doubt this, and gives out an intimation of deception on the part of the lady, in the following paragraph:

"It is reported here that a lady, answering to the description of Mrs. Miller, left this city for the East in the express train yesterday morning, and that there are circumstances leading to the belief that the apparent evidences of suicide are *only* apparent. Her friends will undoubtedly investigate the matter, and until they ascertain something which they desire to communicate to the public, we shall do, as we would have others do, if we were similarly situated, say nothing on the subject."

Later.—It is now said that Mrs. Miller, who was supposed to have committed suicide, by throwing herself from the bridge over Niagara Falls, has eloped, with Henry Blackmer, of Philadelphia. She is a most beautiful woman, about thirty-five years of age.

The Rochester, N. Y. American says that Mrs. Miller was arrested on Saturday week in Syracuse for her criminal conduct in abandoning her husband and children to become the paramour of the villain Blackmer.

Yankee Sailors Exhibited.—A Yankee vessel, called the Alert, being lately off the Tartary coast, sent a boat's crew ashore for wood; but as they did not return, the Captain sent a second and a third boat, neither of which came back. While the vessel was cruising about in the vicinity, some two weeks later, the boats returned, and the sailors reported that on going ashore, they had been seized by the natives, and exhibited through the country as curiosities, until their exhibitors were tired, when they were set free, and returned. They were treated with the utmost kindness.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

St. Louis, Dec. 9th.—A party of Santa Fe traders arrived at Independence, report seven Americans killed at the Point of Rocks, by the Apacha Indians. The killed were James M. White, Mr. Cillaway, Benjamin Bausman and wife, and three Germans. Mr. White and daughter were carried off. The Governor of Santa Fe, had sent out to ransom the prisoners. The weather was intensely cold.

Indiana State Sentinel.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE:

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER 13, 1849.

Our Terms.

The following will hereafter be the *permanent* terms of the *Weekly Indiana State Sentinel:*

☞Payments to be made always in advance.

One copy, one year,.....$2.00
Three copies, one year,.....5.00
One copy during the session,.....50

Semi-Weekly.

(Published three times a week during the session.)

One copy,.....$4.00 | Three copies,.....$10.00
One copy during the session,.....1.00

We are requested to say that Governor Wright will be pleased to see his fellow-citizens on Tuesday evening next at his residence, at 7 o'clock, and on each Tuesday evening thereafter during the session of the Legislature.

Oregon---Gen. Lane.

We print to-day, we presume for the first time, the message of Gen. Lane to the Territorial Legislature of Oregon. It was forwarded to us in manuscript, there being as yet no printing office in the Territory. We suppose this to be the only copy in *this country*, unless one was forwarded to Washington by the same mail, for official information. We publish it in full, not only because the people of Indiana will be glad to hear from their noble *fellow-citizen*,—for such we are happy still to regard him, since his ejection from office by Taylor,—but also because the message embraces important information of the far-off territory, which will be interesting to every citizen. Not only this: the message is marked by that manly bearing and straight forwardness eminently characteristic of Jo. Lane,—patriotic, sensible, and entirely free from *humbug*. This document will put Gen. Lane *right* before the public eye, and will convince those who may have doubted, that he is a man of more than ordinary capacity; of sound judgment, and strong practical common sense. We have known him to be all this for more than ten years: others have not, because his modesty of feeling, and disregard of self-elevation, is as remarkable as any other trait of his character. When he returns, our people, we know, will force him to overcome that modesty, and will place him so high in public station, that no Taylor, nor the son of a Tailor, can pull him down!

The letter of Judge Bryant will also be read with interest, especially by his acquaintance of this State, who well know his statements may be fully relied upon. All we fear is that these glowing facts in reference to Oregon will entice too many of our citizens to go there. But who would desire to go, *if* Jo. Lane *is to come back?—Semi-Weekly Sentinel, Dec. 6.*

The U. S. Treasury.—The Washington Union states, that ample provision was made by the last Congress, not only for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government, but for the army, navy, Indian department, and for every other branch of the public service. Ample provision was also made for payment of the interest on the public debt, for the contingent expenses of the departments and bureaux, and for the payment of all just claims. Yet the Secretary of the Treasury has come forward and demanded of Congress to add over *six millions more* to the expenses of the present year. And, for the next year he has demanded over *forty-four millions*—making an aggregate amount of more than FIFTY-ONE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS *to be saddled upon the people in the shape of additional taxes and debt in the very first year of the existence of the present administration.* For, inasmuch as the current revenues of the year will not exceed $35,000,000, there will, of course, exist a deficit in the treasury of at least sixteen million of dollars, which is to be supplied by additional taxation, or by an increase of the national debt.

☞A humbugging communication appears in the State Journal of the 10th, signed by L. B. McKinney, announcing his withdrawal from the Democratic party!!! The principal reason which he gives is as follows:

"I see it published that Mr. C. C. Nave, of Hendricks county, has renounced his connection with the whig party and joined the democratic. If he had simply withdrawn from the whig, without uniting with the democratic party, I should not have felt it incumbent upon me so suddenly to sever my connection with the latter. We had *knaves* enough in our party before."

We wonder that the Journal could be foolish enough to publish such stuff as that! The fellow is a fool as well as a knave, by his own confession; so that if Mr. Nave be a *knave*, the democratic party is certainly the gainer. By the way, is this the McKinney of Columbus who has been so frequently punished for crimes,—stealing, &c? Will our friends at Columbus inform us!

Gov. Wright's Inaugural Address.—The Cincinnati Gazette, gives a syllabus of this document. It quotes in full the paragraph relative to the too common disposition to discuss national questions in our State Legislatures and says—

"These are sentiments in which every honest politician, as well as every sensible man, will fully concur with Governor Wright.

"The ordinary loquacity of members of State Legislatures on local questions, is tiresome and foolish enough; but when to these is added their oracular and verbose pomposity, in the discussion of national questions, it is not to be wondered that the time of a session wears away without accomplishing the business for which they were elected, and that the people so soon lose confidence in their legislators, and so often change them.

Governor Wright has struck a good key."

Considering the high position of the Gazette as a whig paper, its compliments are of no little value.

☞The Washington Union says:—We do not believe that the Democratic Senate will make a factious opposition to the President's appointments. It will undoubtedly reject for good cause, and that will probably require more rejections than have been made at any former session of that body.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says—"the administration is in a helpless and hopeless minority in both Houses—hopeless because there are a dozen nominal Whig and Taylor men who, in less than a week, will exhibit the most decided hostility. The administration will lose strength, instead of gaining it, in the House.

☞The most intense excitement existed at Boston, at the last dates, in consequence of the supposed murder of Dr. Parkman by John W. Webster, professor of chemistry in Harvard University, and that the crime had been perpetrated to avoid the payment of the mere sum of $450. These men were both connected with some of the most distinguished families in Boston. $1000 was offered by the relatives of Dr. Parkman for the recovery of his missing body, or $3000 for proof sufficient to convict the murderer. A variety of circumstances at last render it almost certain that Professor Webster is the murderer, and he is now in prison. The excitement of the people was such, that the military were called out to aid the police in protecting the College from destruction. We shall publish particulars.

No man has a right to do as he pleases except when he pleases to do right.

From the Boston Transcript.

Arrest of Prof. J. W. Webster.

Suppose Discovery of Dr. Parkman's Body—Horrible Suspicions.—Since last evening our whole population has been in a state of the greatest possible excitement, in consequence of the astounding rumor that the body of Dr. Parkman has been discovered, and that Dr. John W. Webster, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical School of Harvard College, and a gentleman connected by marriage with some of our most distinguished families, has been arrested and imprisoned, on suspicion of being the murderer.

As we have been informed, on what we deem to be good authority, strong suspicions have been entertained ever since the disappearance of Dr. Parkman, and especially since it has generally been believed that he was no longer living, that the place of his concealment was in or about the Medical College, (a branch of Harvard University) in North Grove street in this city—and accordingly a constant watch has been kept about the building. The principal reasons for these suspicions, which we have heard assigned, are as follows:

Dr. Parkman held a note of $450 against Prof. Webster, which had long been overdue, and upon which, although it was secured by a mortgage of some real estate in East Cambridge, the Doctor had several times importuned for the money, and been from time to time put off. At length he applied to the officer who disposed of the tickets for Prof. Webster's course of lectures, to know if there was sufficient balance due the Professor to take up the note. This circumstance is said to have greatly incensed Prof. W., who on Friday morning of last week called at Dr. Parkman's house, No. 8, Walnut street, and left word "if he (Dr. P.) wanted his money on that mortgage, to call at the Medical College about one o'clock that afternoon."

The Doctor is known to have proceeded to the College at the time specified—was *seen to enter*, by several persons in the vicinity, but *was never seen to come out*. The statement that he was subsequently seen passing Cragie's Bridge, has been, as we hear, satisfactorily contradicted. On his way to the College, Dr. Parkman purchased some groceries at a store on the corner of Vine and Blossom streets, which he ordered to be left at his house, but left in the store a bag of celery which he said he would himself call for in a few minutes. At this time, it is stated, a person wishing to do some business with him, waited two or three hours in vain, in order to see him when he should come from the College.

It is said Prof. Webster admits that Dr. Parkman was at the College about the time mentioned, and that, although he asserts he paid him the $450, he cannot show a receipt for it—when it is well known that Dr. P. was very methodical in his business matters.

It is also stated that during the whole of the past week, Prof. Webster has kept himself very secluded—that his rooms at the College have been kept constantly locked—circumstances quite unusual with him.

From these and other alleged facts, such suspicions were aroused that, in the Professor's absence last evening, Mr. Ephraim Littlefield, who has the care of the College building and grounds, was induced to break the partition wall to the vault under the private laboratory of Professor Webster, in the basement of the building, and there discovered one leg and a portion of the trunk of a human corpse!—in a condition which made it apparent that the remains had not long been there deposited.

This discovery, with the fact that Prof. Webster is not an anatomist or surgeon, but simply a chemist, and having nothing professionally to do with the dissection of bodies, was ample to give rise to the astounding suspicion that Dr. Parkman had thus been most foully and diabolically murdered.

Prof. Webster was accordingly arrested at his residence in Cambridge, by officers Clapp and Rice, and lodged in Leverett street jail last night, to await further developments. We hear that he was intensely excited on the occasion and gave way to some violent exclamations, some of which, if reported correctly, would seem to strengthen the chain of circumstances pointing to the deepest guilt. Among other language of a similar import, it is currently stated that he used the following: "*Can it be that that infernal scamp* (supposed to refer to some accomplice) *has* BETRAYED *me!*" There are a thousand rumors of this sort afloat, but how much credit to attach to them we leave our readers to judge.

We learn that a further and thorough investigation was made in the Professor's laboratory this morning, when in the ashes of his furnace were found pieces of bone from the skull and other parts of a man's head, together with several false teeth, some coat buttons, and some grains of *gold*, apparently from a watch melted down. On the stairs leading from the laboratory to the lecture room above, were found spots made by a strong acid capable of destroying marks of blood which might have been there spilled, or of almost instantly consuming the flesh if thrown upon the person.

It is known that Dr. Parkman carried a gold watch and wore some artificial teeth, but as yet we do not learn that any real *indentification* has been made concerning these articles, or the portion of the body found.

It states as a suspicious fact in connection with the recent unusual closeness of Prof. Webster's laboratory, that from its chimney an uncommonly dense and constant smoke has been observed to issue for several days past; and that a great amount of pitch pine kindlings has been used there.

The most thorough investigations are now being made upon all the matters to which we have alluded. The Medical College is undergoing the strictest search throughout, and it may be expected that some definite information will soon relieve the all-absorbing excitement, which is prevalent, in consequence of the mysterious facts already developed.

From the Boston Journal of Saturday.

Further Developments.—Since the above was in type, we learn that Mr. Webster ordered at the store of Mr. Waterman, 83 and 85 Cornhill, a box, to be made of stout tin, soldered tight, with the exception of the cover, and that to be so made that it could be easily soldered on its proper place. This box was to be about three feet in length by one foot and a half in depth and width, and was directed to be sent yesterday to Professor Webster, but whether to his apartment at the College, or his residence at Cambridge, we did not learn.

Another fact reported to the authorities is, that among the ashes in the furnace in Mr. Webster's room at the College, there have been found particles of melted silver and gold. Also part of the lower jawbone of a human being, one or more of the teeth which are filled with gold in a peculiar manner at the edge, corresponding precisely with those of Dr. Parkman. These with other circumstances which are being brought to light, give dark complexion to the matter as far as Professor Webster is concerned, and together with some incautious and inflammatory statements published in some of the penny papers, has created some excitement against the medical institution in North Grove street.

Threats of demolishing the building have been uttered, in the heat of the moment, by some individuals, but no serious apprehensions are felt that the peace of the city will be disturbed. We understand, however, that Mayor Bigelow has adopted the most energetic measures to suppress at a moment's warning, any riotous proceedings.

Professor Webster remains in jail, and is in the deepest state of excitement, so much so, that physicians have pronounced it unsafe to bring him out at present for examination.

A strong police force is in attendance at the College, and all persons are denied admittance.

The investigation by Coroner Pratt will probably not be commenced to-day.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Further Discoveries Respecting the Murder of Dr. Parkman, tending to Criminate Professor Webster.

Boston, Dec. 2, 1849.

Further discoveries have been made tending to fasten the murder of Dr. Parkman upon Professor Webster. In his own laboratory has been found a chest, in the bottom of which, covered with tar, was found further portions of the body.

All the body has now been found save the head, feet, and arms. The accused is quiet this morning. The inquest will commence on Wednesday. The Police assert, that they have further information against the accused, which will not be made public until the Coroner's Jury sit. A number of chemists and physicians are now engaged in analysing the ashes in the grate of the room, and placing the recovered fragment of the body in their true position. The military were out last night, but no disturbance took place. From the peculiar shape of the limbs after the pieces were put together, there is no doubt now, that it was the body of Dr. Parkman.

For President in 1852, Gen. Joseph Lane Of Indiana.

We fling from our mast head to-day, our banner to the breeze, inscribed with the name of General Joseph Lane of Indiana for President of the United States in 1852. Under this flag we intend to fight; and that too as a matter of choice. In taking this position, we do not bow to the bright lustre of his military achievements, however splendid they may be; for, in our opinion, military glory is but a poor qualification, for the highest office in the gift of a free people. We recognize in Gen. Lane the inflexible patriot, and a statesman of no mean capacity. When our country called upon her sons to repel the aggression of Mexico, we behold him leave the endearments of home, and the peaceful pursuits of the affairs of life, and among the first and foremost, rally under the flag of Liberty; we see him rising in rank, and taking his place, as one of the leaders of his country's armies; and in the hot and bloody conflict of Buena Vista, and other well contested fields, displaying, not only, the most daring personal bravery, but the most cool and fearless courage; and when returned, and participating in the joys of home, we behold him ready and willing to sacrifice ease and comfort for the welfare of his country, and at almost a moment's warning, take his journey over the plains of the untrodden wilds of the West, to enter upon the discharge of his duties, as Governor of Oregon. We behold him by his indomitable energy, surmount the dangess of a wintry trip, over the storm swept heights of the Rocky Mountains, and entering upon those duties, to which he was called by Polk, and the almost unanimous voice of the Senate of the United States; and by his wise and prudent measures, restoring confidence and tranquility to the panic stricken inhabitants, and inspiring the warlike tribes of Indians with respect and fear. All this influences our choice; but further, we love General Lane because his home is in our midst, and because when disgrace was attempted to be placed on our brave Volunteers, he met the infamous charge, and caused it to recoil, with all its weight upon the heads of the base calumniators. He is our choice, because the proscribed victim of personal revenge and hatred, we think him worthy to the highest office in the gift of his fellow-citizens, and we wish to see that hatred and revenge rolled back by the silent but resistless power of the ballot box from Maine to California.

We have now spoken out fearlessly, we have no concealments on this subject. And now we say Democrats to the rescue; Indianians, *cluster around your brave defender;* Volunteers, *rally once more at the voice of your brave* Old General; and victory will perch again upon your standard.—*Salem, Ia., Democrat, Nov. 17.*

Post-Office Department.—The annual report of the Postmaster General, is published at length on our first page. It gives a very encouraging view of the affairs of the department—the important changes made in the rates of postage, and in the mail service, in 1845, having proved highly advantageous. With a greatly enhanced amount of service, the cost per mile for mail transporta ions, is reduced more than one quarter.

The length of the various mail routes in the U. S. was, on the 1st of July last, 167,703 miles, on which the mail was transported, 42,547,069 miles, at the cost of $2,428,515, exclusive of the expense $255,692 incurred for the transportation of the mail to Bremen, Havana, and across the Isthmus of Panama. The gross revenue for the year ending June 30, 1849, amounted to $4,905,176. The expenditures were $4,479,049. It is estimated that the expense for the current year, ending June next, will be $4,750,138, and the revenue for the same time, $5,783,848.

The whole number of letters passing through the mails the past year, and charged with postage, amounted to 62,000,000. The postage collected on these was $3,882,762; on newspapers, pamphlets, &c., $819,016. The number of *free* letters sent and received through the Washington City Post-office the past year, 1,303,503; speeches and documents, 4,016,595; total, 5,320,098. The postage to which the same would have been subject, if not franked, is computed at $792,700. Much of the free service thus performed, however, was for the transmission of correspondence, &c., required in taking the census of 1850. The P. M. G. questions the wisdom of continuing the franking privilege any longer. He recommends a reduction of the ten cent postage to five cents, thus subjecting all single letters, except drop letters, to a postage of five cents each. A brief trial of this experiment, he says, will show its effect, and if no important draft should be made upon the Treasury, further reductions may be resorted to hereafter.

The railroad service is constantly increasing, being at present equal to 6,138 miles, on which the mail is transported 5,749,040 miles annually. The foreign mail service via Southampton and Bremen was performed the past year by the steamships Washington and Herman for $200,000. The amount realized from postage from that service for the year ending Oct. 4th was $61,114. The only remaining foreign mail service contracted for by the government, is that performed by the steamer Isabel, between Charleston and Havana, for $35,086 per annum.

The policy of constructing ocean mail steamers for domestic service, pursued by former administrations, is disapproved of.

In relation to the transportation of the mail across the Isthmus, by the government of New Grenada, it is suggested that that this service is now tardily performed, and a new arrangement should be made, permitting the service to be performed by ourselves.

In the last year 2,100,000 dead letters were received by the department, containing money to the amount of $32,069.

☞The number of post-offices in the United States on the 30th of June last, was 16,747, and the number of postmasters appointed within the year previous, was 333.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 11.—Flour—The trade in this article continues steady, and prices are sustained. The sales to-day comprise 200 brls city mills at 4 60; 80 do from railroad at 4 40 delivered; 100 do from canal at 4 30 a 4 35; 230 do at 4 25, and 126 do from railroad at 4 30.

Provisions—The only sale reported was 50 brls Clear Pork at 9 50.

Hogs—Although we have some sales as high as $3, the feeling exhibited would hardly warrant a quotation over 2 90 for ordinary Hogs. The recent advances have caused some of the principal eastern operators to withdraw entirely from the market, and not a few of the heaviest houses here show no disposition to follow the advance. There were sales late on Saturday evening of 400 head av wt 200 lbs at 2 85; 170 do av wt 225 lbs at 2 86; and 280 do av wt 220 lbs at 2 87 1-2. To-day 1000 head av wt 200 lbs at 2 90; 600 do dividing on 200 lbs at 2 80 a 2 87; 200 do av wt 200 lbs at 2 85; 500 do av wt 210 lbs at 2 80; 400 do av wt 250 a 260 lbs at $3; 188 do av wt 270 lbs at same; and 970 do av wt 210 lbs at same.

Groceries—Sales of 10 hhds new Sugar at 4 5-8c, and 50 bags Rio Coffee at 12 1-2c.—*Gaz.*

Madison, Dec. 12.—*Hogs*—We heard of several sales yesterday, including one lot of 1200 head at 2 75 per 100 pounds. The market was active and quite firm at that price.—*Banner.*

New Orleans, Nov. 28.—*Pork*—The advance noticed in our last review has been fully maintained, and prices have still an upward tendency. The sales include 500 brls Mess, sold to arrive in all March, on Saturday, at $9; and 250 yesterday at $10. The retail rates have continued at $10 for Mess, and 8 50 for Prime.

Bulk Pork—We notice sales of 700 lbs Clear Sides on the spot at 5c, and 100,000 lbs hog round, deliverable by 1st January at 3 1-2c.

Bacon—The market continues quiet, and business confined to retail transactions at 4 a 4 1-4c for Shoulders, and 5 a 5 1-4 for Sides. 10 casks Sides sold yesterday at 4 7-8c; 12 do Shoulders at 3 7-8c, and 15 brls canvassed Hams at 8c.

Lard.—630 kegs sold in three lots on Saturday, at 6¼c; 410 tierces on Monday at 5½c, and 250 kegs at 6¼; and yesterday 141 kegs at 6c, and 150 at 6½c. Holders are firm in their pretensions, but the demand is limited.

The price of hogs in our city is advancing slowly. The weather being very favorable, holders are firm in asking an advance; and the river prices ascending, many prefer to ship. Our slaughtering establishments are doing a good business; but we cannot get correct quotations. $1,75 gross, and $2,20 a 2,25 net, we understand to be the ruling prices to-day, with an upward tendency. At Terre Haute, price is quoted at $2,25.

Madison, Dec. 12th, 1849.

Isaac W. Hunter:

Sir.—Our Hog market continues to improve. The sales in past few days, embracing several thousand head in lots from 2.68 to 2.80. yesterday we had a dull market, as the sellers held out for $3 for heavy hogs, and the buyers would not operate at those figures. $2.75 to 2.80 is offered *freely.*

7,000 in all the pens—receipts not so heavy as during last week. Yours, &c.

GODMAN & SERING.

Editors State Sentinel:

☞Please announce Robert Earl as a candidate for Superintendent of the Northern Division of the Central canal. Mr. Earl is an old citizen, resident of Marion county, and in a favorable location to make a good and efficient officer.

¶ CITIZENS.

Regular Packet Line

FROM

MADISON TO CINCINNATI.

In connection with the M. & I. Railroad.

THE new and splendid steamer WISCONSIN, No. 2, T. T. Wright, Master, will leave Madison every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, on the arrival of the cars at half past one o'clock, P. M., and will leave Cincinnati every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 o'clock, M.

MADISON BELLE will leave Madison every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1½ o'clock, P. M., and will leave Cincinnati every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M.

Passengers coming in on the cars will find it greatly to their advantage to take this line of boats, as they can always be furnished with a good state room. Also, in coming from Cincinnati, and all intermediate ports, to take the cars, they will find this line the cheapest, as they can remain on board all night free of charge.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!

ALMANACS by the gross or doz. for sale, by

57 HOOD & NOBLE.

COUGH CANDY.

CLARK'S Celebrated Cough Candy, for sale, at wholesale or retail at the Bookstore of 57 HOOD & NOBLE.

THE INDIANA GAZETTEER.

THIS excellent work, just from the press, for sale at the State Sentinel office. Price $1 50 per copy. Call early. ☞The edition was large, but nearly all subscribed for. 5f

State of Indiana, Hancock County.

In the Hancock Probate Court, February Term, A. D. 1849.

Petition for Partition.

John Maragha, and Eliza Catharine, his wife, William Conrad, and Elizabeth, his wife, Joseph Long, George Maragha, vs. William Maragha, Henry Maragha, Henry Hoffman, and Catharine, his wife, Jacob Long, John Long, Jr.

THE said petioners John Maragha, and Eliza Catharine, his wife, William Conrad, and Elizabeth, his wife, Joseph Long, and George Maragha, heirs at law of Joseph Long Jr., deceased having filed their petition in the Hancock Probate Court praying an order of said Court for partition of the Real Estate which was of said decedent among his heirs; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William Maragha, Henry Maragha, Henry Hoffman, and Catharine his wife, heirs of the said John Long, deceased, are not residents of the State of Indiana. It is therefore ordered, that notice of the pendency of the said petition be given by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks in succession in the State Sentinel a weekly newspaper published in Indianapolis in Marion County; there being none published in said County of Hancock, thirty days before the first Monday of February next, that the said William and Harvey Maragha, and Henry Hoffman, and Catharine his wife, may be warned to appear in this Court at the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Greenfield on the first Monday in February next to show cause, if any they can, why partition of said real estate shall not be made. By order of the Court.

Attest, WILLIAM SEBASTIAN.
53-3w. ¶. Clerk of Hancock C. C.

State of Indiana, Hancock County, ss.

In the Hancock Circuit