

Springfield Daily Post.

VOL. 1.

SPRINGFIELD, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1849.

NO. 281.

Springfield Daily Post,

PUBLISHED
Every morning (except Sunday) in Byers' building
four doors west of the Post Office, 3d story.

D. F. ASHLEY, Publisher and Proprietor.
WILLIAM L. SMITH, Editor.

TERMS OF THE POST.
DAILY, per annum, in advance \$3.00
If not paid within three months after subscrib-
ing \$3.50 will be charged.
WEEKLY, 2.00
Advertisements inserted on liberal terms.



SPRING STYLE OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

C. COLE

IS now prepared to furnish his customers with the standard fashion for the season, and takes pleasure in assuring his friends that the recent improvement in the manufacture of Hats enables him to produce an article altogether surpassing in beauty of finish and fineness of fabric, any previously offered. Gentlemen appreciating a light, durable Hat, fitted with particular reference to their physiological developments, are invited to call and leave their orders, which will be executed promptly.

CAPS.

New Patterns, just received—Men's, Youth's and Infants.

Scarfs and Cravats.

A good assortment of plain and fancy, self-adjusting Cravats; Pocket Hdkfs, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, Bosoms and Collars, in short a general assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas, Ladies and Gents' Traveling Bags, Valises, &c. &c., 10 Main-st., opposite the Exchange Hotel. Springfield, March 20. dt243-13-25w13

THE TONIC BITTERS.

FOR the relief and cure of all complaints arising from any derangement of the Liver, Indigestion, or a foul state of the stomach, attended with headache, loss of appetite, debility &c. These bitters, upwards of one hundred bottles of which were sold last season, are recommended with the utmost confidence, since, in no case have they failed to give satisfaction, and these being the original preparation of an eminent physician, the public are requested to give them a trial in preference to the thousand and one humbugs with which the country is flooded. They are prepared in the best manner, and for sale by

E. C. STEBBINS & CO. Druggists,
No. 4 Union House. dtf 272

Splendid French Embroidery, Direct from Auction.

VIZ: 300 super-super French Collars at 75 cts. each, cost \$1.25 each to import.
350 Standing Collars, prices 50 and 75 cts. each.
500 Needle-work do., 12 1/2 cts. each.
200 Under Hdkfs., Standing Collars, 75 cts. to \$1.00 each.
1000 yds. Wove Thread Lace for Collars, Cuffs, &c., 2 to 12 1/2 cts. per yard.
A lot of Black Lace Veils, prices from 50 to 200 cts. each, making with the stock before on hand, a complete assortment, all of which has been bought at auction, and now selling at the greatest bargains ever offered in this town, at JAMES SMITH'S, Frost's Block, Corner of Main and Sanford streets. Feb. 29. dtf 232-10

SAMUEL C. RAY, MERCHANT TAILOR.

OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE, MAIN ST.
KEEPS constantly on hand a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., which will be made to order in the most fashionable styles on as reasonable terms as a reasonable man can ask. Also, Furnishing Goods, such as Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders, Gloves, &c. &c. July 18. dtf 41-30

NO HUMBUG.

THE subscriber will sell Silver Spoons just as cheap as our neighbor who advertises to sell at cost; it must be a great object for a man to sell at cost and keep manufacturing. Please call at Whipple & Skiff's old stand, corner of Main and Sanford streets, and see who sells the cheapest. April 19. dtf 272-17

MORE NEW GOODS.

H. AVERY, (successor to Frizell & Avery), of as just received another large addition to his stock of goods for the spring and summer trade, consisting of German, French, English and American

Broadcloths,

of almost every grade and color. Black and fancy DOESKINS and CASSIMERES, some new and very desirable patterns; also—a great variety of dark and light

VESTINGS,

some of the richest and best to be found in market, together with an almost endless variety of Cashmeres, Tweeds, and light goods, suited to the season, which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and at the lowest Cash price, as he will hereafter conduct his business strictly on the Cash Principle. His former customers, and all others, are respectfully invited to call and examine goods and prices, at the old stand, No. 2 Bart's Block. April 20. dtw274-6w 17

Gloves and Hosiery

OF all kinds, qualities, sizes and colors, a very extensive assortment, for sale at wholesale or retail, at VERY LOW prices by POTTER & CADY, No. 12 Main-st. dtf 271-16 April 17.

NEW AND CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of the above, comprising in all several hundred species and varieties, many of which are entirely new, and very rare, having been selected with great care from the most experienced florists in England, and the most approved varieties in this country. Among them may be found—

Extra fine Verbena Seed, selected from a bed of 40 different varieties, of every shade and color.

Extra fine Double Picotee and Carnation Pink Seed.

Double Chinese Imperial Pink, from a bed of 50 varieties.

Phlox Drummondii, mixed colors of every variety.

Calceolarias, mixed varieties from named sorts.

Extra fine English Pansy Seed, selected from the finest collection in England.

Petunia seeds, mixed and variegated sorts.

Assortments of the following varieties of selected Flower Seeds put up in boxes, from four to twelve sorts:

Superb double German Asters, double Balsams, Sweet Peas, Ten Week Stocks, Lupins, double Dwarf Rocket Larkspurs, double Hollyhocks, Candytufts, Schizanthus, Zinnias.

20 varieties of Flower seeds for \$1.00.

50 " " " " 2.00.

Also a choice collection of Hardy and Tender Roses, Green House Plants, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, &c.

N. B.—Those who desire any of the different varieties of Flower seeds sown in pots, suitable for turning out into the border, thereby obtaining much earlier blossoms, can be accommodated at very low prices.

B. K. BLISS,
No. 7 Bart's Buildings.

Dealers in the above can be supplied at the lowest market prices. April 11. dtf 267-16

EAGLE

Life and Health Insurance Co.,

40 WALL STREET, N. Y.

Cash Capital, \$100,000.

AGENT'S OFFICE, No. 13, FOOT'S BUILDING, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

THE plan upon which this Company is organized has stood the test of time and experience. It is managed by a Board of Directors, who have a deep interest in its success, and are responsible to the insured as well as to the shareholders for its prudent management.

The Capital is Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, of which One Hundred Thousand is paid in, and safely secured, in accordance with the requirements of the Charter, and is amply sufficient to afford perfect security to all who deal with it.

Premiums lower than Mutual Companies.

No responsibility to insurers other than the payment of the premium.

No risk of partnership with all classes of persons and its serious consequences.

No liability to have the sum insured reduced, or to make further contributions in case of mortality beyond the estimated average.

OBJECTS OF LIFE INSURANCE.

It will leave a man's wife and children a competency after his death.

It will prevent his property being sacrificed and his family distressed to satisfy the impatient demands of creditors.

It will add to his credit, being security to his creditors that provision is made for their payment should he die.

It will enable him to obtain credit by affording additional security to his creditors.

It will enable all those whose income depends on the life of another to provide against sudden poverty.

It will contribute to health and long life by removing fears and anxiety.

LOCAL REFERENCES.—Hon. Geo. Ashmun, M. C.; Chester W. Chapin, Esq., President Agawam Bank; Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D.; Hon. John Mills; Hon. Willis Phelps; Samuel Bailey, Merchant, Foot's Building; Charles A. Mann, Jeweler. Jan. 27. dtf 204-5

California Gold.

THE subscriber has some gold dust to its natural state. Also, some Jewelry made from the same. Rings from 25 cts. to \$30; Gent's Pins from 75 cts. to \$25; new style of Gold Chain, Silver Combs, Card Cases, Ear Hoops, Lockets, Gold Pencils, etc. etc., corner of Main and Sanford-sts. E. A. WHIPPLE. April 18. dtf 273-17

BRITANNIA WARE.

A LARGE assortment of new styles, also some nice patterns of Plated Baskets, corner of Main and Sanford-sts. E. A. WHIPPLE. April 18. dtf 273-17

New Style of Looking Glasses.

JUST received, a large lot of Looking Glasses, cheaper than ever, at the old stand formerly occupied by Whipple & Skiff, corner of Main and Sanford-sts. E. A. WHIPPLE. April 18. dtf 273-17

VERY BUSY

Opening New Goods, at

POTTER & CADY'S.

ALL in want of fast col'd, small fig'd Prints at 6 1/2 cts., a yard and an eighth wide, B'd Cottons at 10 cts., beautiful Muslins and Lawns at 12 1/2 cts., fine Irish Linens at 25 cts., or any other styles of Goods at very cheap prices, are respectfully invited to call at the Cheap Cash Store, No. 12 Main Street. POTTER & CADY.

N. B.—PAPER HANGINGS going at the most astonishingly cheap prices. dtf 250-14. April 2.

REVIEW

OF DR. BUSHNELL'S Theories of the Incarnation and Atonement—a Supplement to "Theophany" by Rev. Robert Turnbull. Price 20 cts. Just published and for sale by

H. W. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
Opposite the Baptist Church. dtf 275 April 21.

Black Silk Velvet Shawls.

A FEW first rate quality Black all Silk Velvet SHAWLS, just opened at SMITH'S famous cheap store, second door north of Sanford Street. Quick or you lose them. dtf 215-7. Feb. 9.

500 LBS. Carbonate Ammonia. Bakers supplied at a low price. For sale by E. BIGELOW & CO. dtf 276 April 23.

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions, passed at the Second Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 9.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensions of the United States, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty:

For revolutionary pensions, under the act of the eighteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-eight thousand four hundred dollars;

For invalid pensions, under various acts, two hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars;

For pensions to widows, under the act of the second of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and thirty two thousand dollars;

For pensions to widows and orphans, under the act of the twenty-first of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, twenty-four thousand dollars;

For half-pay pensions to widows and orphans, under the act of the sixteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and the act of the sixteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, in addition to an unexpended balance remaining in the treasury of eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifty-seven cents, payable through the third Auditor's office, ten thousand dollars;

For arrearages prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, under the act of the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, in addition to an unexpended balance remaining in the treasury of two thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars and eighty-nine cents, payable through the Third Auditor's office, one thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever any agent for paying pensions shall have a deputy or clerk authorized by law, said deputy or clerk shall have like power to administer oaths or affirmations as said agent may have; and all oaths or affirmations taken before said clerk or deputy shall be of like obligation, and subject to like penalties for false swearing or affirmations, as if taken before the pension agent himself. Approved February 19, 1849.

[PUBLIC—No. 10.]

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of War to make reparation for the killing of a Caddo boy by volunteer troops in Texas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of War to carry out an agreement made and entered into at Torrey's Trading House, in the State of Texas, thirteenth September, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, between R. S. Neighbors, United States special Indian agent, and Col. P. H. Bell on the one part and Jose Maria Towish and Hadjiah, Caddo Indians, on the other part, to make reparation in money for the killing of a Caddo boy by the volunteer troops in Texas in the summer of eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Approved February 19, 1849.

[PUBLIC—No. 11.]

AN ACT for authenticating certain records.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it may and shall be lawful for the keepers, or persons having the custody of laws, judgments, orders, decrees, journals, correspondence, or other public documents, of any foreign government or its agents, relating to the title to lands claimed by, or under the United States, on the application of the head of any one of the departments, the Solicitor of the Treasury, or the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to authenticate the same under his hand and seal, and certify the same to be correct and true copies of such laws, judgments, orders, decrees, journals, correspondence, or other public documents; and when the same shall be certified by such minister, consul, or judge, mentioned in the first section of this act, under his hand and seal of office, to be true copies of the originals, the same shall be sealed up by him and returned to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who shall file the same in his office, and cause it to be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose. A copy of said laws, judgments, orders, decrees, journals, correspondence or other public documents, so filed, or of the same so recorded in said book, may be read in evidence in all courts where the title to land, claimed by or under the United States, may come into question equally with the originals thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Solicitor of the Treasury shall cause a seal to be made and provided for his office, with such device as the President of the United

States shall approve; and copies of any public documents, records, books, or papers, belonging to or on the files of the said office, under the signature of the said Solicitor, or when the office shall be vacant, under the signature of such officer as may be officiating for the time being, accompanied by an impress of the said seal, shall be competent evidence in all cases equally with the original records, documents, books, or papers.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all books, papers, documents, and records in the War, Navy, Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the Attorney General's office, may be copied and certified under seal in the same manner as those in the State Department may now by law be, and with the same force and effect, and the said Attorney General shall cause a seal to be made and provided for his office, with such device as the President of the United States shall approve. Approved February 22, 1849.

[PUBLIC—No. 12.]

AN ACT granting five years' half pay to certain widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, both regulars and volunteers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the second section of the act entitled, "An act amending the act entitled 'An act granting half pay to widows or orphans, where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States, in cases of deceased officers and soldiers of the militia and volunteers,'" approved July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, shall be so construed as to embrace all widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whether of the regular army or of volunteers, who have received an honorable discharge, or who remained to the date of their death in the military service of the United States, and who have died since their return to their usual place of residence, of wounds received or from disease contracted while in line of duty, subject to such rules, regulations, and restrictions as the Secretary of War, by the third section of said act, is authorized to impose. Approved February 22, 1849.

[RESOLUTION.—PUBLIC—No. 1.]

A RESOLUTION for the appointment of regents in the Smithsonian Institution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancies in the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class "other than members of Congress," be filled by the reappointment of the late incumbents, viz: Rufus Choate of Massachusetts and Gideon Hawley of New York.

Approved December 19, 1848.

[RESOLUTION.—PUBLIC—No. 2.]

A RESOLUTION relating to the compensation of persons appointed to deliver the votes for President and Vice President of the United States to the President of the Senate.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and for other purposes, as relates to the compensation to be allowed persons appointed by the electors of any State, to deliver to the President of the Senate a list of the votes for President and Vice President, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and that the messengers appointed under the operation of the clause hereby repealed who bore, or may hereafter deliver, the votes cast in the presidential election of eighteen hundred and forty-eight, shall be entitled to demand and receive the same amount that they would have been entitled to had the act approved August twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, not passed.

Approved January 6, 1849.

[RESOLUTION.—PUBLIC—No. 3.]

A RESOLUTION to defray the expenses of certain Chippewa Indians and their interpreter.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of six thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a certain delegation of Chippewa Indians and their interpreter, in coming to Washington city upon business of their tribe with the government of the United States, and their expenses whilst engaged in such business in the city, and on their return home, the money to be paid into the hands of the chiefs of said delegation, or to an agent to be appointed by the Secretary of War, at his option, to conduct said Indians on the way home as far as Detroit, who shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for such services out of the money appropriated as aforesaid.

Approved February 22, 1849.

THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.—They have a new way of hatching eggs in the West. They fill a barrel with eggs and then put a hen on the bung-hole.

CAPE COD WHALING.—A correspondent of the Boston Recorder gives an interesting description of a scene he witnessed in the vicinity of Provincetown—the capture of a whale by the enterprising inhabitants of that town.—He says:

"My fellow traveler, (who by the way, had been a whaling voyage in his earlier days,) remarked that he had learned that whales had been seen in the harbor, and that vessels were out in search of them; and pointing away to the westward, some eight or ten miles distant, to a number of small craft, he said he presumed that those were the vessels in pursuit of the monsters. While he was thus speaking, he raised the glass to his eye, and almost instantly exclaimed, 'They have struck a whale!' He was just in time to see the first iron thrown, the sails of the boat struck, and the whale spout; altogether affording ample evidence of his positive announcement. Indeed, I could see with my naked eyes the splashing which the monster made.

From this time, we directed our steps toward the exciting scene, as far as the land would permit, watching the movements, and admiring the sagacity of both parties in the momentous strife; but generally yielding the palm, as we were obliged to do, to the whale. For nearly three hours, we watched with intense interest for the issue; during which time, as nearly as we could judge, the whale ran fifteen miles, dragging the boat after him to which he was made fast, and much of the time fighting most heroically for his rights among which were 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'

When we were enjoying the most favorable view which we chanced to get, the man at the bow of the boat threw two harpoons into him, which seemed to have no other effect than to increase his fury. We now thought him to be three or four miles from us; but could see by the naked eye, the shape of his fluke (or tail,) as he madly smote the waters, as distinctly as one could see that of a codfish, six feet distant. As he rose to the surface, his whole length and shape were clearly discoverable, and his spouting sounded like the letting off the steam from a steamboat. It was a sublime and thrilling spectacle. The boat was so nigh him, that it appeared at the distance we occupied, that he would dash it to atoms.

From this time, he moved swiftly to the northward, until they were so distant that we could scarcely discover where they were; and as night was approaching, we took up our march for the village, three miles distant. My friend's opinion was, that night would overtake them before they could conquer him, and that they would have to cut from him.

The next day, however, we were gratified to learn that they had killed him, and were towing him into the harbor.—About the middle of the afternoon they had got him as near to the shore as the tide would permit; and at ten o'clock in the evening, at flood tide, they took him on to terra firma, where, at low water, he was left on dry land. It being low water about three o'clock in the morning, (at which time they were going to cut him up,) I slept with one eye open, and arose at half past two, and at three, was on the whale's back.

He measured fifty feet in length, and was nine feet thick. His fluke, which was shaped like those of other fishes, was fifteen feet from point to point! I crawled into his mouth, and stretched myself on his tongue, and when I came out, was congratulated in the name of Jonah. * * * Soon after four o'clock, the men came with their sharp spades and hooks, and began the operation of cutting him up. Standing on his upper side, they cut along down through the blubber, on each side, in parallel lines, in strips a foot or eighteen inches wide, and then peeled it off. The blubber was six or eight inches thick, and looked very much like fat pork. Beneath this was lean meat, of a very coarse texture, but which is sometimes eaten; and some who had tried it, said it could not be distinguished from beef when used for mince pies.

A TRIFLE.—A peasant being at confession, accused himself of having stolen some hay; the father confessor asked him how many bundles he had taken from the stack? "That is of no consequence," replied the peasant, "you may set it down a wagon load, for my wife and I are going to fetch the remainder very soon."

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Springfield Daily Post.

Saturday Morning, April 28, 1849.

Mr. Ashmun and his Protege.

Time works wondrous changes. The day was, when Fitz Henry Warren esteemed it honor enough to play second fiddle to Geo. Ashmun. The day is when Geo. Ashmun performs that office for Fitz Henry Warren. If they are content, we are most certainly.

The labor of the mountain has proved an abortion. The lofty manifesto in Thursday's Republican is equalled only by the proclamation of that renowned knight, Don Quixote de la Mancha, before battle. The promised onslaught in that paper of yesterday is just about as full of disaster to both parties as in the case of that celebrated knight's attack on the windmill.

After having carefully examined Mr. Ashmun's bomb, we concur fully with several scientific gentlemen in the opinion that the original article of Tuesday was placed by its author in the hands of his junior partner for elaboration, and that the latter, with his early "lap stone" and broken hammer, has, by dint of two day's labor, spread it over considerable more territory, merely adding here and there a new phrase. In other words the original article is diluted to delicate stomachs. This is all characteristic and to have been expected. The first goes the pure stuff unmixed, the latter always reduced. So much for the mighty avalanche. Nobody is hurt—no damage sustained. The writer has simply shown that he has succeeded in taking the one step from the sublime to the ridiculous.

One thing, however, has been accomplished; that is, if the writer's word is good for anything. For the purpose of exposing Mr. Beach's "unfairness" the Republican of yesterday menacingly announces that, "as the Post has not ventured to do it" (!) it would, this morning, re-publish from the Washington Union the statement originally furnished by Mr. Beach for that paper, relative to Mr. Financier Fitz Warren. That is the very thing of all others that we would like it to do, and the very thing that it flatly refused to do, when requested by Mr. Beach, only one week ago! The statement will, of course, appear this morning, provided the very consistent and very steadfast editor of that paper hasn't changed his mind within twenty four hours, which supposition is not at all impossible or improbable.

We shall notice this matter further in our next, when we shall have felt the effect of the sweeping onset so terribly threatened in the Republican of yesterday, provided we are not thereby totally annihilated. We will then show wherein the Warren case was not and is not finished. The assertion of the writer in the Republican, that the retention of the papers is unlawful, is a position that will be likely to cut his personal and political friends more keenly than they may fancy. Under the circumstances of the case in question the retention is a matter of imperative duty.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?—The whig editors endeavor to create the impression that hardly a whig has been left in office any where, by the democracy. This is a great error. It appears that out of about twenty Executive appointments in the District of Columbia, by Mr. Polk, only three of them were democrats! As to clerkships in the Departments, the Union shows up the whig falsehoods in this respect, in good style:—

"We have every assurance, however, that here in Washington, even after 20 years of democratic rule, the whig party has its full share of the public patronage. In this connection we would call the attention of our readers to a communication in another column, from which it appears that at the commencement of the last session of Congress, some thirty or forty temporary clerks were employed in the Land Office, and but one or two of them were democrats. Yet Mr. Polk's administration is charged with proscription. But this is not all. The charge has been made against the democratic party, from the overthrow of John Quincy Adams to the present time; and Gen. Taylor's administration is called upon by the whig press to take vengeance for the accumulated wrong of 20 years of democratic rule. We publish a table from the Extra Globe of May 19, 1841, which bears the marks of having been compiled with great care, from which it appears that when Gen. Jackson came into power in 1829, he found that only fifty-six of the two hundred and ninety-six clerks in Washington were democrats! In 1831, the whole number of officers was 307, of which 185 were filled by whigs. In 1841, when the democrats went out of power, there were 276 whigs, and only 224 democrats holding office in the departments! By the same table it appears that on the day that Gen. Harrison was inaugurated, the salaries paid to the whig clerks exceeded those which were paid to democratic clerks \$44,613, which excess was increased by the 9th of May, to \$114,213!"

Forty-five deaths by cholera in New Orleans for the week ending April 5.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Heavy Robbery at Albany.—Twenty-two watches, all gold but one, were stolen from the jewelry store of A. Given at Albany, on the night of the 24th. The clerk who usually slept in the store allowed two young men, James Donnelly and John Cormick, to sleep with him on the night of the robbery. The doors of the store were barred on the inside and were found securely fastened in the morning. The stolen property was valued at \$1800. Donnelly and Cormick are under arrest.

Damages for Seduction.—Lawrence Boxter, in Schohaire county, N. Y., has recovered \$1000 damages of Philip W. Ingalls for the seduction of his daughter Eliza. In Green county, Aaron Van Dusen has recovered \$700 of Corrydon Crau for the seduction of his daughter Ann Van Dusen.

Radetsky, who commands the Austrian army in Italy, is in his 83d year—three years older than Wellington, who left off fighting armies 34 years ago.

The Ohio Statesman truly says, many of the appointments already imposed upon Gen. Taylor are the most ridiculous that ever occurred under any administration, and must soon render it unpopular. A democratic Senate will have a rich time in looking into some of those coming under its supervision.

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer represents all the members of the cabinet to be great and good men. Of Clayton he says he is "destitute of religion," and that he "never attends church."

A large bustle, marked "G," picked up on the bank of the river, near Long hill, is supposed to be all there is remaining of the ill-fated Susannah Giles. Oh! Susannah!

"How he nicks 'em."—"I have no friends to reward nor enemies to punish."—Z. Taylor, before election.

The Washington Whig announces the appointment of ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THREE Postmasters in three days. This is all done by the "no proscription" whigs. A good three days work.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Elisha Lee, Esq. of Salisbury, Ct., fell from the top-house of his iron furnace on Wednesday last, was killed.

A foundling.—A male infant, with red hair, only a few hours old, was heard to make a "salutatory" cry in the hall of the old South College, last evening, about 8 o'clock. On its clothes was pinned a request from the mother that it be called "John Hopkins." She must think John a precocious youth, to "enter College" at this tender age—but perhaps he is a slip from the "tree of knowledge," and might naturally be expected to flourish best in his native soil. The Selectmen are endeavoring to trace its paternity and abandonment.—*N. Haven Reg.*

It was the telegraph that killed Mr. Fitzgerald, editor of the Philadelphia City Item, not his runaway horse. He announces in a card in the Ledger that he is not dead, though badly bruised by being thrown from a carriage.

Anti-Rent Case.—The great suit of Van Vechten vs. Clute, involving the great question of the validity of the Patron's title to the Manor of Rensselaerwick, will be argued in Schenectady, in May, Van Vechten, Spencer and Cady appearing for the plaintiff, and Governor Seward and Rufus W. Peckham for the defendant. By the consent of both parties, this is made the test suit.

There were 1500 persons at Independence, Mo., on the 9th inst., en route for California, and this number was rapidly increasing by daily arrivals.

Hon. Cave Johnson, it is said, will be the democratic candidate for Governor of Tenn. in August next.

Moses Hampton, member of the last Congress from Pennsylvania, is talked of for the mission to Brazil, now filled by Mr. Todd, of Ohio.

Fire in Hartford.—B. & E. Taylor's steam Planing Mill, Hartford, took fire on Thursday afternoon, and was entirely destroyed in thirty minutes. The flames spread so rapidly that the workmen escaped with difficulty, not having time to save their tools or even their coats. Their loss falls heavily on them. Entire loss \$10,000; insured for \$5000.

Removals and appointments have been made in the Collectorships at Presque Isle, Pa., Cuyahoga, Ohio, and Michilimackinac, Michigan.

The Portsmouth whig Journal admits that Mr. Hanscom, who has been removed from the clerkship of the navy yard there, "has discharged his official duties faithfully," and that his only offence was that he was a democrat.

Mr. Rhodes, of Boston, who has returned home, after getting as far towards California as the Isthmus, reports that when he left, April 1, there were two hundred persons at Panama who had exhausted their funds, and could not go either one way or the other.

The Legislature has finally concluded not to increase the salary of the Judge of Probate for Hampden County.

Particulars of the Tory Riot in Montreal.

By Telegraph to the Albany Argus.

MONTREAL, April 26, 1849.

Last night, whilst the Assembly was engaged on the Judicature bill, a loud shout gave evidence that a riot was fomenting outside.

Before a moment had elapsed, a number of stones were thrown in through the windows. Immediately there was a rush of members behind the Speaker's chair. Stones continuing to be thrown in at the windows, the benches were promptly deserted, as well as the strangers' galleries—many members flying up stairs and seeking refuge in the library.

During this scene of uproar the only member visible—if any remained—was Mr. Stevenson, who, placing himself on one of the benches between the windows, there awaited the issue of this unexpected demonstration with the spirit of one determined not to flinch. The stones, which were for some time thrown into the windows in front of the building, now began to enter through the rear windows, and before five minutes had elapsed, few were left unbroken in the whole range.

A slight cessation in this work of destruction and outrage, having occurred, several members ventured to enter the House from the lobby. This was a signal for a recommencement of the attack, which was now directed against all parts of the building, and the House was again cleared. Not a solitary member was to be seen in the deserted hall; and stones continued to enter through the shattered windows, falling with fearful violence in all parts of it.

At last the cry was raised from the library end of the building—"They come!"—and several who had taken refuge there rushed along the centre of the Hall, and disappeared behind the Speaker's chair—the lobby at that end being already crowded with members and clerks. Immediately after, about a dozen persons entered the Assembly Hall, armed with sticks. One of them walked up the steps, and stationed himself in the Speaker's chair. Another looked around the Hall, and muttered something about dissolving Parliament. Others commenced the work of destroying all before them. The lights of the ceiling not being within their reach, sticks were thrown at them, until the glass globes were broken. The other glass globes and fixtures were also broken. One of them visited the front range of the members' benches, on both sides of the House, hurling all the papers to the floor in his progress. Another, more determined on destruction, tore up the benches, throwing some of them into the centre of the floor, stamping on them and breaking them to pieces. The splendid mace of the Assembly that laid under the table, caught the eye of one of the party, who speedily marched off with it on his shoulder.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, whose province it is to guard that emblem of Majesty, witnessed the daring act in the doorway leading to the Library, and as the fellow passed out, descended the stairs, caught the crown end, and nearly succeeded in rescuing it; but two or three of the party came to the rescue, struck the Sergeant with clubs, and compelled him to relinquish his hold, and the mace was carried off.

Having destroyed as much as they could, they left the Assembly Hall, although a few soon returned. But some of the members having entered from the rear of the Speaker's chair, the rioters contented themselves with overturning a few of the benches; and but for the exertions of Messrs. Goguy and Robinson, (the former of whom ejected a fellow in a blanket coat as he was about to demolish the Clerk's table,) they would not have left a single piece of furniture whole.

One fellow had the arms with the rod of office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and went about striking at everything within reach.—At length he retired, and those in the rear of the Speaker's chair were obliged to escape, as the House had been fired at the McGill street end, and from the light of the fire the whole building seemed in flames.

A cry went up to "save the Library!"—and Sir Allan McNab urged exertions to effect this; but each seemed bent on making his escape from the fire.

We learn that Sir Allan McNab and Mr. Badgely went to the Library and attempted to save a few volumes, but were unable to get them out; and to save their lives, were compelled to go through the canal chamber, and descend by means of a ladder from that end of the building.

The Parliament House, Library &c., were totally destroyed.

Many arrests had taken place this morning. A despatch to the New York Herald says.

MONTREAL, April 26—6 1-2 o'clock: The excitement amongst the populace is increasing every moment.

Five leading conservatives were arrested on a charge of arson, and after undergoing a short examination before the police magistrates, were remanded to jail till to-morrow. Their names are Montgomery, McHeward, and Ferris.

A multitude numbering about 3,000, accompanied them to prison amidst continued and deafening cheers.

They were escorted by a guard of 100 men of the 19th Regiment.

The whole garrison are under arms.

A memorial to His Excellency Sir Benjamin Dunbar, praying him to order the troops to remain in quarters and leave the people to settle their own affairs, is in course of signature, and will be sent down with a deputation to Sorell to-night.

A mass meeting takes place in the Champ de Mars at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

The Hon. Geo. Moffat is to be the chairman.

The French are enrolling themselves as a body-guard to protect Lord Elgin.

It is rumored that the jail will be burned to-night. Despatches have been sent by telegraph to the upper provinces.

The government attempted to gain possession of the Canada telegraph wires for the day, but were promptly denied them.

Everything has been lost—all the archives and records of the colonies for several hundred years. Not \$100 worth of property has been saved.

Sir Allan McNab, the Hon. W. Badgely, and G. B. Turner, Esq., one of the editors of the Montreal Courier, were cut out of the Parliament House with axes.

A council was held during the night.—One hundred and forty-eight warrants for arrests were issued, among whom it is mentioned are the names of Messrs. Montgomery, McHeward, and F. Smith.

Further Foreign News.

SUFFERINGS IN IRELAND.—The accounts received from Ireland continue to grow worse and worse. The last year's reports of the district poor law inspectors present a picture of the most wretched misery. Every page of this book, which is about to be laid before Parliament, teems with evidence of the exemplary patience of the unhappy peasantry of Ireland, under sufferings that have no parallel in the history of the civilized world. A clergyman from the parish of Connaught says—"This whole district is almost a wilderness. Out of 12,000 inhabitants, which was the population of this parish, four years ago, I am sure we have not 6000 at present; and as for landholders, there is not one out of five remaining; so that the creatures that still live and move here may be termed rather an accumulation of dead and dying humanity, than what is generally meant by a population.

The Most Rev. Dr. Crolly, the Roman Catholic primate, expired on the 6th inst., in Drogheda, after an attack of cholera of nine hours duration.

FRANCE.—The cholera is making fearful ravages amongst the troops who are quartered in the temporary barracks erected in the several quarters of Paris. It is believed that the dampness of the weather has much contributed to the development of the disease. Measures have been adopted for their removal into more healthy quarters.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.—There are at present 30 vacant seats in the National Assembly, in consequence of death or resignation. There are more than 60 members confined by indisposition to their apartments. A gentleman usher of the Assembly died on Sunday of cholera.

The appointment of Changarnier to the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor will not be officially announced until it is known whether Gen. Cavaignac will or will not accept the same honor which has been offered to be conferred on him.

M. Duchin, the editor of "Le Peuple," was sentenced on Tuesday to be imprisoned for five years, and to pay a fine of 6,000 francs. M. De Les Clusee, the Socialist, was sentenced to imprisonment for three years, and to pay a fine of 10,000 francs.

La Presse states that neither the British nor French governments will take part in the negotiations to be opened at Verona for the conclusion of peace between Austria and Piedmont.

SPAIN.—Letters from Perpignan state that Count Montemolin and his companion had been flying quite close to the frontier, where he was expecting some of the Carlist chiefs to come and receive him. He was subsequently betrayed by a guide whom he had largely paid to conduct him to Catalonia.—The peasant, who guessed identity, from the extraordinary respect paid him by his companions, instead of conducting him across the frontier, as the Prince believed, led him into a French village, where he gave him up to the authorities. On being searched a sum of 4000 fr. was found on his person.

The Constitutionnel (Paris) states, on the authority of a letter from Perpignan, that a sanguinary battle had taken place in Catalonia, between the Royalist chief Pons, Bessideli and Cabrera, in which the two Generals were killed. Other accounts say that Cabrera, who had been wounded in the attack, took refuge in a tavern where he was discovered and put to death by the Miguelets.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.—Destruction of the town of Brescia—Slaughter of the inhabitants after a siege of eight days.—Brescia, or rather the ruin of what was once Brescia, is in the hands of the Austrians. The town was bombarded for six hours, and the streets were carried at the point of the bayonet, and the inhabitants driven into the houses, where they were burned alive. The Milan Gazette of April 3d, contains a summary of the revolt and capture of Brescia. It says the inhabitants of the city taking advantage of the absence of the British part of the garrison, rebelled against the Emperor, and constituted a provisional guard and a committee of public safety. They then arrested and ill treated some officers, who left the citadel to consult with the local authorities, intercepted several carriages containing leaders, and behaved rather like savages than men. Small detachments were drawn from Verona and Mantua, in order to save the city from the anarchy fomented by the Camoggi, and the Raimondi.

Marshal Haynau also repaired to the city, and on the 30th of March sat down before the walls with 3200 men and six cannon. He offered terms of arrangement which not being accepted, he divided his force into five detachments, each of which attacked one of the gates. The artillery from the citadel opened its fire at the same time. The attack was terrible, as each house was taken by assault; but on the 1st of April the victory was accomplished. The Concorde Turin says, the Austrians surrounded the town, so that escape was impossible.

TURKEY.—The following important news has been received from Constantinople: There have been changes in the Ministry, by which Subiman Pasha, the great enemy of Russia, has become Minister of War.

The Turks have seized a Russian Custom House, and are administering the affairs themselves.

It is stated that the Egyptian army are coming up; in fact, everything looks warlike.

By Magnetic Telegraph. TO THE SPRINGFIELD POST.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

CONSUL AT LIVERPOOL, &c.

A consul has been appointed for Liverpool in place of Mr. Armstrong. The name of the new officer is not known, but he is a western man. C. W. Dennison, of Boston, appointed a clerk in the Navy Department, enters upon his duties the first of May.

The jury in the case of Tom Hand, tried on a charge of stealing the government jewels, has not agreed; (this is the second trial.)

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

RICHMOND, Va., April 27.

In the Richmond congressional district, the polls are to be kept open three days. At the last accounts Botts, whig, was running ahead of Lee, the other whig candidate.—The chances are best for Seddon, democrat. (Botts had 594 majority in 1847.)

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

—The House, on Friday, reconsidered the vote accepting the report concerning the Springfield Aqueduct Company. On motion of Mr. Freeman, of Boston, the report was then amended by substituting a bill in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners.

A warm debate took place on the license bill, which resulted in the adoption of the bill originally reported by the committee; it was then passed to be enacted. The bill provides that any town or city may create by-laws restricting within its limits the sale of liquor, in quantities less than twenty-eight gallons—the penalty for a single breach of said by-law not to exceed \$20, and the penalty for being a common seller not to exceed \$100 on each indictment. The municipal authorities are empowered to license "one apothecary or other person, or more" to sell liquors and wine for medical, mechanical and sacramental purposes only; any person obtaining liquor of them by false pretences to be subject to a fine not exceeding \$20.—Any person convicted under the law and failing to pay his fine to be imprisoned in the common jail, or house of correction, for a time not exceeding ninety days.

Littitia S. Blaisdell, the young girl who recently poisoned the grandmother, mother and an infant of the family in which she had been adopted, at New Boston, N. H., has been sentenced to be hung on the 30th of August.

BUTTER MAKERS

Will find it for their interest to procure one of Gridley's Bellows Churn Dashes, and thereby save three-fourths of the labor in churning. These Dashes are suitable for every churn, and have given entire satisfaction to every one who has used them. It can be seen at this office, where a few have been left for sale.

Albany Market—Thursday, April 26.

There has been less doing in flour, and prices are unchanged. Sales 600 to 700 bbls at \$4.75 a \$5 for state and western, and \$5.62 a \$5.75 for pure Genesee. Sales 1000 bush oats to go down the river at 3c. In rye, sales 2000 bush at 56c measure to go east. A small lot of barley sold at 56c. Oats in the street 34 a 35c; rye 57 a 58c. In bales, hay there has been a good business doing, principally for Philadelphia; sales within a day or two of 300 to 400 bales at \$9 a \$9.25 per ton.

Brighton Market—Thursday, April 26.

At market during the week, 650 Beef Cattle, 700 Sheep and 4600 Swine.

The market is not as active as last week in consequence of a large number of cattle in market, and there was a decline in prices of 25 to 50 cents per 100 lbs from last week's sales, and there are from 75 to 100 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra \$7; first quality \$6.75; second quality \$6 a \$6.50; third quality \$5.25 a \$5.50.

We noticed six very fine cattle fattened by Jas. S. Wadsworth Esq. of Genesee County, New York, and driven by S. McGraw; sold for \$8 per 100 lbs.

Sheep—\$2.50, \$3, and \$5.67; one extra lot \$9. Swine—At wholesale 4 a 5c; selected 4 1/2 and 5 1/2.—*Boston Journal.*

The People's Mutual Insurance Company insures Buildings in process of finishing, from one week to one year, for any length of time required.

Office No. 42 Foot's Building.

April 28. dtf281

MARRIED.

In Springfield, April 26, by Rev. George F. Simmons, Asbury Kent of Cincinnati, O., and Annie B. daughter of Solomon Hatch Esq. of S.

In West Springfield, Agawam, April 19, by Rev. Ralph Perry, Samuel F. Lyman of Southampton, and Augusta, daughter of Thomas Kirkland of Agawam.

DIED.

In Springfield, April 26, Henry F., second son of Almen Pratt, aged 4 yrs. 6 mos.

FOULARD SILKS.

NEW Foulard Silks, for 50 cents per yard. ROCKWOOD & HOPKINS. April 27. d31280-3w19

30 PIECES

NEW M. De Laines, 40 Pieces New Gingham, 50 Pieces new Prints. Lots of New Goods opening this week at. ROCKWOOD & HOPKINS'S. April 27. d31280-3w19