

**Bradford Reporter.**  
Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men  
Freedom for Free Territory.  
E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.  
Towanda, Wednesday, May 30, 1849.

**Opening of the Railroad to Owego.**  
The citizens of Owego are making great preparations for celebrating the opening of the New York and Erie Railroad to that place, on the 1st day of June. The Advertiser gives the following synopsis of the arrangements.

The long anticipated event—the opening of the New York and Erie Railroad to this village, will take place on Friday of next week, the first day of June. On that day the cars from New York will reach the Depot at ten o'clock A. M. and their arrival will be greeted by our citizens with joy and enthusiasm.

The occasion is one which seems to demand a public demonstration of the joy which pervades our community, and the citizens have therefore determined upon a public celebration on that day. In addition to the invited guests, embracing the Governor and Lt. Governor of the State, the President, Directors and officers of the Company, the Editor of the "Reporter," and the Editor of the "Tribune," the Adjutant General of the city and along the line of the road &c., the adjacent towns and counties will pour in their thousands; and Owego will witness a gathering on that day, greater than has ever before been assembled here on any occasion.

The dinner tables will be spread in the new buildings at the depot, under the superintendence of that indefatigable caterer for the public taste, S. B. DENNIS, of the Tioga County House, whose fame is every where known; (or ought to be,) and all the public houses will be amply provided for the calls which may be made upon them. Our citizens will open their houses for the accommodation of visitors.

The Committee of arrangements are busily engaged in making preparation, and we doubt not that all who attend will return home satisfied.

The "Argus," we perceive, approaches this subject very warily, and hints, rather than expresses its wish that such a consummation might be brought about. We would go all lengths by which anything could be effected for the North Branch canal. But whether in this or Luzerne counties, we say that such a proposition has its rise in other than disinterested friendship for the measure upon which we are all united. No good can grow out of it. Public sentiment throughout the state, is as sound and favorable in regard to the utility of this work, and as unanimous in agreeing that it should be speedily finished, as in this county. The only question is as to the means to be employed.

We believe that the Democratic doctrine, that the canal should not be linked with any tinkering of the currency, is the best, and the most likely to be effective, and that its interests will best be promoted by sending efficient Democrats to the Legislature.

We do not mean to say that the whigs of the northern counties are not as zealous friends of the North Branch, as any others. We know that they are. But this will not blind our eyes, when an attempt is made to make political capital. The next Legislature will have measures before it of the greatest moment to the country. Questions are to be settled, and measures enacted of such importance, that Democrats in every section of the state, have great need of increasing their vigilance, and preparing for action. By proper efforts it will be Democratic in both branches. Last winter the House was tied, and by diverting attention from the necessity of increased exertion to the Democratic party, and by smuggling in a whig or two this winter, from improvement counties, the political aspect of the House may be changed. Then comes the appointment of the state, with the usual whig gerrymandering, and a flood of banks, corporations, and other special legislation, at which Democracy is at war. From such consequences, true Democrats will struggle to be averted. That such should be a favorite whig scheme, we do not wonder, nor do we blame them for it; but with nothing to be gained for the North Branch, and in view of the disastrous consequences which might flow from it, we should be surprised to see any Democrat favoring a plan which would endanger, and might lose, our ascendancy in the Legislature.

**THE NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.**—The Erie Observer, in showing the profligacy of the whig legislation last winter, in regard to the formation of new Judicial Districts is widely out of the way in regard to this District. It says—"the counties of Bradford, Tioga, Potter and McKean form a new district. Bradford county will require four terms in a year—four weeks; Tioga three weeks; Potter three weeks; McKean two weeks—twelve weeks—making in all three months, \$1,600 salary, and \$250 mileage."

We agree with its article in the main, but this certainly is not one of the districts when the Judge will be a sinecure. By a reference of the bill, it will be seen, that our courts are to continue three weeks, in each term, and the remainder of the District will keep the Judge busy the greater part of the time, allowing no more relaxation than is absolutely necessary.

**A PROSPECT OF IMPROVEMENT.**—It is stated that Edmund Burke, Esq., late Commissioner of Patents, is about to become associated in the editorial department of the Washington Union. Mr. B. is an able and forcible writer, and if his connection did no more than stop grandfather Ritchie's everlasting and silly twaddle, it would be an improvement. If the old man continues to be haunted with the dreadful spectre of "proscription" he has conjured up, until the dog-days, he will certainly go mad. The columns of the Union now show that every day his nervousness grows more and more spasmodic, and that a short time will totally destroy the little sense he has left. His groanings and lamentations are ridiculous and have brought increased contempt upon his paper—if there can be any increase to what is already full. We shall look to Mr. Burke, to redeem the character of the paper: he certainly cannot lower it.

**FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.**—Messrs. Wilson & Co., of New York, are already sending by mail their mammoth 4th of July Jubilee Brother Jonathan. It is a beautiful pictorial sheet, containing some of the largest and finest engravings ever issued in this country. The price is only 12 cents per copy or ten for one dollar. Cash orders to be directed to WILSON & Co., 15 Spruce street, New York.

**ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.**  
SEVEN DAYS LATER.  
OUTBREAK AMONG THE SOLDIERS AT PARIS.  
The French Debated at Rome.  
REVOLUTION IN SAXONY.  
THREE DAYS' BATTLE AT DRESDEN.

The steamer *Caledonia*, Capt. LEITCH, arrived at Halifax, at 7 1/2 o'clock Thursday evening, bringing one week's later advices from all parts of Europe.

**ENGLAND.—Navigation Bill Carried.**—The bill for the modification of the Navigation Laws has been carried in the House of Lords by a majority of 10 in favour of the Ministry. These laws may now be considered as virtually repealed. The result has given the Whig Ministry a new tenure of office.

**JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL.**—In the House the Parliamentary Oath bill, having for its object the removal of the Jewish disabilities, had been read a second time by a larger majority than before.

**THE IRISH WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.**—The writs of habeas corpus brought by Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Mansel have been read before the Lords, and without hearing counsel for the Crown the Law Lords and Judges unanimously decided that the writs should be granted. The writs were granted to the prisoners, and the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland must stand affirmed. It is now expected that the sentence of transportation will be carried into effect before the present session. It is rumored that the prosecution of Duffy is abandoned.

**FRANCE.—Family Quarrels.**—From Paris the report is still repeated that the rupture between the Emperor and Mr. Napoleon Bonaparte is complete. A fierce quarrel it is said rages between them. Their quarrels increase the dangers which surround the bodies of the army, the private and officers of which seem to have been greatly wrought upon by the Socialists.

**INFORMATION IN THE ARMY.**—A serious riot has taken place in the barracks of the 7th Light Infantry stationed at the Hotel des Invalides. A sergeant-major Reichart having had his name placed among the lists of Socialist candidates for the Assembly was arrested, and a riot of serious character ensued. The officers were defeated, and at length Reichart was sent off to Vincennes, but not without great difficulty.

The regiment has been sent away from Paris. The same insubordination prevailed in many regiments; but the check which the French troops have met with in the Papal States has moved all France to the centre, and touches the people upon their tenderest point—the glory of France in Italy.

**ROME.—General State of Things.**—In Italy the advance of the French expedition toward Rome has been checked by the resistance of the Republicans of the Roman States. It now encounters the French were driven back with great loss, and Capt. Oudinot, unprepared for such a reception, has withdrawn his troops to Legnana, and there has been his basis for reinforcements and further instructions from his Government. The French had 180 killed and 400 wounded.

**THE FRENCH TROOPS CHECKED BY THE REPUBLICANS.**—The French General marched on the 27th ult. from Civita Vecchia. The account of his farther progress is furnished by telegraphic dispatches. General Oudinot had set out on his march to Rome, but having met more serious resistance than he expected, he took up a position at some distance from the city, and was awaiting the arrival of the rest of the expedition. No date is given, but it is probable that Gen. Oudinot was near Rome on the 30th ult.

ing upon that city, and it was said that the French would occupy it before them.

**ROMANS.—The Constitutionals** states that it was reported that the French army had made good their entry into Rome and had taken several prisoners, among whom were only five Romanists. This report, however, does not appear to rest upon any sufficient authority.

**GERMANY.—Revolution in Saxony.**—The quarrel between the Parliaments throughout all the various divisions of Germany, and their respective princes has reached the highest pitch and in Saxony a frightful conflict has already taken place.

**BATTLE AT DRESDEN.**—At Dresden the people, or rather the Republican party, fought with the troops during seven hours, on the 5th inst. and a great loss of life occurred. The railways were disabled, in order to prevent troops from Berlin arriving; but a sufficient force of Prussians having come up opportunely, a momentary tranquillity was secured by sheer military force.

The fight, however, was renewed on the 6th, and a frightful cannonading lasted all day, until night separated the combatants.

On the 7th the battle was again renewed, at four o'clock in the morning, and the most deadly warfare was going on in the streets, by the latest advices, up to 6 o'clock of that day.

Intelligence from Dresden to the 8th states that hostilities still raged between the Royalists and the insurgents, to the disadvantage of the latter, without any immediate prospect of their termination.

**A PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.**—The members of the Provincial Government had been outlawed and rewards offered for their apprehension.

**STRUGGLE AT LEIPZIG.**—At Leipzig also disturbances had broken out, but after a short struggle between the military and the populace they were suppressed. Several of the rioters were killed.

**INSURRECTION AT BRESLAU IN PRUSSIA.**—Accounts from Berlin of the 8th state that an insurrection had broken out at Breslau on the 6th. On the 7th the troops and the people were fighting in the city.

**Mrs. Madison's Flight from Washington.**  
A SCENE OF THE LAST WAR.

The following account of Mrs. Madison's flight from Washington, and of the saving of Stuart's portrait of Gen. Washington, when the Capitol was taken by the English during the late war, is from Mr. C. J. Ingersoll's forthcoming history:

Part of Col. Barber's regiment of regulars was quartered not far from the President's House, in the large hall of which were stored munitions of war. Two cannon, served by four artillerymen were planted before the front door. Mrs. Madison gathered the most precious cabinet papers, some clothing, and other important articles, in a carriage, for what always all anticipated—flight. Dr. Blake the mayor of Washington, twice called to warn her of the peril of her situation, and urged her departure. The four artillerymen fled leaving her alone in the house, with no attendants but servants, the most intelligent and reliable of whom was one called French John. Mr. John Siousa, a native of Paris who came to this country as a seaman on board the French frigate *Didon*, accompanied by the *Cybele*, another frigate, in 1804, commissioned to take back Jerome Bonaparte whose marriage with a beautiful American life gave umbrage to his ambitious, imperious and soon to be imperial brother—Talleyrand addressed his master, the Emperor; when crowned, deploring the terrible degradation of a whole family of American cousins; and then Mr. Siousa, with several others of the French crews of the two frigates, deserted from an imperial navy to establish himself in this country and become the father of sixteen republican children.

During first the service of Mr. Henry who was British Minister to the United States, and afterwards of Mr. Erskine, from his family Mr. Siousa went to that of Mr. Meison, as his porter and is yet living messenger of the Metropolitan Bank of Washington. Not long after the Mayor's second call on Mrs. Madison pressing her departure, she still lingering for tidings of her husband, his faithful brave young slave Jim, returned with his master's last note, in which directing her to fly at once. The horses at length harnessed to the carriages, were ordered to the door, and with her female servants in one and only a little black girl in her own, Mrs. Madison drove off.

The afternoon before, Mr. George W. P. Custis, of Arlington, on the other side of the Potomac, opposite to Washington, the husband of Mrs. Custis Gen. Washington's wife, in whose family he was brought up a gentleman fond of painting, and of the portraits of his grand father's husband, particularly every variety of portraits of Washington—called at the President's to save a full length picture which has been among the few ornaments of the Presidential mansion during the ten incumbencies, from that of the first Adams, to the removal of the seat of government, in 1800 to the District of Columbia.

The picture in 1814, hung on the west wall of the large dining room, instead of the east wall, was the picture which is now in the hands of Mrs. Custis. Mr. Custis said that it should be taken care of, and that Mrs. Madison deemed it her duty not to leave such a trophy for the captors. It is one of Washington's likenesses, by Stuart, stamped with his superiority as a portrait painter, the head and face strongly resembling the original. Negligent as Stuart was of all but the face of his pictures, the person of Washington was left for another artist, Mr. Winstanley, to whom President Adams' son-in-law, Wm. Smith, stood for the body, limbs, posture, and manner of this parody; so that Washington's tall gaunt figure, his shape air, and attitude, are much better given by Trumbull's representation of him in several historical pictures which fill panels in the rotunda at the Capitol. Mrs. Madison with the carving knife in her hand, stood by while French John cut off the picture from the wall, and preserved it whole on the inner wooden work, by which it was kept distended and screwed to the wall. Charles Carroll, of a Bellevue, a gentleman intimate in the President's family entered from the affair of Bladenburg, while the French porter, John Siousa, and Irish gardener, Thomas McGaw, were laboring with a basket to take down the picture and remonstrated against Mrs. Madison's capturing capture for such an object, which Mr. Carroll urged ought not to delay her departure. Her letter to her sister Mrs. Washington, states that the picture was secured before she left the house Mr. Siousa, who is worthy of credit, thinks she was gone before it was done, as his letter expresses the accomplishment. This Irish gardener to whose aid in the midst of the confusion, Mr. Siousa came in according to his recollection, while he was endeavoring to bring an axe, got the picture down from the wall and placed it in the hands of Mr. Barker, with whom according to Siousa's statement there was no other person, except a black man whom Siousa took for Mr. Barker's servant. Carried off, upheld whole in the inner wooden frame, beyond Georgetown, the picture was deposited by Mr. Barker in a place of safety. Thus the picture of a household god, the image of the Father of his Country—by whom its chief city was fixed near his home, and by whose name it was called—was thus snatched from the clutch of the barbarian captors. Such as near as it can be ascertained, is the truth of its rescue, which has been embroiled in newspaper polemics by several claimants to part of the honor.

Mrs. Madison, driving to Georgetown, went first to the residence of the Secretary of the Navy, then to Bellevue, and, joined by the family of Mr. Carroll, returned to the town, insisting that her terrified coachman should take her back towards the President's House, to look for him; whose she unexpectedly found near the lower bridge, attended by Mr. Monroe and Mr. Rush, who all reached the President's House soon after she left, and stopped there a few minutes for refreshment. Col. Laval, with some of his dragoons, and regulars, and a company or two of volunteers, also stopped there thirsting for drink, which was furnished in buckets of water and bottles of wine set before the door for a hurried draught; during which short stay many things were taken out of the house by individuals; most of them probably, to be secured and restored, as some were, but the British food it was the Secretary of the Treasury's fine dwelling pistols, which the President took from his hostlers and laid on a table were carried off, and never recovered. As soon as the executive and military fugitives disappeared, Siousa, solitary and alone in the house, who had before secured the gold and silver mounted carbines and pistols of the Algerine minister, which are now in the Patent Office, carried the parrot to Col. Taylor's residence, and in charge of the French Minister's cook; and the French Minister, the doors and windows of the President's House, and taking away the key with him went for security, then to Philadelphia. The British broke open the house and burned it, as before stated, without discovering, as is believed, anything they seemed worth preserving. If they found a least there, as one of them relates, Mr. Barker's food it was consumed in the orgies of their filthy debauch.

While the ladies of Mr. Jones and Mr. Carroll's families lingered in Georgetown near Mrs. Madison's, she accompanied her husband to the bank of the Potomac where one small boat was kept ready, of the many others all sunk or removed but that one, to transport the President Mr. Monroe, Mr. Mason, and Mr. Carroll to the Virginia shore. The boat was too small to carry all at once, so that several trips were necessary, and the shades of night fell upon them like departing spirits leaving the world behind, to be ferried over an inevitable Styx. President, secretary, attorney, and commissary general seemed condemned to an immortality of at least contempt and malediction in the world. About that time it must have been, if ever, as Mrs. Madison is clear in her recollection was the case at some time, that Cockburn's proffer reached them of an escort for her to a place of safety; for it was impossible till nightfall, till when he did not enter the city; imperfect remembrance of which event may give color to General Armstrong's impression derived from Dr. Thornton, that Ross and Cockburn tendered the President a proposal for the ransom of the public buildings; two distinct proposals, if any such were made, of which the escort for her was declined, and the ransom of the city repulsed with disdain.

Mrs. Madison, after seeing her husband over the river, drove back, attended by John Graham, and nine volunteer cavalry, to her female companions the families of Mr. Jones and Mr. Carroll, in Georgetown. The President's orders were to pass the night wherever she could find a convenient, safe place in Virginia and join him next day at a safe place sixteen miles from Georgetown, which was the appointed place of meeting. Moving slowly on ward, the road encumbered with baggage wagons and other hindrances, their progress was so tedious that the ladies sometimes left their carriages and walked as the least means of infatigable march. Proceeding in the midst of tumult till they reached after nightfall, the residence of Mr. Lovelace, ten miles and a half beyond Georgetown, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, where they begged a night's rest. Mr. Lovelace was abroad with the troops but soon returned.

His lady indisposed, made the best arrangements practicable for so large an irruption of unexpected inmates for whom sofas and other substitutes for beds arranged as well as possible; and they passed a frightful, miserable night all disconcerted, and in tears, Mr. Madison setting at an open window, gazing on the lurid flames, and listening to the hoarse murmurs of the smouldering city, while several disorderly Militia around the house, aggravated the din and begrimed the gloomy scene. Before daylight the next morning, the caravan of frightened ladies in sad procession took their departure under Mrs. Madison's lead for the rendezvous appointed with the President. Contentment was its utmost; the whole region filled with panic-struck people, terrified souls roaming about and spreading alarm that the enemy were coming from Washington and Alexandria, and that there was safety nowhere. Among the terrible rumors one predominated that Cockburn's proclamation was executed by Cockburn, inducing the slaves' revolt, and that thousands of infuriated negroes, armed with liquor, and mad with emasculation, were committing excesses worse than those of Hampton the year before, subjecting the whole country to their horrid outrages. About noon the air was charged with the two-fold electricity of panic and of a storm, as the ladies pursued their weary and disconsolate retreat. Gen. Young commanding a brigade of Virginia militia in his official report to the investigating committee of the House of Representatives, says that they were delayed on their march to join Gen. Windeyer, by an alarm of domestic war, which he was so credulous as to believe, from the respectability of the country people who came to him for protection; he halted his brigade and sent out light troops and one troop of cavalry to ascertain the fact, which finally proved erroneous. The terror of Cockburn's formidable enormities was more conspicuous than Gen. Young next day actually stopped Mrs. Madison, insisting that she should not be suffered to go without an escort.

**The Overland Emigration.**  
The St. Louis Revueille publishes a letter from Independence, dated the 14th inst., which says:—  
I find a few companies are choosing the southern route by way of Santa Fe, or rather the valley of the Rio Grande, and crossing the river by the Colorado. Their reasons for so doing are very plausible, and as assuredly. This route to the Sacramento, it is true is somewhat farther, requiring, probably, one month longer travel to reach that valley than by the South Pass. But that distance will be more than compensated by the advantages of the lower route in these respects: A better road generally, with plenty of grass, wood and water throughout—game in abundance—provisions, and an easy and cheap mode of crossing the river, and, lastly, the prospect of finding gold in New Mexico, Sonora and California, before making the Sacramento a lone a sufficient inducement for a party properly equipped and provided to make this route.

A letter from St. Joseph's, dated the 8th inst., says:—  
The number of emigrants at St. Joseph far exceeds that at Independence. I am well satisfied that at least six thousand persons will cross the ferries at that town up to this date, and at the port ferry probably one thousand more—many have estimated the number at one quarter more! It is generally thought, extravagantly as it first seemed to me, that equally as many emigrants have gone up the river to cross at Fort Kearney and Council Bluffs. This would make, at the very lowest calculation, some fifteen thousand emigrants from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Sacramento. From Independence, and other points below, I should think five thousand would cover the total, although they pretended to estimate the number who had already left Independence at eight thousand.

There is a great disposition to overrate all these things, yet the number is most extraordinary; and I think it impossible for so vast a crowd to cross the plains safely in one season. They cannot assemble to find forage for their cattle, or else our previous accounts of the travel have been incorrect.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes from Fort Smith, on the 28th of April, that the California Emigration Company had left that place, and was 170 miles on its way.

At the time this overflow of the left, there was a great overflow of the left in many places, disheartening a few, who returned; but when once out of the bottom land of the Arkansas and lower Canadian, it ascends and becomes rolling and dry, and as good as nature can make it. Through these bottoms, General Arbuckle, of the army, has made a wide road by the use of the troops stationed here, and by next year it will be in excellent condition. From the best calculation made, over 200,000 wagons have left here, having along 2000 emigrants. There is not a doubt but this route will supersede all other land routes to Santa Fe or San Francisco—being the shortest, best watered, and has the best grazing.

**THE SUICIDE OF COOLIDGE.**—The Boston papers have the particulars of the suicide of Dr. Coolidge who was sentenced to the Thomaston (Me.) penitentiary for life for murdering Mr. Mathews.

The circumstances attending the return of a passenger from the East this morning, were that Coolidge had plotted with a prisoner about to be released, the murder of Flint, who, it will be recalled, was a student with Coolidge at the time of the Matthews murder and was a chief witness for the government in the matter. The plot was that the prisoner after his release should go to Bath where he should complain of being sick; that he should pretend that his sickness was in the lower part of the body, and that while Flint was bending down he should strike him in the back part of the neck with a piece of iron, in a spot particularly pointed out by Coolidge, where such a blow would probably be instantly fatal. He was then to plant near him a bottle of poison and a forged letter purporting to be a confession that he was the murderer of Matthew, instead of Coolidge, and that if this plot was successful, Coolidge would be set at liberty. But, fortunately, papers detailing the whole plot in the hand writing of Coolidge were found by the warden on the prisoner, who was to act so prominent a part in the tragedy and who was to be paid a thousand dollars for the accomplishment of the murder. Coolidge upon this discovery seeing that his life projects were all foiled, he ended his career of crime by taking poison.

Upon going to his cell yesterday morning, he was found extended upon the floor in an expiring state, and shortly after died.

**TREMENDOUS FIRE IN CHINA.**—News has reached Canton, says the China Mail of 8th February, of a great fire in Nwaiidam the capital of Kwangtung province. It is said that upwards of four thousand houses and shops had been destroyed, including the Yeh-tsun, or officers of the Viceroy. Many people have perished.