

Aradford Aleporter.

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towarda, Wednesday, May 30, 1849.

Advertisements. byc., intended for publication is the Reporter, should be handed in by Monday night, to ensure their insertion.

Wide awake in Luzerne.

We take the following paragraph, from that sound and consistent Democratic paper, the "Republican Farmer," published at Wilkes-Barre:-

We would respectfully inform the "Bradford Argus," that it is wrongly informed in regard to " arrangements by the people in Luzerne county, to form a union ticket, and send one Democrat and one Whig to the Legislature." The Democrats, we hope, are neither so green, nor so corrupt, as to enter into any such coalition. A broken fragament, which has warred against the Democracy, time out of mind, and by trading with the Whigs, as usual last fall, enabled that party to elect their members, may be engaged in their usual conspiracies, but the Democrats hold no such purpose in view. The Demo crats, intend, as usual, to nominate their ticket, and and in ur holding their time honored principles, and not engage in any schemes for the gratification and nent of Federal Whiggery, or their leader, little bill Johnston.

The ease in this county, exactly!

- 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 npon 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 apportionment 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 the little "niggers" in every direction. The hubbub will struggle to be averted. That such should be a favorite whig scheme, we do not wonder, nor do in a terrible stew, raked up a light, and at the same 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 legs as fast as they could straighten them out. was already meditated and being prepared; that should be surprised to see any Democrat favoring Such a scene of confusion was never witnessed. 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 struck dead with his sweeping tail, the other he Bradford, Tioga, Potter and McKean form a new craunched between his bloody jaws. But by this time the negroes got their dander up. They rushdistrict. Bradford county will require four terms in district. Beadford county will require four terms in ed upon him with axes, mauls and bludgeons.—
a year—four weeks: Tioga three weeks: Potter
The monster stood his ground, and "never said three weeks: McKean two weeks-twelve weeks | die," until one of them thrust a burning brand down -making in all three months, \$1,600 salary, and his fetid throat. He is of enormous girth, and mea-\$250 mileage !"

We agree with its article in the main, but this ship is a sinecure. By a reference of the bill, i 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.

Mr. Bishop, has been acquitted. It is stated that twelve of the Grand Jury who found only a bill of

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 connexion 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.-Messes. 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.

Universalist Convention.—The State Convention of Universalists will hold its annual meeting at Pottsville, on Wednesday and Thursday, June 6th and 7th. Lay and Ministerial delegates have been summoned to attend.

SENTENCED.-Tom Hand, clias Shuster, the robber of the Government jewels, having been convicted, was sentenced on Friday last to three years imprisonment in the penitentiary at Washington. offenders. - Owego Adv. 24th.

Opening of the Railroad to Owego.

The citizens of Owego are making great prepara tions for celebrating the opening of the New York and Eric 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 Rail Road to this village, will take place on Friday of next week; the first day of lune. 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 joyful hearts The occasion is one which seems to demand a public demonstration of the joy which pervades our community, and the ci izens have therefore deter-mined 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 Engineers &c. of the Susquehanna Division, the Editor al corps of the city and along the line of the road &c., the adjacent towns and counties will pour in

ing 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 o that most 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 also open their houses for the accommodation

their thousands; and Owego will witness a gather-

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

The "occasion" will call quite a number of our citizens, to witness it; and as we have been politely furnished with an invitation, we shall of course, be there to see."

" A SPUNKE POSTNASTER.-Mr. PARK, Postmas ter at Binghamton, New York, refuses to surren der the seals of office to his successor B. T. Cook. Mr. Cook informed the Postmaster General of the state of affairs, and Mr. Collamer, issued his men damus against the refractory P. M., but this valien officer peremptorily refuses to obey the writ. Binghamton is a great place, and its postmaster mus have taken a lesson from Stevens, Penrose, Ritner and Co., in treating elections and appointments as if they had not occurred."

The Harrisburg Union, from which we take the above, is mistaken. Mr PARK is an Old Hunker, and Hunkerism clings to office with a rare tenacity. Its element is office-without it, it has no vitality, and gasps and droops and dies.

Daring Robbery.

N. Matson's Jewelry Store in Owego, was entered on Friday night last by false keys, and jewelry and valuable silk, etc. taken therefrom, amounting to between \$6000 and \$8000. A reward of \$300 is offered. The silver spoons taken were marked N. Matson on the back. They were made of pure

Goney's LADY's Book, for June, is received, and s as attractive as ever. Standing foremost among American periodicals, its publisherstrives with success to enhance rather than diminish its high reputation. Still greater attractions are promised in the next volume, and what Goder promises he always

ALLIGATOR FIGHT .- An Incident of the Crevasse -The quarters of our friend, Col Claiborne, near Sauve's crevasse, are some four feet under water Night before last, a veteran alligator from St. Tammany concluded to pay the Colonel a visit in a friendly way, and congratulate him, as a brother democrat, on the nomination of Watker and Plauche. Taking his course quietly through the cornfield and pastures, he thought it would be polite to call at the cabin of the "driver," or head man, and inquire if the Colonel was at home. Finding the loor closed, he walked under the house, and bellowed halloo! at the top of his voice. Getting no repelling force by force during the siftings. moment were sent bouncing among the rafters, the visiter underneath lifting up one plank and then another, flinging the whole crowd of their the Roman States from Austrian invasion, which The darkies were completely bewildered, and the sentiments of the population with regard to the their outcries soon drew the whole establishment form of government hey judged the most convetogether. The planks were drawn up, and there nient, and to seek to put in train and promote a was-not old Nick-but a fellow much uglier, a tremendous alligator, with expanded jaws, shaking man people. round in rapid semi-circles. The instant he discovered, two huge dogs leaped upon him, but the contest did not last for a moment. One sures over fifteen teet. Col. Claiborne designs sending the skeleton to Dr. Bennett Dowier, of th We agree with its article in the main, but this city, who has written a most ingenious, treatise on ecrtainly is not one of the districts when the Judge-

> ACQUITTAL OF THE REV. MR. BURROUGHS .- We earn by private letters received in this city yesterday, that the Rev. Thos. J. Burroughs, tried in Worcestor County Court, Md., for the murder of indictment for manslaughter were the same reli-gious denomination as the accused; but however his symapthy may be supposed to have influenced their decision, there is enough in the testimony given to show that the accused acted in a measure self defence, and at the time he committed the act he was under fear of personal violence. How far he had previous reason to fear a personal attack and how long he carried weapons, instead of resor-ting to the law for his defence the proper course, if he had time to do so we are unable to infer from the testimony. The result, however, is another warning against men taking the law into their own hands. If Bishop had resorted to the law for redress, intend of threatening violence he would not have been shot; if Burroughs had put Bishop under the restraints of the law for his threats, he would iot now have the blood of a fellow creature or his conscience:—Ledger.

BROKE JAIL.-Last night (21st) George Lynch committed to the County Jail in this village for Grand Larceny made his escape. He was about 25 years of years of age about 5 feet 8 inches high, had black hair, black eyes and very black eyebrows; cloth cap, dark frock coat, and dark pants. Mr. Cook our vigilant Sheriff, was in the habit at night of changing him from a light to a dark cell and carefully securing it. He saw him last night about 10 o'clock and missed him early this morning. The door was found unlocked and from other inlications the Sheriff is of the opinion that he must have had some assistance in his escape. A reward of \$25 is offered for his apprehension and return

RASCALITY.-Some unprincipled scoundrels set fire the Rail road bridge a few miles above this village, on Thursday night, which was providenstage, and extinguished before any considerable damage was done. Trifling as the loss proved to be, however, the discovery of the incendiary is of vast importance; and we rejoice to perceive that the superintending Engineer, Mr. Stancliffe, has promptly offered a reward of \$500 for the detection of the perpetrations. We hope that the large re-ward offered will lead to the apprehension of the

to the jail.—Bing. Iris.

SEVEN DAYS LATER. OUTBREAK AMONG THE SOLDERS AT PARIS

The French Defeated at Rome.

REVOLUTION IN SAXONY THREE DAYS' BATTLE AT DRESDEN.

The steamer Caledonia, Capt. LEITCH, arrived at Halifax, at 73 o'clock Thursday evening, bringing one week's later advices from all parts of Eq.

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, das been read a second time by a larger majority than before.

THE IRISH WARTS OF ERROR.—The arguments on the writ of error brought by W. S. O'Brien and McManus have been read before the Lords, and without hearing counsel for the Crown the Law Lords and Judges unanimously decided that the errors assigned by the plaintiffs could not be maintained by the arguments and that 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 1st proximo. It is rumored that the prosecution of Duffy is abandon 3d.

FRANCE-Family Quarrels.-From Paris the report is still repeated that the rupture between the President 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 privates and officers of which seem to have been greatly wrought upon by

INSUBORDINATION IN THE ARMY .-- A serious rio has taken place in the barracks of the 7th Light Infantry stationed at the Hotel des Invalides. A sergeant-major Roichat having had his name placed among the lists of Socialist candidates for the Assombly was arrested and a not of serious character ensued. The officers were defied, and at length Boishat was sent off to Vincennes, but not with out great difficulty.

The regiment has been sent away from Paris.

The same insubordination prevailed in many regi-ments; 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.

Rose-General State of Things .- In Italy the adbeen checked by the resistance of the Republicans of the Roman States. It two encounters the French were driven back with great loss, and Capt. Oudinet, unprepared for such a reception, has withdrawn for leagnes from the city, and there waits for reinforcements and farther instruction from his Government. The French had 180 killed

THE FRENCH TROOPS CHECKED BY THE REPUBLIC —The French General marched on the 27th ult. from Civita Vecchia. The account of his farther progress is furnished by telegraphic dispatches.

General Gudinot had set out on his march for 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. THE ASSEMBLY RESOLVES ON RESISTANCE.—On the 26th the Roman Constituent Assembly pronounced the following decrees:

The Assembly, in consequence of the communications made by the Committee, commit to the Triumvirate, the office of saving the Republic and

STATEMENT OF MAZZINI-OUDINOT'S MISSION.-It was stated by Mazzini that the Trumvirs had officers, who, on being required to assign a reason for the occupation of Civitia Vecchia by an armed force, stated that the first reason was to preserve the second was to ascertain precisely what were perfect reconciliation between Pius IX and the Ro-

PREPARATION FOR DEFENSE.—On the 27th, the Constituent Assembly resolved to adhere to their resolution of opposing the entrance of the French into Rome, and continue the preparations for de-fense. Orders have been issued to undermine the Melvien Bridge and the approaches on the side of the seaboard. Barricades with cannon are erected on the road, and the gates and streets that lead to Civita Vecchia. The long covered gallery erected by Pope Borgia, between the Castle of St. Angelo and the Vatican palace, has been blown up with powder, and the materials used to block up the evenues to the city.

PROTEST OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE .- A deputation of the Central Committee had protested against the invasion, and informed Gen. Oudinot that Rome would resist his entrance by force, and blow up the Quirinal, the Vatican and St. Peter's, which were already undermined. The General replied that his instruction were imperative, and that ne would enter Rome by force if not quietly re-

ceived. ATTACK ON THE CITY-FRENCH .\CCOUNT.-A letter from an eye witness gives the following account of the attack on the city: A company of the 1st battallion of Tiralleurs sent on to the gates of Rome, being received with musket shot, returned in good order; and soon riter, part of the division advanced, and penetrated without difficulty into the encomte of the Capital, of which the streets were barricaded.: but they were received by a well fed fire of mu-ketry and a storm of missiles from the windows and roofs of the houses. The 20th of the Line, which was in the front was severely treated. A company of Voltiguers was almost totally destroyed.

THE RETREAT.—At last, seeing the impossibility of continuing a struggle, which became fatal, Gen. Oudinot ordered the retreat, and the expeditionery corps occupy, at this moment, a strong position

LOSS OF THE FRENCH.—The French had about 200 men killed, of whom some are officers.— Among them is M. Harris, aid-de-camp of Gen. Oudinot. Several hundred were wounded.

Another Account.—The correspondent of the Daily News writing from Rome on the 3d inst. stated that the French did not enter Rome at all, and all the fighting took place outside the walls. The gates of San Pancrazio, Pertez and Cabaltegri were the points of attack. A sortie was made by Gari-baldi as the French advanced and the latter are said by the correspondent to have lost 600 killed on the spot. There were 452 Frenchmen takes prisoners, many of whom when crossing the streetwere heard to declare that they had been tricked in the expedition by promises of being led against

the Austrians. GER. OUDSNOT NEARLY CAPTURED .- It is said that n the attack on Rome Gen. Oudinot was nearly aken prisoner. The Italian combatants had caugh hold of him, and his men had great difficulty in rescuing him.

NEAPOLITANS COMING TO HELP THE FRENCH .-- On Thursday the Paris papers gave no certain informa-tion of the entry of the French troops into Rome. All we learn is that the Neapolitans were march-

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

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

GERMANY - Revolution in Saxony-The quarre between the Parliaments throughout all the various divisions of Germany, and their respective princes has reached the highest pitch and in Saxony thrightful 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 dis placed, in order to prevent troops from Berlin arri ving; 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, with-

out any immediate prospect of their termination. A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.—The members o the Provincial Government had been outlawed and rewards offered for their apprehension.

STRUGGLE AT LEIPSIG.-At Leipsic also disturbances had broken out, but after a short struggle between the military and the populace they were suppressed. Several of the riot ers were killed. Insurrection at Breslau in Prussia.-Account

om 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. INSURRECTION AT COBLENTZ -It was also rumor-

ed that an insurrection had broken out at Coblentz THE DANES AGAIN DEFEATED.—The Danish war still continues, but it is conducted on both sides in a feeble and languishing manner. On the 7th inst. an engagement took place, in which the Danes were defeated. The loss on either side is not stated

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY .- Continued Triumph of the Hungarians .- While these convulsions are taking place, the Austrian Empire is in actual dange of dissolution, by the continued success of the Hungarians

They are in possession of Gron and Raab. Ryraraw is in their possession.

RUSSIANS LIKELY TO BE BEATEN.—In the mean time Russia is advancing a large body of troops against the victorious Hungarians, for all accounts concur in representing the excitement of the Huugarians as raised to the highest pitch, and that something more than the united forces of Russia and rance of the French expedition toward Rome has Austria will be required to quell this national insur-

> THE POLES ABOUT TO RISE!-Actual endeavor are being made to create a revolution in Gallicia, and in fact from Posen o Pesth the whole country is involved or on the brink of actual hostilities.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND AGAINST THE RUSSIAN IN-TERVENTION.—The important fact is stated in the London papers of the 11th that a joint note, the production of the Courts of Great Britain and France, has been addressed to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, ntimating their disapproval of the intervention Russia in the Austro-Hungarian dispute, and insising that such interference be withdrawn.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL WORTH,-The intelligence has reached us, by telegraph, of the death of the gallant Worth, who commands the southern division of troops that are on their way to our new possession on the Pacific. It was but a few weeks ago that Worth was in excellent health in New Orleans, preparing for his departure. On his return San Antonia he was attacked with the cholera, which is prevalent there, and the hero, who had escaped death in many sanguinary battle fields, fell a victim to the more fatal epidemic, in his 55th

He was one of the most accomplished officers in the army, possessing a courage that braved the worst dangers of the battle-field as its peculiar element. He entered the army, in the artiliery service, as a private soldier, during the martial fever hat raged in the Northern States in 1812, during the campaign in Canada. He signalized himself by his soldierly deportment and gallantry, and was soon made a lieutenant, in which capacity he again gave promise of his future laurels, in the military skill and daring he displayed. At Lundy's Lane he was badly wounded, and for his services on that bloody field, as well as at Chippewa, he was brevetted, first to Captain and then to Major. He won. during his military career, no less than four brevets on the field of battle. On the field Polaklaklaba. n Florida, where commanded and gained a victory over the Indians, he was brevetted a Brigadierand again, a Major General, in Mexico, in one of the most brilliant campaigns that ever attended the march of an army.

His services, as a brave and judicious officer, were always acknowledged by the commander-inrhief, for in nearly all the battles of Taylor and Scott, Worth led the advanced assaulting division. At Monterey he carried the principal fortresses.— He assisted to bombard Vera Cruz, and was anpointed governor of the town after its capitu At Cerro Gordo he took an active part, led the advance to Puebla, distinguished himself highly at Cherubusco, fought the most sanguinary engagement of the war at Molina, and carried though he lost nearely half his men, and at the storming of Chapultepec and San Coeme displayed valor and contempt of danger that ever marked his career.

The gallant spirit that has so often led to victory amid showers of bullets has at last been quenched in death, and the army has lost one of its bravest and brightest ornaments.—Ledger.

GUNPOWDER VS. CHOLERA - When the cholers visited London in 1832 and '33, the city authorities had small quantities of gunpowder tied tightly in strong paper and fired in the alleys and densely populated portions of the great metropolis. The concussion disturbed the air, and the odor from the powder displaced obnoxious effluvia and purified he atmosphere. It was used in theatres, churcher and school-rooms, and was found to be a powerful disinfecting agent, the smell remaining upwards of 24 hours in the buildings. It was used in the lazarettos of Trieste and Malta, and was tried in Paris n 1833, and also in Montreal. In the latter city cannon were placed in the narrow streets and fired with blank cartridges. In some of the Western towns recently afflicted, the same remedy has been

Bones Found-The body of James Shrewsbery, the colored man that was drowned in the Chemung River on the 10th inst., was found floating in the river a few rods below the bridge on Sunday morn-

The body of a man supposed to be a Frenchman. was found at the head of Baldwin's Island, two miles below this village on Friday evening last. Marks of violence were found upon his head and face. A bundle of clothing was fastened upon his back, and it is supposed that he had formerly been a sailor, as various devices, and the words, "L. M. Elizabeth," were stamped upon his arms with India ink. An inquest was held but the result of the verdict we have not learned. He was buried upon the Island .- Elmira Democrat. 24th.

Suicipe -Mr. Asahel Woodford of Candor, committed suicide on Tuesday morning last, by culting his throat with a pocket knife. He had acted strangely for several days, at one time giving his knite to his wife and requesting her to take charge entire neighborhood in which he lived .- Ourego disdain.

Mrs. Madicon's Flicht 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. Carberry'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 loar artillerists were planted before the front door. Mrs. Madison gathered the most precious cabinet papers, some cloth ing, 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 urge her departure. The four artilerists fled leaving her alone n the house, with no attendants but servants, the most intelligent and reliable of whom was one cal-led French John. Mr. John Siousa, a native of Paris who come to this country as a native of Paris who came to this country as a seaman on board the French frigate Didon, accompanied by the Cy bele, another frigate, in 1804, commissioned to take back Jerome Bonaparte whose marriage with a beautiful American wife gave umbrage to his ambitions, imperious and soon to be imperial brother .-Talleyrand addressed his master, the Empero: 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 chil-dren. Living first in the service of Mr. Merry when British Minister to the United States, and afterwards of Mr. Erskin, from his family Mr. Siousa went to that of Mr. Meison, as his porter and is yet living meseenger of the Metropolis 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, pencil, directing her to fly at once. The horses already 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 Artilington, on the other side of the Potomac, op-

posite to Washington arandson of Mrs. Custis Gen. Washington's wife, in whose family he was brought up a gentleman fond of painting, and of all memorials of his grand name or husband, particularly every variety of potraits of Washington—called at the President's to save a full length picture which as been among the few ornaments of the Presidential mansion during the ten incumbencies, from that of the first Adams, on 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 of the partor, where it is now. The President promised Mr. Custis that it should be taken care of, and Mrs. Madison deemed it her duty not to leave such a trophy for the captors. It is one of Washington's iknesses, by Struat, stamped with his superiority as a portrait painter, the head and face strongly resembling the orginal. Negligent as Struct was of all but the face of his pictures, the person of Washington was left for another artist, Mr. Winstanley, to whom President Adam's son-in-law, Wm. Smith, stood for the body, limbs, posture, and manner of this parody; so that Washington's tall gaunt person, his shape air, and and atti-tude, 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 and others strove to detach the picture uninjured from its heavy external guilt frame and preserve 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 Bladensburg, while the French porter, John Siousa, and Irish gardener, Thomas M'Gaw were laboring with a hatchet to take down the pic ture and remonstrated against Mrs. Madison risk ing 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 Siousa, who is worthy of credit, thinks she was gone before it was done, as her letter expresses the ac complishment This Irish gardener to whose aid n the midst of the work, Mr. Jacob Baker came in according to Siousa's recollection. while he was gone to bring an axe, got the picture down from the wall and placed it in the hands of Mr. Barker, with whom accoording 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 presidential 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 captores. 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

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 terri fied coachman should take her back towards the President's House, to look for him; whom she un expectedly found near the lower bridge, attended by Mr. Monroe and Mr. Rush, who all reached the President's House soon after she left it, and stopped there a few minutes for refreshments. 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 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 not all; for the Secretary of the Treasury's fine duelling pistols, which the President took from his holsters and laid on a table, were carried off, and never recovered. As soon as the executive and military fugitives disappeared Siousa, rolitary and alone in the house, who had before secured the gold and silver mounted carbins and pistols of the Algerine minister, which are now in the Patent Office, carried the parrot to Col. Taylor's residence, and left it there in charge of the French Minister's cook; and the returning, shut all the doors and windows of the President's House. and taking away the key with him went for security, to the residence of Daschkoff, the Russian minis-ter, then at Philadelphia. The British bloke open he house and burned it, as before state 1, without discovering, as is believed, anything they seemed worth preserving. If they found a feast there, as one of them relates, like harpy'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 for Mrs. Madison, 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 Virgina shore. The boat was too small to carry all at once, so that several, trips were necessary, as the the shades of night set in 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 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 eafety; 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 of it. He was undoubtedly deranged. He was a the public buildings; two distinct proposals, if any good citizen, and his untimely death is a deep afsuch were made, of which the except for her was province. It is said that upwards or rounding fliction, not only to his estimable family but to the declined, and the ransom of the city repulsed with houses and shops have been destroyed, including fliction, not only to his estimable family but to the declined, and the ransom of the city repulsed with

river, drove back, attended by John Graham, and nine volunteer cavalry, to her female companion the families of Mr. Jones and Mr. Carroll, in George town. 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 tay. em sixteen miles from Georgetown, which was the appointed place of meeting. Moving slowly on-ward, the road encumbered with baggage wagons and other hindrance, their progress was so tedious that the ladies sometimes left their carriages and walked as the least irksome and dangerous mode of proceeding in the midst of tumult till they reach. ed after nighfall, the residence of Mr. Love, we miles and a half beyond Georgetown, on the V_{ir} ginia side of the Potomac, where they begged night's rest. Mr. Love was abroad with the troop 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 could be; and they passed a trightful, miserable night all disconsolate, ser. eral in tears, Mr. Madison setting at an open win. dow, gazing on the lurid flames, and listening to the house 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 affrighted ladies in sad procession took their departure under Mrs. Madison's lead for the rendezvous appointed with the President. Consternation was at its uttermost; the whole region filled with panic-struck people, terrified scouts roaming about and spreading alarm that the enemy were coming from Washington and Alexandria, and that there was safety nowhere. Among the terrible rumon one predominated that Cockrane's proclamation was executed by Cockburn, inducing the slaves of revolt, and that thousands of infuriated negroes drunk with liquor and mad with emancipation were committing excesses worse than these at Hampton the year before, subjecting the whole country to their horrid outrages. About noen the air was charged with the two-fold electricity of panic and of a storm, as the ladies pursued then wearv and disconsolate retreat. Gen. Young com manding a brigade of Virginia militia; in his off. eal report to the Investigating committee of the House of Representatives, says that they were delayed on their march to join Gen. Winder, an alarm of domestic nature, which he was so ere. dulous 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 proved erroneous." The terror of Cockburn formidable enormities was more conquering than arms. General Young next day actually stopped Mrs. Madison, insisting that she should not be suit. ered to go without an escort.

The Overland Emigration.

The St. Louis Revellie publishes a letter from In. ependence, dated the 14th inst., which says :-I find a lew companies are choosing the southern onte by way of Santa Fe, or rather the valley of the Rio Grande, and Cook's route, by the Gilariver. Their reasons for so doing are very plausible, most assuredly. This route to the Sacramento, it is true. is somewhat farther, requiring, probably, one mouth longer travel to reach that valley that 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 abunlance-provisions, forage and an mals, either mules or oxen, easily and cheaply obtainable at almost any point beyond Santa Fe-no rivers of serious magnitude, except the Rio Grande and Colorado of the West, to impede the travel, or cause delay or trouble; the better condition of the teams and their ability to do more work, and make losger marches, will make this route actually about the same length, in days, as the South Pass route, and preferable in every other respect; lastly, the prospect of finding gold in New Mexico, Sonor and California, before making the Sacremento. 15 alone a sufficient inducement for a party properly equipped and provided to make this rout A letter from St. Joseph's, dated the 8th instant

The number of emigrants at St. Joseph far exeeds that at Independence. I am well satisfied that at least six thousand persons had crossed the ferries at that town up to this date, and at the upper ferry probably one thousand more-many have estimated the number at one quarter more! generally thought, extravagantly as it first seems 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 calcu lation, some fifteen thousand emigrants from this part of the trail, whilst the St. Joseph Gazette pretends to estimate the number who have alr gone at about eighteen thousand from these pour From Independence, and other points below. should think five thousand would cover the total although they pretended to estimate the number who had already left Independence at eight thou-

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 assured ly 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 company left, there was a great overflow of all the streams: the road, of course, was exceedingly bad in many places, disheartening: few, who returned; but when once out of the bot tom land of the Arkansas and lower Canadian, ascends and become 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 no doubt will be in excellent order rom the best calculation made, over 900 wagons have left here, having along 2000 emigrants-There is not a doubt but this route will supercede 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 paper have the particulars of the suicide of Dr. Coolidst who was sentenced to the Thomaston (Me.) penter

tiary for life for murdering Mr. Mathews. The circumstances, as reported to us by a pass enger from the East this morning, were these Coolidge had plotted with a prisoner about to be released, the murder of Flint, who, it will be recolected, was a student with Coolidge at the time of the Matthews murder and was a chief wimes for the government in the matter. The plot was prisoner after his release should go to Buth that the 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 particular pointed out by Coolidge, where such a blow would nrobably be instantly fatal. He was then to-place near him a bottle of poison and a forged letter purporting to be a confession that he was the mut-

de er of Matthew, instead of Coolidge.

If this plot was successful, Coolidge would as he supposed be liberated. But, fortunately papers detailing the whole plot in the hand writing of Coolidge were found by the warden on the prisone 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 foul projects were all foiled he ended his career of crime by taking poils on. Upon going to his cell yesterday morning, he was found extended upon the floor in an expiring state, and shortly after died.

TREMENDIOUS FIRE IN CHINA -News has reach ed Canton, says the China Mail of 8th February, of a great fire in Nwaitlam the capital of Kwanges the Ya-mum, or officers of the Vicerov. Many Mrs. Madison, after seeing her husband over the people have perished.