

FRANC

who accepted the tribute roused general
tion, in reply to an allusion of M. Madi
Mortiau, said that the decoration of the so
who had fought at the Chateau d'Eau was
corollary of his own dismissal. He had, o
contrary, strongly recommended the me
(Applause.) The general, in returning to his

for extricating itself from the financial difficulties into which its struggles to obtain a first-class position in Europe have plunged the national exchequer. Three millions and a half of pounds sterling is a very large sum indeed for such a state as Bavaria to ask from the provinces of Germany in the shape of a loan, spread though it may be over a number of years.

has been brought to light. Colonel P... while chairman of the North Western Bank taken sixty-six shares without giving any value in return; but, instead of leaving for these shares with the North Western Bank they were *bona fide* paid for, he pledged them to the Delhi Bank for a loan of 33,000 rupees to Angelo, not as security, but as a loan.

the fortress and blockade the port, in case
and brandy duties were not repealed ;
demanded a seat in the cabinet, and
future, all the official correspondence
island should be carried on in the French
The cabinet will not consent to any on-
demands.

parting from the routine of general practice, the whole of his studies to this class of diseases, the neglect of which by ordinary medical men renders futile attempts at cure by mercury and of the dangerous medicines, have produced the most salutary results.

From the great extent of Dr. De Roos's practice for years, and his former connexion with the relations, both in London and Paris, for the relief

Sold by Sutton and Co., 10 Bow Church-lane, Farringdon-street; S. Sanger, 150 Oxford-street; and Dietrichsen, 63 Oxford-street; Butler at 10, Cheapside; R. Johnson, 63 Cornhill; L. H. New Cross; W. B. Jones, Chemist, King's Tanner, Chemist, Egham; S. Smith, Chemist, J. B. Shillcock, Chemist, Bromley; T. Rich-

Ede and Co., Chemists, Dorking; and John
Chemist, High-street, Romford; of all of w
had the 'Silent Eriand.'

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS

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The June general session of the peace for the county of Middlesex commenced on Tuesday at the Session House, Clerkenwell-green. The calendar was remarkably light, there being only nine cases for trial, the whole of whom, with one exception, were charged with felony.

SIXTEENS.—Thomas Fitzwilliam and William Gilbert, both convicted at the last session of larceny from the person, were brought up for judgment by the Officer of the House of Correction. It appeared that the prisoners had been sentenced a great number of times.—The learned judge considered Fitzwilliam to be transported for ten years, and Gilbert, after consulting him from the fate of his companion, to be imprisoned for six months.

John Jones, also convicted at the last session for taking pockets, was sent to the house of correction for seven years.

Thomas Johnson, 10, a respectable-looking man, was charged with having stolen a handkerchief, the property of David Williams, from him, at the Exhibition; he was committed to prison monthly to the charge, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and hard labour.

ROBBERY.—Thomas Smith, 17, was charged with robbing stolen a silk purse, a £5 note, a silver watch, two diamonds, and two diamonds, the properties and monies of Mary Smith, from her person.—William Blackburn, police constable, 237 V. stated that, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 6th inst., at about half-past two o'clock, he, on duty en route to Buckingham Palace, where there was a great crowd assembled on the occasion of the first opening of the drawing-room. Just as he was looking at the clock, he saw a male hawke saw the prisoner put his hand into the pocket of a lady's dress and draw it out again. He was immediately taken into custody, and the purse and its contents were picked up at the prisoner's feet.—Mary Swift, 9, was charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at the value of her own, which she saw her pursuer pick up and take away from her, while she was passing a very short time before.—The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for four months, there being no former conviction standing against him.

ROBBER AT A BOMBAY.—Sarah Jones, a savage-tempered woman, aged twenty-two, was indicted for robbing and having stolen a gold watch and chain, valued at the value of her own, which she saw her pursuer pick up and take away from her, while she was passing a very short time before.—The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for four months, there being no former conviction standing against him.

THE PROSECUTOR, a clerk, residing at 64, Algaia-street, deposed that between one and two o'clock on the morning of the 22nd of May he met the prisoner in Union-street, Spinnahills, and after some conversation he proceeded to take her to a room in the house of ill-fame in Thrall-street. Though at the moment drinking he knew perfectly well what she was about, and he knew that when he entered the house he had upwards of £3 in money about him. He took with her into a room on the ground floor, and placed her in a chair, and he took her hand at his elbow, in which a bag, containing the money, was placed. Having put his own hand into the bag he perceived that the bag was gone, and he immediately accused her of taking it. She denied that she had taken it, and ran towards the door, but he prevented her from doing so, upon which she threatened to best him, whereupon he seized the poker, and no sooner had she made this threat than she ran to the fire-place and took up a piece of iron (a fire-shovel-handle), with which she struck him severely across the mouth and hands, and again laid hold of her, but he was compelled to get down and she continued to strike him over the head, and, after pulling it violently, she released her hold, and ran to the window. She threw up the sash, and called for help, and immediately afterwards two women got into the room through the window. They both laid hold of him, one by the hair; and the other by the arm, and they jumped out of the window and got away. As soon as he got to the street two women got off through the window, and left him alone in the room. The window looked into a back yard, and on going to it he saw the prisoner, the two women, and three other women standing in the way together. He went into the street with as little delay as possible, and told a police-officer who was on duty there what had occurred. The next morning he found the prisoner in the custody of the officer. Whilst he was struggling with the prisoner in the room before the two women got through the window, she dropped on the floor four half-crowns, and five shillings, which he found, and he picked them up and gave to the officer. They were thought, a part of the money taken from him.—Police-constable Samuel Damerel, 140 H. stated that on the morning in question he saw the prosecutor go with the prisoner into the house in Thrall-street, and he followed her into the house, where he saw her pick up the money, and he saw her throw it out of the window. About an hour afterwards he saw the prosecutor in the street, and from a communication made by him, witness afterwards took the prisoner into custody. When the prosecutor spoke to him he was bleeding from the mouth and from the left hand. The prosecutor gave him the pieces of iron produced. The prisoner denied having ever seen the prosecutor. She was searched, but no money was found upon her. The prisoner lived in the house. He received the money produced from the prosecutor. The prosecutor identified the iron handle produced. He positively identified the prisoner. The money, in his defence, said the prosecutor was wrong, it was not her, and the house was an open one, and full of women.—The learned judge having summed up, the jury found the prisoner Guilty.—The learned judge said it was a very bad case, and sentenced the prisoner to be transported for seven years.

FIRE ON BOARD AN EMIGRANT SHIP AT CALCUTTA—AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

Despatches have been received from Calcutta to the 23rd of April.

There has been another case of ship burning at Calcutta, attended with a dreadful sacrifice of human life. The country ship Kurramary, proceeding down the river, bound to Mauritius with upwards of 350 Coolie emigrants on board, was burnt to the water's edge on the night of the 6th ult., when off Kedgeree. The Captain (Hogg) the chief mate, and the pilot, together with about one-half of the crew, and a few of the emigrants, have alone been saved. Upwards of 300 unfortunate people perished by drowning and in the flames. There seems to be no doubt that this was the work of incendiaries. The following is Captain Hogg's account of this awful catastrophe:

To describe the loss of last night in the total destruction of the ship Kurramary, a fire broke out, quite surpassing the power of language. But, it being incumbent on me to make a statement of such facts as I am able to relate connected with the catastrophe, I lose no time in forwarding them to you. Having retired at an early hour, I was awakened by a noise, which I at first attributed to the alarm of the alarm bell. The alarm was first raised by some of the emigrants. I hastened on deck, but my way forward was obstructed by the unfortunate people that I found it very difficult to force a passage to the fore part of the ship. However, before I got to the fore hatch, the vessel was already enveloped in the dense smoke that emerged from the fore scuttles that I could see nothing before me, and had to grope my way to the foremast. In vain I sang out for all hands (the ship's company), in vain called out for syring and tinders, in vain for buckets and water, but was at last driven back by the force of the wind and the second officer of the ship, one tinial and five or six lascars, got forward on the topgallant forecastle, and at this instant the flames burst out of the fore scuttle and fore hatch with inconceivable violence, and the ship riding head to wind with a strong breeze blowing southward, almost as quick as thought the whole took fire, and in a few minutes we were enveloped in flames. The emigrants having all clustered on the poop, they in this state of utter confusion got into the quarter-boats, which broke down with the immense weight, and it is believed that all who were not precipitated into the sea, and could not jump overboard, while we were engaged in the struggle, perished.

others, but staid and water, the dourcomg element working its way towards us, masts, rigging, and all on fire, and as it approached us we retreated on to the bowsprit and jib-boom, but having cut off the head stays they prevented our getting away, still effecting no immediate destruction; the sailing ship with several persons on it, broke off by the bowsprit cap, but being connected to the ship by all the rigging belonging to it, it still hung under the bows; we who were on the bowsprit remained there till driven off by the intense heat; we then descended into the main boom, and saw the sailing ship, which was now on fire, and our only hopes of being saved were through the mercy of God and the assistance the steamer might be able to afford us. Hanging on under the bows we saw the starboard chain, by which the ship was riding at the time, run out in a way which indicated it must have been intended as a rope preparatory to the vessel's being hoisted up. In some miles, we still hanging on, witnessing the consumption of hull, spars, &c., until the larboard anchor dropped from the bows (the chain being shot), this brought the ship up. By this time the sailing ship and Union had again commenced firing to the wreck, and despite of our shouting with all possible haste to our assistance, by which means we, Mr. Porter (pilot in charge), Mr. Turner, chief officer myself, and six lascars, were rescued from our perilous situation. Mr. Andrews, second officer, and

