The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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WEEKLY BEE.

TERMS—PER YEAR: ..... $8.

NEW ORLEANS:

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1872.

NORTHERN SYMPATHIES.

A zealous advocate of the Liberal Republican movement writes from Illinois to a Memphis journal and in the course of his letter he says of the people of the South:

I would that my Democratic friends in this country knew those people as I know them; I would that their opinions as I know them; I would that their opinions as I know them; I would that the insults and jeers heaped upon them by the dirty, worthless "whites" and their miserable, white-livered co-operators. If they knew them as I know them, they would be more willing to work and help, and wrest them from under the heel of a low-bred, drunken tyrant.

But the people of the North do not know those of the South. They do not know their condition, their sentiments, their wants, their purposes nor their grievances. When the truth is told of us, as it is sometimes by intelligent men who have travelled in the Southern States, they believe as much of it as accords with their prejudices long established, or with their antipathies preconceived and ineradicable. Truth about us and our condition is not wanted in northern social circles; it is not wanted in northern journals; it is not useful in northern politics; it is not acceptable to a northern public; in the pulpit, the press or the streets it is unpopular; it is a drug in the northern market. The fabrications of facile and cunning letter-writers, who cater to the diseased appetites of northern journals and their misguided readers, are welcome to the northern public, while the truth in plain words will not be heeded nor even read.

Hence, while the impoverished millions of the Southern States have been insulted, abused, defrauded and plundered unscrupulously and enormously for the past seven years by functionaries who are sheltered under the broad wing of the federal administration, the opponents of Grant and of the party which he leads will scarcely urge these manifold oppressions against him. The crimes of Verres and the rapine of Hastings were trifling peccadilloes in comparison with the systemized colossal scoundrelism of the army of marauders who have industriously ravaged the Southern States without hindrance, penalty or reprimand for so many weary years; yet the story of our wrongs as suffered at the hands of Grant through his radical office-holders or else at the hands of adventurers equally under the protection of the radical government, will form no part of the Northern political argument against the party in power. Let us not be deceived. We are too far off in space and too much further off in kinship and sympathy. The Northern people will take heed of that which immediately concerns themselves, caring as little for our future welfare as for our past grievances. Politically we need expect Northern voters to respect only their own safety, rights and interests, and the best we can hope for is, that in securing a government just to themselves they will obtain one that is comparatively just to us.

The Two Conventions.

An esteemed friend writes to the *Bee* as follows:

HOUMA, May 23d, 1872.

MESSRS. *Editors*:

A circular emanating from the Reform Executive Committee is being circulated advising the election of seven delegates to the Convention of the 4th prox. This circular states that delegates accredited to attend both conventions will not be admitted among the Reformers.

I would simply state to these gentlemen that we don't look upon "reform" as a separate party, but that it would be a very good *plank* to put in the Democratic platform.

The parish of Terrebonne will *not* send a seperate delegation—not wishing to create a division among the conservative elements. We are *all* reformers in the *true sense* of the word, but will not, by our actions countenance any third organization.

Yours truly, DELEGATE.

There are but few Reformers who are not likewise Democrats, and there are fewer Democrats who are not at the same time Reformers in spirit and all other essentials. Hence there seems to be no harm or inconsistency in being a delegate to both Conventions. If all delegates should come accredited to both Conventions harmony and union; the great desiderata, would be easily attainable. The larger the number of those delegates may be who come authorized to declare the wishes of constituents who belong to both parties, the more readily will harmony in feeling and concert of action be reached. Where men are in earnest about accomplishing an identical object of supreme importance, they are not liable to turn from their purpose to follow shadows.

BACK LICENSES.

The following letter has been addressed to the Administrator of Public Accounts by the Mayor:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, New Orleans, May 25, 1872.

Hon. Alfred Shaw, Administrator of Public Accounts:

Sir—Since the agitation of the question of refunding licenses already paid for past years, I have instituted an investigation, in order to ascertain the extent to which the finances of the city will be affected by this movement.

I have the honor to transmit to you an approximate statement as the result of that investigation. A more exact statement is being prepared by the Administrator of Finance, at my own request, but for present purposes this approximate estimate will suffice.

I have included in this statement, as "annual licenses," all that were regarded as absent in the ordinance, but if the distinction made, for example, between wholesale and retail dealers is held to be a classification, the amount will be very much increased, perhaps to the extent of one-third. I have also not included licenses of the minor class, such as pedlers, market stalls, etc., which would further increase the amount.

I repeat the amount given in the statement, viz: $9,719,000 as the minimum which may be required.

This is a matter of such grave importance that I deem it my duty to call your especial attention to it, and request you to suggest what action should be taken to meet the exigency.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor.

The collected illegal licenses referred to, amounting to nearly three millions of dollars, must be refunded. The sum has been received and expended. The unlawful assessment and collection can therefore be restored only by raising another tax. As ordinance has been prepared to assess a special tax of two per cent. on all real, personal and mixed property to meet this new and extraordinary demand. This assessment and levy are to be made upon the rolls of 1872, which amount to $238,414,582. Such tax being in excess of the total levies authorized by law, it must be sanctioned by a vote of the people. Such election is to be held after thirty days' public notice, and if the ordinance is adopted, there will be a sufficient opportunity to canvass its merits.

REDUCTION IN LOCAL FARES ON THE JACKSON RAILROAD.

—The persons who reside along the Jackson Railroad will hears that quarterly tickets at greatly reduced rates will be placed on sale from New Orleans to Magnolia.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—For the accommodation of bathing, fishing and hunting parties, a horse car every morning and a steam train every Sunday morning will leave, at 4 o'clock, the depot, head of Elysian Fields street, Third District, the present city terminus of the road. The steam trains make frequent trips from 6 o'clock A. M. to 9½ o'clock P. M. from the city and the lake. All trains stop at Claiborne street to receive and discharge passengers.

The courteous and considerate proprietor of the St. Louis Hotel Rotundo, Mr. Lyons, is gratefully remembered for his timely and very acceptable compliment, which came at a season which made it doubly valued.

SUPERIOR LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER.—Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents. Try it. Sold by Allen, Jones, Walker, Drake & Co., Agents, 56 Gravier street.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL ASSOCIATION.—A very important meeting of the stockholders of this Association is to take place to-morrow, Monday, at six o'clock P. M., for the purpose of amending the charter, and of deciding by a vote whether the St. Louis Hotel will be leased or whether it will be kept in operation for account of the Association, under the absolute control and management of the president.

As no offer has been made for the lease of the hotel, which would enable the association to face its engagements, we see no reason why the stockholders should not make the experiment, one year longer, of keeping the hotel, for its own account, through the agency of its president, to whose zeal, energy and spirit of enterprise has been due the long wished for re-opening and refitting of the St. Louis Hotel.

The stockholders are expected to be punctual as the question to be decided is of a vital importance.

The Greeley Ratification Meeting.

The meeting at the St. Charles Theatre last night, to ratify the nominations of the Cincinnati Liberal Republican Convention, was attended by from about fifteen hundred to two thousand people. The seats in the parquette and in the dress circle were filled and the second tier was about one-third occupied. The gathering was called to order by the Hon. J. M. Saxidge, who named the following as the officers:

President—Gov. P. O. HEBERT.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

J. P. Harrison.	Thos. A. Adams.
Andrew W. Smith.	Saul E. Walker.
Geo. Daniel W. Adams.	Dr. J. T. Swan.
J. M. Dorthenet.	Col. J. E. Walton.
Wm. H. Hunt.	J. J. Pesson.
J. W. Payne.	Gen. G. T. Beauregard.
Alexander Walker.	Thos. H. Hunt.
J. Crom well.	Alfred Moulton.
Louis Schwartz.	Col. W. M. Owen.
Chas. Pothof.	Thos. E. Finlay.
Col. D. B. Penn.	Gen. Harry T. Hays.
John M. Bernon.	Gen. W. L. McMillan.
J. J. Lane.	Chas. J. Villere.
Adam Giffen.	Geo. H. Braughs.
J. C. Denis.	Thos. J. Semmes.
Frank J. Herron.	R. T. Gibson.
F. M. Hudson.	Percy Roberts.
W. W. Kimball.	Bradin Johnson.
C. A. Weed.	Harvey Richardson.

SECRETARIES—Col. Dan'l A. Wilson, Thos. A. Boland.

General Hebert made a short address on taking the Chair. As an old line Democrat, he was tired of continued defeat, and exhorted his Democratic brethren to forgo their prejudice and go for "honest old Horace and the chivalrous Brown." The General asked what would be thought of a General who was always fighting forlorn hopes? It was very grand, very heroic, but it was not a war. What he asked again, would be thought of a General who was being defeated in every campaign and in every battle and wanted to keep on fighting? The inauguration of the Cincinnati movement, the General predicted would change defeat into victory. He was done with the "last ditch" programme.

The Hon. Thomas J. Semmes was introduced by the Chair as one of the orators, and spoke for about half an hour to persuade his hearers to join the Liberal Republicans. The re-election of General Grant he regarded as fatal to local self government—i. e. States rights. The difference he said between the Grant Republicans and the Liberal Republicans was that the former were for centralization, and the policy of the latter tended to the preservation of State governments and State institutions. The success of the former would put the country under a despotism worse than any autocracy that had existed. All the honesty, integrity, talent and respectability of the Republican party, Mr. Semmes held, were with the Cincinnati movement. The platform of that Convention contained everything that the Baltimore Convention could adopt, as possible to adopt, with hope of success. Therefore, there would be no abandonment of principle if the Democracy went over to the Liberal Republicans. All that was asked was a temporary abandonment of the Democratic organization. Mr. Semmes eulogized Mr. Greeley highly. He was the only man in the North, in the Republican party, who said to the South in 1863, "Go in peace." No one among the war Democrats would second him in that. He was the first, when the war was over, to demand a restoration of civil government to the South, and he was the first to advocate amnesty. Mr. Semmes did not believe Mr. Greeley had ever advocated a principle that he did not think sincerely was a good principle. The success of this liberal organization depended upon the Democracy, and, if it was not successful, Mr. Semmes was of the opinion that it would be the last opportunity for maintaining popular government.

General Harris, editor of the *Weekly Times*, was the next speaker. He had inherited Democratic principles, but like General Hebert, he was tired of defeat. He signified that it made no difference to him, so far as his action was concerned, whether the Baltimore Convention nominated Democratic candidates or not. The people, whatever that Convention did, would go for Greeley and Brown. He sneered at Voorhies, Pendleton and other Democrats, who refused to join the Republicans, as being "fossils." He contrasted the free and easy manners of Mr. Greeley with the military stiffness and austerity of General Grant, and pictured how much easier it would be for plain people to approach Mr. Greeley, in the White House, than it was to walk the gauntlet, through lines of shoulder straps, in white kid gloves, to see General Grant.

General Sheridan, the State Tax Collector of the First District, now appeared as an orator and made a long speech. He was for fusion for pretty much the same reasons as those who preceded him. He didn't want a military despotism. He was very solicitous that the Federal Government and the Government of Louisiana should be in the hands of men who would administer them faithfully, honestly and economically. Greeley and Brown were the men for Washington. They would bring back the Republic to a healthy condition, and would rule the South with a kind heart and a gentle hand. If Grant were re-elected, the speaker predicted that his policy would bring on a war of races in the South. The General was facetious in regard to the easy accessibility of Mr. Greeley compared with President Grant. Repeating what Gratz Brown said at St. Louis—"That white hat covers the biggest brain and the softest heart," the General produced a roar of laughter by informing his hearers that Greeley also had a foot as big as Heidenheim's.

The Hon. George H. Braughn, ex-State Senator, made the closing speech. He said, in substance, that the Grantites in Congress were compelled to do justice to the colored man, in passing the social equality law of Sumner, by the action of the Cincinnati Convention vindicating the social rights of colored citizens. He censured the Grantites for striking out important features of the bill, and he called the attention of colored people to the matter. The bill enforced the rights of colored citizens to be upon an equal footing with whites in taverns, hotels, theatres and all other licensed places of public entertainment. It also gave them equal rights on railroads and steamboats, but the clause of the bill which gave them the same rights as whites in the public schools and to burial in cemeteries was struck out. In discussing Mr. Sumner's civil rights bill, Mr. Braughn pronounced inhumane. Why should not the black man have the right of being buried alongside the white man? Mr. Braughn, for the edification of the meeting, read the platform of the Cincinnati Convention and insisted that there was everything in it that could be reasonably asked. In reading the declaration in the platform:

"The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise."

Mr. Braughn read it with such emphasis that he seemed to think that a great right was secured to the people, in the guarantee that they would continue to be taxed $130,000,000 a year to pay interest on the national debt, besides the guarantee that they would continue to be taxed also for interest on State and municipal debts.

Mr. Braughn having concluded, General Daniel W. Adams submitted a series of resolutions ratifying the nominations of Greeley and Brown, approving the platform and condemning nominations, by the Democratic National Convention which it was meant to bring together. From two to three hundred of the audience voted for the adoption of the resolutions. From the demonstrations of applause, during the evening, it is the opinion of the reporter that not over that number, that is about one-fifth or one-sixth of the audience was in sympathy with the object of the meeting or in political accord with those who got it up.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Paul Despinas and Wm. Brooks had a difficulty, at the corner of Bienville and Franklin streets, on Friday night, which Despinas ended by breaking the jaw of Brooks. Such is the report of the police, who arrested Despinas.

John Murphy, accused of highway robbery, alleged to have been committed by knocking down August Stier, of No. 38 Dauphine street, at the corner of St. Ann street and that street on Friday night, and taking four dollars from him. All the money he had in his possession, is in jail awaiting examination before Recorder McArthur.

An unknown white man, apparently about thirty-five years of age, jumped into the River at the Second District Ferry on Sunday, at a little after eight o'clock last night, and drowned himself. He left his hat on the wharf and the police have it at the Jackson Square Station. He is described as a heavy set man, with black moustache and whiskers and wearing black clothes.

The *Evening Star* has an account of a presentation to Mr. Hugh McCloskey, of a splendid service of silver plate, on Friday last. The service consists of 47 separate pieces, one hundred pieces, a complete breakfast, a complete dinner, and a complete tea set. The service is valued at $2,000. The set by the directors of the Mutual Insurance Company, were unanimously then declined by them in favor of the property, which was presented, in their stead, by the Mutual employees, in a testimonial address, signed by Mr. McCloskey as chairman, and by Mr. Wm. Kelly, on behalf of the employees of his services as President of the Company.

The Supreme Court on the Claim for Improving the Navigation of Bayou Bartholomew.—It will be seen from the following, in the matter of the State, upon the relation of Livingston and Guthrie against the State Auditor, that while the majority of the court held the claim to be valid, Justices Howell and Taliaferro dissented, and the latter pronounced the claim a fraud:

On rehearing—This suit was originally brought in the Eighth District Court, to compel, by mandamus, the issuance to relators, $60,000 in warrants. They claimed to have entered into a contract with the Board of Public Works for the improvement of the navigation of Bayou Bartholomew, at the stipulated price of $118,000, under act 38 of 1868, making an appropriation for that purpose.

It seems that warrants to the extent of $54,000 were issued to them, and for the balance ($60,000) they applied for the mandamus. In the court below judgment was given in their favor, and on the appeal the Supreme Court reversed the decree. Subsequently a rehearing was granted, resulting in a remanding of the case, as will be seen from the following:

Justice Howell delivering the opinion of the court says:

After further examination of this case, a majority of the court are in favor in the interest of justice of remanding this case for the purpose of taking proof as to the amount of the State debt at the time the contract was made.

It is therefore ordered that the judgment heretofore rendered be set aside, that the judgment of the lower court be set aside, and the cause remanded for a new trial.

Justice Howell dissented from the opinion of the court on the grounds expressed by him at the first trial.

Justice Wyley dissents as follows:

I adhere to the former decree rendered in this case.

The main ground set up in the petition and brief for rehearing, was that the contract was made long prior to the 10th of December, 1870, and the relators pressed the court to remand the case in order to give them an opportunity to prove it.

I objected to granting the rehearing, and I now object to remanding the case, because relators are precluded by their own admissions from showing that they made the contract prior to December 10, 1870.

In their petition we find the following allegation, which no court can ever permit the relators to contradict:

"Petitioners aver that under and according to the provisions of said above recited act, they contracted with the Board of Public Works, which contract was entered into between them petitioners and the Board of Public Works of the State of Louisiana, on December 10, 1870, a duly certified copy of which is attached."

On December 10, 1870, the constitutional amendment limiting the State debt to $25,000,000 was in force. As a matter of history, the court took notice that the State debt at that date largely exceeded that sum.

I do not believe the relators ever made a valid contract for the work; not a single requirement for letting out and making the contract according to act 9, 1870, seems to have been complied with.

From the short time between the making of the contract and the reception of the work by the State Engineer (only about thirty days), I do not believe that $60,000 worth of work was done to improve the navigation of Bayou Bartholomew.

I regard the case as having no merit whatever, and I will add I believe the whole claim is a fixed up job to defraud the State out of a large sum of money.

Act No. 59, to improve the navigation of Bayou Bartholomew, never authorized a contract to exceed $60,000. I regard the contract for $118,000 for that work as a deliberate fraud upon the State. I therefore object to rehearing this case, and I respectfully dissent from the judgment to that effect.

Way Was It.—The appearance of the St. Charles Theatre yesterday in a remarkable display of bunting, with hope of it, to advertise a Greeley meeting, which came off last night, was talked about a good deal by wayfarers passing the building. Was it for an international gathering? some would ask who were not precisely informed of the object of the meeting. The inquiry was made by British colors, one upon each flank of the house, and more conspicuous than any of the others? Was it Greeley pledged to settle the Alabama matter as Mr. Gladstone wished? Did it signify that if any more Fenian raids were attempted H. M. would have no reason to complain of Mr. Greeley's government? The solution deemed most plausible was that this exhibition of British pride was a compliment to English money mongers, to whom Mr. Greeley is pledged by the Cincinnati platform, should he become President, to give them their interest, regularly, which amounts to much the largest part of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars a year, and which is a large proportion of their love of the American people, when they advanced fifty cents on every dollar worth of their bonds, to enable us to put down "the damnable rebellion got up by Southern traitors against the best government in the world."

First District Court—Saturday, May 25.—Abraham Brown, for assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of $30.

An exception, in the case of P. Gallagher, Justice of the Peace, accused of embezzling funds in his hands officially, which exception was taken upon the ground that Gallagher could not be held accountable for the money entrusted to him, as he was not the agent or the bailee of the party to whom it belonged, was overruled.

Gaetano Rosa, accused of setting fire to a house rented by him on Frenchmen street, was admitted to bail in the sum of $5000, proof being adduced that he was suffering from sickness, which imprisonment, was aggravating.

Wm. H. Pemberton and James Todd, accused of manslaughter, alleged to have been committed in causing the death of Henry C. Mahan, by using a boiler, in the Louisiana paper mill, which they knew to be unserviceable and the explosion of which resulted in the death referred to, were admitted to bail in the sum of $3000 each.

INFANTS.—Much suffering to these tender little buds of the family would be allayed by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Madrid, May 25.—The Carlist bands, which were announced yesterday as having appeared in some of the provinces and cut the telegraph wires, have not been suppressed yet. They are still active, and continue to sever railroad and telegraph communication between various points.

Marshal Serrano has declined the invitation of King Amadeus to form a new ministry, and His Majesty has now called upon Admiral Topete, who has consented. The new government will be composed of members of the Unionist party. Admiral Topete will exercise the functions of Minister of War ad interim.

Madrid, May 25.—Evening.—The new ministry to be formed by Admiral Topete, will probably be constituted as follows:

Admiral Topete, President of Council and Minister of Justice; Edagasny, Minister of Finance; Candeau, Minister of the Interior; Balagner, Minister of Colonies; Aulgner, Minister of Marine.

It is understand that Admiral Topete will soon be succeeded in the Ministry of War by Marshal Serrano.

Paris, May 25.—Pari, Bon and Baudin, the three men who were tried on a charge of participation in some of the most outrageous acts committed in the city during the reign of the Commune, convicted and sentenced to death, were executed this morning at Satory. They exhibited no emotion whatever at the last moment, and died crying "Vive la Commune!"

FROM MEXICO.

City of Mexico, May 17.—Congress has approved the extension of ample faculties to Juarez. All opposition members abstained from voting.

The revolution in Yucatan is ended.

The main features of the finance law have passed Congress; the officers of Congress hunted up sufficient members to make a quorum.

The revolution is subsiding and the Administration is gaining strength.

A local authority of Chinpas assassinated John Jose, a native of Cleveland, Ohio. Other Americans were imprisoned and persecuted and their property deposited. The reason assigned for these outrages is because the Americans demanded an investigation of certain claims by the American and Mexican Mixed Commission and an award of indemnity.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, May 25.—Valmaseda has issued the following proclamation at Canto del Embarcadero:

"Insurgents: Your chiefs showed you my proclamation denying pardon, but they failed to show you my proclamation in which I offer pardon. I grant until the 30th of May full pardon to both black and white soldiers surrendering with arms; also to the heads of families and the chiefs of partisan surrendering with their bands excepting Cespedes, Agramonte and other insurgent leaders named."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 25.—Reports to the War Department mention the concentration of a large party of Indians in Oregon and preparations of the Northern Pacific Railroad on the west side of the Missouri river. About 2000 members of tribes hostile to the whites are preparing towards in case against the builders of the road. They are said to be well supplied and equipped, some of the stakes that were driven by the road surveyors have already been pulled up by the savages.

HOUSE.—No session.

SENATE.—Resolution of the bill dividing Louisiana into two judicial districts, and has been in executive session most of the day over the Washington treaty.

Washington, May 25.—A building of prominent railroad men, representing the chief carrying lines between the city and St. Louis, was held here yesterday. Among those present were Col. Scott, of the Pennsylvania road; Vanderbilt, of the New York Central; Dixon, of the Erie; McCallum, of the Pacific Mail; Chicago, Sweetser, of the Atlantic and Great Western, and Devereux, of the Lake Shore. The object of the Convention was to make arrangements to prevent competition on Western freights by dividing it among the different lines. No satisfactory agreement was reached.

Washington, May 25.—The Senate, after a long hours of executive session, advised the President to negotiate the supplemental treaty substantially as demanded by England. The verbiage is somewhat changed from that submitted by the President.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, W. D. C., May 25, 1872.

PROBABILITIES.

Falling barometer, southerly to southwesterly winds and increasing cloudiness will prevail on Sunday, preceded by clear weather, followed by partly cloudy weather over the Upper Lake region. Partly cloudy weather over New England and the Middle States, with slightly threatening weather over the southern portion of the latter. Partly cloudy weather over the Southern States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated, but brisk winds are probable for the upper lakes.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, May 25.—Carl Vohl was brought before Judge Blatelford in the United States Court to-day on a writ of habeas corpus. The counsel for the prisoner on the ground that it had no jurisdiction in the premises, and refused to interfere with the State authorities.

Vohl is charged with a murder in Germany, and is held for extradition.

New York, May 25.—A London special, giving the particulars of the alacrity of the American fleet in suppressing the fire at the contract prior to December of Marseilles, France, says: The achievement of the United States squadron was one of the most splendid victories of peace, it having saved from destruction, by the discipline skill and intrepidity of the officers and men, thousands of merchant ships and the City of Marseilles.

On the night of the fire the squadron, consisting of the Wabash, Congress, Brooklyn, Plymouth, Shenandoah, Juniata and Wachusetts, under command of Admiral Alden, were in Napoleon Basin amidst immensely rich shipping and surrounded by fire and from every nation. Shortly after midnight an explosion startled the city, followed by the most terrible thunders and lightnings, which had from an Italian ship just arrived from Philadelphia with a cargo of petroleum. The nature of the danger soon became evident and it seemed impossible to prevent the spreading of the fire to the great magazines of Marseilles, which seemed inevitable. The fire had spread to the Cannebiere, and the flames were seen on the deck of the burning ship. The sailors of the French navy were ordered out and the fire hose was brought into action. The sailors of the French navy were ordered out and the fire hose was brought into action. The sailors of the French navy were ordered out and the fire hose was brought into action