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THE BLO STRIKE.

A FEARFUL RAGING IN PITTSBURG.

THE MOB SET FIRE TO A TRAIN OF CARS AND BURN THEM INTO THE DEPOT.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED BY THE CONFLAGRATION.

The Militia Open on the Mob With a Gatling Gun and Kill Thirty Strikers.

[National Press Association—By the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Line.]

[From Yesterday's Democrat Extra.]

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 22.—The following is from the 11 o'clock edition of the Pittsburgh Leader:

Fifteen minutes after 10 o'clock the cars below the transfer office in no yard were set on fire. They were laden with barrels of some combustible material, and when they took fire they burst, and some of them flew to a distance of one hundred feet. The machine shop between 25th and 26th streets caught fire.

At this time a blazing canvas run down on the avenue railroad switch. This brought the Philadelphia militia.

OUT OF THE ROUNDHOUSE.

They commenced firing at once on the crowd. At 7:40 o'clock the walls of the main office fell in, but in the meanwhile the soldiers were driven back into the shop.

At 7:45 o'clock the militia made another desperate attempt to escape. They formed in solid column and came out through the lumber yard and went down Twenty-fifth street to Liberty street, with a Gatling gun in front, and made for the Allegheny Arsenal. Shortly afterwards firing was heard in the direction of Butler street. There was no opposition to their progress.

until they arrived at Butler street. After they had dispersed some ten soldiers, supposed to be deserters, were seen going along the Liberty street wall waving their caps.

The Black Maria was out at scene three times this morning, and each time a number of persons who were caught stealing were arrested.

At 8:20 the fire from the burning wreck of the freight cars communicated with the upper round house, in which seventy freight engines were standing.

ALL WERE SPEEDILY DESTROYED.

The value of this property is estimated at \$1,000,000. The roofs fell in and in twenty minutes the building was a mass of ruins.

At 8:30 the Union line office caught fire, and in fifteen minutes it was destroyed. The houses on the south side of Liberty street also took fire, and then, at last, the engines were allowed to play on the flames and extinguish them. There is little

DANGER OF A GENERAL CONFLAGRATION.

but it is estimated that well over \$2,000,000 worth of railroad property has been destroyed.

Upon arriving at the arsenal the Philadelphia militia found the United States troops at the gate. The regulars refused the militia admittance. The troops continued on out Butler street, and were last heard of at the Allegheny Cemetery gate, where it is said that

THEY WERE PARTIALLY DISORGANIZED.

It is said that after leaving the arsenal the militia turned a Gatling gun on the crowd with a great loss of life. It is reported that thirty persons have been killed this morning, mostly strikers and citizens.

Another Account.

9:30 A. M.—It is now thought that there will be no more trouble between the troops and the citizens. The troops, numbering about 600 men, marched up Pennsylvania Avenue at 8 o'clock, and every man had his gun at half cock, ready to shoot the first one who offered to molest them. As they reached Thirteenth street the mob recovered somewhat from their fear and some fire into the rear of the column. These shots caused

SOME TREPIDATION AMONG THE TROOPS, but a whispered command from the officers kept them in the ranks, though there were many fearful glances cast behind. One soldier, a boy of twenty or twenty-one years, was shot in the head and fell headlong into the dust. His comrades made no attempt to rescue him, thinking that if they allowed the mob to get hold of him they would forget the rest of them until the arsenal was reached.

The crowd advanced fiercely to the spot where

THE BOY LAY GROVELING

and fatally wounded, and one man fired at him. He groped his way across the street to the house of Dr. Daub, where two or three young men forced the door, helped him into the house and taking off his uniform got him into citizen's clothes. In a short time it was then announced to the excited crowd outside that the soldier was but slightly hurt, and had escaped; also, that a citizen had been seized with a fit and was receiving attendance from without. This was not believed until the men brought the

SOLDIER IN HIS CIVIL RIG

out and across the street, where they said he lived; a fictitious name had to be given, and the unfortunate lad was finally allowed to be carried in an insensible condition to an adjoining house. It is feared that he can live but a short time.

The troops continued out towards the arsenal, frequently receiving stray shots, though their solid and soldier-like appearance saved them from any serious fights. Three soldiers

WERE KILLED ON THE MARCH

and a number of citizens were wounded by the

occasional discharge of muskets in the hands of the militia.

It is rumored that twelve of the Philadelphia regiment were left dead at the Roundhouse. Capt. William Barr, of the steamer Ida is missing. He was to have left the city to-night.

COMMUNISM TRIUMPHANT.

ALL THE RAILROAD PROPERTY IN PITTSBURG DESTROYED.

THE DRUNKEN MOB SACKING SMALL STORES AND SALOONS.

A Dread Lest the Banks Will Be Broken Into and the City Burned.

Last Night's Report.

[National Press Association—By the Atlantic and Pacific Line.]

TWO AND A HALF MILES OF CONFLAGRATION.

PITTSBURG, July 22, 4 p. m.—Pittsburg is under a cloud of dark smoke to-day, arising from two and a half miles of burning Pennsylvania Railroad property, comprising one hundred and thirty-five locomotives, two thousand freight cars loaded with valuable goods, the extensive round-houses and machine shops of the company, as well as the general offices of the railroad transportation companies, with their vast transfer sheds and storehouses.

The firemen permitted the flames to follow the tracks from the outer depot through the city until it has now reached the Pullman palace coaches and the Union Depot Hotel, and will probably extend to the large elevator owned by the road, as the wind is in this direction. The smoke from the burning buildings hangs over the city like a pall. The streets are crowded with people, with wagons and carts loaded with stolen goods taken from the freight cars. These carts are galloping over the streets filled with plunder, while women and children are carrying off in baskets and bags filled with what they could gather up. As there is no more Pennsylvania Railroad property to destroy, the fire department will probably be permitted to stop the flames, which are now raging in the very heart of the city.

WHISKY AT WORK.

PITTSBURG, July 22, 4:30 p. m.—Up to this hour very little drunkenness has been exhibited, but now the effects of rum are being dangerously exhibited. Drunken horsemen with drawn pistols are galloping up and down the streets, shouting their threats. Draymen are running their wagons along the streets in a wild, furious and drunken manner. A few minutes since a rough looking party rolled a barrel of whisky across Fifth Avenue, directly in front of the office; three young men quickly followed with an ax and spilled the liquor in the street, and walked hastily away from the scene before a crowd had time to come up.

THE GLORIOUS DEEDS OF THE PHILADELPHIA MILITIA.

PITTSBURG, July 22, 5:30 p. m.—The Philadelphia militia have fled.

The houses on Liberty street are in flames. The Atlantic and Pacific telegraph offices are burned. All passenger trains are stopped. A squad of Philadelphia soldiers are at Wall's Station, and anxious to return home at once. The Philadelphia troops are reported to be scattering over the hills, pursued by infuriated crowds.

THE MOB IN POSSESSION OF THE CITY.

This morning there was not a single Pennsylvania Railroad official in the city, they having fled for their lives.

The Union depot is deserted, and it is expected that it will be destroyed. The crowd will not allow the burning cars to be uncoupled, and the fire is consequently working down this way. Everything is in a blaze in the vicinity of the outer depot. A number of houses on Liberty street are also in flames.

All passenger trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad are stopped, the fast line at Shady side and mail at East Liberty.

THE MILITIA DISBAND.

A detachment of Philadelphia soldiers, who came here this morning from East Station, are at Wall's, and are reported as being in a terrible state of trepidation, as they cannot get back home.

One man here is reported to have shot four soldiers on their way out Pennsylvania Avenue. Both the Fourteenth and Nineteenth Regiments disbanded during the night.

Gen. Joe Brown was in the Union depot this morning, and said, "The popular feeling has made it impossible for the militia to do anything, while most of them sympathized with the strikers."

Just as the troops fled down Twenty-fifth street and turned up Pennsylvania Avenue, a shot was fired into the ranks by a citizen without effect. The soldiers responded with a volley that killed the man who shot. As they continued marching toward Lawrenceville they were fired on as they passed each alley, and with fatal effect. Five or six soldiers fell between Twenty-fifth and Butler streets. At the junction of Butler street and Pennsylvania Avenue one soldier was killed.

When the column arrived at the Allegheny Arsenal, toward which they had fought their way, expecting to find it an asylum, they were refused admittance. This appeared to demoralize them, and they began to desert the ranks. Three soldiers ran into a side street and besought a citizen for God's sake to help them escape, as they never meant to fight against the workmen. They were told to run toward the Allegheny river, which they did. The column of soldiers was not now over 250 strong. These marched further up the street and made a stand there. The very fact that there were but 250 Philadelphia soldiers left shows that many must have made their escape from the round-house during the night.

ALL THE RAILROAD PROPERTY IN PITTSBURG BURNED.

The fire early this morning extended to the blocks opposite the outer depot. When the company's property was burning the strikers would not allow the fire engines to do anything, but when the fire crossed the street to citizens' property the plugs were opened and

the engines allowed to operate, on condition that no water should be thrown on the company's property.

A man named Stuart was shot dead, and James Sims, member of the Pittsburgh fire department, was shot in the mouth and killed at the first consequence of this order.

AN INCIDENT OF THE ROUT.

At Twenty-first street, one of the Philadelphia's, a young man, staggered and fell. His comrades helped him up. He staggered again and fell to the ground, and the company passed on without giving him any further assistance. Deserted by his friends, he picked himself up again and tried to move forward, but fell. The crowd, with yells, rushed upon him when he had got half way across the street. They caught him by the feet and pulled him back out of a house he was entering. Several women came to the rescue and tried to pull him into the house. They cried out not to hurt a wounded man. The mob yelled savagely, and said they had received no favor from the soldiers when they shot their wives and children. They sprang upon the man and attempted to kill him; but, by a desperate effort, he was got inside and the door closed. His name was Louis Snyder. He had not been shot, but had been overcome with heat in the round-house.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES ORGANIZING.

PITTSBURG, July 22, 7 p. m.—The city is in no danger of losing communication with the outer world. Crowds of the best citizens are congregating on the corners discussing the situation and organizing themselves into a private police for the protection of the city from the incendiaries to-night.

It is generally believed that the violence committed was done by roughs, who have joined the strikers for the purpose of plunder.

AN ATTEMPT TO BURN THE DUQUESNE DEPOT.

An attempt was made to burn the Duquesne freight depot, at the foot of Liberty street, which was frustrated by the vigilance of citizens. This depot is filled with valuable freight, and its burning would undoubtedly fire that part of the city.

THE GOVERNOR SENT FOR.

Gov. Hartranft will reach Omaha by special train to-morrow, arrangements having been made to bring him through to Pennsylvania very rapidly.

NOTES OF THE RIOT.

Reports of fires at Harrisburg and Altoona are not confirmed.

About five hundred head of cattle were released from the stock yards at East Liberty and driven off into the country for safety.

It was rumored that the cattle sheds would be destroyed to-night.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph office has been in communication with the East via Chicago, Cleveland and Buffalo without interruption or delay during all the excitement. They suffer the loss of a few miles of wire on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and some instruments at both depots; but having the advantage of several routes out of the city they are in no danger of losing communication.

PITTSBURG AT NIGHT.

PITTSBURG, July 22, 8:30 p. m.—Scenes of the wildest description are now being enacted. At nightfall the fire extended on the hill in the rear of the Union depot. The flames illuminated the hillsides, showing thousands of people congregated thereon witnessing the scene from a safe distance. On Liberty street the mob, fired by whisky, are breaking into the small retail cigar and refreshment stores, completely gutting everything.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

Vigilance committees are stretching ropes across the streets, but there seems to be very little dependence to be placed in their efforts to-night.

DANGER TO THE BANKS.

The Communists now say they must and will have money, and our banks may suffer to-night.

A FIREMAN MURDERED.

One of the firemen turned the water into the burning elevator and as a punishment for this was shot dead by a striker, and the dead body coolly carried away on a fireman's ladder.

DRYADES STREET AGAIN.

Another unfortunate who mourns the loss of his life.

It is not often that Johnny Carter comes to the city, but when he does he likes to have a good time. He does not bunk heavy on places of respectability, but tries to ring into the most disreputable dens than New Orleans can afford, and this being the case he never stops until he finds himself rambling through the precincts of Dryades street.

Once on this street he lost no time in paying his respects to some of the ladies of color who infest the neighborhood, and they let very little time elapse after making Johnny's acquaintance before they relieved him of every cent he had about him, which was \$45 in currency.

The unfortunate chap, as soon as he discovered that he had been robbed up to a terrible howl, which brought officer McEneaney to the scene. Johnny made his troubles known to the officer, who immediately pulled the whole house, and the following are the names of those accused of having committed the robbery: Emma Smith alias Black Maria, Annie Allen, Harriet and Annie Johnson, Mary Davis and Mary Williams, Gabriel Desair and Edward Johnson.

The Operette.

The nucleus of performers with which the Alcazar Francaise opened a few months ago at the corner of Chartres and Conti streets has developed into such proportions that the company, led by Mile. Dorel, was enabled to give last evening a very acceptable performance of "La Fille de Mme. Angot" at the Carrollton Gardens. There were in attendance between four and five hundred people and everything went off quite smoothly.

Among the artists who took part in the operette were Mmes. Dorel and Cadie, respectively as Clairette and Mile. Lange, and Messrs. Julien and Mary as Ange Pitou and Pomponnet. The orchestra, comprising some of the oldest musicians of our regretted Opera House, was numerous and did their part excellently. We understand that the enterprise of Mr. Chaillet and Mile. Dorel has been such a success that the little theatre which they have named "L'Alcazar Francaise" will shortly be enlarged to be able to seat six or seven hundred people. The management have also taken steps to secure in Paris half a dozen more French actors and actresses and singers, in order that next winter our French people will be enabled to enjoy themselves to their hearts' content.

THE MOB AND THE MILITIA.

THE PHILADELPHIA MILITIA BESIEGED BY A MOB OF SEVERAL THOUSAND WELL ARMED MEN.

The Round-house Destroyed and the Militia Chased Several Miles Out of Town by the Mob, with Great Loss of Life.

The Rioters Refuse to Listen to the Appeal of Citizens Not to Destroy Any More Property.

[Special to the Democrat.]

PITTSBURG, July 22, 2:30 a. m.—The entire east end of the city is at the mercy of the mob, which is hourly increasing in numbers. Anarchy and violence have taken possession of the city, and mob law prevails. The Pennsylvania Railroad track for a distance of a quarter of a mile westward from the outer depot is a sheet of flame. The intention of the mob is to destroy the extensive shops of the company and the Union depot.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET RIOT.

A summing up of the riot at Twenty-eighth street last evening shows a total of twenty killed and twenty-nine wounded. The sidewalks are dotted with dead bodies.

THE MOB AND THE MILITIA.

PITTSBURG, July 22, 6 a. m.—The Seventh Division, State Militia, from the north-western part of the State, are expected hourly at Allegheny street. A large force of armed men are lying in wait for them, and have a portion of Knapp's Battery, which they captured early in the evening, planted to command their approach.

Sheriff Fife's dead body has been brought in from the outer depot.

MAJOR GEN. PEARSON IS BADLY WOUNDED.

By 8 o'clock last evening mobs were moving about the city in various directions sacking stores to secure arms, breaking into the armories of military companies, and preparing to execute their threats of massacring the entire Philadelphia militia companies here. By this time the militia had been ordered to one of the round-houses for better protection. About 10 o'clock a mob numbering several thousand, with the captured guns belonging to Hutchinson's Battery, besieged the round-house, and made

A BREACH WITH SOLID SHOT.

But finding that the militia made a stout resistance and could not be dislodged, the mob resolved to burn them out, and while a portion of the mob surrounded the building, others set fire to cars loaded with oil, cake, produce, etc., and pushed them to the building. The round-house, however, did not take fire. Train after train was burned by the rioters, but were so far from the round-house that they did not seriously affect the military. This was continued till about 5 a. m., when the crowd dispersed, and the militia came out of the round-house and marched to the United States Arsenal on Butler street, where they expected to obtain shelter. The leaders of the mob had discovered

THE RETREAT OF THE MILITIA.

and fully a thousand men, well armed, followed them. The military commandant of the arsenal refused to admit the militia, saying that the place could not be defended against the mob. The wounded were taken in, however, and the militia continued their march, a running fire being kept up by the mob. Three soldiers were killed and the militia pursued to the north side of the Allegheny river, on the Sharpsburg road, where they divided.

PILLAGING THE FREIGHT CARS.

PITTSBURG, July 22, 2 p. m.—Thousands of women and children are engaged in pillaging the cars. Men armed with heavy sledges broke open the cars and their contents were thrown out and carried off.

THE RIOTERS REFUSE TO LISTEN TO REASON.

A mass meeting of citizens was held and appointed a committee to have a conference with the rioters and try to put a stop to the destruction of property, but the committee accomplished nothing. From the time the militia fled up to 3 p. m. no other effort was made. At the meeting of the citizens it was remarked that few of the railway employees were engaged in the work of destruction.

THE UNION DEPOT BURNED.

PITTSBURG, July 22, 6 p. m.—At 3:30 p. m. the Union depot was fired, and while this fire was raging the mob pillaged the freight depot of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and St. Louis Railroad and the company's general offices, and Adams' express office was also destroyed.

THE FEELING IN CINCINNATI.

[Special to the Democrat.]

CINCINNATI, July 22, 9 p. m.—Affairs here are excited beyond description, but there is everywhere evidence of subdued feeling. The officials are all nervous, but there are as yet no developments of any trouble.

A Meeting of Citizens Opposes the Sending of Troops Against the Strikers.

Meetings were held at 2 o'clock this afternoon of railroad employees, but nothing is known.

An Immense Meeting of Workmen was Held at Court Street this Evening.

Fully 5000 persons were present. Speeches were made and resolutions passed condemning the sending of troops against the strikers.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

[Special to the Democrat.]

DEADWOOD, July 22.—Deputy Sheriff Wiser, who has just come in from Red Water, reports that the government surveying party, with Lieut. Lamb's company, were attacked yesterday morning by Indians, six miles above the mouth of the Red Water. A fight

ensued which lasted two hours. Two teamsters and a blacksmith were killed. The party is still surrounded by the Indians, and needs assistance. A detachment of cavalry, stationed at Cheyenne River, has been ordered to their relief.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

The Sweeney Card and What Administrator Cavanaugh and His Friends Say of It.

The card of Mr. James Sweeney, published in one of the papers yesterday morning, had been anticipated for several days by Administrator Cavanaugh and his friends, who were only too curious to know what it would contain.

The friends of the Administrator believe that it is evident that the intention of Mr. Sweeney in publishing this card is to convey the impression to the public that the administration of Mr. Cavanaugh is guilty of a diversion of the revenues of the city, and thereby indirectly asperses his character as an individual and an official.

THE FUNDS PAID.

By Mr. Sweeney alone for wharfage dues, say \$5031, only \$3822 19 have been turned into the city treasury, leaving a deficit of \$1208 91 to be accounted for. It is true that the card does not say directly that Mr. Cavanaugh or his officials have diverted this balance to their personal use, but the inference is

MORE THAN PLAIN.

However cunningly wrought the card may be, say Mr. Cavanaugh's friends, and that for a moment it may impress the masses unfavorably against him, to any intelligent and thinking reader it shows the eleven through its clothing of apparent truth; that where Mr. Sweeney fails entirely in establishing the

DIVERSION OF FUNDS.

lies in the fact that he includes in his statement all that period of the administration of Mr. Cavanaugh's predecessor, comprised between the 1st of January and the 31st of December, 1876. Mr. Cavanaugh's administration having not begun until the 1st of January of the present year. Hence Mr. Sweeney's charge relating to twelve of the eighteen months referred to in his card is no concern of Mr. Cavanaugh's, and must fall to the ground altogether, as far as least as Mr. Cavanaugh is concerned.

In an interview with Administrator Cavanaugh we found that gentleman so unconcerned about the matter as he was when he was interviewed regarding the first card of Mr. Sweeney, and he cheerfully answered all our questions on the subject. After referring to the

INDEXER'S ATTEMPT.

to make him responsible for the collection of the revenues allotted to during the twelve months prior to his occupation of the office of Administrator of Commerce, Mr. Cavanaugh informed us that he had had a conversation with Mr. Sweeney a day or two after he had received unfavorably upon the proposition of that gentleman to leave the office of the upper districts; that he had asked him distinctly whether he had any reason to believe that Mr. Lallande-Ferriere or Mr. Chas. Piper, the dues collectors of the upper districts, had ever been delinquent in their duties or had made full returns of the amounts collected by them, and that Mr. Sweeney had answered that he had

NO SUCH CHARGES.

to make, but he had simply urged the advantages to the city of his proposition to leave the landings of the upper districts, and to give to the public sidewalk, most of which had been recently than had been collected in 1876, a period during which Mr. Cavanaugh was not in office. Mr. Cavanaugh also says that Mr. Sweeney's statement is deplorably deficient in one respect, as far as the present administration is concerned, in this that

IT DOES NOT INCLUDE.

the revenues collected for the month of June, amounting to \$500 or more, and which, of course, could not have been turned into the treasury until the present month, and which sum, by the way, largely exceeds the amount collected for the month of June under previous administrations. Mr. Cavanaugh says that his course in the matter is clear. At the Council meeting to-morrow he will himself ask for the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of his department, and especially the matter of the revenues of the landings of the upper districts; that while he entertains no apprehensions of the result, should any of his employees be found to have been

FALSE TO THEIR TRUST.

or in anywise derelict in their duties, whatever be his reputation or however high his social standing, he wishes it understood that that employee will be held to a strict accountability for his delinquency.

Together with what he has told us, that will be the extent of his consideration of Mr. Sweeney's card, and he is willing that the public shall judge of his course therefrom.

THE RIOTERS.

It appears that the rioters have, for some time past, invaded the sidewalks on Old Levee street from the Vegetable Market to Baronne street. As these rioters have to pay the market farmers for the privilege of selling in the public sidewalk, the question arises whether it would not be as well to compel them to vend stalls in the market. The invasion is complained of by the storekeepers along that street, and it is possible that the matter will be brought to the notice of the Council ere long. When this occurs it will be necessary for the auctioneer who sells the markets to notify bidders that the anomaly of a market farmer collecting market rents outside of the market, and on the public sidewalk, must be done away with. The necessity in view of the fact that purchasers of market rents compute among their prospective revenues the amount which has been collected from these sidewalk peddlers during the previous month.

MARINE MORALS.

Two Sailor Boys Arrested for Picking Up a Pocket-Book.

On Saturday morning Sergeant Rourke, of the Harbor Station, arrested D. J. Ellis and William Brown, both employees of the schooner Lily of the Valley, and looked them up in the Harbor Station, and charged them from information received with the larceny of \$125. It appears on the 22nd day of June Capt. Jas. Smith, a shipping master, while on board of the Lily of the Valley dropped his pocket-book, which contained the sum above described, and that Ellis picked it up, and, thinking that no one saw him, when questioned denied having found it.

The case was placed in Sergeant Rourke's hands, who made a thorough investigation, and arrested the thief on Ellis, who, as soon as he was arrested, acknowledged having taken the money. Brown was arrested as an accessory before and after the fact, as he knew of the whole transaction and did not make the affair known. He had also taken the money from Ellis to keep for him. The sergeant recovered \$45 of the money, and is in hopes of recovering the balance to-day.

Short Items.

On Saturday night the store of Er. Burgeau, No. 12 Carondelet street, was entered through the rear by burglars, who stole and carried away a lot of hats and umbrellas. No clue to the thieves.

Sixteen dead dogs are reported in the First Precinct. 21 in the Third, 3 in the Sixth and 19 in the Fifth, making a total of 59 defunct canines. Cause of death—poisoned sausages.

At 7:50 o'clock Saturday night a buggy occupied by Mr. Lincoln and daughter collided with one of the lake dummies. The buggy was considerably damaged, but the occupants fortunately escaped.

Claude Devine is at her old trick again—stealing wearing apparel—and the charge against her at the Third Station is having stolen property in her possession.

TELEGRAPHIC ENTERPRISE.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COMPANY OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

What It Has Already Done in the Reduction of Tolls.

To-day the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company open their lines for the transmission of telegraphic dispatches to all points in the United States and Europe, and as it is an enterprise that has already reduced telegraphic tolls

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the various points in this country, with also a reduction in cable telegraphic rates, that fact should commend it to a liberal patronage from our citizens.

The lines are now in complete working order from the office No. 38 St. Charles street, which

IS THE MAIN OFFICE.

and at which will be found the company's agent, Mr. Leloupe, ready to give all information relative to tolls, cable connections, etc. Three months ago this company