THE UNITED STATES

... OF NEW ORLEANS

... APRIL 28, 1871.

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

... CIRCULATION OF ANY REPUBLICAN ... IN THE SOUTH.

... the following dealers:
... opposite the Postoffice.
... No. 24 Exchange Alley.
... No. 19 Commercial Place.
... No. 61 Exchange Place.
... Pontchartrain Railroad ... District; also, at Depot foot ... Street, First District.
... corner of Ninth and Con...
... corner of Love and Enghien ... Third District.
... opposite Jefferson Market.
... No. 34 Annunciation Street.

... Texas, *Journal*, of the ... says: "The river is on the ... point."

... of the famous old frigate ... better known as Old Iron... made in the town of Hanover ... county, Massachusetts.

... to the capital stock of the ... Insurance Company are notified ... is ready for their signature ... Royal street.

... of seven directors of the ... Savings Bank and Safe Deposit ... be held at the bank, on Mon... advertisement of cashier.

... nails placed in the vase with ... keep water sweet and flowers ... from the sulphur eli... the plants combined with the

... Mr. Fargo, the celebrated ex... is building a new house over... lake, which, when it is fin... cost him the modest sum of

... New Hampshire, there has ... between a gentleman aged ... a lady of seventy-six. They ... intimate friends for the past ... years.

... *Plaindealer* tells of a wo... who was made a widow on Sun... mourner on Monday, was mar... and was the recipient of a ... on Wednesday.

... received by mail a copy of the ... *Exchange and Review*, published ... by Fowler & Moon. It ... interesting articles of an ... but all very readable.

... of Santa Barbara, California, ... tree in his kitchen door yard ... forty-nine inches in circum... twenty-five feet high, and bears ... pounds of nuts, worth forty

... yesterday morning at ... was 48° at New Orleans, 52° ... at Charleston, 51° at Savan... Cincinnati, 44° at Louisville, ... 60° at Nashville, 61° at Key ... at Havana.

... received from Albert Eyrich, ... bookseller on Canal street, a ... *Southern Magazine*, published ... Browne & Hill, Baltimore. ... has reached its fifth ... is replete with interesting mat...

... ago a Boston piano-forte ... called at the office of the ... after mentioning the death ... competitors in business, said ... fourth of the trade who had ... On Wednesday morn... fell dead of heart disease.

... paper reports that two young ... of dancing, recently got up a ... to counteract the effects of a ... and that when the ap... came one of them, accord... called at the house of the ... accompany her, with two young ... and found that she was

... cabinet changes are without ... and are denied by a ... the cabinet. Secretary Fish has ... to retire from the cabinet for ... and will probably do so af... high commission, but it does ... to be true that he will be dis... the Washington special of the ... Republican states.

... received two pamphlets, one be... to the Women of the United ... the other a speech on the rights ... delivered at a convention held ... during last January. The ... of itself as making no new ... forth new grievances. If ... of women participating in ... as voters, and the reasons ... as the subject itself.

... pleasure of a call, yesterday, ... A. Hutton, traveling agent of ... and Ohio railroad. He in... the track from Baltimore to ... now under control of the com... he is agent, the Marietta and ... having been leased by the ... Ohio. Mr Hutton will leave ... the North. He was accompanied ... Colonel Wingfield, agent for ... railroad.

... Mr. Philip Werlein, Nos. 80 and ... street, opened a handsome in... at $310 each. The house of ... in the city, and none ... he claims, we think ... is about $100 below Canal ... Mr. Werlein has attacked the ... "large sales and small ... be applied more appro... to his house. Parlor and ... now landing at $60, $75, $100,

... has gone, or will go to... M. Jeff Thompson need ... more uneasiness about its ... of the waters in the lower ... weak points in ...

... veto power was conferred upon him to be exercised. And his first essay in this line will be found this morning in our report of the Council proceedings. The subject that has called out this rather formidable document, in length, at least, is the ordinance "to provide for the more efficient drainage of the city of New Orleans and its environs," which is intended by the Council to be a compliance with the provisions of act No. 30 of the last session, and which became a law without the approval of the Governor.

The Mayor starts out with what purports to be a history of the legislation, in which he makes use of the rather unusual language in an official communication, that "the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company procured the enactment by the late Legislature" of the law upon which the obnoxious ordinance is predicated. Whether the fact that some parties interested, either from motives of private gain or the public welfare, solicit the passage of a law, ought to be deemed to have a weakening effect on the statute, does not appear in the message; but the inference is a fair one that the Mayor would hold a law that had been freely and voluntarily passed by the General Assembly, like the one conferring upon him the veto power, for instance, to be much more binding than one that Dr. Noyes and his associates, or any other company of private gentlemen, had "procured" to be enacted. And he further objects, or at any rate notes in the introduction to his message, that the company was very prompt in notifying the Council that it was ready to proceed with the work. So hastily was this notice given that "the ink promulgating the contract was hardly dry before the company notified the city that they were ready to go to work." This hasty action did not comport with the Mayor's ideas of deliberation, and he therefore avails himself of a power which has been given him by the Legislature, to arrest the Council in the performance of a duty imposed upon it by the same high authority.

But before going into the merits of the case, the Mayor pauses at the threshold to lecture one of the Administrators for what, no doubt, is a change of front on the drainage question. The first view of the Administrator of Public Accounts appears to have pleased the Mayor, for he not only publishes a liberal portion of what the Administrator then said, but introduces it into his message in the most flattering terms. But we think the public will find it difficult to see the point. A member of a deliberative body has a perfect right to change his opinion and his vote as often as he pleases, and the vacillations of the distinguished Administrator of Public Accounts can have no possible effect upon the constitutionality of act No. 30, the ordinance under review, or the propriety or expediency of going on with the drainage business. We think, therefore, that to hold up the adverse opinions of a member of the Council, expressed some weeks ago, as a reason for vetoing the proposed measure which it appears he now sustains, is gratuitous on the part of the Mayor, and entirely irrelevant. And the closing fact that the views of the Administrator of Public Accounts were heartily concurred in by the Council, only establishes the fact that other members as well as Mr. Shaw have changed their minds. The ordinance is none the less legal or necessary on that account.

We shall next notice the Mayor's legal objections. He assumes that the compulsory contract with the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company is invalid and unconstitutional, and cites as authority in support of his assumption a former opinion of the Council itself, and an opinion subsequently obtained from the City Attorney. Neither of these opinions is conclusive of anything, and both combined, even with that of the Mayor added, are not sufficient to destroy the natural and legal presumption in favor of all the provisions of the act. We had occasion recently to inform our respected but not very brilliant contemporary, the *Bee*, that it is not necessary to take a plebiscite to determine whether an act of the Legislature be a law. And we go still further with the Mayor, and inform him that it is not even necessary to run into court for permission to obey the decrees of the General Assembly. When an act has been formally declared unconstitutional by the courts, all parties receive notice of the nullity. But until such declaration is made the safer plan is to obey the law.

The Mayor's discussion of the merits of act No. 30 is suggestive of the apprehension that he is calling in question the wisdom of the Legislature, and we began to fear that he would actually veto the law itself before he got through. But he fortunately left it intact after having cast upon it some disrespectful reflections. A private citizen, who is a free and independent voter, an editor of a newspaper, or a stump orator, may freely assail any law, because it is his privilege to participate in the selection of the Senators and Representatives who will have the power to repeal it. But it does not sound very well for an official, who is the mere creature of the law, a servant of the public, to criticize the rules which the public have enacted for his guidance. The law is the book of instructions by which he is to be led, and he should either obey with alacrity or resign. If the people's representatives have passed a law calculated to injure the public interests, the proper time and place will be found to cure the defect. But the City Council can not properly revise their instructions.

Another great cause of objection is the cost. The Mayor claims to have discovered that certain ditching has been done for thirty-one cents per cubic yard; and hence he holds that to be the ascertained maximum. We all are familiar with the Claiborne canal job, and no man in his senses will assert that it ...

... the old mode of measurement be adopted. Besides, it costs less per cubic yard to make a ditch only eight feet deep than it does one twelve or fifteen. But the advance from thirty-one cents to fifty is no greater in proportion than has been experienced in other matters. For instance, a policeman was formerly paid fifty dollars per month; he now gets eighty-three. Our Mayors were glad to hold their office for $5000 a year; our present Mayor gets $7500, and does not complain of the extravagance. In fact, the people have regulated nearly all these matters, including the cost of drainage, to suit their own notions of justice and propriety, and they expect their officers to respect their orders.

WAR ACCORDING TO THE BULLETIN.

Who can account for the performances of the absent minded? Wandering about, absorbed in thought, a friend of ours strayed into the *Bulletin* office yesterday, and seated himself in the vacant editorial chair. Too much abstracted at the time to take due notice of his error, he soon felt the sense of some strange transmogrification pervading his anatomy. It seemed as though the inspiration of the locality was absorbing his faculties and bending him from his usual clear headed sense. A misty atmosphere descended upon and enveloped him with ideas and thoughts that were alien to his better judgment. He saw objects through a murky cloud. Everything was discolored and perverted. Sound was without harmony. Taste was perverted. How he came to a realization of all this after a while he does not pretend to account for; but suffice it to say that after a time he recovered from his stupefaction and immediately departed, unseen, as he supposes, by any one. He remembers that his mind wandered most of the time upon the subject of General Sherman's presence in New Orleans, and upon the weak points in the General's history in connection with the army. And he felt that Sherman had not made war upon the South as he would have done.

The strangest part of this narration is that our friend found in his hands as he left the office a curious document which he had evidently written while in his trance. It purports to be a report, written to the War Department at Washington, detailing the incidents of a day's journey on his "march to the sea." And he offers it to us as a paper which the editor of the *Bulletin* evidently dictated through him as a spiritual medium. Taken for all in all it was a strange incident.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
Below Atlanta, February 10, 1865.

To the Secretary of War:

I have the honor to report that I reached this place in safety, at half-past nine this evening. Our march was greatly impeded during the day by delays which a Christian soldier can not avoid. The enemy in some force appeared in front early in the morning, but we refrained from firing upon them because there was a family mansion in the way which might have been injured. Having moved up my column in such a way as to avoid the building, we were about to open a fire upon the retreating rebels, when it was discovered that some hay-stacks and the barn were liable to destruction from the shots, which necessitated another movement of the advance divisions. But for my desire to save the hay, we would doubtless have inflicted a severe loss on the enemy. Owing to these delays, the rebels succeeded in escaping, but not until they had set fire to the hay and destroyed the barn in order to prevent our army from obtaining supplies. It will doubtless be reported that this act of vandalism was committed by my troops, but such is not the case, as the quartermaster was at the time negotiating with the owner of the premises for the purchase of the hay and corn. It was a fortunate circumstance that the money had not been paid, as, in that case, the loss would have fallen upon the United States. It is only proper here to state that I find some difficulty in supplying the wants of the army owing to the difficulty in procuring gold and silver, as these contumacious (excuse the harshness of the expression) people decline to receive anything but specie for their produce. Some of our soldiers have even attempted to propitiate the citizens by offering the notes of the so-called confederate government, but even this device has not succeeded, as the people refuse to accept of the tender. It is almost certain that an important capture would have resulted if we had been allowed by laws of Christian war to open fire upon the enemy this morning, as a large cavalry force had been detached to attack the rebels in the rear, and this force had already obtained a most favorable position at the time when the order to open fire was countermanded. As the attack was not commenced, the flanking movement returned to camp without striking a blow. We have the satisfaction, or rather consolation, of knowing that by our forbearance the mansion was preserved to its owners.

At another time the progress of the entire force was arrested by the confusion that occurred in a village through which the army had to march. The fugitive rebels had retreated through this community, and had perpetrated some robberies upon the people in the way of liquors, eatables and poultry. This created a vast amount of consternation, and the people were engaged in collecting their scattered cattle and poultry at the very moment of our approach. The column rested for two hours in order to afford ample opportunity to the citizens to collect their property. The department will at once understand that if our soldiers had marched directly through the village some accident might have happened by which a chicken or a turkey would have been trodden under foot either by the infantry or cavalry of the command. Providentially, there was nothing of this character to mar our just and holy cause. Some complaint was made at these headquarters that the citizens used offensive and disloyal language, and that they either charged extortionate prices or absolutely refused to sell refreshments to the soldiers, but these are offenses which I leave to the reprobation of mankind. We do not make war upon citizens for their want of civility. Our enemy is only to be fought in the field and on his own ground.

For these and other reasons of a similar ... have accomplished most of the aim, and ... pressed all of the horses and beef cattle. In many places they have destroyed the forage. This is the cruelty and reproach of war.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General Commanding.

It will be seen that our friend is a reliable trance medium. He can write what the *Bulletin* thinks, under the inspiration of its sanctum, just as well as the factotum of the concern can. But then he thinks that his principal does not understand war, and his suggestion is that if General Sherman had conducted his campaigns on the principle that pervades the *Bulletin* he would not have reached the sea until about the beginning of the next century. We agree.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

We have received a circular setting forth the increased advantages of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company as now reorganized. This reorganization consists of the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, now nearly forty years in operation, with the Marietta and Cincinnati road, of more recent construction, the connection between the roads being completed by the finishing of the great iron railway bridge over the Ohio river at Parkersburg. The company represents the largely increased advantages which its present reorganization will secure through an important section of country, the benefits of which must necessarily be felt in every portion of the South and West. So far the South has not reaped the full advantage from the general railroad system of the Union to which her extent and agricultural importance entitle her. But now with uncounted years of peace before her, with the more rapid development that must result from free labor, and with the impetus derived from additional capital and enterprise which our agricultural resources will invite, there is the certainty that we will be brought nearer and nearer every day to other portions of the Union, making their prosperity our prosperity, and the enhancement of commercial facilities in any section a matter of advantage, more or less, to every other section.

As an act of turpitude the purchase of Winans by the Democracy of New York was enough to prostrate the party; but when we come to consider the effect of the corruption, then, indeed, the conspiracy of dishonor reaches its most fearful extent. By the bargain and sale, as between the parties, only Winans and the Democrats who made the purchase, or consented to it, put on the livery of crime; but by the vote which Winans gave, not only he himself, but his Democratic purchasers betrayed all the interests of their own party and of the country. Pretending to be Democrats and the friends of the people, they mutually agreed first to part with their own honor, and then to destroy the rights of the people. The first and most important measure that was passed by this monstrous combination was one which nominated a quartette of four men to govern the city of New York with almost absolute power. The Legislature actually took from its own friends all voice in selecting their officers, assessing or collecting their taxes, making their improvements or regulating their expenses. Four men rule New York at present, to wit: Peter B. Sweeney, William M. Tweed, A. Oakey Hall and Richard B. Connolly. They appoint, assess, collect, expend. The people have no voice. Representation and taxation are divorced. The government by the people for the people is abolished. And the Democracy has done it, and New York is the new aristocracy of what was once a popular government. How does it become such a party to discuss the centralizing tendencies of republicanism? What defense will Democrats make against an emperor, when he comes, if they are willing to model princes out of such men as Tweed, Sweeney and Connolly?

As another evidence of the intellectual weakness of the Shreveport *Southwestern*, and in further confirmation of our suggestion to that effect, we offer an explanation that it has fallen into a great combustion, because the postmaster at Shreveport appointed a colored man to be a clerk in the postoffice of that sublunary village. We have been reading about the loyalty and tranquillity of Shreveport so frequently of late that our bump of esteem for its good sense had increased considerably in magnitude; but this new outburst of indignation at the natural result of "accepting the situation" reduces the enlargement to such an extent that there is no difficulty in fitting a smaller sized hat over the bump at present. Shreveport will have to come to the law.

The Louisville *Ledger* is positive that the late Democratic address, which we published last week and about which there is some dispute in this region as to the author, does not accept the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, nor does it recommend the people to accept them. Here is a good opening to have the author of the document out. If ● was our distinguished Democratic friend, F. C. Zacharie, who drafted and then elaborated that valuable political platform and chart, will he answer as to what the address does say, or what it intended to say, on the important subject of "accepting the situation?" There must be no going back on promises now.

Winans, who sold himself to the Democracy in New York, has written an explanation, which may or may not be accepted as satisfactory, according to the morality of the public. He says the Republicans did not stand by the Erie railroad, and as he belonged to that corporation he could not follow his party. Did Mr. Winans tell the people of Chautauqua county, New York, that he belonged to the Erie road when he was running for Representative? If he did not, ... cheated his friends at home as much ...

... stocks and warrants ... lation is completely allayed, and there is no competition, whatever, in the stock market.

Small new State warrants in small lots, were sold at 60. Buying rates for large State warrants 51 and 52, and selling rates 53 and 55. Buying rates for small State warrants 60 and selling rates 63. Buying rates for new Metropolitan Police warrants 97 and 97½; selling rates 98 and 98½.

Ten shares stock Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal sold at $290, ten shares at $295, and ten at $300. Twenty-five shares Crescent City Railroad sold at $74, and twenty-four shares St. Charles street railroad at $72 50.

There were no sales at the Brokers' Board last evening. The following were the offers and bids:

	ASKED.	BID.
New Orleans Gaslight Company	155 00	153 00
Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company	31 25	30 00
Calcasieu Sulphur Mining Company	15 00	— —
Louisiana Lottery Company	78 00	50 00
New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad	6 00	5 00
Carrollton Railroad	116 50	116 00
Pontchartrain Railroad	53 50	— —
Crescent City Railroad	— —	73 00
Merchants' Bank	65 50	— —
New Orleans Bank	41 25	— —
Crescent City Bank	20 50	— —
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	40 50	— —
Union National Bank	99 00	— —
Louisiana State National Bank	— —	102 50
Canal Bank	41 50	41 00
Hibernia Bank	134 00	— —
New Orleans National Bank	— —	100 50
Gold	1 11⅛	1 10⅞
American silver halves	1 08	1 07
Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds	— —	— 38
City consolidated bonds	— —	— 74
City seven per cent funding bonds	— 72⅛	— —
City seven-thirty certificates	— 95½	— —
Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal	302 50	235 00

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DRAINAGE.

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI AND MEXICAN GULF Ship Canal Company,
New Orleans, La., April 24, 1871.

To the Honorable Mayor and Administrators of New Orleans and to the Public:

The merits of the act providing for the drainage of New Orleans by the Mexican Gulf Canal Company having been fully discussed, and severe denunciation having been made against the company, it is due to the public and to ourselves that we notice these charges, and give a brief history of the whole affair.

Having so far completed the Lake Borgne Canal, that portion of the machinery could be spared from that work, and knowing that the drainage of the city of New Orleans and the swamp in the immediate vicinity was demanded by the people as indispensable to make New Orleans healthy and prosperous, we determined to ask the Legislature to pass a law authorizing us to do the work under the direction of the Board of Administrators of the city.

On examination we found that no authority existed in the city charter to control the drainage fund or authorize the work, and that the whole question was tied up in litigation with the Ship Island Canal Company, who were before the City Council with a demand for $400,000 of bonds or the equivalent thereof, an ordinance for which that company had procured from the City Council of Jefferson, on the eve of its dissolution, for the privilege of draining into a useless canal, not one foot of which had been dug or in any probability ever would be. The City Council was, in fact, entirely helpless in the matter of drainage.

After making careful inquiry of those best informed upon the subject, and learning that the drainage assessment uncollected would be nearly if not quite adequate to meet the expense of a thorough and complete drainage of the city, and after receiving the assurance of many of the best citizens of New Orleans that such a work would meet with the hearty approval of the people, and, moreover, being assured by members of the City Council that such a law was greatly desired by them and would be promptly enforced, (thereby relieving the city of the claims of the Ship Island Canal Company, and restoring to the city for drainage purposes a large fund which was greatly needed), we moved in the matter.

Several bills were introduced in the Legislature to authorize private companies to drain the city. One of these was submitted to Mayor Flanders, and several amendments thereto made by him. This bill provided for a grand system of shell roads and street railroads through the territory to be drained, and gave to that company the right to charge toll on all such roads, thereby enabling a private corporation to so construct their shell roads along the canals as to insure a large revenue. This bill also gave the company the exclusive use of the canals for navigation purposes, and in addition gave them the right to sell the dirt excavated from canals not required for levees. The price of excavation in that bill was sixty cents per cubic yard, a mere fraction below the average price fixed by law for the Mexican Gulf Canal Company. Mayor Flanders did not carry his amendments to reducing the price of the work, nor did he strike out any of the special privileges conferred upon the company.

Compare this bill, which passed the House of Representatives, with our law. Act No. 30 confers no authority upon the canal company, except the right to construct the protection levees and excavate canals at fifty cents per cubic yard each. The city has all the benefit to be derived therefrom. If shell roads are constructed on the levees, they will be free, or the tolls will revert to the city. The canals will belong to the city, and the dirt not required for levees can be sold for the benefit of the city. We are compelled to supply our own machinery, and furnish a large capital to commence the work, and do not receive any compensation until after the work is performed. The city can not lose anything by this law.

As to the assertion of the Mayor, that "this law is more infamous than the Ship Island Canal bill, and the most infamous of all the infamous laws of this Legislature," we have to call attention to the fact that the Ship Island Canal Company demanded of the city $400,000 of bonds, or the equivalent thereof, without rendering any service.

Under our law we would have to dig more than ten miles of canal forty feet wide and ten feet deep before we could receive $400,000; and the work must be performed where the City Council directs. The Ship Island Company have done no work, yet they have demanded money enough to construct a large proportion of the canals required between the city and Lake Pontchartrain. It is well known that Mayor Flanders advocated the payment of $250,000 by the city to the Ship Island Canal Company. And in comparison with that scheme—the most stupid, impracticable and pernicious ever devised for the drainage of the city—the laughing-stock of engineers and a stench in the nostrils of the people, Mayor Flanders pronounces as "infamous" the just and wise law passed by the recent Legislature. Is further comment necessary?

True, an effort is being made by means of garbled and incomplete statements from certain records of the Drainage Commissioners, to prove that the price is too high. But the narrow and shallow canals dug by the Commissioners are much smaller than those required by this act. In the excavation of canals, as in the building of levees, the cost increases enormously with the size; and, in addition, in nearly all the canals to be dug in the rear of the city, the earth, in consequence of their size, has to be moved twice. A reliable statement of the entire cost of the ... the Commissioners ...

... these period ... the contractor lost nearly all the money invested in the work, and now emphatically declares that he would not undertake to dig a canal of even that small size at less than fifty cents per cubic yard.

The law required our company to be ready to commence work within fifteen days. The company notified the Council in accordance therewith, and have held themselves in readiness ever since. Thirty days elapsed, during which time the Council, upon both the suggestion and invitation of the company, examined into the question as to whether the price of the work was too high. Gentlemen of large experience in dredging were examined and testified that the price allowed by the law was fair and just to the city. It was shown that the United States government is now paying fifty cents per cubic yard for soft excavation in Mobile bay, where there are no stumps. The city of Chicago is now constructing canals for the drainage of that city, and evidence was produced showing that the contract price for work less difficult than that in the rear of New Orleans was seventy-five cents and eighty-five cents per cubic yard for excavation alone.

It was shown that the price fixed by law corresponds very nearly to the estimated cost of much smaller drainage canals before the war by General Beauregard, and that contracts at forty-eight cents per cubic yard for comparatively small canals had been abandoned by the contractors.

After a thorough examination a majority of the Council informed us that they were satisfied that the price fixed by the law was not too high. A resolution to that effect and providing that an ordinance should be prepared directing the work to be undertaken at once, was introduced and passed at a called meeting of the Council.

After all this, and many days after the time fixed by the law for the company to commence work, and after it was generally known that the Council had agreed to act under the law, a proposition comes before the Council from Messrs. Roselius, Davidson and Hill, and others, proposing to do the work at a less price than that fixed by the law.

This proposition was made, as is well known to ourselves, and thoroughly understood by the public, to embarrass the Council, and, if possible defeat the whole plan of drainage, in the interest of persons owing large sums of drainage tax. The instigators of this movement knew full well that a refusal on the part of the Council to act under the law would be followed by prompt litigation on the part of the State and the company, that in case the law were violated in any respect the drainage tax could not be collected, and that should they succeed in obtaining a contract under this law, they would at once be tied up by an injunction. This is precisely what Messrs. Roselius, Davidson and Hill desire. They wish to defeat the law, and, under the circumstances, can safely offer to do the work at any price. Moreover, defeat the operation of this act, and the drainage of the swamp lands in the rear of the city, instead of being done at the expense of the land owners, who would be immensely benefited thereby, would be transferred mainly to the city. Are the property holders of New Orleans willing to pay the cost of draining the swamp lands of Messrs. Davidson and Hill and others in the rear of the city?

Moreover, Messrs. Davidson & Hill, the prime movers of this opposition, were members of the First District Drainage Commission. It is publicly stated and very generally believed that they do not wish to render an account of their stewardship. It is said that in addition to the unpaid drainage taxes, some of them still hold considerable assessments paid in by other parties. It can be proved that Messrs. Davidson & Hill offered, so far as they were concerned, to transfer the books, etc., of the First Drainage District to the Ship Island company on condition of being relieved from the payment of their drainage tax.

As one of the Commissioners of the First District says, "That was an organization how not to do it." Their work, less than our company could accomplish in three months, was prolonged through a series of years. They still owe $14,000 for the use of the dredge with which mainly the excavation was done. Their work speaks for itself. It is the laughing stock of the city. Let Messrs. Hill & Davidson produce the figures—a complete and perfect statement of the cost of the works done under their commission. Let us have from Mr. Roselius, who heads the list of incorporators of this new company—containing only three lawyers—a full statement of the drainage fees, including his present claims, he has drawn from the city, and then compare them with our price. Men must be judged by their acts, not their promises. Judged by a trial of years, are Messrs. Roselius, Bailey, Hill and Davidson the parties to undertake this work? Even if they had a right to compete with us, their bid should be thrown out in consequence of failure and incompetency.

A distinct proposition was made to us by Messrs. Davidson & Hill, the originators of this movement, that if we would give them a portion of the drainage stock of our company they would go in with us; they being satisfied there would be no opposition to our law in the Council. Their demands were not acceded to, and the result was the organization of what is styled the New Orleans Dredging Company, and their proposition to the Council. The principal mover in this organization informed us that most of the gentlemen composing this company went into it at his request, and it is fair to presume that very few of them feel any special interest in it. We can assure them that no demand was made upon us for stock on their account, but we were informed that if the principal mover had been provided for there would have been no opposition.

Mayor Flanders thinks we should surrender our rights under the law, and enter into competition with this company. We can find one hundred competent men in New Orleans, who would serve the city as Mayor for a salary thirty per cent less than Mayor Flanders receives. Will he stand aside and allow one of these men to take the office; or will he reduce his salary to meet all competition? The fact that during the time our law was before the Legislature, and for thirty days after it became a law, no proposition was made by these persons to ask the city to contract with them, and the further fact that the originators of the proposals stated to us that they had moved in the matter because we would not give them a portion of the stock of our company, should debar the Council from considering these proposals, even were they permitted to do so by the law—a law acceptable to the press and the public, and declared to be constitutional by the highest legal authority.

No bids had been called for. The Council were engaged in the arrangement of preliminaries, preparatory to the enforcement of a law of the State, and a majority of the Council had expressed their approval of the law.

After the passage of our law, Mayor Flanders stated that it was a good law. Mr. Walton has repeatedly said that it was a good law, and ought to be carried out. With all these facts, it is difficult to understand just at what time this law became "infamous."

We deny that it is an "infamous" or unjust law for the people of New Orleans, but claim that it was conceived for their good, and that when it has been carried out according to its spirit, New Orleans will be a desirable home for its inhabitants, and that the advance in the value of property and the security against overflow will repay ten times the cost of the work. We ask no more than a fair compensation for the work, as has been shown. We expect to make a reasonable profit to pay for the use of a large capital employed and the time and responsibility required to do the work. This we know the people will approve. When our bill was before the Legislature, we labored to secure its passage, in the interest of the people of New Orleans. We believed they would cheerfully accept it. We have received overwhelming evidences from the best citizens of New Orleans that they do approve the law, and with the consciousness of having moved in this matter for the general welfare, and that the law and all our record will stand the closest investigation, and be shown to be for the public good, we shall trust to the judgment of the people. Our company has just cause of complaint against Mayor Flanders in that he has done all in his power to injure us by means of disparagement and open denunciation of the Lake Borgne Canal, and especially by attempting to use—against the will of the Council—the prestige of his official position and the power of a court to embarrass us; his confessed object being to defeat the new drainage law. His efforts have, however, proved unavailing. There has, also, been an effort to manufacture political capital at our expense. The people will not be deceived by the groundless charges which have been trumped up against our company. We invite the ... investigation ...

... PHILIP WERLEIN'S Cheap Piano House ... ap22 1t 2p ... 80 and 82 Baronne street.

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SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS.
The public have long desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could be had; where they could see and compare the workings of one machine with another, and select from the different makes the machine best suited to the use to which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you at 159 Canal street. Agents wanted.
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Attention is particularly directed to my SILVER TABLE WARE, such as
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Prices as low as at any Northern manufactory and CHEAPER THAN IN ANY HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS. Quality and style equal to any. Full guarantees given in all cases. Every description of Medals, Badges, Military Belt-plates, Sword Mountings, etc., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices.
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The most durable, simple and reliable LOCK STITCH MACHINE in existence.
Every machine sold by us is fully warranted as represented, or no sale.
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BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
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Composed of the purest and best materials, and put up in Tins which are, to all intents and purposes, impervious to the action of weather and time.
It Will Keep for Years in Any Climate.
To those who have never used it, we say give it a fair trial, and our word for it, you will thereafter use no other kind.
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A CARD.
New York, March 21, 1871,
No. 16 Cedar Street.
I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I have this day appointed Mr. W. H. HENNING, of the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, Agent for the exclusive sale of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons' ANGOSTURA BITTERS in the market of New Orleans, Louisiana.
WILLIAM H. KNEEPFEL,
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Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

TO THE PUBLIC.
Act No. 102 of the General Assembly authorizes the New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company to charge ONE DOLLAR per box for furnishing deodorising material and removing the boxes.
The Board of Directors, finding the company will be amply remunerated by a reduction of said charges, and wishing to encourage the general adoption of the dry earth closet system in this city, and place it within reach of all, have decided not to exact the price allowed by law, and have established the following tariff of charges, viz:
For removing single box, fifty cents cash.
For five tickets................$2 00
For ten tickets................3 50
For twenty tickets................6 00
Each ticket good for removal of one box.
Office New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company,
No. 12 UNION STREET.
ap7 1m2p

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