

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN
LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY
REPUBLICAN
PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

It may be had of the following dealers:
C. H. Ellis, opposite the Postoffice.
A. B. Smith, No. 54 Exchange Alley.
C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place.
C. G. D. Hall, No. 61 Exchange Place.
James Egan, Poydras Street Railroad
Depot, Third District; also, at Depot foot
of Lafayette Street, First District.
John Scherer, corner of Ninth and Con-
stance Streets.
J. W. Long, corner of Love and English
Streets, Third District.
E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson Market,
Fourth District.
W. E. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation Street.

The monthly meeting of the Chamber of
Commerce will be held to-morrow evening
at seven o'clock.

Ho! for the CHEVASE.—The steamer
William S. Pike leaves at 3 P. M. this day.
See the advertisement.

Moore, Louis Stern & Brother, No. 16
Carondelet street, will sell to-morrow, at ten
o'clock, six hundred cases boots, shoes and
gaiters.

We acknowledge the receipt from Mr. H.
C. Toland of the Havana Price Current
of the twenty-second instant, issued by Mr.
E. K. Brown.

We are under obligations to Captain
Brown, of the steamer William S. Pike, for
complimentary tickets to the excursion to the
Bonnet Carre crevasse to-day.

The third annual May festival of the
Young Men's Social Club will be given
at the Oakland Riding Park, next Sunday.
The way to go there is to take the Canal
street cars.

A special meeting of the Union League
Club will be held to-morrow evening at
half-past seven o'clock. A full attendance
is desired, as business of importance is to be
transacted. See special notice.

Mr. Philip Werlein's stock of pianos and
organs is large and complete. Beautiful
new organs and pianos are being sold at \$30,
and organs at \$50 and upward. Nos. 80 and
82 Baronne street are his warehouses.

Mr. Raymond Bentley, of the *Atkins*
Register, is in the city on business connected
with that spirited little paper, the official
journal of St. Mary parish, and the only
paper published in Franklin.

We have received complimentary tickets
to the fair and tableaux for the benefit of
the Felicity Street Methodist Episcopal
church, at Odd Fellows' Hall, to-morrow,
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evening.

The church of the parish of Orleans will
hold an auction to-morrow, at five o'clock P.
M., on the premises, Fourth street, between
Bourbon and Camp streets, Fourth Dis-
trict, household furniture and movable
effects.

An excellent opportunity is offered to dry
men to establish a house in Rome,
Orleans, where a desirable new store will
be located on a responsible party, desiring to
go into the business referred to. See ad-
vertisement.

Mr. G. L. Hall has our thanks for com-
plimentary season tickets to the fair and
tableaux at Odd Fellows' Hall, for the
benefit of the Felicity Street Methodist
Episcopal church to-morrow, Tuesday,
Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Rev. R. F. Gray, D. D., of St. Louis, Mo.,
will preach in James Methodist Episcopal
church, corner St. Charles and Callopo
streets, at eleven o'clock this morning.
Services at half-past seven o'clock in the
evening. The public are invited.

There will be a Sons of Temperance banquet
at the Oakland Course, riding park,
next Thursday. Temperance addresses will
be delivered by prominent members of the
order, to be followed by music, dancing,
and general diversion.

The thermometer yesterday morning at
seven o'clock was 54° at New Orleans, 51°
at Augusta, 57° at Charleston, 58° at Savan-
nah, 52° at Cincinnati, 49° at Louisville,
53° at St. Louis, 50° at Nashville, 61° at Key
West, 54 at Memphis, and 63° at Havana.

To-day is the first of the Turner and Mas-
tersons, which will continue
to-morrow. The secretary of the Mas-
tersons, Mr. J. P. Hand, notifies us that a
college will be at the disposal of re-
spectable men at nine o'clock this morning at
the hall.

Religious services will be held at the Con-
stitutional Church, corner of Prytanica and
Callopo streets, Pastor Rev. Myron W.
Rood, this morning at eleven o'clock and
this evening at half-past seven o'clock. A
cordial invitation is extended to the stran-
ger. All are invited to attend.

Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Cincinnati, will
preach in the Unitarian church, St. Charles
street, corner of Julia, this morning at
eleven o'clock and this evening at half-past
seven o'clock. Subject of the morning discou-
se: "The Immortal Life." Subject of the evening
discourse: "Doing all to the Glory of God."

A meeting of the stockholders of the Cal-
casieu Sugar and Mining Company, for the
election of three additional direc-
tors, will be held to-morrow evening at half-
past seven o'clock, in party M. St. Charles
Hotel. A full attendance is requested as
business of importance will be brought be-
fore the meeting. See special notice.

Colonel Louis Power, chairman of the com-
mittee of arrangements, will accept our
thanks for complimentary cards of invita-
tion to the grand ball and may ball to be
given by the Phoenix Steam Fire Com-
pany No. 8 Esplanade, at Stone-
wall Jackson Hall, Third District, next
Saturday evening, in aid of their relief
fund.

Miss Maudie's Magnolia is as pretty and
attractive as the beautiful and fragrant
Rose from which its name is derived.
There is a pleasing variety in its contents,
and its low price, only one dollar a year for
a monthly paper, will certainly tempt hun-
dreds of our city subscribers. The
Magnolia is published at the corner of
Cass and St. Charles streets.

As the day for the next presidential
election, it becomes important for the
opposing parties to reconnoiter each
other's ground, spy out its weak spots,
and make preparation for defense against
its expected attacks. The weak places,
however, in the plan of battle of the
Democratic party (unless they previ-
ously change their tactics) are precisely
those upon which they seem to pride
themselves, and upon which they evi-
dently rely for success, namely, the re-
pudiation of the national debt, the re-
peal of the three war-born constitutional
amendments, the recession of the colored
population to a condition of virtual
slavery, and the resuscitation of the do-
ctrine of State rights as opposed to the
supremacy of the national government;
in word, the recommitment to the arbi-
trament of the ballot of all the ques-
tions which they regard as wrongfully
settled by that of the sword. For this
disincent of dead issues, they have no
reason to offer to the country but the
fact that they have no live issues to present,
and as a party must have some ground
of dispute, they are driven to adopt a post
mortem examination of political remains
to prove the existence of foul play, in the
manner of death as a motive power to
arouse into partisan zeal the majority of
the people of this great country. The
summing up we have made of the issues
presented by that once formidable or-
ganization which gloried in the name "Demo-
cratic," may seem to a superficial reader
one-sided and unfair; but it only requires
a little attention to the speeches of the
leading men of that party, and the tone
of its leading journals, to recognize its
truth. Like Paddy's snake, which would
squirm after its head was cut off,
the self-styled Democratic party is
"not sensible" of its real condition, but
considers itself "skotched, not killed."
Perhaps it is so, perhaps the
work we thought done is only done in
seeming, and the poisonous reptile still
lives to spread its venom through the
body politic, endangering a second time
the life of the nation. "The times have
been, that when brains were out the man
would die, and when an end," but it may
be that that is true of a man is not true
of a party. It perhaps can rise again, and
fight without its brains; being possessed
of an evil spirit bent on wholesale mis-
chief. And mischief of the direst kind
would certainly arise to the country exact-
ly in proportion to the reopening of those
questions which have been already so often
settled, once by force and more than once
by argument. If the majority of the
people of this country can be brought to
question the sacredness of the national
debt or of the still more binding obliga-
tions which it owes to its recently en-
franchised citizens; if the disintegrating
theory of State sovereignty is to receive
the popular sanction, and the duty of
absolute allegiance to the central govern-
ment to be successfully disputed, then is
chaos come again, and our great country
placed in a fair way to rival the anarchy
of Mexico or France. This, however, is
the openly declared object of the Demo-
cratic party, and to this point they hope
to bring this people by the next presi-
dential election. Can it be done?

THE NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY.

One of the most important questions
connected with the settlement of differ-
ences between England and this country
will be the northwestern boundary. This
has been a source of the most acrimonious
contests between the two countries, and on
two occasions nearly brought them from
words to blows. It was happily averted,
and now will most probably be adjusted
by the joint commission now sitting in
Washington. It is the oldest matter in
dispute, and involves the jurisdiction of a
great extent of country lying between the
Rocky mountains and the Pacific Ocean,
the Columbia river and latitude 54 degrees
40 minutes north, the whole of what is now
Washington Territory and the greater
portion of British Columbia, and more
recently the possession of a group of
islands in the Gulf of Georgia, the most
important of which, San Juan, is only
nineteen miles long and seven wide. For
over fifty years this has been a vexed and
unsettled matter in dispute, and it is
within the remembrance of some of our
citizens that during the Tyler administra-
tion the whole country was agitated with
these emphatic words: "Fifty-four, forty,
or fight." The difficulty at that time
ended by a determination on the part of
many of our Western people to secure the
disputed territory by emigration and set-
tlement. The earnest opposition of the two
Missouri Senators, Messrs. Linn and
Benton, prevented the settlement of the
question in 1842-3, according to the
wishes of the Hudson Bay Company,
backed by the English government, which
was to make the Columbia river the divid-
ing line. The moral effect of this oppo-
sition, sustained as it was by the con-
stitutionality of these Senators, was to defeat
all negotiations in relation to the matter,
and foster the American colony, then just
started, at the mouth of the Columbia
river, and Oregon was saved to the United
States. For the settlement of that colony,
its continuance and ultimate success,
we are indebted to the arduous
labors of one of our missionaries, who,
in the year 1841, made a tedious and
perilous journey across the Rocky moun-
tains, occupying some four months, after
engaging a number of Western emigrants
to return with him to the Willamette
valley and the mouth of Columbia river,
came to Washington and, by persistent
efforts, changed the design of the Tyler
administration of abandoning that por-
tion of the country to the Hudson's Bay
Company. This missionary overheard
the plot of this company in one of their
stations not far from the Columbia river
to seize and take possession of that
now beautiful Northwestern territory,
including Oregon, and as far south
as the Southern boundary line of that
State, in order to deprive the United
States of their legitimate possessions.
The morning after this extraordinary con-

ference was determined by
deeds and overtacts. It was he who
enlisted Senator Linn and Benton and
President Tyler in the matter, and thus
saved our country from the loss of one of
the fairest portions of those United States.
Since that time various negotiations have
been suggested, but until the present
commission, all efforts at settlement have
been fruitless and unsuccessful. The Demo-
cratic rallying cry in the presidential
campaign of 1844 was "54:40, or fight,"
and it was during the administration
of James K. Polk that the Senate adopted
the following resolution by a vote of
thirty-eight to twelve.

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators con-
curring), That the President of the United
States be and he is hereby advised to accept
the proposal of the British government,
according to a message to the Senate,
dated June 10, 1846, for a convention to set-
tle boundaries, etc., between the United
States and Great Britain, west of Rocky or
Stony mountains.

In accordance with this resolution a
treaty was made and ratified, making the
forty-ninth parallel the boundary line be-
tween the possessions of the two coun-
tries, from the great lakes to the Pacific
Ocean. But as this would cross Van-
couver's Island, and place within the
jurisdiction of the United States the most
important settlement in British Columbia,
it was agreed that when the line reached
the coast it should continue "to the centre
of the Gulf of Georgia, and thence south-
ward through the channel which separates
the continent from Vancouver's
Island, to the Straits of Juan de Fuca."
The question now before the joint com-
mission is, where that channel lies. As it
is determined so will be the possession of
a whole archipelago of islands which have
been found bordering on the disputed
territory. It would seem that there are
three channels through which ships of
burden could make their way to British
Columbia. "The most Southern passage,
known as the Rosano Channel, lies next
to the coast of Washington. Its adoption
as the continuation of the boundary-line
would place the whole archipelago of
islands in the possession of England. The
Haro Channel, claimed by the United
States, lies along the coast of Vancouver's
Island, and would bring the archipelago
within the United States. These two
channels are about twenty miles apart at
the entrance, and, approaching toward
the mainland, they are but five miles
distant from each other. The dispute
now is as to whether the island of San
Juan, in its connection with the
channels already described, shall be con-
sidered as the territory of England or the
United States. The Territory of Wash-
ington, in its exercise of jurisdiction, have
legislated for and over the domain of this
island, and claim that the Hudson's Bay
Company, an English corporation, having
consented to that jurisdiction by submis-
sion to the legislative authority of a Ter-
ritory of the United States, are estopped
from now denying the fact that the island
is within the territory of the United States.
It is a fact also that this island for the
most part lies below the forty-ninth paral-
lel, and this is an additional ground why
the claim of the United States should be
maintained.

The whole subject is now in a fair way
for final adjudication, and there can be
no doubt but a just and fair determina-
tion will now be made which will be
acceptable to both governments. As it
is, there is but a narrow strip between
the boundary of the Washington Terri-
tory on the north and Alaska Territory
on the south for the British government
to occupy on the Pacific coast; and be
the possession little or much, it is mani-
fest destiny that the flag of the republic
will in the course of a few years float
over the whole of the northern part of this
western continent.

THE DRAINAGE ORDINANCE.

Since the drainage ordinance is an
accepted fact, and since the company is
already moving to commence its appointed
work, it is useless to be decrying an im-
provement that promises vast public
benefit on a mere supposition that the
charges are too high. The work, it must
be remembered, is divided into two dis-
tinct engagements. First, that of ditch-
ing, and secondly, that of leveeing.
Where there is no levee to be built the
cost of excavating the ditches is to be
fifty cents per cubic yard, the city reser-
ving the right to sell the dirt. As this
earth is worth ten cents per cubic yard,
that being the load of a dirt cart, it will
be seen that the cost will thus be reduced
to forty cents per yard, which is certainly
reasonable enough. Where the levee is
to be built the cost is fixed at one dollar
per cubic yard, which involves the con-
struction of a canal and the erection of a
levee that will serve the purposes of a
protection bulwark and a handsome road.
Another advantage is that the company
is already prepared with proper dredging
machines to commence work immediately,
and its efforts below the city attest its
ability to do the business in a workman-
like manner. Still another benefit is that
the company has voluntarily impaired its
right to force the city to terms by enter-
ing into this contract, whereby it ac-
knowledges that the corporation is still
free to make its own bargains. But the
greatest benefit that we see in the arrange-
ment is the prospect of a rapid drainage
and development of the rear of the city.
With large canals crossing the swamp
from the high lands in front to the lake
in the rear, the ground will not only be
drained, but it will be raised, for it is a
well known fact that where good drainage
exists in the rear of the city, the land
has raised several inches. As the soil
dries and becomes susceptible to use
the weeds and swamp grasses will
disappear, and the public health will
be greatly improved, so that in a few
years, instead of having a waste of stagnant
swamp water in the rear of the town, we
may hope to have thousands of acres re-
covered to gardening and building pur-
poses. Every foot of land between the
river and the lake ought to be redeemed
from the unhealthy condition in which it
now exists, and if the drainage process
continues as it should, men that are living

to the lake through the rear of streets that
will run between comfortable and pro-
ductive little gardens. As this is the
prospect which every one foresees, and as
the sole cause of quarrel is about a few
dollars, why not let us enjoy the good
and desist from the fruitless hereafter
without quarreling as to an expenditure
which is a matter of some doubt? At
least let us put our best foot forward.

When Senator Morton makes a speech to
his constituents and explains to them
that there is a continued necessity for the
prevalence of Republican rule in the
country in order to extirpate the outlaws
and violence which exist in the South,
the answer should make us look about us
to correct the evil which one of the
greatest men of the nation lays at our
doors. Senator Morton does not make
this charge lightly, neither do his con-
stituents in the West accept it lightly,
but both parties arrive at a sorrowful con-
clusion with the simple purpose to strive
to correct a terrible disease. The North
does not complain that the South is law-
less because we shoot and cut one another,
for these things are gone in the North;
but the judgment against us is predicated
on a different suggestion, that men are
cut and shot in the South for no other
reason than that they are Union men who
declare their opinions openly, or that they
are colored people who have been emanci-
pated without being consulted. When
we learn how to tolerate absolute free-
dom of political opinion, and consider all
men as entitled to the same rights, with-
out regard to color, then Congress
will have no more to say about a shooting
scrape in Louisiana than it will have to
say about a similar affair in Maine. But
so long as we continue to maltreat people
simply because of their opinions on a sub-
ject that the country indorses, so long
shall we have such men as Morton speak-
ing to applauding audiences in Indiana
about the best way to correct the evil.
We can make our bed in this case, but
as we make it so must we sleep in it. If
we can not restrain our hates and prejudices
against those who are under the protection
of the nation, then it is manifest that
our passions are diseased and ought to be
controlled. When we learn how to keep
the peace as it is kept elsewhere, there
will be no excuse for strangers to keep it
for us.

The alarming sense of apprehension
which exists in the Democratic ranks that
President Grant will not be the Republican
nominee for re-election next year ought to
be moderated in some degree, in order to
allow hard-working and honest Democrats
to catch at least forty nights now and
then. Not only is the opposition itself
disconsolate at the prospect of seeing
Grant defeated, but even such Republican
organs as the *New York Sun* and the
Mobile Register are loud in their prophecy
that the President will be deserted by his
friends in favor of some more available
man. The Democrats pretend that their
grief at Grant's supposed defeat arises
from his weakness, as they seem to think
that their game might be won with ease if
he were the Republican nominee. This is
one of the silly tricks that was fashionable
to play years ago, when both parties took
particular pains to disparage the strongest
man of the opposition. Every party has
resorted to this practice at times, by at-
tempting to select the candidate of its op-
ponents, by suggesting that this man
would be available and this man would
not be.

As the Republican party sees through
this maneuver of Tammany Hall in this
case, it is prepared to nominate General
Grant, without any reference to the desires
of the Democracy. In fact, as if only to
be a little obstinate and plucky, perhaps
the very interference of the Democracy in
our affairs may wed us the more closely to
the President that the Democrats seem to
hate the most. If it does, who can the
Democrats blame but themselves?

If a fair could be held for the benefit of
the Democracy, in order to provide that
disconsolate party with an available set of
principles, even Republicans might find
it consistent with their interests to patron-
ize the effort. It would be a great saving
of time and talent if we only knew to-day
what line of policy the opposition pro-
posed to pursue next year, and we are per-
fectly safe in saying that if this problem
was solved, the Democrats would feel
better themselves; but since the Demo-
cracy does not know its own chart, it is
impossible for us to be wiser than they
are in that regard. No man can be chal-
lenged for his ignorance as to the move-
ments of a weathercock; but this uncer-
tainty in which we are placed disposes
of our time something as the custom of the
country disposes of the Irishman at Don-
nybrook, that his eyes must be all about
him, and his shillelagh against every head
that presents itself. We have to hit all
sorts of nonsense and every manner of
humbug at present, because there is no
telling which of these qualities will be
the Democratic war cry next year.

The *New York Herald* advises the
Southern Democrats that if they will follow
the example of their Northern allies and
accept the situation like men, they may
have some chance in 1872 to elect their
President. The *Herald* is willing to help
them through if they can get their own
consent to act like reasonable people.
When the *Herald* accomplishes this revo-
lution and converts the Southern Demo-
crat to be a reasonable man about "nig-
ger rights," we shall then consider that
it would be well to hire its managing editor
to stop the Bonnet Carre crevasse. The
latter is a feasible job compared to the
former.

A cry of distress reaches us from around
the corner of Gravier street. The *Bulletin*
has discovered the destitute and unsettled
condition of the Democracy, and is offer-
ing up applications for an interposition
of principles from some sensible quarter.
Nothing in its personal stock of furniture
will suit for the next campaign, and a
most serious trouble threatens because the
Democracy refuses to be unanimous on the

cannot be attacked. The people have
been misled by the false promises of
their effluvia in sitting a fatal trouble;
while another faction boldly insists that
the amendments are alone worthy of at-
tack, because they are the head and front
of the Republican party, and because they
are only great frauds imposed on the
people by the bayonet. The *Bulletin*
rather inclines to the latter suggestion,
but it is afraid that that is the weak side,
and the days of chivalry have passed away.
Our Gravier street contemporary is there-
fore steeped in pain, because the way be-
fore it is dark and full of doubt.

Nothing can exceed the sadness with
which our editorial soul is clothed when
we read in the *Louisville Courier-Journal*
the fearful saying that the *Mobile Register*
is a "sickly looking little sheet,
without influence or patronage, feeble in
its ability, and decrepit in its aspect,
feeding the radicals with its silly spurts
of political rhodomontade." It is well
known that the *Courier-Journal* was
mainly instrumental in reducing the
Register to its present condition, and this
is why our sympathy oozes out with so
much violence when we see these hard
names applied to a too faithful follower.
John Forsyth deserves better treatment
from the organ that forced him to trail his
flag in the dust four years ago, than to be
abused for not trailing it again at the
same bidding. Let the *Courier-Journal*
attend to the local disease known as the
Ledyer, and leave the *Register* to recover
from its political and financial bank-
ruptcy.

There is large hope for Louisville, Ken-
tucky, now that she is disabusing herself
of Democracy by talking about railroads
and continental connections. When a
community passes into this kind of a de-
bating society the heaven of republicanism
is working to accomplish a tremendous
upheaval. Once arouse a body of men
from the habit of wearing out their
clothes loafing around the corner grocery,
and the Democratic spirit will depart out
of them in short order. Louisville has
raised her voice in demand for a railroad
from Virginia to St. Louis, running in
opposition to the Baltimore and Ohio line.
She solicits an air line route to Atlanta
and Savannah. It is confessed that there
are, about forty thousand carpet-baggers
doing business in Louisville, which prob-
ably accounts for the change of sentiment
that forgets old rye and asks for quick
lines of travel. Such things are not new
to us.

ON CARONDELET STREET.
The business in stocks yesterday was
limited to two hundred shares Sugar Shed
stock at \$20; one hundred at \$30 50; one
hundred and sixty-two shares Slaughter-
house at \$32; three hundred and twenty-
five shares at \$32 and \$32 50; one hun-
dred shares at \$32 25, and twenty-five
shares City Railroad stock at \$176 50.
In State warrants \$1000 large sold
Friday at 52; \$500 new Metropolitan
Police warrants sold at 98. Buying rates
of large State warrants 50 and 51, and
selling rates 52 and 53. Buying rates for
small State warrants 60, and selling rates
62 and 64.
There was no meeting of the Board of
Brokers last evening, and we have no
offers and bids to report.

Read every part of this morning's REPUB-
LICAN, which contains a vast amount of in-
formation on all the current topics.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at
the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and
Foydras Streets. oc30 ly

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS
AND
DR. S. P. CUTLER,
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Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly
attended to.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
Notwithstanding the troubles in France, the
FOURTH DISTRICT
FAMILY SHOE STORE
Is still keeping
FRENCH KID WORK,
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN,
At the Old Prices.
All other Goods of the best of NEW YORK and
PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE within the reach
of all.
Be sure, before purchasing, to call and examine
the stock of
B. OPPENHEIM,
Fourth District Family Shoe Store, No. 539 Maga-
zine street, adjoining the Bank of Lafayette.
ap20 112p

A CARD.
To Dr. Hunter, No. 165 Canal street:
Sir—"Miltum in parvo." I thank you for the
efficacious treatment received last winter. I un-
hesitatingly recommend my friends and the public
who need your administrations in diseases of the
throat, lungs and heart. I have been much ben-
efited by your judicious advice and applications
given in bronchial affection.
Sincerely yours,
A. L. FLOUGH, SR.,
No. 111 Customhouse street.
New Orleans, April 28, 1871. ap20 112p

TO THE PUBLIC.
As none of the public journals of the city have
seen fit to inform the people of the result of my
suit against the *New Orleans Times* for libel, I deem
it my privilege and duty to do so. We have had
three trials before a jury. The first resulted in a
verdict in my favor, but the judge granted the de-
fendants a new trial. The second resulted in a ver-
dict in my favor, but the judge granted the de-
fendants a new trial. The third resulted in a ver-
dict in my favor, but the judge granted the de-
fendants a new trial. The fourth resulted in a ver-
dict in my favor, but the judge granted the de-
fendants a new trial. The fifth resulted in a ver-
dict in my favor, but the judge granted the de-
fendants a new trial. The sixth resulted in a ver-
dict in my favor, but the judge granted the de-
fendants a new trial. The seventh resulted in a ver-
dict in my favor, but the judge granted the de-
fendants a new trial. The eighth resulted in a ver-
dict in my favor, but the judge granted the de-
fendants a new trial. The ninth resulted in a ver-
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fendants a new trial. The tenth resulted in a ver-
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