of both works on conjoint locat	ions, bu	ıt con	struct-		400 00 <del>0</del> 00
ed independently,	D.	-	-	-	\$28,097.60
Upper Point of Rocks.	Do. Do.	-	•	-	16,204.43
Miller's Narrows.	Do. Do.	-	-	-	9,333,90
Harper's Ferry Narrows.	<b>D</b> 0.	-	-	-	3,026.20
	Am	ounti	ng to,		56,662.13
Lower Point of Rocks.—Estimated increase of cost of both works on conjoint locations, and con-					
structed conjointly at the same Upper Point of Rocks.—Und	time,	-	-	-	\$9,524.97
tions, an increase of	-	-	-	•	5,039.48
Increase for the two ' Miller's Narrows.—Under the conditions, a decrease of, Harper's Ferry Narrows.—Un milar conditions, a decrease of	e same ader si-	1,43			14,564.45
innar conditions, a decrease of	, -				1,938.90
Total increase of cost to the consequence of conjoint location works are constructed conjoint	ons, in c	ase th	ne two		
Which, being deducted from increased cost on these location	the am as if the	- ount two	of the	•	12,625.55
are constructed independently,			• •		56,662.13
The difference of the amount and in favor of conjoint operation	s of the	two ne con	modes struc-		
tion will be,	•	•	-	-	44,036.58

Nor do we think the disadvantage would be less than is here estimated, under any other plan or manner of carrying on the construction of the two works than that of conjoint construction.

It is easy to imagine, that, if either of the works shall be constructed antecedently to the other, the proper economy in the arrangement and allotment of materials could not possibly take place—and it would be next to impossible to carry on the two works at the same time, under separate contractors, the one for the Canal, and the other for the Rail Road. Serious collisions could not be prevented, nor could a due and proper economical division, and distribution of the materials be well enforced.