

## ENGLISH NEWS

Extracts from Mr. O'Connell's first letter to the People of Ireland.

1st.—The first grievance of Ireland is the domination of a party over the people—the separation of the Irish nation into two classes—an ascendancy class, and a subject class—a master class, and a slave class.

For more than a century after the revolution of 1689, England governed by a faction and for a faction. Indeed, she had done so for nearly 500 years before the Revolution—but the system was rendered more complete and better organized by that event. The faction of government, everything—the people nothing. This selection of a party and rejection of the people was aggravated and embittered by the reasons of its adoption—namely, the difference of religion. The faction was Protestant—the people Catholic—religious animosity envenomed the social state, and Protestantism almost ceased to be Christian, in order to become purely political and altogether mercenary. It is true that the emancipation of the Catholics has mitigated this grievance, and the executive power in the hands of such men as Lords Northing and Morpeth not only softened but, actually diminished, the enmity. Yet, "the snake is only scotched, not killed." On the contrary, the Tory party in England keep alive, and cherish it with the hope of regaining power to exercise it with redoubled malignity. This is the execrable policy of Peel and Wellington. They are as anxious now for the old Protestant ascendancy as they were before they had given it the most fatal blow it ever sustained.

2dly.—The second grievance of which Ireland has to complain is—the administration of justice. Yes, the administration of justice.

It is not prudent to state all the truth on this subject. Truth, alas! is a libel, and no man can with safety state all the truth respecting the administration of justice in Ireland. Oh, this is the deep the dangerous wound. Look at the "bench of justice." I can show you a group of aged and decrepit men, tottering on the verge of the grave. Why remain they there, these venerable seniors? Why do they not seek the refuge for old age and infirmity, that liberal retreat to which they have been for many years legally entitled?

Thirdly.—The third grievance belongs to the same category with the second—the administration of justice. The bench I now allude to is more immaterial than judicial, yet its influence is great—I mean the appointment of Sheriffs. How strange it would appear in any other country but Ireland, that for an office which the law constituted for the pure administration of justice—the qualification should be not only an avowed, but a pledged party spirit. The Sheriff ought to be strictly impartial. Yet in Ireland it was his appointment to a party of interested party.

This evil extends to dangerous consequences all over Ireland, not only because such a Sheriff returns the jury for the Court of Queen's Bench, but in the numerous civil cases which any plaintiff may deem it his interest to try with the aid of a Dublin Sheriff and a Dublin jury.

Fourthly.—The fourth grievance is one of the utmost magnitude. It includes the church temporality. There is a church in Ireland richly supported by the state, which is not the church of the people. The English people, taking the majority for the whole, have their church supported by the state. The Scottish people have their church in like manner, supported by the state. The church supported in Ireland by the state is not the church of the Irish people—nor of one tenth of the Irish people. A miserable fraction have the church revenues, which ought to belong to all. This is, indeed, a monstrous oppression. Such an oppression is not practised in any other part of the globe except in Ireland. Call it what you will, it is a confiscation, or, at least, it is a robbery. A land enforced, from all for the support of the few. It is idle to say that the landlords pay it. That title or compensation, or remuneration produced by the labor and capital of the tenant as well as out of the soil of the landlord. Catholic tenants, and especially Catholic tenants are treated as well as unjustly stripped of their property by being obliged to pay for the propagation of tenets and doctrines which they believe to be erroneous. The wrong and injustice of compelling the payment of the rent-charges to the Protestant clergy is the greater, because the tithes which the rent-charges represent were originally created for, and dedicated to the support of the doctrines and discipline of the Catholic Church. It is not insisted on, or even sought for, that the rent-charges should be paid to the Catholic clergy. What we insist on is, that the rent-charges should be diminished forty per cent. Instead of twenty five, and the residue applied to purposes of public and universal utility.

Fifthly.—The next grievance is the state of the elective franchise. The contrast between Scotland and Ireland in this respect is most insulting. Ireland is the poorest country of the three, yet in Ireland the qualification to be a voter is more than double the amount in money, over that in England. In Wales, one person in every twenty-three of the entire agricultural population is an elector. In Scotland one person in every forty-five of the entire agricultural population is an elector. In Ireland only one person in every one hundred and fifty-five of the agricultural population is an elector. Thus, in Scotland the number of electors exceeds that of Ireland, in the ratio of population, by twice and a half. In England and Wales by four times and a half. Speaking in round numbers we might, in order to be on an equality with Scotland, to have three times the number of

electors which we have at present; to be on an equality with England we ought to have five times the number of electors which we have at present. Is this to be endured in patience and submission? I confidently believe not.

Nimble.—The ninth and the last of the selected grievances, and one of the greatest of all, is the inequality of the parliamentary representation. If we had our proper proportion of representatives we would not be at a disadvantage for any reason, Tory radical teaching, and Whig apathy. My conviction is that if we gain every other point which would tend to render the union useful, we should have the benefit of all the rest unless we obtain our fair share of representatives. The population of England and Wales by the last census, was 13,859,675—that of Scotland 2,365,930—that of Ireland 7,940,949. But Scotland has fifty-three representatives, Ireland but one hundred and five. Speaking in round numbers, the 2,400,000 Scotch have had the number of representatives which the Irish have, although the Irish are eight millions. Upon this scale the Irish should in order to be on an equality with the Scotch, have more than 150 representatives. England, including Wales, with a population of fourteen millions, has five hundred representatives. Ireland with a population of eight millions, has but 105 representatives. On population accounts to less than two thirds, but considerably more than one-half of the population of England, we should, in order to be on a par with the population of England, have at least one-third of the number of English representatives—that is, we should have quite as many as 160 members. In our competition with Scotland, we should be entitled to 150 representatives—in our comparison with England, to 160. But we may well rest satisfied with 150—and I propose, without hesitation, that number for the adoption of the Irish people.

I may be told that my calculations are founded on population alone, without forming any estimate of the relative importance of the several parts of the United Kingdom as tested by exports, imports, revenue and rental. It is true that I do not for the present make these calculations, but I have framed them, already and published them, and I will publish them again in three letters. They show a still higher ratio for the Irish representation than I have above stated. They would give us at least 150 members. I have thus gone through one of the three steps upon which these letters are addressed to you, the people of Ireland. This paper includes the most prominent grievances under which you suffer. I give them to you as a whole in the question—what would we give for? We should agree to terminate those evils which I have just recapitulated.

First. To obtain an equal representation of the Orange faction, to reduce the fraction to the level of the rest of the Irish people, and to extinguish for ever all hope of their regaining power or ascendancy. Secondly. To obtain an equal share to our descendants in the pure and impartial administration of justice, by filing the high judicial stations with upright and just judges. Thirdly. To obtain the appointment of intelligent and impartial sheriffs. Fourthly. To banish party spirit and to have honest and conscientious juries. Fifthly. To obtain a real and permanent revision of the magistracy. Sixthly. To obtain the total extinction and abolition of the odious tithe system, no matter how exalted or described. Seventhly. To obtain municipal reform, identical with the corporate reform in England. Eighthly. To obtain an equal increase of the right of voting with Scotland or England. Ninthly. To obtain our just and due proportion of representatives in the united parliament.

We will agree to procure the redress of these grievances from the imperial parliament, or, in the event of its refusal, or delay, to secure them for ourselves by the restoration of our domestic legislature.—*Drogheda Journal, Sep. 15.*

From the N. Y. Alien, October 13.

By the Royal William we have received our regular London files to the 13th inst.

There was still an uncertainty as to the actual state of the harvest. It appears that from the 10th to the 10th of Sept heavy rains fell all over the kingdom, which had the effect of retarding the ripening, as well as beating down and injuring much of the grain. Subsequently, however, the weather improved, and at the sailing of the Royal William hopes had very considerably revived. Still the harvest will not afford an average crop, and in consequence wheat had risen to that point which admits foreign grain. The corn in hand was then liberated, by which means a supply was thrown into the market. We refer our readers to the latest intelligence in another column from the London and Liverpool corn exchanges.

The storm created by this supposed deficiency has been turned to account by Radical politicians, who have not failed to use their best efforts to excite the populace, and to demand a repeal of the corn laws; and strange as it may appear, the Morning Chronicle is not behind hand in this business, although its masters in Downing street would vote against a repeal of those laws in Parliament to-morrow.

There was a large meeting of gentlemen of the Liberal persuasion in Palace-yard on the 17th, at which some thousands were present, who were loud in their demands for universal suffrage, equal rights, annual Parliament, and all that sort of thing. The orators were, as usual on such occasions, very loud, very frothy, and very unbusinesslike, and they would admit of no contradiction.

An epitome of the proceedings we have copied from the Chronicle; it is brief, we admit, and rather humorous, but it nevertheless contains a programme of the farce as well as a list of the principal dramatic personae, and in that state we recommend it to our readers.

Canada.—The following letter is given in the Quebec Mercury, as containing the conclusion of Boncheste and others, on which the Earl of Durham founded that part of the Amnesty which applied to them:

We are authorized to state, that the letter published as a letter of the individuals sent to Bermuda, bearing date "Montreal, Jan. 18th 1838" is not the letter upon which the Governor General was induced to act in the proceedings which have been adopted with regard to them. The letter being presented to him by Mr. Simpson, on the part of the prisoners transmitted a second letter more distinct and precise, which we give below. On this Lord Durham acted.—*Mercury.*

Montreal, Jan. 25, 1838.

My Lord.—We have some reason to apprehend that the expression of us, by us in a letter addressed to your Lordship on the 18th inst., may appear vague and ambiguous.

Our intention, my Lord, was, distinctly to show that in pursuit of objects dear to the great mass of our population, we took a part that has eventuated in a charge of High Treason.

We professed our willingness to plead guilty thereby to avoid the necessity of a trial, and that to give as far as in our power, tranquility to the Country, but whilst we were thus disposed to contribute to the happiness of others, we could not condescend to shield ourselves under the provisions of an Ordinance passed by the late Special Council of the Province.

Permit us then, my Lord, to perform this great duty, to mark our entire confidence in your Lordship, to place ourselves at your disposal, without vacillating ourselves of provisions, which would degrade us in our own eyes by making an unworthy distrust on both sides.

With this short explanation of our feelings, we again place ourselves at your Lordship's disposal, and pray that the peace of the country may not be endangered by a trial.

We have the honor to be, my Lord, with the most respectful regards, your Lordship's most obedient servants.

R. S. M. Boncheste, M. Nelson, R. De-Riviere, L. H. Masson, A. A. Guvins, S. Marchessault, J. H. Gaudin, B. Viger.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Durham, Governor General, &c. &c.

UNITED STATES.

The Portland Advertiser contains a lengthy article which advocates a new route to Canada across the Atlantic. The route is in contemplation is between Great Britain and one of the British American Provinces, to be connected by a rail-road with the State of Maine. The Advertiser thinks the project would be of great advantage to Maine, and without doubt it would. Such a route has been spoken of, and the Advertiser may, some time or other, be attempted. We shall publish the article in question, or a part of it, next week.—*East-port Sentinel.*

A New Route suggested across the Atlantic.

Our attention was first drawn to this subject last spring, after seeing in Washington a well-drawn map, giving the route, the distance, the daily progress, and every other important particular of the sailing of the Great Western from Bristol in England to the city of New York. We saw, or thought we saw, upon the face of that map, the evidence of our facts—first, that the navigation of the Atlantic by steam, was a thing every way practicable; and secondly, that there was a much safer, a much cheaper and more expeditious route from Great Britain than the one made by our New York packet ships and by the steam ships between England and United States, since the sailing of the Sirius and Great Western.

The route we have in contemplation is between Great Britain and one of the British American Provinces, between Bristol in England, for example, and St. Johns upon the eastern shores of Newfoundland. From this point, we would send a Rail Road established across Newfoundland to the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where we would have a communication by steamboat to New Brunswick, and from thence a Rail Road to Portland either by an interior route to Bangor and Augusta, or through the town of up on the sea coast. If the termination of this route for the steam ships should be objectionable, one perhaps still more favorable might be established, lessening the distance and the danger. A landing place might be made, two hundred miles upon the coast northwest of St. Johns, and a short Rail Road established across the neck of land above the main body of the land of Newfoundland—this is practicable, it appears to us would be the best route. Reaching the waters of the Gulf, the same route would be pursued to New Brunswick and Maine, as we have already mentioned.

A third and fourth route from Great Britain to the Provinces, have been mentioned, and both from time to time have attracted no inconsiderable share of attention in the Provincial papers. One of them proposes a direct route from Great Britain to the Bay of Fundy, and another from Great Britain to Halifax—There are warm friends for these two last routes in all the Provinces, and one of the Provincial papers recently received, addressed itself warmly to Lord Durham and Sir John Harvey in favour of the project.—*Portland Advertiser.*

The U. S. BANK in New York commenced operations on Friday last, under the most favorable prospects. Many of the first

houses in the city opened accounts with the new institution, and the deposits on that day amounted to a million of dollars. From its resources, its connection with Mr. Biddle, and the well-known character of Robert Morris, Esq., its president, the institution must rank among the most popular and useful of our community.—To the Board of trade we are indebted chiefly for the introduction of this Bank and its capital into the city of New York. In May last, as the readers of this paper may remember, Mr. J. P. Dowsay presented to that body a series of resolutions, requesting the U. S. Bank in Philadelphia to commence a branch or agency here. These were unanimously adopted by the Board and a committee appointed, of which Mr. D. was chairman, to convey the resolutions to Mr. Biddle. His answer was all that the merchants could desire, and we were present when they reported it, and shared the good feelings of the occasion. We now congratulate the merchants and the public generally upon the new bank among us. We do not think that this institution will transact a greater business than the parent bank itself.—[N. Y. Com.]

## THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY OCT. 10, 1838.

## Charlotte County Bank.

HARRIS HATCH, Esq. President.

Director next week. *Thurs. Per.*Discount Day. *THURSDAY*

House of business, from 10 to 2

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before Wednesday, other wise they must be presented next week.

## Ains and Black House.

Commission next week. *This Turner*

## Saint Stephens Bank.

WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President.

Director next week. *N. Lindsay*

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before Thursday, other wise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

Discount Day. *FRIDAY*

Bank open from 10 till 3

## LATEST DATES.

LONDON. . . . . Sep. 17

LIVERPOOL. . . . . Sep. 19

EDINBURGH. . . . . Aug. 21

PARIS. . . . . Sep. 5

TORONTO. . . . . Oct. 9

MONTREAL. . . . . Oct. 9

QUEBEC. . . . . Oct. 9

HALIFAX. . . . . Oct. 15

NEW YORK. . . . . Oct. 15

The Steamer Royal William arrived at New York on the 10th inst. bringing Liverpool papers to the 13th ult. having sailed on the 20th. Our latest London date is to the 17th. Wheat had risen in price about a million of quarters was taken out of Lord. The Ash takes the troops to Canada and the Eagle those to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Mr. O'Connell has commenced a series of lectures to the People of Ireland from his seat at Derby in the County of Kerry, and has adopted the motto of "Hereditary benightedness, know ye not who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." He contends for nine leading objects, which he says must be obtained if the people will be only true to themselves, as in such case they would be irresistible. The letter is too long for us to give it in full; but as the position which Mr. O'Connell has taken will probably have an extraordinary effect on the political standing of the Ministry, together with their accountability to the Earl of Durham, we will keep our eye on these productions of the great Agitator and now lay some extracts from his first epistle before our readers in a preceding column.

AN INQUEST was held on Tuesday last at the Lodge before DAVID MOWAT Esq. Coroner, on board the Brig Kingston, Capt. Grant, Demyer; on view of the body of Charles Coste, late one of the hands belonging to the Brig. The Verdict of "wilful Murder" was brought in against Capt. Costs, who is now in the County Jail awaiting his trial at the ensuing Supreme Court; and as the circumstances of the case will then fully appear, we forbear to make any further statement at present.

A MOST BRUTAL ASSAULT was committed a few evenings ago by a private of the 11th Regt on a woman in the street who was repairing to her home at about the hour of nine in the evening. The ruffian knocked her down twice and otherwise injured her by blows, before her labors might be taken to tatters, before he was rescued from the victim of his intended destruction by the appearance of several persons whom her screams had drawn to the place. Every facility was afforded by Lieut. Toms, the Commandant, to discover the villain guilty of so atrocious an outrage, and he has been identified as Martin Hogan and fully committed to take his trial at the approaching Supreme Court.

St. John, Oct. 16.

PUBLIC DINNER TO ROBERT RANKIN, Esq. On Wednesday evening, the Merchants of this City gave a Public Dinner at the St. John Hotel, to Robert Rankin, Esquire, as a parting tribute of respect for the highly honorable and useful course which he has pursued as a leading member of our mercantile community for many years past. About fifty gentlemen sat down to dinner; the Chair was taken by the Honorable William Black, who was well supported by J. R. Parrelow, Esq. as Vice President. The dinner was superb, and the finest wines sparkled on the board, while the exquisite performance of

the excellent band of the 11th Regiment, added much to the pleasures of the evening. The following toasts were drunk on the occasion:—

1. The Queen—God bless her!
2. The Army and Navy of Great Britain.
3. The Earl of Durham, Governor General of British North America.—Influenced by those noble and patriotic feelings, which adorn his character, to undertake a mission of unexampled difficulty, and possessing in a pre-eminent degree the rare qualifications for so important a trust, we deeply lament its sudden and abrupt termination.
4. Sir John Harvey, our worthy Lieutenant Governor.
5. Robert Rankin, Esquire, our worthy guest, whose strict integrity and unassuming manners during a residence of seventeen years among us, have justly gained for him the esteem of all classes of this community; and whose departure from the Province to assume his mercantile operations in England on a more extended sphere, we are now assembled to pay this tribute of respect.

In returning thanks for the toast, Mr. Rankin spoke very nearly, appropriately, and with much feeling. He alluded to the untiring kindness and attention he had all times received from the Merchants of St. John, and expressed his high respect for them and said that he should ever remember the present occasion as the proudest moment of his life. He concluded by observing that in the sphere to which he was about to be removed, he trusted he would be found more useful to this community than he had ever yet been.

6. Colonel Gaudin and the gallant 11th Regiment—their colors bore testimony to their distinguished services.

7. Lady Harvey and the fair daughters of New Brunswick.

Our informant states that the health of the Earl of Durham and sentiment accompanying the toast, were drunk with great applause. After which two of the Provincial Delegates, lately returned from Quebec, James Kirk, and John Robert Ross, Esquires, severally addressed the meeting. The latter gentleman spoke at some length, and although quite unprepared, gave a very clear and spirited account of their reception by the noble Earl, and of the circumstances which transpired during their stay in Quebec. We regret that we are unable to give these details before our readers, as we are assured they were highly interesting.

The greatest harmony prevailed during the evening, and a more respectable and intelligent body of gentlemen has seldom been gathered together in New Brunswick. Much good feeling was elicited, and many kindly sentiments were expressed during the evening, and we deem this landmark and well merited component creditable alike to Mr. Rankin, and the Gents of the town.—*Obs.*

NOTICE.—An Advertisement for insertion in the Standard, must be handed in on Friday previous to the day of publication, otherwise they will be lost with the ensuing week. October 13, 1838.

## Shipping Journal.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 12 Maria, from London, Ball's, J. Wilson

Oct. 12 Egar, from London, Parry, Yarnall, Ball's

Oct. 12 J. Wilson.

Oct. 12 Mary, from London, Dunsen, J. Wilson

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## AUCTION.



The Subscriber will sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 27th inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the wharf John Wilson Esq. without reserve the following Ship Materials.

- 44 iron knees, 1 cap for 1
  - 3 do penies, 2 windlass
  - 2 necks for windlass, 1 pair pulley
  - 3 iron rollers, 1 pair pulley
  - 6 do fish hooks, 1 form
  - 8 iron bands for 2 chain lower yards, 10
  - 2 chains for forebays, 1 metal v
  - 1 iron strap dead 1 do f
  - 1 eye for main stays, 11 pr. lo
  - 1 set hawse pipes, 4 back at
  - 1 iron cap, 2 pr. fore
  - 1 pr. lead lumps, 1 look for
- As the above articles will be reserve, bidders consequently pected. Terms, which will be known at the time of sale.

W. Mac

St. Andrews, Oct. 19, 1838.

To Trustees, Directors of T others, interested in the cons Brings.

WIT'S NEW PATENT

Mr. Witty offers to the public a new Bridge. Its superiority over justly entitles it to a national col For crossing deep rivers, rapids unequalled, as it can be placed them, without Piers, and at a pence than on any other system used. It reaches from bank to bank, and can be effected in the least time, for a large of temporary time, and is a safe and safe not be wanted by any other use.

Several of them have been State of Missouri, one of which 100 feet in length, and others are

Advantages Offered

1. It is the most difficult Pass or Rapids, or having.
2. Its bridges cannot be low freshets or large masses of ice.
3. They are more safe, and greater stability than those in use.
4. The expense, cost, and repairs, is less than one half the bridge of masonry.

A Bridge upon Mr. Witty's plan, across a river in many