third or fourth course, eight or more iron clamps are extended from side to side, and let into the courses of cut stone. These, together with a vast number of brass clamps, it is presumed, will effectually secure the whole from spreading or giving way in any direction. The ends of the piers, up stream, are semicircular, and after rising four and a half feet from their foundations, with the usual batter of the sides, they recede or batter at an angle of sixty-seven degrees, until they rise to the further height of ten perpendicular feet, when they are again carried up with the former batter to the square, where they terminate, and receive their finish with a coping of cut stone, in the form of a half dome. The stones of which this angular part is composed, are all deep in their bed, extending from two to five feet into the pier, and are each secured with a clamp of iron. At this point the cut stone ceases, and the dimensions of the pier are here sixty-two feet in length, and twenty feet in breadth.

An offset of eight inches is then made on the sides, and the square part of the piers again carried up, with a skue back, to the further height of three feet nine inches. The feet of the arcs rest on this