

If Captain Glazier will examine the volume of "Schoolcraft's Narrative" (edition of 1834), from which he copied the above, he will find, facing the title-page, a map of this whole region, on which is shown the entire course of this eastern fork. Where, indeed, did he get its course for his map if not there, or from some of the numerous map-makers who have copied from Schoolcraft? He does not pretend to have gone but a short part of its length. And now, as if to more thoroughly deceive his readers and the world, Captain Glazier thus pats the back of the man whose pockets he has just been engaged in rifling:

"I christened it Schoolcraft River, as a tribute to its discoverer, who, though he failed to reach the goal of his explorations, rendered valuable service in the department of geography."

This will not do. However much one may be disposed to honor Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, he will hardly care to do it under the lead of Captain Glazier. Furthermore, as I have before remarked, Mr. Nicollet was on that river fifty years ago; and he named it after his old and illustrious teacher, Laplace.*

But Captain Glazier is pushing forward to Lake Itasca:

"Schoolcraft's Narrative," 1834, pp. 53, 54.

"The portage from the east to the west branch of the river is estimated to be six miles. Beginning in a marsh, it soon rises into a little elevation of white cedar wood, then plunges into the intricacies of a swamp matted with fallen trees, obscured with moss. From this the path emerges upon dry ground. It soon ascends an elevation of oceanic sand, having boulders and bearing pines. There is then another descent and another elevation. In short, the traveler now finds himself crossing a series of diluvial sand-ridges which form the height of land between the Mississippi Valley and the Red River. It is, in fine, the table-land between the waters of Hudson's Bay and the Mexican Gulf. It also gives rise to the remotest tributaries of the River St. Louis, which, through Lake Superior and its connecting chain, may be considered as furnishing the head-waters of the St. Lawrence. This table-land is probably the highest in North-western America in this longitude."

Glazier's Account, "Am. Met. Journal," 1884, p. 261.

"The portage from the eastern to the western branch of the Mississippi is six miles. Beginning in a marsh, it soon rises into a little elevation covered with a growth of cedar, white pine, and tamarack, then plunges into a swamp matted with fallen trees, obscured by moss. From the swamp the trail emerges upon dry ground, from whence it soon ascends an elevation of oceanic sand, having boulders and bearing pines. There is then another descent and another elevation. In short, this portage carried us over a series of diluvial sand-ridges which form the height of land between the Mississippi and the Red River of the North.

"These ridges constitute the table-land between the waters of Hudson's Bay and the Gulf of Mexico, and give rise to the remotest tributaries of the River St. Louis, which, through Lake Superior and its connecting chain, may be considered as furnishing the head-waters of the St. Lawrence. This is unquestionably the highest land of North America between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains."

* "Nicollet's Report," 1843, p. 59.