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bay prior to Hudson, who first discovered it for the English.

Hudson's river is a large river of North America, whose source has not been discovered. Running southward, it approaches the Mohawk's river, within a few miles of Sacoundaga, in North America. In the general we know that it has its source in the mountainous uninhabited country, between the lakes Ontario and Champlain. From its approach near Saucondauga, it runs N. and N. easterly towards lake St. Sacrament, now lake George, within ten miles of it. The course then to New York is very uniform, being in the main S. 12. or 15°. W. The distance from Albany to Lake George is computed at sixty-five miles. This river in that interval is navigable only to batteaus, and interrupted by rifts, which occasion two postages of half a mile each. In the passage from Albany to Fort Edward, the whole land carriage is twelve miles. There are three routes from Crown Point to Hudson's river, in the way to Albany; one through Lake George, another through a branch of Lake Champlain, bearing a southern course, and terminating in a basin, several miles E. of Lake George, called the South bay. The third is by ascending the Wood-ckeek, a shallow stream about thirty yards broad, which coming from the S. E. empties itself into the S. branch of the Lake Champlain. The place where these routes meet on the banks of Hudson's river is called the carrying-place. Here Fort Lyman, since called Fort Edward, is built; but Fort Henry, a much stronger garrison, was erected at the S. end of Lake George, after the repulse of the French forces under the command of baron Dieskaw, on the 8th of September, 1755. General Shirley thought it more adviseable to strengthen Fort Edward in the concurrence of the three routes,

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