

11 & 17.—*Table Rock.*

precipice having
indicular height;
it descends in a
petus that hurls
two thirds of its
th and unruffled,
ody of vapor, as-
of foam, differing
ubbles of which
by millions, and
the water is also
the air below, in
ills varying from
continually start-

221 feet, but fol-
rele, with a deep
most surprisingly
st body of water
t. Hall compares
d by the tremor,
y pairs of stones
rge round stones,
ous motion of the
servable on Goat
y miles.

Rock.

eline considerably
owed out the rock
perilous manner,
to penetrate as far
ce. The passage
o contemplate the
dering sound tre-
on, and the blasts
again with propor-
i accompanies its

containing excellent
nd from the galle-
a fine view is ob-
several miles, the
of the Fall is of
an it really is. A
house is situated,
n of the river, to

thickly inhabited:
business, and the
exhaustible water
British dominions.
recently disposed
to have planned a
as, public gardens,
table resort, to be

A broad, flat rock, forming a platform of considerable area, on the same level, and in immediate contact with the western extremity of the great ledge, over which the stream is precipitated; being 180 feet below the upper bank. It is undoubtedly one of the best, if not the very best point for viewing this magnificent scene, as the eye commands at once the whole of the majestic amphitheatre of cataracts, as well as the various stations on both sides of the river, a considerable distance. The rocks having fallen away from beneath, the surface projects several feet over the abyss. Visitors possessed of strong nerves, frequently lay themselves flat on the rock, with the face beyond the edge, looking from this fearful height into the roaring abyss below. The Table Rock is a favorite place for strangers to inscribe their initials or names, with the date of their visit; but it is probable that posterity will not be much benefited by this ingenuity, as the rock has many considerable seams and fissures, and a long slip, a few yards below, fell, with a tremendous crash, in August, 1818. This mass, which was 160 feet in length, and from 30 to 40 in breadth, providentially fell during the night, or many lives might have been lost, as the pathway to the guide's house passed over it: a portion of it, 15 feet long, lies in the river below, and is delineated in the Picture, (No. 27.)

15.—*Staircase.*

In the rear of the dwelling of the guide, who provides visitors with suitable dresses, and attends them to the cavern behind the Great Fall, a convenient staircase descends from the platform to the sloping shore of the water below, and a rough and slippery path, over fragments of fallen rock, conducts to the foot of the Fall. From the river the Fall has an extraordinary appearance; no part of the Rapids being seen, the water appears to be poured perpendicularly from the clouds.

18.—*Path to the Ferry.*

A convenient road or path, which greatly facilitates the approach to the Ferry, and forms an agreeable promenade; it proceeds about half a mile in a direct line, when, turning short round, it descends, in a safe and easy manner, to the margin of the river.

19.—*Ferry.*

About half a mile below the Horse-shoe, and a few rods below the Schlosser Fall, the river, which is there 76 rods in width, is safely crossed in a small boat. Although the water is considerably agitated, the ferrymen cross, without danger, at any time of the day, in about five minutes; but when the wind blows down the stream, the passengers seldom escape without a complete soaking from the spray of the Falls, which descends like rain. The comparative smoothness of the river so immediately after the Fall, is accounted for by the great depth of the pool into which the cataract is precipitated, and the sudden contraction of the river; the descending water sinks down and forms an under current, while a superficial eddy carries the upper stratum back to the Fall.

The banks of the river are here remarkably wild and striking, and the view from this place is of the most gorgeous description, and of most surprising grandeur.

20.—*Niagara County.*

The banks of the strait, for a considerable portion of its course on the United States' side, are in the county of Niagara. The roads on both sides are separated from the precipitous banks, in many places, only by a narrow slip of woods, and the country around is most beautiful, being a succession of fertile fields, orchards, and gardens.

At a short distance below the Falls is a small territory, belonging to the remnant of the once-powerful tribe of Tuscarora Indians, who emigrated from North Carolina about the beginning of the last century, at the invitation of the Five Nations, into whose confederacy (which then received the title of the Six Nations) they were received: they have a Protestant missionary resident amongst them, and many have voluntarily adopted Christianity: several of their farms are handsome and well cultivated.