

dard, who, by his defence, had
 et from every military, and particu-
 man, answered, "I did command,
 he uttered these words he pre-
 ard to the British commander, and
 the body. The Americans had lost
 the British entered the fort. A
 ge commenced immediately on the
 tween sixty and seventy Americans
 after they had surrendered their
 ery kind of hostility.

reach Long Island Sound, passing
 y on which there is a light-house.
 the southern shore of Connecticut,
 umerous bays, running up between

At six miles we pass *Black Point*,
Wood's Point, at the mouth of the
 e opposite or western promontory is
 ich derives its name from Lords Say
 e first proprietors of it. It is seat-
 t the foot of the hills, and its princi-
 ale in length, lying nearly parallel
 of the houses are neat; a consider-
 and ordinary. The soil of the hills
 ood; and that of the plain excellent,
 roductive of all the grains and fruits

ommonly, but erroneously, considered
 ment in Connecticut. The first Eu-
 was built at Hartford, by the Dutch,
 use of Good Hope. The second was
 ured in Windsor, by William Holmes
 th of October, 1635, a colony from
 etta, planted themselves in Windsor.
 ut the same time, began the settle-
 eathersfield. About the middle of
 r, a company sent by John Win-
 ther necessities, came to Saybrook,
 orks, and mounted two pieces of
 onary war, a fort of the same dimen-
 same spot, to prevent British priva-
 river. For this purpose it was per-

fectly fitted; as the channel lies almost under the mouths of
 its cannon. Since the peace of 1783, these works have been
 suffered to decay. A part of the wall of the ancient fort is
 still visible, as are also the ruins of a well, dug within, to fur-
 nish water for the garrison.

Passing *Cornfield Point*, *Duck Island*, and *Hammohasset*
Head, we reach in sixteen miles *Faulkner's Island*, where there
 is a light-house, and opposite to which, on the main land, is
Sachem's Head. This is a ship harbour, and received this de-
 nomination in the year 1637, from the following fact. Two
 Pequod sachems, after the defeat of that tribe by Captain
 Mason, were taken by the troops under Captain Stone, and
 had their lives spared upon promising to discover the place
 to which their countrymen had fled. The English brought
 them to this place, and finding that they obstinately refused
 to give the stipulated information, beheaded them.

In thirteen miles, passing the *Thimble Islands*, we reach
 New-Haven light-house, and proceeding up the bay five
 miles, that city itself.

The site of *New-Haven* is a plain at the head of this bay,
 lying between two ranges of hills on the east and west; and
 limited, partly, on the northern side, by two mountains, call-
 ed the East and West Rock, a spur from the latter, named
 Pine Rock, and another from the former, named Mill Rock,
 which descends in the form of a handsome hill to the north-
 ern skirt of the city. The harbour is well defended from
 winds, but is shallow, and gradually filling up with mud. It
 has about seven feet on the bar at low water, and the com-
 mon tides rise six, and the spring tides seven or eight feet.
 The long wharf is three thousand nine hundred and forty-
 three feet in length, the longest in the United States. In
 1765, it was only twenty rods long, yet there is less water at
 its termination now, than there was at that period. The
 maritime commerce of New-Haven, is greater than that of
 any other town in Connecticut. The shipping belonging to
 this port, in 1821, amounted to ten thousand two hundred
 and fifty-five tons. The population of New-Haven is about
 seven thousand five hundred, but the area it occupies is
 probably as large as that which usually contains a city of six
 times the number of inhabitants in Europe. A considerable
 proportion of the houses have court-yards in front, and gar-
 dens in the rear. The former are ornamented with trees