

whole territory. In some places the wild gooseberry, with very small prickly fruit, has been seen.

In the north-western parts, near the river St. Lawrence and Ontario, black and white oak abounds, interspersed with pine and hickory. The natural growth consists of maple, beech, elm, bass-wood, and birch. There are some tracts covered with pine.

*Animals.*—The mammoth, of enormous size, formerly an inhabitant of this district, is only known by Indian tradition, and by the remains of the bones lately discovered. The skeleton of one, weighing nearly 1000 pounds, was dug up in 1801, in the county of Orange. Part of other skeletons were found in different places, where marl abounds, and at the depth of ten or twelve feet below the surface. In 1817, another was found at the depth of four feet, in the town of Goshen, near Chester, on the farm of Mr. Yelverton. The tusks were more than nine feet in length. The black and grey wolf were formerly numerous, which induced the municipal authorities to offer a premium for their destruction; since this, being every where pursued, they are now rare. The bears are still numerous near new settlements in the western parts, to which they are attracted by the Indian corn and young hogs, which they greedily devour. Excellent hams are made of the grown bear, and the cub is by many considered as not inferior to lamb. The cougar, called the panther, flies to the thickest woods from the approach of man, and seldom appears near his place of residence. The elk and moose deer still inhabit the uncultivated regions. The male of the latter, armed with enormous horns, grows to the height of nineteen hands. The woods of the Genessee county abound with deer. Previous to the year 1799 five hundred deer were annually killed in the neighbourhood of Bath. The other animals common to the eastern states are the grey and red foxes, martin, sable, racoon, skunk, mink, beaver, otter, fisher, musk rat, squirrel, and hare. The musk rat, of which Kalm saw great numbers on the shores of the Hudson, and whose odor in the night he found disagreeable, have become rare, on account of the value of their skin. For the same reason, the martin has almost disappeared, while the squirrel, on which he preyed, has proportionably increased. The last is numerous near cultivated lands, and nut-bearing trees. In October 1816, a hunting party, consisting of