

neously become developed to the eye, strike the mind with surprise, and produce a wonderful and powerful impression.

The waters descend from a height of one hundred and twenty feet, and being separated by rocks, form three distinct cataracts, the largest of which is on the western side, and they unite, in the basin beneath, their broken and agitated waves. The form of the rock forces a part of the waters, into an oblique direction, and advances them beyond the line of the precipice. The cavities worn in the rocks, produce a pleasing variety, and cause the descending waters to revolve with foaming fury, to whose whiteness the gloomy cliffs, present a strong opposition of colour. The vapour from each division of the falls, quickly mounting through the air, bestows an enlivening beauty on the landscape.

The wild diversity displayed by the banks of the stream, and the foliage of the overhanging woods, the brilliancy of colours richly contrasted, the rapidity of motion, the effulgent brightness of the cataracts, the deep and solemn sound which they emit, and the various cascades further down the river, unite in rendering this, such a pleasing exhibition of natural objects, as few scenes can surpass.

On descending the side of the river, the landscape becomes considerably altered, and the falls appear to great advantage. Masses of rock, and elevated points of land covered with trees, together with the smaller cascades on the stream, present a rich assemblage, terminated by the falls. The scenery in proceeding down the river, is rugged and wild.

The gratification derived, in the beginning of summer, from the contemplation of such scenes as that which has now been described, is considerably damped by a reflection, on the short duration of the period allotted for beholding them with comfort. Myriads of winged insects, hostile to the repose of man, will shortly infest the borders of this river; when the warm weather, which consists not of one half the year, is expired, the ungenial winter will resume its domination, and the falls themselves, except an inconsiderable part of them, must, notwithstanding the rapidity of their course, become a solid body.

Viewed in the winter season, the falls exhibit an appearance more curious than pleasing, being, for the greatest part congealed, and the general form of the congelated masses, is that of a concretion of icicles, which resembles a cluster of pillars in gothic architecture, and may not improperly be compared to the pipes of an organ. The spray becomes likewise consolidated into three masses, or sections of a cone, externally convex, but concave towards the falls. The west side, being usually

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