

In such a manner as to constitute extended channels of inland navigation by water. Connecting with the east arm of the bay through Elk river, is Elk lake, a body of water about ten miles long, and averaging a mile and a half in width. Passing from this we enter Round lake, about one-fifth as large, from which we proceed northward to Torch lake, the largest in the region. * * From the east side of Torch lake we pass into Clan lake, a narrow strip of water stretching eastward into Grass lake. From the latter we proceed northward through a series of small lakes called collectively Intermediate lake. * * The remarkable series of lakes just described is navigable for tugs and small vessels from the east arm of the bay to the head of Grass lake, making a total length of navigable inland water amounting to eighty miles." Carp, Glen, and Platt lakes, and Lake aux Bees Seles (or Lake "Betsie"), are also inland navigable lakes in the immediate vicinity connecting with lake Michigan. Numerous smaller lakes of less importance dot the entire region. The shore line of navigable water afforded by the lakes named is computed at one hundred and fifty-eight miles. Describing the scenery at some length, the writer last quoted, says: "The scenery of the Grand Traverse region is subdued and soft—sometimes picturesque, always beautiful, in some instances exquisitely so. Viewed from some suitable eminence, the landscape presents an undulating sea of verdure, one softly-rounded hill-top succeeding to another in the retreating view, the dimness of distance lending an ever increasing enchantment to the prospect." An Indian reservation adjacent to the bay, and an old Catholic Mission, are the chief historical features, and Traverse City, a village of about fifteen hundred inhabitants, situated at the foot of the bay, is the principal capital of the region.

MACKINAC.

Mackinac, Mackinaw, or, as anciently, Michilimackinac, describes generally the point of approach of lake Michigan and lake Huron, and will be made to comprehend a considerable region round about, or be confined in its meaning to the town and island of Mackinac, as the particular occasion of speech may indicate. It was the site of a French Jesuit mission as early as 1672, founded by father James Marquette. A writer compares the straits, in a commercial and strategical point of view, to Constantinople on the Bosphorus, the straits of Gibraltar, Singapore, on the straits of Malacca, and the isthmus of Panama. The island and vicinity are widely celebrated for their healthfulness and salubrity, and as a summer resort. A physician (Dr. Drake) who visited Mackinac in 1842 for the purpose of examining the climate and topography, says: "The three great reservoirs of clear and cold water, lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, with the islands of Mackinac in their hydrographical center, offer a delightful hot-weather asylum to all invalids who need an escape from crowded cities, pondal exhalations, sultry climates, and officious medication." Dr. Drake looked upon Mackinac as one of the healthiest portions of the whole north-west, and to which, in time, tens of thousands of persons, even from the farthest south, would resort to be reinvigorated in body, refreshed in mind, and delighted with the contemplation of the sublime and beautiful scenery in that region of expansive waters, rocky coasts, forest-bearing lands and clustering islands. Indian mythology makes the island of Mackinac the home of the Giant Fairies, and hence the Indians have always regarded it with a species of veneration. It is within the recollection of persons, that the Indians, in passing, have made offerings of tobacco and other articles to these Great Spirits, to propitiate their good will. Among the points of interest on the island are "Arched Rock," "Lover's Leap," "Sugar Loaf Rock," "Devil's Kitchen," "Robinson's Folly," "Pontiac's Lookout," "Skull Cave," etc., etc. These points all have