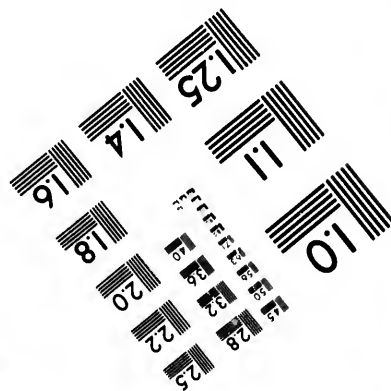
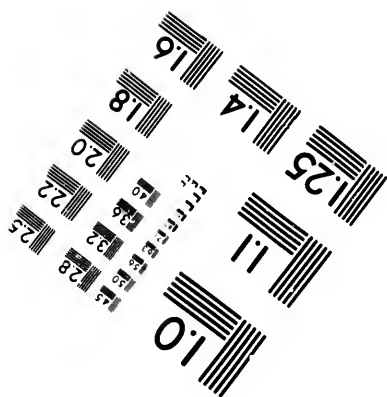
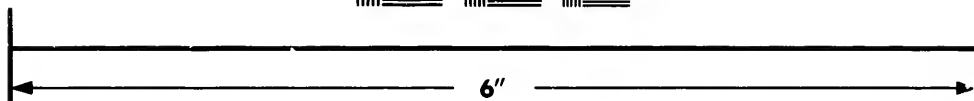
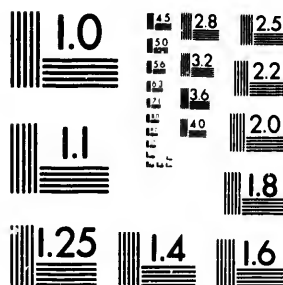


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1984

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible.

- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Photostat of folded map

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 10X | 12X | 14X | 16X | 18X | 20X | 22X | 24X | 26X | 28X | 30X | 32X |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

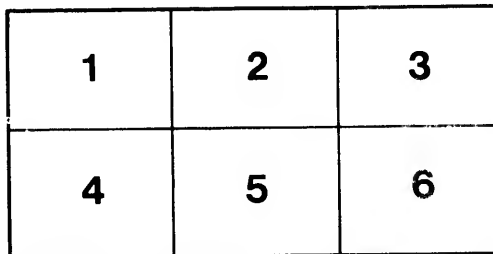
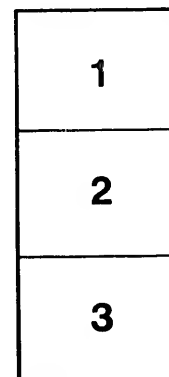
Library of Congress
Photoduplication Service

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Library of Congress
Photoduplication Service

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

aire
détails
ues du
modifier
ger une
filmage

/
ées

ire

y errata
ed to

nt
ne pelure,
açon à



32X



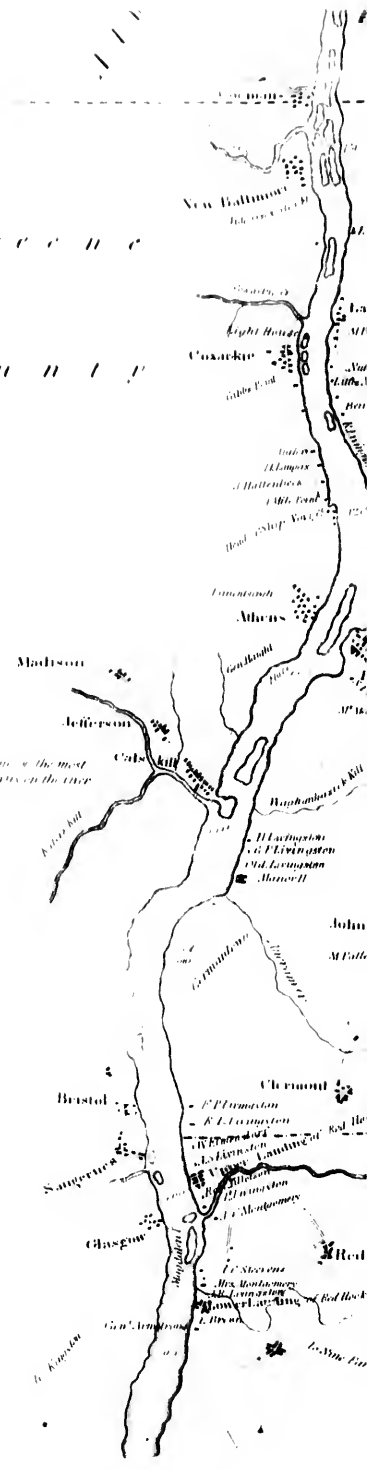
Saratoga County

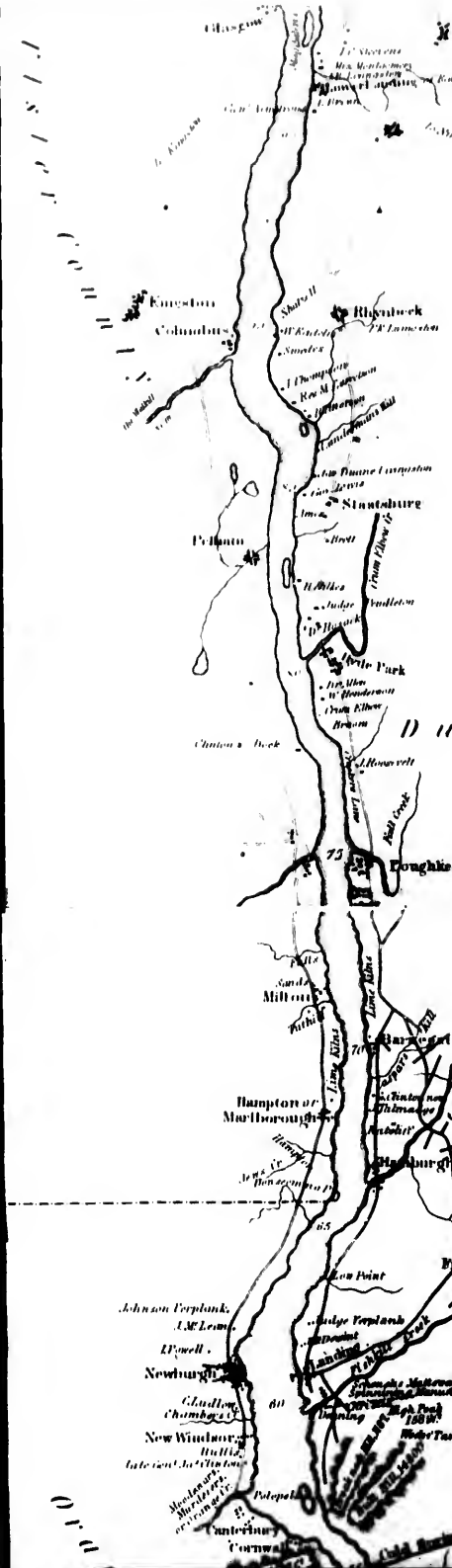


Greene
County

1811

Still is one of the most
interesting features in the river







AS APPROVED

Map

of the

HUDSON RIVER

Post Roads between New York & Albany

Published by W. H. Colburn & Co.

1845



NEW JERSEY



THE
TOURIST,
OR
POCKET MANUAL

FOR
Travellers

ON
THE HUDSON RIVER, THE WESTERN CANAL, AND
STAGE ROAD;

COMPRISING ALSO
THE ROUTES TO LEBANON, BALLSTON, AND
SARATOGA SPRINGS.

NEW-YORK

PRINTED BY J. & J. HARPER,
No. 82 Cliff-Street.

1830

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1830, in the fifty-fifth year of the independence of the United States of America, R. J. VANDEWATER, of the said district, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"The Tourist, or Pocket Manual for Travellers on the Hudson River, the Western Canal, and Stage Road; comprising also, the Routes to Lebanon, Ballston, and Saratoga Springs."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." And also to an Act entitled, "An Act, supplementary to an Act, entitled an Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

FREDERICK J. BETTS,
Clerk of the Southern District of New-York

V 24

PREFACE.

THE object of the work which is now presented to the public, is to embody, within the smallest practicable limits, the information most needed by the traveller, to direct him to scenes and objects worthy of notice, and calculated to excite curiosity.

It is believed that all the information required by tourists through this state, will be found in the pages of this work, divested of unnecessary details, and clearly arranged and classified.

Some of the items, especially in relation to this city, the steamboat navigation, and the canal and stage routes, are probably more full and accurate than have been contained in any of the itineraries already published; while in the enumeration of interesting points on the Hudson and elsewhere, brevity has been observed, from a desire, as much as possible, to compress the work, so as to render it emphatically the pocket companion of the traveller, and its price proportionally moderate.

The Compiler having been long connected with one of the North River steamboats, has had the best opportunities of obtaining correct information; and every statement made in this work may be relied on as accurate.

DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.
May of July, A. D. 1830, in the fifty-fifth
es of America, R. J. VANDEWATER,
the title of a book, the right whereof
following, to wit:
ers on the Hudson River, the Western
outes to Lebanon, Ballston, and Saratoga
e United States, entitled "An Act for the
gins of maps, charts, and books, in the
he times therein mentioned." And also
an Act, entitled an Act for the encour-
f maps, charts, and books, to the authors
s therein mentioned, and extending the
aving, and etching historical and other
FREDERICK J. BETTS,
of the Southern District of New-York.

REFERENCES.

* Places at which the regular steamboats, running between New-York and Albany, land.

E. S. East side of the river.

W. S. West side of the river.

Distances on the river will be ascertained by referring to the map of the Hudson which is connected with this work.

Distances on the canal will be seen by referring to the table at page 32.

STEAMBOATS FROM NEW-YORK.

NORTH RIVER LINE.

From the foot of Barclay-Street.

North America* Capt. James Benson
Albany J. G. Jenkins
Leave New-York and Albany alternately every
day (except Monday) at 7 o'clock A. M.
New Philadelphia Capt. G. E. Seymour
Dewitt Clinton Sherman'
Leave New-York and Albany alternately every
day (except Sunday) at 5 o'clock P. M.

HUDSON RIVER LINE.

From the foot of Cortlandt-Street.

Ohio Capt. M. Bartholomew
Constitution A. Hoyt
Constellation R. G. Cruttenden
Leave New-York alternately every day (ex-
cept Sunday) at 5 o'clock P. M. On Sundays at 10
o'clock A. M. Leave Albany every day at 10
o'clock A. M.

* This splendid boat made the passage from Albany to New-York, in 1829, in 10 hours and 10 minutes, including stoppages, which were at least one hour. This is the shortest passage on record.

ANCES.

regular steamboats, run-
ning to Albany, land-
ing at the river.
The times will be ascertained by
referring to the Hudson which is con-
tained in the following
will be seen by referring

FIVE TOURIST

NAVIGATION LINE.

From the foot of Cortlandt-Street.

Commerce Capt. Pease, with the
Safety barge Lady Clinton Cowdin
Leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Satur-
days. Albany, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
Swifsure Capt. Murray
Leaves Albany with freight barges Fridays and
Tuesdays, and New-York Thursdays and Saturdays.

TROY LINE.

From the foot of Cortlandt-Street.

Chief Justice Marshall Capt. Ira Ford
Leaves New-York and Albany three times a week.

UNION LINE

*For Philadelphia, from the battery, Pier No. 1,
North River.*

Swan Capt. De Graw
Leaves every day (except Sunday) at 7 o'clock
A. M. Through by daylight, via New-Brunswick
and Trenton.
Thistle Capt. Diehl
Leaves every day (except Sunday) at 12 o'clock,
noon. Passengers lodge at Trenton and arrive in
Philadelphia early next morning.

CITIZEN'S LINE

*For Philadelphia, from the foot of Morris-Street,
North River.*

New-York Capt. George Jenkins
Leaves every morning (except Sunday) at 6
o'clock. Through by daylight, via Bordentown.

N LINE.

Cortlandt-Street.
 Capt. Pease, with the
 Cowdin
 s, Thursdays and Satur-
 nednesdays, and Fridays.
 Capt. Murray
 ht barges Fridays and
 ursdays and Saturdays.

INE.

Cortlandt-Street.
 Capt. Ira Ford
 any three times a week.

LINE

the battery, Pier No. 1,
ever.
 Capt. De Graw
 ot Sunday) at 7 o'clock
 at, via. New-Brunswick
 Capt. Diel
 t Sunday) at 12 o'clock,
 Trenton and arrive in
 oning.

S LINE

the foot of Morris-Street,
iver.
 Capt. George Jenkins
 (except Sunday) at 6
 ight, via. Bordentown.

NEW-YORK and BOSTON LINE.

President Capt. R. S. Bunker
 Chancellor Livingston Cogge-hall
 Benjamin Franklin E. S. Bunker
 Washington Comstock

One of the boats leaves every day (except Sunday) at 4 o'clock, p. m. The Washington from the foot of Fulton-Street, East River, and the others from the foot of Cortlandt-Street, North River. The boats go to Providence, Rhode Island, where passengers take stages, and ride 40 miles to Boston.

NEW-HAVEN LINE

From the foot of Maiden-Lane.

United States Capt. Beecher
 Hudson Sanford
 Leave alternately every day at 8 o'clock a. m.

Citizen Capt. Brooks
 Leaves the foot of Catherine-Street for *New-Haven*, touching at Norwalk and Bridgeport, every day (except Sunday) at 6 o'clock a. m.

Victory Capt. S. Smith
 Leaves the foot of Beekman-Street, East River, for *Hartford*, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock p. m.

Newark Capt. B. Tate
 Leaves the foot of Barclay-Street every day (except Sunday) at 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m., for Newark, (New-Jersey.)

General Jackson Capt. Vanwart
 Leaves the foot of Warren-Street for Tarrytown, Singing, and Peekskill, every morning at 8 o'clock, and returns in the afternoon.

John Jay Capt. Bailey
Leaves, for the same places, from the foot of Murray-Street every afternoon at 3 o'clock; returns in the morning.

Orange Capt. ———
Leaves the foot of Robinson-Street for Nyack every day (except Sunday) at 11 o'clock a. m., and leaves there returning, at 1 o'clock p. m.

Bolivar Capt. O. Vanderbilt
Leaves Whitehall dock, daily, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 3, 5, and 7 p. m. for the Quarantine ground (Staten Island), and returns at the intermediate hours.

Flushing Capt. Peck
Leaves Fulton-market slip every day for Flushing, Long Island, touching at Hallet's cove and Ward's Island; returns the same day.

Linnaeus Capt. E. Peck
Leaves Fulton-market slip every day for New-Rochelle and Musqueto Cove, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Steam Ferry-Boats

Leave the foot of Barclay-Street for *Hoboken* every 15 minutes. The lawn, groves and walks, along the bank of the river at Hoboken, afford a delightful prospect and are visited by immense numbers.

BOATS leave the foot of Cortlandt-Street for Jersey City every 15 minutes.

BOATS leave the foot of Fulton-Street, East River, for Brooklyn every 10 minutes.

There are a number of other small steamboats which ply to and from various places.

... Capt. Bailey
 ... from the foot of Mur-
 ... o'clock; returns in the

... Capt. ———
 Street for Nyack every
 ... o'clock a. m., and leaves
 ... p. m.

... Capt. O. Vanderbilt
 ... ly, at 8 and 11 a. m. and
 ... rantine ground (Staten
 ... intermediate hours.

... Capt. Peck
 ... every day for Flushing,
 ... let's cove and Ward's

... Capt. E. Peck
 ... every day for New-
 ... at 3 o'clock p. m.

Boats
 Street for Hoboken every
 ... s and walks, along the
 ... en, afford a delightful
 ... mmense numbers.

... ortlandt-Street for Jer-

... ulton-Street, East Ri-
 ... inutes.

... her small steamboats
 ... s places.

Rates of Fare in Hackney Coaches in New-York.

If the driver and stranger disagree as to distance, the street commissioner will decide.

| | |
|--|--------|
| For taking a person any distance not exceeding one mile | \$0 25 |
| For taking one person any distance exceeding a mile, and within the lamp and watch districts | 50 |
| For every additional passenger | 25 |
| For carrying a passenger to the new almshouse and returning | 75 |
| For every additional passenger and returning | 37½ |
| For conveying a passenger around the first or Sandy Hill tour | 1 00 |
| For conveying a passenger around the second or Love Lane tour | 2 00 |
| For conveying a passenger around the third or Lake's tour | 2 50 |
| For conveying one or more passengers around the fourth or Apthorp's tour, with the privilege of detaining the carriage two hours | 3 50 |
| For conveying one or more passengers to Harlem and returning, with the privilege of detaining the carriage two hours | 4 00 |
| For conveying one or more passengers any distance not herein mentioned or described and returning, for every mile which they may proceed from the said stands respectively | 50 |

Children under 14 years of age half price.
 The above is an extract from the Corporation Laws.

PRINCIPAL HOTELS IN NEW-YORK.

| | <i>Location.</i> | <i>Keepers' Names.</i> |
|-------------------------|--|------------------------|
| City Hotel..... | No. 113 Broadway..... | Chester Jennings. |
| Atlantic Hotel..... | No. 5 do..... | M'Neil Seymour. |
| Adelphi Hotel..... | Cr. Beaver-St. & Broadway. | John Ford. |
| Mansion House..... | No. 39 Broadway..... | W. J. Bunker. |
| National Hotel..... | No. 112 do..... | Hipley. |
| Franklin House..... | Cr. Dey-St. & Broadway. | Newton Hayes. |
| American Hotel..... | Cr. Barclay-St. & Broadway. | Boardman. |
| Washington Hotel..... | Cr. Chamber-St. & Broadway. | James Hamilton. |
| Pearl-St. House..... | No. 28 Pearl-Street..... | C. H. Webb. |
| Barclay-St. Hotel..... | Stamboat landing, foot of Barclay Street..... | Harrison & Benson. |
| Eastern Pearl-St. House |  |  | Pearl-Street..... | Haskell & Perry. |
| Bank Coffee-House..... | Cr. William & Pine Streets | James Doran. |
| New-York Hotel..... | No. 162 Greenwich-Street. | Dean. |
| " " Coffee-House | No. 10 William Street..... | ----- |
| North American Hotel | Cr. Bowery & Bayard-St. | Morton. |
| Walton House..... | No. 326 Pearl-Street..... | S. Backus. |

PRINCIPAL HOTELS IN ALBANY.

| | <i>Location.</i> | <i>Keepers' Names.</i> |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Eagle Tavern..... | South Market-Street..... | J. G. Mather. |
| American Hotel..... | No. 100 State-Street..... | S. H. Drake. |
| City Hotel..... | North Market-Street..... | S. Chapin & Co. |
| Mansion House..... | do | Rockwell. |
| Adelphi Hotel..... | Cr. Market & State-Streets. | A. Murphy. |
| State-Street House..... | No. 82 State-Street | L. Lemet. |
| National Hotel..... | No. 555 South Market-Street | B. Jesup. |
| Fort Orange Hotel..... | No. 519 do..... | H. Y. Stuart. |
| Montgomery Hall..... | do | Chapin. |

PASSAGE UP THE HUDSON.

AFTER the boat gets "under way," the traveller is surrounded by a most magnificent scene. On the right he has New-York, with its Battery, and Castle Garden; on the left Jersey City and Hoboken, and on the South a view of the Narrows leading to Sandy Hook, and a far view of the Atlantic Ocean, 22 miles from the City. Directly opposite the Battery is seen Governor's Island (once the residence of the late Gov. Tompkins), on which is situated Castle Williams. The Quarantine ground at Staten Island is also seen in a southerly direction, and its white buildings form a striking object in looking down the bay. As the boat proceeds, on the right are seen the Red Fort, the old State Prison (which is no longer occupied, as the prisoners have been removed to the new prison at Singing), Fort Gansevoort, and the Episcopal Theological Seminary, built of gray hewn stone. On the left, the shady walks of Hoboken, and Col. Stevens's mansion on the promontory called "Hoboken Point," arrest the attention. A short distance above, the hills of Weehawken are seen. Weehawken, the romantic beauties of which have inspired the sprightly muse of Halleck, is the celebrated duelling ground, and the spot where the fatal duel between Col. Aaron Burr and Gen. Hamilton was fought, in which the latter fell. It is three miles from the city, and its retired walks and convenient solitude have created its notoriety as the place where "affairs of honour" are generally settled. A neat marble monument was here erected to the memory of Hamilton; but it has been removed within a few years, his remains having been interred in Trinity Churchyard, beneath a fine monument, enclosed in an iron railing.

IN NEW-YORK.

| Location | Keepers' Names |
|--------------|--------------------|
| ..... | Chester Jennings. |
| ..... | McNeil Seymour. |
| Broadway. | John Ford. |
| ..... | W. J. Bunker. |
| ..... | Hilpley. |
| Broadway. | Newton Hayes. |
| ..... | Boardman. |
| Broadway. | James Hamilton. |
| ..... | C. H. Webb. |
| ..... | Harrison & Benson. |
| ..... | Haskell & Perry. |
| Pine Streets | James Doran. |
| ..... | Dean. |
| ..... | Morton. |
| ..... | S. Backus. |

IN ALBANY.

| Location | Keepers' Names |
|----------|-----------------|
| ..... | J. G. Mather. |
| ..... | S. H. Drake. |
| ..... | S. Chapin & Co. |
| ..... | Rockwell. |
| ..... | A. Murphy. |
| ..... | L. Lemet. |
| ..... | B. Jeaup. |
| ..... | Jl. Y. Stuart. |
| ..... | Chapin. |

The Palisades commence at Weehawken, and extend about 20 miles up the western side of the river. These are a range of trap rock, (the altitudes of which are from 20 to 550 feet), which form almost one impassable barrier, presenting an almost perpendicular surface.

The Lamatic Asylum (E. S.), 7 miles from the city, is built of heavy freestone. The situation is beautiful and commanding.

HARLAEM. (E. S.) A small village containing a church, three stores, a blacksmith's shop, &c. The ridge of highland which extends across the island is called *Harlaem heights*, on which, during the revolution, a line of fortifications was thrown up quite across to the East River.

Fort Lee, (W. S.) on the brow of the Palisades, 300 feet above the level of the water—this Fort was evacuated in 1776.

Fort Washington, (E. S.) the ruins of a fortress on the summit of a high hill twelve miles from the city. This Fort was surrendered by the Americans to the Hessians in 1776, together with 2,600 men.

Spuytten Duyvel Creek, (E. S.) 13 miles from the city. This creek derived its name from the following circumstance. When New-Amsterdam (now New-York), was in possession of the Dutch, Peter Stuyvesant, then governor, sent Antony Van Corlaer, his right-hand man and sounder of brass, alias trumpeter, on an important message up the river. On his arrival at this creek, having no means of passing it, he paused in much perplexity: but his zeal to accomplish the mission was not to be overcome by the want of a boat, so he very heroically threw off his coat and made a vow he would cross it "spuyten duyvel." "It was a dark and stormy night when the good Antony arrived at the famous creek, (sagely denominated Harlaem River) which separates the island of Manhattan from the main land. The wind

was high, the elements were in an uproar, and no Charon could be found to ferry the adventurous sounder of brass across the water. For a short time he vapoured like an impatient ghost upon the brink, and then, bethinking himself of the urgency of his errand, took a hearty embrace of his stone boat, swore most valorously that he would swim *in spite en Duivel* (in spite of the Devil!) and bravely plunged into the stream.—Luckless Antony! Scarce had he buffeted half way over, when he was observed to struggle violently, as if battling with the spirit of the waters—instantly he put his trumpet to his mouth, and giving a vehement blast—sunk for ever to the bottom!

Knickerbocker, p. 232.

PHILIPSBURGH, (E. S.) 17 miles from the city, contains a church and several houses.

Fort Independence, (E. S.) Directly opposite this fort the Palisadoes are of greater height than at any other point.

DOUGLASS' FERRY, (E. S.) 23½ miles from the city.

TARRYTOWN, (E. S.) Major Andre was captured at this place when returning from his visit to Gen. Arnold, and on his way to the British lines.—The tree under which he was taken was struck by lightning in 1801. It was uncommonly large, being 26 feet in circumference and 111 high.

TAPPAN, (W. S.) Andre was executed about a mile from this village.

SINGSING, (E. S.) 34 miles from the city.—The new *State Prison* is located on the bank of the river at this place. It was commenced in 1835, and has been tenanted nearly two years. Its dimensions are 44 by 480 feet: it has a double row of cells, built back to back, four tiers high, and 200 in each tier; making in all 800 cells. It is built of hewn marble, quarried on the premises. The whole work was

performed by the convicts. The discipline is that of the Auburn prison, probably the best now in use.

Sleepy Hollow, (E. S.) a little above Sing Sing. This is the place where Washington Irving locates the scene of his tale of the same name, in the Sketch Book.

Stony Point, (W. S.) 40 miles from New-York, is a bold, rough promontory, with a light-house on its summit. It was fortified during the American war and taken from Gen. Wayne by the British in 1773: but retaken the same year.

VERPLANK'S POINT, (E. S.) opposite, was also the site of a Fort. There is a splendid mansion, lawn, arbour, &c. situated upon it, and occupied by Mr. Philip Verplank.

*CALDWELL'S, (W. S.) 44 miles from New-York, This is the first landing of the steamboats. Here the Highlands commence.

Antony's Nose, (E. S.) The mountain of this name is not, as is generally supposed, the one that exhibits a resemblance of the profile of a human face. It is directly opposite *Montgomery creek*. Its elevation is 1223 feet from the level of the river, and its name is derived according to Irving, from the nose of Antony Van Corlaer. The christening of the mount is described in the story of the Dutch Governor's first voyage up the Hudson as follows: "Just at this moment the illustrious sun, breaking in all his splendour from behind one of the high cliffs of the Highlands, did dart one of his most potent beams full upon the refulgent nose of the sounder of brass.— The reflection of which shot straightway down, hissing hot into the water, and killed a mighty Sturgeon that was sporting beside the vessel! When this astonishing miracle came to be made known to Peter Stuyvesant, (the Governor), he, as may well be supposed, marvelled exceedingly; and as a

The discipline is that
ably the best now in use.
little above Singing.
Washington Irving locates
me name, in the Sketch

miles from New-York, is
with a light-house on its
ringing the American war
yne by the British in
year.

(S.) opposite, was also
is a splendid mansion,
pon it, and occupied by

miles from New-York,
the steamboats. Here

The mountain of this
supposed, the one that
the profile of a human
site *Montgomery creek*.
m the level of the river,
ording to Irving, from the

The christening of the
ory of the Dutch Govern-
udson as follows: "Just
as sun, breaking in all his
e of the high cliffs of the
his most potent beams full
f the sounder of brass.—
shot straightway down,
and killed a mighty Stur-
side the vessel! When
me to be made known to
overnor), he, as may well
exceedingly; and as a

monument thereof, gave the name of *Antony's Nose*
to a stout promontory in the neighbourhood, and it
has continued to be called Antony's Nose ever
since."—*Kaickerbocker*, p. 105.

After proceeding about 2 miles farther, an exten-
sive range of mills are seen on the east side of the
river. These are supplied by a stream, called *But-
termilk Falls*. This is a beautiful little cascade
which comes foaming and tumbling down the rocks,
and has the appearance of milk. The mills are the
property of Mr. Lydig.—Three miles above, the
location of the celebrated military school comes in
view.

*WEST-POINT. (W. S.) The first building that is
noticed is the *Hospital*, which is a fine stone edifice,
with a piazza in front, and an extensive wing at
each end. The next objects worthy of attention
are the ruins of the venerable *Fort Putnam*, which
occupy a majestic and commanding situation.
Near the river is a kind of niche in the cliff, ac-
commodated with a number of benches. This is
called *Kosciusko's Garden*. Clusters of lilacs are
still growing, which are said to have been planted
by the Polish patriot. There is also a spring of
very fine water, over which the cadets have placed
a marble reservoir, in which the water boils up with
fine effect. It was formerly difficult of access, but is
now accessible by means of a flight of stone steps. A
short distance from this place Kosciusko's monument
is seen: it is built of fine hewn marble; the inscrip-
tion on it is "Kosciusko. Erected by the corps of
cadets, 1828." After turning the Point the *Hotel*
comes in view: it is a fine spacious House, and kept
by Mr. J. M. Bispham, very advantageously known
for many years at Trenton, as a host of the most
obliging department.

About a quarter of a mile above is a monument to

the memory of a cadet who was killed by the bursting of a cannon. The names of several cadets are inscribed upon it. A short distance farther, at the water's edge, is a small cove, where is seen a small white house. This house is on the site of the building in which Gen. Washington held his headquarters during a part of the revolution. After proceeding about a mile beyond the landing, by taking a retrospect, the traveller has a magnificent view of the *Military Academy*, and all the buildings appertaining thereto. There are six brick buildings for the Officers and Professors. The view of the Point from this distance is highly imposing.

COLD SPRING. (E. S.) A small village about 2 miles north of West Point on the opposite side. The *West Point Foundry*, under the superintendence of Gouverneur Kemble, Esq., is situated at this place.

BUTTER HILL is the last of the range on the west side. At the foot of it can be seen Putnam's Rock, which was rolled from the top in 1778 by a party of soldiers, directed by Gen. Putnam. An individual of the name of Newbold has been endeavouring for a number of years to establish three cities on the top of this mountain. Their names are *Faith, Hope, and Charity*. He intends constructing a railway from the river up the mountain, with an engine stationed at the summit, by which merchandise, &c. will be drawn up for the use of the inhabitants.

Break-neck Hill is the last of the range of Highlands on the east side: it is a very rough craggy mountain. When directly opposite, the profile of a human face, called "Turk's Face," can be seen on the point of rock which projects farthest south.

Polopell's Island. This is the name of the small round island in the middle of the river at this place. This island is the residence of nothing save snakes, which are found in immense numbers: having never

been subjected to the influence of a tutelar saint, with snake-compelling powers like those of the renowned St. Patrick.

CORNWALL. (W. S.) A small village, 2 miles south of Newburgh.

NEW WINDSOR (W. S.) is $1\frac{1}{2}$ south of Newburgh. There are two docks at this place: a few yards back from the south dock is seen a low house with 3 dormant windows; in 1774, this was the domicile of Mr. Ellison; Gen. Washington resided with his family most part of that winter and held his quarters there; a short distance back of this, on the eminence, is a beautiful mansion belonging to Mr. Bullis; from this place there is a delightful prospect for 20 miles around. Mrs. Ellison, the wife of the individual above alluded to, is still living, and resides with Mr. Bullis.

* **NEWBURGH.** (W. S.) This is a place of some magnitude. Being situated on the declivity of a hill, it probably makes a better appearance from the river than from any other point. A stage runs from this place to Ithaca daily. A quarter of a mile south of the village stands the old stone house in which Washington held his quarters at the time when the celebrated "Newburgh letters" made their appearance.

FISHKILL (E. S.) is directly opposite Newburgh. The *Mattewean Cotton Factory* is situated at this place. It belongs to the Messrs. Schenck of New-York. The *Highland Grove Gymnasium* was established at Fishkill in 1829, by Messrs. Kent and Jones, and is now in a very flourishing condition.

LOW POINT. (E. S.) There is a small cluster of white buildings on this Point. It is two miles above Fishkill.

Dans Kamer Point, (W. S.) $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Newburgh, is a rough peninsula. *Knickerbocker*, speak-

ing of Gov. Stuyvesant's passage up the river, says: "Even now I have it on the point of my pen to relate, how his crew was most horribly frightened, on going on shore above the Highlands by a gang of merry roistering devils, trisking and curvetting on a huge flat rock, which projected into the river, and which is called the *Dayrell's Dans Komur* to this very day."—*History of New-York*, p. 106.

The splendid mansion with a wing at each end, on the brow of the hill just below this place, is the residence of Mr. Armstrong.

HAMPTON, (W. S.) 69 miles from New-York.

HAMBURGH is directly opposite Hampton. The creek which empties into the river at this point is called Wappinger's Creek. One mile and a half above this place, on a projecting point, is seen a fine brick building, with an arbour on the hill. This was the residence of *George Clinton*, formerly Governor of this State, and celebrated in the annals of New-York, as a statesman, a soldier, and a good citizen.

MILTON, (W. S.) 72 miles from New-York. The village opposite is called *Bansdaxi*. The shore between Hampton and Milton is covered with lime-kilns.

About one mile south of Poughkeepsie, the beautiful mansion of Col. Livingston is situated in delightful grounds on the margin of the river.

* **POUGHKEEPSIE** (E. S.) is located about a mile from the landing. It is a beautiful and pleasant place; the buildings and grounds of its inhabitants displaying much taste. Its importance as a river town is very considerable, as it has an extensive back country to support its commercial prosperity. The shore is rough and bold, and the landing is not seen until the boat reaches the dock, in consequence of a high rocky projection, called the "Coal Rock." There is a very fine view, for several miles north and south.

from the top of this rock. There are two fine hotels in the village, equal to any between the cities of New-York and Albany.

NEW PALTZ. (W. S.) This village is opposite Poughkeepsie.

* **HYDE PARK.** (E. S.) A large tract of land at this place is owned by Dr. David Hosack, an eminent physician from New-York, who has lately retired from the city to this delightful part of the country. This splendid mansion is in sight from the river. There is a park for deer, arbours, lawn, and a very extensive hot-house, which contains specimens of almost all our domestic plants, together with great variety from other countries.

Half a mile above Dr. Hosack's is seen Judge Pendleton's mansion, and a mile farther is that of Hamilton Wilkes, Esq. *Dr. Rowson's* seat is directly across the river from Hyde Park. Three miles above, *Beaver Creek* empties itself into the Hudson.

Esopus Island is situated at the mouth of the creek.

STAATSBURGH. (E. S.) The beautiful mansion on the hill, at this place, is the residence of James Thompson, Esq.

Lewis's Dock. (E. S.) After proceeding a few miles farther and turning a point of land, a small dock is seen, and a splendid yellow building a few yards in its rear. This is the residence of General Morgan Lewis, formerly governor of the State of New-York. A few yards above Governor Lewis's is the beautiful mansion of James Duane Livingston.

* **RUIVERFERK.** (E. S.) This is a small landing, whence a schooner sails twice a week with produce for New-York. This place affords a fine distant view of the Catskill Mountains, and the mountain house.

KINGSROY is on the opposite side of the river. The junction of the Waalkill creek with the Hudson

SE.
ge up the river, says.
e point of my pen to
st horribly frightened,
Highlands by a gang
ng and envetting on
ted into the river, and
s *Dans Komer* to this
York, p. 106.
a wing at each end, on
this place, is the resi-

s from New-York.
osite Hampton. The
river at this point is
One mile and a half
ing point, is seen a fine
en the hill. This was
on, formerly Governor
n the annals of New-
r, and a good citizen.
om New-York. The
ARNING. The shore
is covered with lime-

ughkeepsie, the beau-
n is situated in delight-
the river.

ated about a mile from
and pleasant place; the
ind. biters displaying
S. I have now a city
nsive back country to
city. The shore is
ng is not so high, rocky
quered at a high rocky
"Rock." There is a
miles north and south.

river is at this place. The terminating point of the Delaware and Hudson Canal is about 4 miles inland, where it empties into the Waalkill. The Canal at the surface is 36 feet in breadth and 4 feet deep. The Locks are 72 feet in length and 9 feet wide. The water rises in them from 8 to 11 feet.

Shultz's Dock. (E. S.) A sloop sails from this place to New-York once a week. There are three buildings, viz. a dwelling, storhouse, and barn.

LOWER RED HOOK. (E. S.) This was formerly a place of considerable business, but within a few years it has all been diverted to the landing 3 miles above. Just south of the landing is a neat, delightfully-situated building, with a small grove in front, which is decorated with an arbour, and a number of rustic seats are placed about under the trees. It is the residence of Capt. Brown of the United States' army. A few yards north of the dock is the seat of J. R. Livingston, Esq., a large and splendid building. The mansions of J. C. Stevens, Esq. and R. S. Livingston, are situated between Lower and Upper Red Hook.

SAGERTIES. (W. S.) This is a small village principally inhabited by the mechanics attached to the paper manufactory of Henry Barclay, Esq., which is located at this place. The scenery in the vicinity is beautiful and variegated. There is a very good Hotel in the village.

GLASGOW VILLAGE. (W. S.) $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Lower Red Hook landing.

UPPER RED HOOK. (E. S.) The village is about two miles from the landing, in the interior. There is a hotel, a number of stores, storehouses, &c. at the landing.

The mansion south of the dock is the residence of Robert Pillotson, Esq. The first mansion north of the landing belongs to John Swift Livingston, Esq.

IST.

terminating point of the
is about 4 miles inland,
alkill. The Canal at
depth and 4 feet deep.
length and 9 feet wide.
8 to 11 feet.

sloop sails from this
dock. There are three
storehouse, and barn.

) This was formerly a
dock, but within a few
miles to the landing 3 miles
up is a neat, delight-
ful small grove in front,
with a number of
under the trees. It is
one of the United States?
The dock is the seat of
a fine and splendid building,
owned by Mr. S. L.
Livingston, Esq. and R. S. L.
Livingston, Esq. Lower and Upper

is a small village prin-
cipally mechanics attached to the
dock by Barclay, Esq., which
is a very fine scenery in the vicinity
of the dock. There is a very good

) 2½ miles above Lower

) The village is about
a mile in the interior. There
are several storehouses, &c. at

The dock is the residence
of the first mansion north of
the dock, owned by
Swift Livingston, Esq.

It is one of the most beautiful locations on the
Hudson. A few yards above is the residence of
Mr. Elmendorf, also in a very eligible situation.
After proceeding two miles farther, the traveller has
a view of the splendid brick mansion of R. L.
Livingston, Esq., formerly the residence of Chancellor
Livingston. A large and well-stocked hot-house
is attached to the south end of the building. E. P.
Livingston's mansion is a few yards farther north.

Bristol. (W. S.) Two sloops sail from this vil-
lage to New-York.

Trumpore's Landing. (W. S.) There are four or
five houses at this place:—it is the next above
Bristol.

OAK HILL. (E. S.) The large storehouse and
dock at this place belong to Harman Livingston.
Esq. His splendid mansion is situated on the hill
just above the landing.

* CATSKILL. (W. S.) This is the landing place for
those who visit the *Catskill Mountain House*. A
stage leaves Catskill for Ithaca every morning at 7
o'clock to meet the steamboat on Cayuga Lake,
which runs to Cayuga bridge, where stages are in
readiness to convey passengers immediately to
Rochester. Passengers for Ithaca generally land at
this place or Newburgh.

Runshorn Creek is seen winding through the marsh
about a quarter of a mile south of the Catskill
dock.

Catskill Creek empties into the Hudson at the
south side of the dock. It is a very considerable
stream, and forms a harbour for the sloops that sail
from this place.

Stages are always at the dock on the arrival of
the 7 o'clock boats from New-York, ready to take
parties to the Mountain. The distance by the road
is 13 miles, although in a direct line, it is only 8.

The time taken in performing the journey is about 4 hours in going, and a little over 2 hours in returning. The road is very fine and level for 9 miles, when the ascent from the foot of the mountain commences by a winding road which leads to the west end of the *Pine Orchard*; for the following description of which, we are indebted to Mr. N. G. Elliott, of Catskill.

PINE ORCHARD.—Few places of fashionable resort present stronger attractions to the tourist than the Pine Orchard. A few years ago this delightful retreat was almost unknown and rarely visited, but by the hardy hunter in pursuit of the deer, the bear, and the wolf, who had hitherto maintained undisturbed possession of its cliffs and caverns. At length, the tale of the extent and beauty of the prospect and the grandeur of the scenery, drew the attention of individuals of taste, and the glowing descriptions they gave of its surpassing magnificence effectually roused and fixed the attention of the public. Each successive season the number of visitors has increased till the temporary buildings at first erected for their accommodation have given place to a splendid Hotel, 140 feet in length and four stories high. This establishment has been erected by the Mountain Association, at an expense of about \$22,000. It occupies the Eastern verge of a table of rock some six acres in extent, and about 3000 feet above the river. An excellent line of stages is established to this place from Catskill, a distance of twelve miles. The public are much indebted to their *small* but energetic friend—that mirror of stage proprietors E. Beach, for the excellence of his horses and carriages, and the employment of skilful and careful drivers. The ride from Catskill to the foot of the mountain is not particularly interesting—but as you ascend every moment develops something magni-

g the journey is about
over 2 hours in return-
and level for 9 miles,
t of the mountain com-
which leads to the west
r the following descrip-
lebled to Mr. N. G.

ces of fashionable resort
to the tourist than the
ars ago this delightful
and rarely visited, but
it of the deer, the bear,
erto maintained undis-
and caverns. At length,
beauty of the prospect
ery, drew the attention
e glowing descriptions
magnificence effectually
n of the public. Each
of visitors has increased
at first erected for their
place to a splendid
four stories high. This
cted by the Mountain
about \$22,000. It oc-
a table of rock some
at 3000 feet above the
stages is established to
istance of twelve miles.
ted to their *small* but
or of stage proprietors
e of his horses and care-
t of skillful and careful
skill to the foot of the
interesting—but as you
opos something magni-

ficient and new. The sides of the mountain, steep
and seemingly inaccessible, tower far above you,
clothed in the rich deep foliage peculiar to such
regions; while below your path a clear stream runs,
one moment bubbling over its rocky bed, and the
next leaping down its cascades to the valley. The
road is extremely circuitous, and so completely
hemmed in by the luxuriant growth of forest trees
that the traveller is for a long time unable to judge
of his progress in the ascent by any view of the
country he has left. At an abrupt angle of the road,
however, he obtains at once a full view of the
Mountain House—perched like the eyrie of an eagle
among the clouds—or rather like the enchanted
castle in fairy tale; seemingly inaccessible to mortal
foot, still it reminds him of such terrestrial comforts
as are sure to be acceptable after exercise in the
pure air of the mountains. Another turn and it again
disappears, and the excited traveller next finds him-
self on the level rock of the Pine Orchard, and ap-
proaching the hotel from the rear. A moment more
and he is on the edge of the precipice in front of
the noble building. At first glance he would be led
to believe, with Leather Stocking, that creation was
all before him, and he is forced to admit that his
wildest anticipations are more than realized. The
view from Table Rock has been compared, by those
who have seen both, to that from the summit of
Vesuvius over the bay of Naples and the adjacent
coasts. In features they are unlike; but in char-
acter the same. From this lofty eminence all
inequalities of surface are overlooked. A seemingly
endless succession of woods and waters—farms and
villages, towns and cities, are spread out as upon a
boundless map. Far beyond rise the Taghkanick
Mountains, and still farther the highlands of Con-
necticut and Massachusetts. A little to the left, and

at a still greater distance, the Green Mountains of Vermont stretch away to the north, and their blue summits and the blue sky mingle and melt together. The beautiful Hudson, studded with islands, appears narrowed in distance—with steamboats almost constantly in sight; while vessels of every description, spreading their white canvass to the breeze, are moving rapidly over its surface, or idly loitering in the calm. These may be traced to the distance of nearly seventy miles with the naked eye; and again at times all below is enveloped in dark cloud and rolling mist, which, driven about by the wind, is continually assuming new, wild, and fantastic forms.—The whole produces an effect on the beholder unequalled by that of any other scene in this country. The gazer turns from the sight, compelled to acknowledge that all is beautiful and all is new. Visitors who have here assembled from various motives all depart satisfied and delighted. The student, pale and exhausted with study and confinement, has for a while forsaken his books, and found new vigour in the “medicinal freshness” of the mountain air.—The idler and the invalid have been well rewarded for their toils; the one by the accession of health and strength, the brightened eye and quickened pulse, and the other by obtaining excitement, exercise, and pleasure in exchange for the irksome monotony of the world below. All are for a while freed from the idle ceremonials of life, and permitted to hold unrestrained converse with Nature and her works. From the Pine Orchard a ride or walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings you to the

CAURENSKILL FALLS.—Here the outlet of two inconsiderable lakes, leaps down a perpendicular fall of 100 feet—then glides away through a channel it has worn in the rock to a second fall of 80 feet. Below this it is lost in the dark ravine through

the Green Mountains of the north, and their blue tinge and melt together, dotted with islands, appears steamboats almost consols of every description, pass to the breeze, are face, or idly loitering in space to the distance of a naked eye; and again doped in dark cloud and about by the wind, is con- and fantastic forms.— on the beholder un- scene in this country. sight, compelled to ac- and all is new. Visit- from various motives all ed. The student, pale and confinement, has for and found new vigour in of the mount: in air,— have been well rewarded the accession of health ed eye and quickened ning excitement, exercise, or the irksome monotony re for a while freed from and permitted to hold Nature and her works. side or walk of 1½ miles

Here the outlet of two s down a perpendicular es away through a chan- ck to a second fall of 80 n the dark ravine through

which it finds its way to the valley of the Catskill. The waterfall bold as it is, forms, however, but one of the many interesting features of this scene. Standing on the edge of the first fall you look down into a dreary chasm whose steep sides, covered with the dark ivy and the thick foliage of summer, seem like a green bed prepared for the reception of the waters. Making a circuit from this spot, and descending about midway of the first fall, you enter a footpath which conducts into an immense natural amphitheatre behind the waterfall. The effect of this scene is imposing beyond description. Far over your head projects a smooth surface of rock forming a magnificent ceiling to this amphitheatre. In front is the ever-falling water, and beyond the wild mountain dell with the clear blue sky above it: the scene can only be appreciated on the spot. The tourist should bear in mind that the falls must be seen from below to produce the best effect, and that the view from the Pine Orchard is much finer from 3 o'clock P. M. till sunset than in the middle of the day.

Coaches leave the Mountain every morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive in time to take the boat that leaves Albany at 7 o'clock for New-York. They also leave in the afternoon, and arrive in time for the day boat for Albany, and the night boat for New-York.

* HUDSON. (E. S.) This is quite a large and important city, the only incorporated town between New-York and Albany. It is situated on an elevated plain. The bank rises from the river, in the form of an abrupt bluff, from 50 to 60 feet in height. It has great advantages of water-power in the vicinity. The city of Hudson ranks as the third in manufacturing importance in the state. This is the landing place for those who wish to visit BERARON SPRINGS at the *Shaker Settlement*, for a

notice of which, see page 68. Stages leave Bryan's Hotel for the Springs, daily, at half past 7 in the morning, and in the afternoon on the arrival of the morning boats from New-York. The *Claverack Falls* are 9 miles from Hudson. No stages run regularly to the Falls, but they can be procured, at any time, at Bryan's Hotel. The water falls 150 feet without interruption, except by a small point of rock which juts out from the main crag.

COLUMBIA VILLE, (E. S.) four miles above Hudson, is in sight from the river, about a quarter of a mile from its bank. It is situated on *Kinderhook Creek*, which empties into the river. There are two cotton factories at the village, owned by Messrs. Wild and Jenkins. The scenery in the vicinity is of a wild and romantic character.

ATHENS, (W. S.) opposite Hudson, is a large village, located on plains gently sloping towards the river. A large number of sloops sail from this place. Numerous mansions of private gentlemen adorn this pleasant village.—A canal has been cut through a low marshy island in the river, between this place and Hudson, through which a horse ferry-boat plies regularly every hour.

Four Mile Point, (W. S.) is a low point of land, 4 miles above Athens.

*COXSACKIE (W. S.) This is a small village not remarkable for any thing except a *ship-yard*, and a *hay-press*. Many sloops and canal boats are built here, and two or three steamboats have been constructed in this ship-yard. Small ships occasionally haul up here to repair.

KINDERHOOK (E. S.) contains about 30 houses, a few stores, a post-office, church, &c. Nearly opposite Kinderhook is a light-house, erected in 1829, under the direction of Samuel Swartwout, collector of the port of New-York. Two miles above, on the

east side, is another, which was erected at the same time.

NEW-BALTIMORE. (W. S.) There is a yellow store-house on the dock, and a sloop sails once a week.

COEYMAN'S. (W. S.) Red store house on the dock.

CASTLETON. (E. S.) 8 miles from Albany—brick store on one dock, white *kay-press* on the other.

The Overslaugh, three miles below Albany, is a place where the channel is very shoal and narrow, and occasionally the steamboats are obliged to "lay-to" for an hour or two, until the tide rises. An immense sum has been expended for the improvement of the channel; but it soon fills up again. Albany is in sight from this point.

GREENBUSH is nearly opposite Albany. A steam ferry boat plies between the two places.

ALBANY—the capital of the State. "The fine points of Albany are, that being built partly on high ground, several of the public buildings, and many of the best private dwellings, are on a commanding eminence. This gives a remarkably favourable appearance to the city when approached on the river, as the eye takes in not only the long line of river craft and substantial piers and wharves, but also an extended back ground of lofty edifices, in which the Capitol and several churches are conspicuous. This elevation of course affords to the inhabitants of the upper part of the town, a most enchanting prospect of several miles both up and down the river.

"There appears to be a good deal of public spirit here; for they have erected a city academy, a large and ponderous looking edifice, of dark freestone, which cost, I was informed, nearly \$90,000, and are now building a City Hall, which is to cost \$80,000 more. There was also shown to me, the plan of a

private building now going up on the corner of State and Market streets, which is to be built in nearly a semi-elliptical form, and which, when completed, will, I venture to say, be one of the most magnificent private buildings in the Union. What is surprising about it is, that the city is indebted to the rare enterprise of a single firm, for what in almost any other place the courage of a joint-stock company would have been hardly adequate.

"Three out of the five banks here are built of marble, or have marble fronts, which, as they stand, is the same thing for effect. I was informed by an intelligent gentleman of a plan that had been suggested for the purchase by the State and Commercial banks of the property between the Mechanics' and the Canal bank, and building two new banking-houses for their own occupation. If this should go into operation, the improvement both in elegance and convenience would be incalculable, and this part of Albany would be exceedingly beautiful."

Stages are in waiting, ready to convey passengers to any point of the compass. Immediately after the arrival of the steamboats, the reiterated cries of "Passengers for the springs," "Passengers for the West," &c. assail the ears of the traveller from all directions, vociferated by the runners sent on board by the different proprietors of stages. The public houses in Albany are equal to any in the State; and the traveller may rely upon being well accommodated at any of the houses mentioned in the first pages of this work. There are now no packet-boats on the canal between Albany and Schenectady. Two boats of this description were employed on this route in 1827; but did not succeed, in consequence of the detention at the locks, no less than twenty-seven in number. The distance is 23½ miles. By the turnpike it is only 15 miles, which is accomplished in between two and three hours, while on the canal

the passage occupies from twelve to fourteen hours. Persons wishing to take the packet-boats, (which leave Schenectady for the West at 2 and 7 P. M. and at midnight), take coaches at Albany on the arrival of the 7 o'clock boat from New-York and arrive at Schenectady for the 12 o'clock night boat; and on the arrival of the 5 o'clock boats from New-York, and arrive at Schenectady for the 2 o'clock packet, or at 3 o'clock, P. M. and arrive for the 7 o'clock packet.

For Troy, 6 miles north of Albany, stages leave every hour, and there are three small steam-boats, viz. *James Fairlie*, *Matilda*, and *Caroline*, which leave on the arrival of every boat from New-York, and at intermediate hours.

STAGES leave daily for *Ballston* and *Saratoga Springs*, at 6 and 9 o'clock, A. M.

For *Utica*, *Rochester*, and *Buffalo* daily at 9 A. M. and 3 and 11 P. M.

For *Whitehall* daily at 9 o'clock A. M., and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at 1 o'clock, to meet the steamboat on *Lake Champlain*, which runs to St. John's, where passengers take stages for Montreal, distant about thirty miles.

For BOSTON (through in two days), via *Lebanon Springs*, *Pittsfield*, *Northampton*, and *Worcester*, daily, except on Sunday, at 2 o'clock A. M.

For PROVIDENCE (through in two days), via *Westfield*, *Monson*, and *Stockbridge*, daily, except on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, A. M.

For HARTFORD (through in one day), via *Sheffield* and *Norfolk*, daily, except on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, A. M.

For NEW-HAVEN (through in a day and a half), via *Litchfield*, daily, except on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

For LEBANON SPRINGS, via *Nassau Village*, every morning at 9 o'clock.

For MONTREAL (during the winter), every morning at 2 o'clock,—through in three days.

Principal buildings in Albany. The *Capitol or State House*, at the head of State-Street (a broad and handsomely-built avenue, ascending a rather steep acclivity), is located in a commanding situation.

The *Academy*, a few rods north of the Capitol, is a fine, substantial building. Its architecture has been much admired.

The LYCEUM of the Albany Institute occupies a part of this edifice. The *City Hall* in Eagle-Street is a very fine structure. *State House*, in State-Street, is a building of antique appearance; but not otherwise remarkable. It is occupied by the secretary of state, chancellor, register, &c.

The Bank of Albany, Canal Bank, and Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, stand in juxta position at the foot of State-Street. The New-York State Bank stands in the centre of State-Street. The Commercial Bank is at the foot of State-Street, on the south side.

The NEW BUILDING, not yet completed, at the corner of State and North Market-Streets, probably displays the best style of architecture in the city. The upper part will be occupied by the *Museum*, and the basement story by the *Post-Office*.

The LAW BUILDINGS, at the corner of Beaver and South Market-Streets, constitute one of the ornaments to the city. The *South Dutch Church*, enclosed in well-arranged grounds, extending from Beaver to Hudson-Street, exhibits at each end a lofty portico supported by six large columns of freestone.

The ALBANY THEATRE is a handsome brick building, scantily supplied with architectural ornaments in front. The interior is commodious and elegant. It is perhaps one of the best second-rate houses in the country, is well conducted, and its company possesses a fair share of dramatic talent.

the winter), every month
three days.

Albany. The *Capitol* or
State-Street (a broad and
ascending a rather steep
commanding situation.

north of the Capitol, is
Its architecture has

any Institute occupies a
City Hall in Eagle-Street
State House, in State-Street,
appearance; but not other-
occupied by the secretary
, &c.

Bank, and Mechanics'
juxta position at the foot
York State Bank stands in
The Commercial Bank
t, on the south side.

t yet completed, at the
Market-Streets, probably
architecture in the city.
occupied by the *Museum*.
the *Post-Office*.

the corner of Beaver and
stitute one of the ornaments
Dutch Church, enclosed in
extending from Beaver to
each end a lofty portico
columns of freestone.

is a handsome brick build-
ing with architectural ornaments
commodious and elegant.
The best second-rate houses in
the city are conducted, and its company
dramatic talent.

WESTERN ROUTE FROM ALBANY.

The traveller leaves Albany, and after riding 15
miles over a sandy road, and through a barren coun-
try, with nothing to attract or interest the eye, he
finds himself in the ancient and sombre city of *Schenec-
tady*. This is the oldest city in the State. It was
a place of some considerable business, principally
forwarding, a few years since, when goods were
carried across the turnpike to the *batteraux* on the
Mohawk River; but since the canal has been in
operation, the business of Schenectady has been
nearly annihilated, as it passes immediately on to
Albany.

The *Mohawk and Hudson Railroad* is "being
built" between this city and Albany; it will prob-
ably be finished in 1832. The first ground was
broken on the 29th of July. There is a very fine
Hotel at Schenectady, kept by H. Davis.

Union College occupies a very eligible situation,
a short distance north-east of the city. Dr. Nott
is president of this institution.

The traveller now resumes his tour upon the
great Western Canal, the most stupendous chain of
artificial navigation in this or any other country. In
passing for hundreds of miles through rich and fertile
tracts, and over obstacles which presented almost
impassable barriers to the great work of internal
improvement so boldly planned and perseveringly
completed by the foresight, wisdom, and indefatiga-
ble exertions of Clinton and his compeers, the re-
flection will inevitably suggest itself, that the state
of New-York has ample reason to indulge a feeling
of pride in contemplating the beneficent results of
the triumphant labours of those who planned and
completed this monument to her public spirit and
enterprise.

CANAL ROUTE.

The several places and distances, as they occur on the canal route from Albany to Buffalo, are as follows :

| | place to place. | DISTANCE FROM | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|------------|----------|
| | | Albany. | Utica. | Rochester. | Buffalo. |
| Albany | 0 | 0 | 110 | 270 | 363 |
| Troy | 7 | 7 | 103 | 263 | 356 |
| Junction | 2 | 9 | 101 | 261 | 354 |
| Schenectady | 21 | 30 | 80 | 240 | 333 |
| Amsterdam | 16 | 46 | 61 | 221 | 317 |
| Schoharie Creek | 7 | 53 | 57 | 217 | 310 |
| Caughuawaga | 4 | 57 | 53 | 213 | 306 |
| Sprake's Basin | 9 | 66 | 41 | 201 | 297 |
| Canajoharie | 3 | 69 | 41 | 201 | 291 |
| Bowman's Creek | 3 | 72 | 38 | 198 | 291 |
| Little Falls | 16 | 88 | 22 | 182 | 275 |
| Herkimer | 7 | 95 | 15 | 175 | 268 |
| Frankfort | 5 | 100 | 10 | 170 | 263 |
| Utica | 10 | 110 | 0 | 160 | 253 |
| Whitesborough | 4 | 114 | 4 | 156 | 249 |
| Oriskany | 3 | 117 | 7 | 153 | 246 |
| Rome | 8 | 125 | 15 | 145 | 238 |
| Smith's | 7 | 132 | 22 | 138 | 231 |
| Loomis's | 6 | 138 | 28 | 132 | 225 |
| Oneida Creek | 3 | 141 | 31 | 129 | 222 |
| Canistota | 5 | 146 | 36 | 124 | 217 |
| New-Boston | 4 | 150 | 40 | 120 | 213 |
| Chitteningo | 4 | 154 | 44 | 116 | 209 |
| Manlius | 8 | 162 | 52 | 108 | 201 |

LIST.

ROUTE.

Distances, as they occur on the route to Buffalo, are as follows :

WESTERN ROUTE FROM ALBANY.

DISTANCE FROM

| | Albany. | Utica. | Rochester. | Buffalo. |
|---|---------|--------|------------|----------|
| 0 | 0 | 110 | 270 | 363 |
| 7 | 7 | 103 | 263 | 356 |
| 2 | 9 | 101 | 261 | 351 |
| 1 | 30 | 80 | 210 | 333 |
| 6 | 46 | 61 | 221 | 317 |
| 7 | 53 | 57 | 217 | 310 |
| 4 | 57 | 53 | 213 | 306 |
| 9 | 66 | 41 | 204 | 297 |
| 3 | 69 | 41 | 201 | 291 |
| 3 | 72 | 38 | 198 | 291 |
| 6 | 88 | 22 | 182 | 275 |
| 7 | 95 | 15 | 175 | 268 |
| 5 | 100 | 10 | 170 | 263 |
| 0 | 110 | 0 | 160 | 253 |
| 4 | 114 | 1 | 156 | 249 |
| 3 | 117 | 7 | 153 | 246 |
| 8 | 125 | 15 | 145 | 238 |
| 7 | 132 | 22 | 138 | 231 |
| 6 | 138 | 28 | 132 | 225 |
| 3 | 141 | 31 | 129 | 222 |
| 5 | 146 | 36 | 124 | 217 |
| 4 | 150 | 40 | 120 | 213 |
| 4 | 154 | 44 | 116 | 209 |
| 8 | 162 | 52 | 108 | 201 |

DISTANCE FROM

| | place to place. | Albany. | Utica. | Rochester. | Buffalo. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|------------|----------|
| Orville | 3 | 165 | 55 | 105 | 193 |
| Syracuse | 6 | 171 | 61 | 99 | 192 |
| Geddes | 2 | 173 | 63 | 97 | 190 |
| Nine-Mile Creek | 6 | 179 | 69 | 91 | 184 |
| Canton | 6 | 185 | 75 | 85 | 178 |
| Jordan | 6 | 191 | 81 | 79 | 172 |
| Weed's Basin | 6 | 197 | 87 | 73 | 166 |
| Port Byron | 3 | 200 | 90 | 70 | 163 |
| Montezuma (Lakeport) | 6 | 206 | 96 | 64 | 157 |
| Clyde | 11 | 217 | 107 | 53 | 146 |
| Lyons | 9 | 226 | 116 | 44 | 137 |
| Newark | 7 | 233 | 123 | 37 | 130 |
| Palmyra | 8 | 241 | 131 | 29 | 122 |
| Fullon's Basin | 13 | 254 | 144 | 16 | 109 |
| Pittsford | 6 | 260 | 150 | 10 | 103 |
| Rochester | 10 | 270 | 160 | 0 | 93 |
| Ogden | 12 | 282 | 172 | 12 | 81 |
| Adams' Basin | 3 | 285 | 175 | 15 | 78 |
| Brockport | 5 | 290 | 180 | 20 | 73 |
| Holley | 5 | 295 | 185 | 25 | 68 |
| Newport | 10 | 305 | 195 | 35 | 58 |
| Portville | 1 | 309 | 199 | 39 | 54 |
| Onk Orchard | 5 | 314 | 204 | 44 | 49 |
| Middleport | 7 | 321 | 211 | 51 | 42 |
| Lockport | 12 | 333 | 223 | 63 | 30 |
| Pendleton | 7 | 340 | 230 | 70 | 23 |
| Tonawanda | 12 | 352 | 242 | 82 | 11 |
| Black Rock | 8 | 360 | 250 | 90 | 3 |
| Buffalo | 3 | 363 | 253 | 93 | 0 |

The Canal Packet Boat, by which the traveller to the west continues his journey from Schenectady, is about 80 feet in length, and 14 wide. A cabin in the forward part of the boat is fitted for ladies, with twelve berths, in a similar style to those of the steamboats on the Hudson. The dining cabin is about 30 feet in length. The gentlemen's berths are not stationary, but are hung up in the dining cabin at bedtime, by means of hooks fitted for the purpose. Back of the dining cabin is a recess deck, about 7 or 8 feet in length, which is the entrance to the boat. In the rear of this deck is the kitchen and sleeping cabin for the hands.

After leaving Schenectady, the boat passes through the town of Rotterdam, a most delightful tract of country, to the first lock, which will prove an interesting sight to those unacquainted with the science of canal navigation. The lower gates are opened, the boat runs in, the gates are closed, and the upper flood gates opened. As an equilibrium takes place between the high water above the lock and that in the lock, the boat rises gradually about 8 feet, to the level of the water above. The acclivity being thus surmounted, the boat moves on uninterrupted. The distance from Schenectady to Utica is 80 miles, and the passage is performed in from 20 to 22 hours. The boats are drawn by three horses ahead of each other. The horses are changed about every 10 miles. After proceeding 15 miles, the tourist has a view of the village of

AMSTERDAM, on the opposite side of the Mohawk River. A very fine bridge crosses the river at this place. A few miles farther is seen the stone house formerly the residence of Sir William Johnson.

SCOHARIE CREEK. The Canal crosses this creek by means of a guard lock on each side, the gates of

which the traveller to the
 Schenectady, is about
 A cabin in the forward
 for ladies, with twelve
 those of the steamboats
 cabin is about 30 feet
 births are not stationary,
 ing cabin at bedtime, by
 purpose. Back of the
 ck, about 7 or 8 feet in
 ce to the boat. In the
 chen and sleeping cabin

r, the boat passes through
 most delightful tract of
 which will prove an inter-
 mitted with the science
 lower gates are opened,
 re closed, and the upper
 equilibrium takes place
 above the lock and that
 gradually about 8 feet, to
 ve. The acclivity be-
 boat moves on uninterr-
 Schenectady to Utica
 is performed in from 20
 e drawn by three horses
 the horses are changed
 er proceeding 15 miles,
 a village of

ite side of the Mohawk
 crosses the river at this
 r is seen the stone house
 ir William Johnson.
 Canal crosses this creek
 on each side, the gates of

which are closed, when the water is higher in the creek than the level of the canal, in order to prevent it from rushing into the Canal and tearing away the embankments. There is a narrow bridge which the horses walk over, and the boat is taken across in the following ingenious manner. On each side of the creek there is a horizontal wheel, around which a rope is drawn, and the ends fastened together; there is a horizontal shaft (projecting from the upright shaft of one of the wheels), to which a horse is attached. When a boat arrives at the creek it is fastened to this rope, the horse at the wheel is started, and the boat drawn directly across into the opposite lock. The ruins of *Fort Hunter* are to be seen near the mouth of the creek. The *Indian Church* called *Queen Anne's Chapel* is near this point.

Anthony's Nose, on the south side of the Canal, is one of the most prominent mountains on the whole line of the Canal.

CANAJOHARIE, 38 miles from Schenectady. The canal runs through the northern section of this village, and a bridge crosses the river to *Palatine*.

FORT PLAIN village is 3 miles above Canajoharie. A large creek empties into the Mohawk at this place. The canal crosses the creek by means of a pair of guard locks.

LITTLE FALLS, 22 miles from Utica. These are rather rapids than falls. On each side the mountains are very high, leaving but a narrow space for the river, canal, and road to pass through. For about 2 miles the canal is formed by throwing up a wall into the river from 20 to 30 feet high, then excavating into the mountain and filling it up. This was one of the most difficult and expensive parts of the canal, as it was necessary to blast the rock with gunpowder, to form the bed of the canal, for nearly the whole distance. A beautiful *marble*

aqueduct crosses the river at this place, and leads into a basin opposite, where boats discharge and receive lading. There is a bridge just above the aqueduct, from which you have a fine view of the aqueduct, and the slab on which is engraved the names of the canal commissioners, the builders, &c. There are a number of fine buildings in the village on the opposite side of the river, principally of stone. Passengers that are disposed to pedestrianism, generally leave the boat at the second lock, and walk until they reach the last. They are six in number, by which the boat is so much detained, that a person may walk quite leisurely through the most wild and romantic scenery that can easily be imagined. A stage runs from this place to Trenton Falls every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at half past 6, a. m., distance 24 miles. After leaving Little Falls, you pass through a most delightful plain, called *German Flatts*, for 7 miles, when the village of

HERKIMER is seen on the opposite side of the river. There is an island in the river at this place from which a bridge leads to either shore. Proceeding 5 miles farther, the canal passes through the village of

FRANKFORT. Thence the traveller pursues his journey 10 miles, and finds himself in the beautiful and flourishing village of Utica.

Utica is located on the site of old *Fort Schuyler*, on the south bank of the Mohawk River, 95 miles west of Albany. A charter was granted to this village in 1798, since which time its population has increased very rapidly. In 1813 it contained 1700 inhabitants; and now, by the census of July, it contains 8324 souls,—4155 males, and 3986 females. Among the public institutions are the following: the Onondaga Institute of Science and Industry, which

at this place, and leads
boats discharge and re-
bridge just above the
have a fine view of the
which is engraved the
issioners, the builders,
of fine buildings in the
side of the river, princis-
rs that are disposed to
ve the boat at the second
each the last. They are
ne boat is so much de-
ny walk quite leisurely
romantic scenery that can
ge runs from this place
Monday, Wednesday, and
a. m., distance 24 miles.
you pass through a most
man Flatts, for 7 miles,

he opposite side of the
in the river at this place
ls to either shore. Pro-
e canal passes through the

the traveller pursues his
nds himself in the beau-
e of Utica.

site of old *Fort Schuyler*.
Mohawk River, 95 miles
eter was granted to this
ch time its population has
In 1813 it contained 1700
the census of July, it con-
males, and 3986 females.
ations are the following:
cience and Industry, which

has a large farm attached to the Institution, on
which each student labours from 3 to 4 hours each day
—the Classical Academy, a Library, the Lyceum,
two Banks, and nine Churches. Very pleasant excur-
sions are frequently made from this place to Whites-
borough, York Mills, Clinton Village (containing
Hamilton College), Rome, and to the wild, pictu-
resque, and romantic Trenton Falls. Stages leave
Utica every morning at 5 o'clock for *Auburn*, *Ro-*
chester, and *Buffalo*; they also leave in all direc-
tions on the arrival of the packet boats from the
east and west; stages leave for *Trenton Falls* 4
times a day during the summer months; packets
leave for Schenectady every morning.

TRENTON FALLS constitute an object of curi-
osity and admiration, to which the traveller is irresist-
ibly attracted. It does not comport with the design
of this work to enter into a detailed description of
these falls; merely to call attention to them fulfils
our design. They are on the *West Canada Creek*,
a large stream, which empties into the Mohawk,
and are about 24 miles above its mouth. They
consist of several *chutes*, commencing near the Black
River Road, and terminating at Conrad's Mills, a
distance of more than two miles. The *Upper Fall*
is 18 or 20 feet, but the previous descent of the
water in the two miles above is supposed to be 60
feet. The water at this first fall is received into a
large basin, and winds its way downward through
a precipitous ravine 100 feet in depth, and on the
summits of the banks 200 feet across. This ravine
presents some of the most romantic peculiarities.
In many places the topmost crags overhang the
stream, and some hardy trees, rooted in the crevices
of the rock, throw their branches athwart the abyss.
There are six distinct falls; the one we have already
noticed, which is above the bridge on the Black

River Road. The next consists of two pitches, and is known as "*the Cascades*," where the water is compressed into a very narrow space, and falls 18 feet. At the *Mill-dam Falls*, next in succession, the descent is 14 feet. A short distance below are the *High Falls*, consisting of three pitches, the first of which is 48 feet, the second 11 feet, and the third 37 feet; the three, including the intervening slopes and pitches, constituting a descent of 109 feet. The fifth is called *Sherman's Falls*, about 70 rods below the High Falls, and the descent is about 35 feet. The last fall is at *Conrad's Mills*, and is six feet. The whole descent from the top of the upper fall to the foot of that at Conrad's Mills is 337 feet. When the water is high, many of the distinct pitches are lost in the rushing cataract; and it is only when the stream is low that each fall can be separately seen. A stairway is formed at the bottom of the ravine, by means of which a view is obtained of Sherman's Falls, and whence the visiter passes up within the ravine, under overarching rocks, to the foot of the high fall. The whole forms a stupendous scene; and those feelings of awe which the wilder works of Nature impress upon the mind are powerfully excited. Organic remains have hitherto been found in abundance in the ravine, and Mr. Sherman (at whose house accommodations are afforded to visitors) has a cabinet of these remains, which are exhibited to the curious.

The following are the principal Hotels in Utica: the Canal Coffee House, kept by Mr. Shepherd, late of the United States Hotel, is at the Packet Boat landing—the National Hotel, 3 doors north of the Canal, by J. Welles, late of the Canal Coffee House—Mr. Bagg's Hotel, corner of Main and Genesee Streets; United States Hotel; Oneida Temperance

sts of two pitches, and where the water is w space, and falls 18 next in succession, the distance below are the e pitches, the first of 11 feet, and the third the intervening slopes cent of 109 feet. The , about 70 rods below cent is about 35 feet. *Hills*, and is six feet. top of the upper fall to *Hills* is 337 feet. When e distinct pitches are and it is only when the can be separately seen. bottom of the ravine, obtained of Sherman's r passes up within the cks, to the foot of the a stupendous scene; and t. the wilder works of ind are powerfully ex- ve hitherto been found e, and Mr. Sherman (at ons are afforded to vi- remains, which are ex-

ncipal Hotels in Utica : ot by Mr. Shepherd, late l, is at the Packet Boat el, 3 doors north of the the Canal Coffec House r of Main and Genesee el; Oneida Temperance

House, and Clinton House, are all very fine establishments.

The PACKET BOATS leave Utica every day at 2 o'clock, P. M., for Rochester. The following is an extract from the advertisement of the Proprietors. "This line is intersected by a line of Packets running between *Syracuse* and *Oswego*. Passengers travelling between Utica and Oswego will meet with no delay in passing from one line to the other at Syracuse, and will find this route both interesting and expeditious. A boat for passengers will ply between *Geneva* and *Montezuma*, where this line is also intersected by the steamboat on *Cayuga Lake*." The boat passes through the following villages on the passage to Rochester:—*Whitesborough, Rome, New-London, Canastota, New-Boston, Chittenango, Manlius, Syracuse, Canton, Jordan, Montezuma, Clyde, Lyons, Newark, Palmyra*, and arrives at Rochester in time for the morning boat for Buffalo. There is nothing of much interest on the Canal, for the first sixty miles west of Utica. It is a perfectly level and marshy country, without a lock in the whole distance; therefore the general course is to take the stage in the morning and arrive at Syracuse in the evening, lodge at Mr. Comstock's "Syracuse House" (which is a very extensive well-furnished hotel, and kept in the first style), and be ready to take the Packet, as it passes, about 5 o'clock in the morning.

SYRACUSE is the most important place between Utica and Rochester, and contains about four hundred buildings; among which are a church, two very extensive Hotels, one on each side of the Canal, which is lined with lofty warehouses, giving it the appearance of New-York in miniature. The importance of this flourishing village is principally owing to the immense quantity of salt produced

in the vicinity. Great quantities are manufactured from the vast number of springs by which the whole body of the soil is impregnated.—The salt is manufactured by solar evaporation. The water is brought in logs from the village of *Salina*, about one mile distant, and emptied into the vats, which occupy nearly 300 acres. The vats are all covered with light roofs, which are moveable at pleasure, to admit the rays of the sun upon the water, or to prevent the rain from mingling with it. The salt is removed from the vats twice or three times in the course of the summer.

SALINA is a mile and a half north of Syracuse. The first salt spring was discovered at this place by the Indians, from the circumstance of its being visited by deer and other animals. The *Oswego Canal* commences at this place, the surplus water of which is used for the purpose of forcing (by a powerful hydraulin) the salt water 85 feet up the hill into a large reservoir. It is forced up at the rate of 300 gallons per minute, whence it is conveyed by logs to the factories in the neighbourhood, which amount to 175 within a circuit of 7 miles. The springs and works all belong to the State, to which the manufacturers pay imposts of 63 cents per barrel of 5 bushels, which are applied, according to the Constitution of the State, towards discharging the Canal debt.

The *Oswego-Canal* extends from Onondaga lake to lake Ontario, at Oswego. It includes 20 miles of the Oswego river. The whole distance is 38 miles.

GEDDES is a small village, 2 miles west of Syracuse. A number of valuable salt springs have been discovered at this place very recently. The manufacturing establishments are within a few rods of the canal. After pursuing its course 7 miles farther,

the canal crosses *Nine Mile Creek*, by means of an aqueduct with two arches, under which the creek flows.

WEED'S BASIN, 15 miles from Syracuse, contains about 60 houses.

ALBURN is 7 miles south, for which place stages leave daily.

The *State Prison* is located at Auburn, on the banks of the Owasco creek. The machinery of the prison is propelled by the water from this creek.

MONTESUMA is a flourishing village. There is a salt manufacturing establishment one mile north of it, to which a side-cut from the canal affords means of communication. Passengers intending to visit Ithaca Falls land here. In relation to those interesting falls, the following is an extract from a manuscript work, called "The Guide to the Lakes."

ITHACA FALLS (*Tompkins county*). So much has been said of the Falls of Trenton, that it is time something should be said of the falls at Ithaca, situated at the head of Cayuga lake. The high fall of Fall River is the first which strikes the eye on riding from the steamboat landing to the village. Its height is 116 feet, and its breadth is proportionate. Two immense piles of rocks enclose the stream, and on the right-hand, high up the bank, a mill race is seen winding around a point of the bank, suspended in mid-air, and now and then an adventurous visiter carefully treading his way along the dizzy path. This race-way was built in an extraordinary manner: a person let himself down from a tree standing on a high point above, and swinging over the giddy steps, he there dug out places in the rock in which to fasten the principal supporters of the race. The view from this point is grand and impressive. A short distance from this, up the rocky bed of the creek, the visiter proceeds until his steps

are arrested by another splendid fall; the bank presenting the most curious forms, the most surprising arrangement of strata, and crowned with all the glories of forest vegetation. The fall is beautiful; it is not so high as the first, but it is more wild; the water pours over in large sheets, commencing as it were from the topmost ledge, and then spreads out wildly and holdly below. The basin into which the water falls is also very picturesque. Above this, at about thirty yards distance, is another, very much of the character of the falls at Trenton, where points of the rock intervene and separate the principal chutes.

The fall of the next sheet of water is diagonal; it runs as it were from right to left across the rock, and then suddenly contracts and falls into a narrow chasm, from whence it emerges in a more subdued tone and glides away. Beyond this is still another, being the uppermost of all; the bank here is barren, and steeper than below, and the volume of water pours down almost in one sheet. It is one of the highest of them all, and is very imposing in its appearance. The five falls we have thus partially described have a descent of 438 feet in the short space of one mile! and afford an unbounded variety of the wild and wonderful, as well as of the beautiful.

The falls upon the *Cascadilla* are not less fine, though upon a smaller scale. The one is in an apparent chasm of rock, and falls nearly perpendicular. The other fall which we shall notice on this creek is a bolder and more striking one; it is a handsome sheet of water, and bursts over the ledge of rocks with great force. Beyond this are others equally attractive.

The *Six Mile Creek* is also an object of curiosity; after you pass up a short distance, the most beautiful scenery awaits you. Fall after fall (though the walking was formerly less practicable to them than

did fall; the bank pre-
 the most surprising ar-
 ned with all the glories
 all is beautiful; it is not
 more wild; the water
 commencing as it were
 then spreads out wildly
 in into which the water
 Above this, at about
 other, very much of the
 ton, where points of the
 the principal chutes.
 t of water is diagonal;
 to left across the rock,
 a and falls into a narrow
 rges in a more subdued
 yond this is still another,
 ; the bank here is bar-
 ow, and the volume of
 o one sheet. It is one of
 il is very imposing in its
 s we have thus partially
 of 438 feet in the short
 rd an unbounded variety
 as well as of the beautiful.
 eadilla are not less fine,
 . The one is in an appa-
 ralls nearly perpendicular.
 hall notice on this creek
 ng one; it is a handsome
 over the ledge of rocks
 d this are others equally

also an object of curiosity;
 instance, the most beautiful
 will after fall (though the
 s practicable to them than

to the others) rewards you for the search, and na-
 ture seems to breathe nothing but the breath of wa-
 ters and incense of groves. The *Buttermilk Creek*
 is distant a short ride of about a mile from the vil-
 lage. It is diversified with the most singular ap-
 pearances, and is, if possible, more wild and gloomy
 than the others.

At a distance of eight miles from Ithaca there
 is a landing called Goodwin's Point, where the
 steamboat from Cayuga bridge stops regularly twice
 a day. At this place a stream called the Taghcanic
 empties itself. Upon this stream there is a fall of
 236 feet perpendicular. Words cannot describe
 the magnificence of the ravine into which it falls,
 nor the effect which it produces on the mind. This
 is a favourite resort with the lovers of the pictu-
 resque; and pic-nic parties are often made up to
 visit the falls of Taghcanic.

A superb hotel called the *Clinton House*, has been
 opened to the public at Ithaca, and the comforts of
 private parlours, private tables, or an excellent
 table "d'hote," are offered at the low rate of \$2
 to \$2,50 per week. The Lake scenery is itself
 worthy of all praise; but our object is merely to
 point out the character of the falls, and of the scenery
 about them.

One mile from Montezuma the canal enters the
 Montezuma marsh, 3 miles in extent, which is a
 most solitary, desolate, and dreary swamp. After
 leaving the marsh and travelling 8 miles, the travel-
 ler passes the flourishing village of

CLYDE, which contains a glass-blowing establish-
 ment.

PALMYRA is a handsome business-looking village
 in Wayne county. It is built on the southern bank
 of the canal. There are a number of factories and
 mills in the vicinity situated on *Mud Creek*, which

runs eastward about 40 rods from the main street. Passengers and goods destined for *Canandaigua* land at this place.

FULLOM'S BASIN, 13 miles from Palmyra. The distance by canal to Rochester is 16 miles, and by land only 7 1-2; in consequence of which passengers frequently take stages from this place; by doing this, however, the view of the *Great Embankment* is lost. The embankment commences about 4 miles from Fullom's Basin, and extends 2 miles, at an elevation of about 70 feet, from which there is a fine prospect of the surrounding country.

PITTSFORD, containing about 90 buildings, is 2 miles farther. After proceeding 10 miles from Pittsford, the boat arrives at the large and prosperous village of

ROCHESTER, the most extensive, populous, and important place in the western country. It has been termed the "Western New-York." The *Genesee* river passes through the village, and the Great Falls, 97 feet in height, are about 80 rods below. From the centre of these falls the celebrated *Sam Patch*, of immortal memory, made his "last jump," in the autumn of 1829. He precipitated himself from a scaffold erected 25 feet above Table Rock, making an elevation of 125 feet. An immense number of persons had collected from many miles distant, to witness this last and, as it proved, fatal leap. His body was not found until the ensuing spring. In 1812 Rochester was a wilderness; and in the short space of 18 years its growth has been unprecedented, as will be perceived by a slight glance at its present statistics. It contains 2000 buildings, and a population of about 13,000. In the south part of the village the canal runs parallel with the eastern bank of the river for half a mile, and at but a short distance. At the centre of the village it crosses the

s from the main street.
ined for *Canandaigua*

from Palmyra. The
ster is 16 miles, and
quence of which passen-
om this place; by doing
the *Great Embankment*
ommences about 4 miles
extends 2 miles, at an
from which there is a
ling country.

out 90 buildings, is 2
ling 10 miles from Pitts-
e large and prosperous

nsive, populous, and im-
o country. It has been
-York." The *Genesee*
ge, and the Great Falls,
80 rods below. From
celebrated *Sam Patch*,
his "last jump," in the
spitated himself from a
Table Rock, making an
mmense number of per-
y miles distant, to wit-
roved, fatal leap. His
the ensuing spring. In
erness; and in the short
has been unprecedented,
ght glance at its present
buildings, and a popula-
he south part of the vil-
l with the eastern bank
and at but a short dis-
the village it crosses the

river by a *splendid aqueduct*, 804 feet long, with 11 arches of from 26 to 50 feet chord, elevated 14 feet from the surface of the river. It is constructed of red freestone, and cost over \$80,000. The height of the canal at Rochester is 501 feet above the tide waters of the Hudson, and 64 feet below Lake Erie. There are two bridges across the river. The principal hotels are, the *Eagle Tavern*, *Rochester House*, *Mansion House*, *Arcade House*, and *Clinton House*. The principal public buildings are, the Court-house, Jail, Globe Buildings, 11 churches, and 2 banks, viz. Bank of Rochester and Bank of Munro. In the vicinity of the village there are eleven flouring mills, with 53 run of stones, capable of grinding 12,000 bushels of wheat every 24 hours.

The *Arcade* was erected in 1829. It is 100 feet from the base 135 deep, and 4 stories high, exclusive of the attic and basement. There are 6 stores in front, which leads a large hall, which leads to the *Arcade*, where the Athenaeum, Post-Office, *Arcade-House*, and a variety of offices are situated. An *Observatory*, in the form of a Chinese pagoda, is erected on the top, from which the visiter may obtain a magnificent view of the country.

STAGES leave Rochester, daily, for Albany, via Canandaigua, Geneva, Auburn, Onondaga, Utica, Little Falls, and Schenectady, distance 237 miles. They also leave daily for Buffalo, via Lewiston and Niagara Falls, passing over the *ridge road*, distance 104 miles; and via Caledonia, Leroy, and Batavia for Buffalo, distance 77 miles.

Packet Boats leave Rochester every morning for Buffalo and Albany. After leaving Rochester in the boat for Buffalo, and passing a number of small places, the traveller arrives at the thriving village of

OAK ORCHARD, 44 miles from Rochester. It is located on the bank of a creek of the same name.

The largest arch on the whole line of canal is at this place, over which the canal crosses the creek. Travellers, wishing to see this "work of man," must leave the boat a short time before reaching it, as no stop is made, and walk rapidly forward in order to gain time; and they will be taken on board at the village, when the boat passes. There is a passage to the bottom of the arch by means of circular steps, and a path underneath, which leads to the village. 19 miles farther is the flourishing village of

LOCKPORT. It is situated on the *mountain ridge*; and there are here 5 locks for ascending and 5 for descending by the canal, situated a few yards below the village. These locks are constructed in the most permanent manner, and the science and solidity displayed by them has often been spoken of with admiration. There are stone steps between the rows of locks, guarded on each side with iron railings. This is the most stupendous work on the whole route. In 1821 there were but two houses at this place; now, there are nearly 400. Passengers, who intend visiting the Niagara Falls, frequently take stage here, and proceed to *Manchester* (the American Fall), 23 miles distant, or to *Lewiston*, which is 7 miles below the Falls, and visit *Manchester* afterward. After passing *Lockport* 7 miles, the boat arrives at *Tonawanta Creek*, which forms the canal for 12 miles, to its mouth. Hence the canal is carried along the shore of the Niagara river for 8 miles to the village of

BLACK ROCK, which is on the west bank of the river, and is a place of considerable size. The former activity of this village has recently much diminished, as *Rochester* has overgrown it, and attracted most of the business once transacted here. The private mansion of Gen. Peter B. Porter, late secretary of war (who resides here), makes quite a

whole line of canal is at this point crosses the creek. This "work of iron," must be taken on board at the village. There is a passage by means of circular steps, which leads to the village. A flourishing village of

is situated on the mountain ridge; for ascending and 5 for descending a few yards below are constructed in the most solid and science and solidity often been spoken of with stone steps between the on each side with iron rail-stupendous work on the there were but two houses at nearly 400. Passengers, Niagara Falls, frequently proceed to Manchester (the distant, or to Lewiston, the Falls, and visit Man- passing Lockport 7 miles, *Tonawanta Creek*, which forms to its mouth. Hence the shore of the Niagara river of

is on the west bank of the of considerable size. The village has recently much er has overgrown it, and business once transacted here.

Gen. Peter B. Porter, late resides here), makes quite a

splendid appearance from the water. From Black Rock the canal runs along the bank of the river, 3 miles, to Buffalo.

BUFFALO is a beautiful, flourishing village, at the outlet of Lake Erie, possessing the twofold advantages of a lake and canal navigation. The time is not far distant when it will rank as one of the principal places in the state. Its population is not precisely known (a census is now being taken), but is estimated at nearly 7000. There are about 1000 buildings. The *Court-house* in the highest part of Main-street and the *Presbyterian Church*, in the same street, are very beautiful buildings. There are a number of fine Hotels: among which is the *Eagle Tavern*, kept by Mr. Rathbun. This house ranks among the best in the Union. At the Farmers' Inn, in ——— street, there is a very good *Livery Stable*, kept by Mr. John Mahon, who furnishes coaches for Lewiston, the Falls, &c., "at short notice."

Stages leave Buffalo every morning for Utica, via Canandaigua, through in 3 days, stopping nights;— and every evening, through in 2 days, going day and night.—Every day for Rochester.—Every morning, at 6 o'clock, for Niagara Falls (on the American side), passing through the villages of Black Rock and Tonawanta, distance 23 miles. After remaining at the Falls 2 or 3 hours, this Stage proceeds to FORT NIAGARA, passing through Lewiston.—Every morning, at 8 o'clock, for Niagara Falls, on the Canada side, passing through Black Rock, crosses the river to Waterloo, passes over the Chippewa battle ground, through Chippewa village to Niagara Falls; distance 22 miles.

Stages leave Niagara for Queenston and Fort George daily, at 3 P. M.

STEAMBOATS leave Buffalo every morning, at 8 o'clock, for Chippewa village (passing round Grand

Island), and reach there about noon. Stages are in readiness at this place to convey passengers to the Falls. The Boats return to Buffalo at 7 in the evening.—Every other day for *Detroit*, via *Erie*, *Grand River*, *Cleveland*, and *Sandusky*; distance 305 miles.—Every day for *ERIE* (Penn.), via *Dunkirk* and *Portland*.

After leaving Buffalo in the stage, and passing the village of *Black Rock*, the Niagara river is crossed by a horseboat, and the traveller arrives at the small village of *WATERLOO* on the Canada side; near which are the ruins of the memorable *Fort Erie*. This place is celebrated as the theatre of several severe battles during the last war. After passing 15 miles farther, over a sandy, though very good, road, the tourist arrives at *Chippewa battle ground*. The battle of Chippewa, probably one of the most brilliant actions recorded in the annals of war, was fought on the 5th of July, 1814. One mile north of the battle ground, the traveller notices a small cluster of buildings: this is the village of *CHIPPEWA*. There are two or three mills in the vicinity, situate on Chippewa Creek, which runs through the village. *Lundy's Lane* is one mile farther north. A sanguinary battle was fought here on the 25th of July, 1814.

BURNING SPRING is half a mile north of *Lundy's Lane*. The spring is enclosed by a small building. A barrel is placed over the spring, which has a cover with a tube in it, through which the gas (sulphuretted hydrogen) escapes: when a light is applied, it ignites and burns brilliantly. The keeper of the spring requires a small fee from visitors. Half a mile north of this spring are the celebrated

NIAGARA FALLS. These Falls are situated below *Grand Island*, on the Niagara River, about 20 miles from *Lake Erie*, and 14 miles from *Lake Ontario*.

about noon. Stages are convey passengers to the Buffalo at 7 in the evening. *Buffalo*, via *Erie*, Grand *Sandusky*; distance 305 (Penn.), via *Dunkirk*

the stage, and passing the Niagara river is crossed. The traveler arrives at the small village on the Canada side; near the memorable *Fort Erie*, was the theatre of several battles in the last war. After passing the sandy, though very good, *Chippewa battle ground*, probably one of the most famous in the annals of war, was in 1814. One mile north of the traveler notices a small cluster of the village of *CHIPPEWA*. The hills in the vicinity, situated which runs through the village one mile farther north. A light here on the 25th of

At a mile north of Lundy's is enclosed by a small building. The spring, which has a sulphur through which the gas (sulphur) escapes: when a light is applied it burns brilliantly. The keeper charges a small fee from visitors. These Falls are situated below the Niagara River, about 20 miles from Lake Ontario.

This river unites the waters of these two lakes, and is from 1½ to 6 miles in width. Above the Falls the banks are from 4 to 100 feet in height, and, immediately below, not less than 300. They gradually diminish in height until they reach the shores of Lake Ontario. The river at the Falls is about one mile in width; the cataract pours over a concave summit, and falls (on the American side) almost perpendicularly 164 feet. The horse-shoe fall (on the Canada side) descends, in a curved form, projecting about 50 feet from its base, to the distance of 158 feet. The descent of the rapids above the falls is about 50 feet, making the whole height over 200 feet. *Table Rock*, which projects about 50 feet, is generally considered the most eligible place for viewing the Falls on the Canada side. The descent from the rock is by circular steps, which are enclosed; at the foot of these stairs commences the passage under the great sheet of water, where visitants are supplied with dresses and a guide. The farthest approachable distance is *Termination Rock*, 153 feet from *Table Rock*.

An English writer, in speaking of this passage says, "We reached a spot 153 feet from the outside, or entrance, by the assistance of a guide, who makes a handsome livelihood by this amphibious pilotage. There was a tolerably good, green sort of light within this singular cavern; but the wind blew at first in one direction, then in another, with such alarming violence, that I thought, at first, we should be fairly carried off our feet, and jerked into the roaring caldron beneath. This tempest, however, was not nearly so great an inconvenience as the unceasing deluges of water driven against us. Fortunately, the direction of this gale of wind was always more or less upwards, from the Pool below, right against the face of the cliffs; were it other-

wise, I fancy it would be impossible to go behind the Falls with any chance of coming out again. Even now there is a great appearance of hazard in the expedition, though experience shows that there is no real danger. Indeed, the guide, to reassure us, and to prove the difficulty of the descent, actually leaped downwards to the distance of five or six yards, from the top of the bank of rubbish at the base of the Cliff, along which the path is formed. The gusts of wind rising out of the basin or pool below blew so violently against him that he easily regained the walk."

Forsyth's Hotel, on the Canada side, is situated on a commanding spot above the falls. The visiter has a beautiful view of the surrounding country from the roof or piazzas. It is a handsome building, and is capable of accommodating over 100 persons.

The Falls on the American side, are magnificent and sublime, though of less magnitude than those on the British side.—A flight of stairs has been erected from the bank to the bottom, a few rods below the falls. A bridge has been erected, by Gen. P. B. Porter of Black Rock, from the shore about a quarter of a mile above the Falls, to Bath Island; which is connected to Goat Island by means of another bridge. There is a splendid view of the rapids above and of the grand fall on the Canada side from Goat Island; which is principally a wilderness.

IRIS ISLAND, near Goat Island. At the foot of this island is what is called the *Biddle stairway*, erected by *N. Biddle, Esq.* President of the U. S. Bank. Here Sam Patch made a leap of 118 feet descent into the water below; a platform supported by ladders was erected for the purpose. This was in the fall of 1829, a short time previous to his last fatal jump at Rochester. A celebrated tourist says, "All

impossible to go behind
 ce of coming out again.
 appearance of hazard in
 experience shows that there
 the guide, to reassure
 aculty of the descent, ac-
 to the distance of five or
 of the bank of rubbish at
 which the path is formed.
 out of the basin or pool
 against him that he easily

Canada side, is situated on
 the falls. The visiter has
 rounding country from the
 handsome building, and is
 g over 100 persons.

can side, are magnificent
 magnitude than those on
 ght of stairs has been
 o the bottom, a few rods
 re has been erected, by
 ck Rock, from the shore
 e above the Falls, to Bath
 cted to Goat Island by
 There is a splendid view
 of the grand fall on the
 t Island; which is prin-

t Island. At the foot of
 lled the *Biddle stairway*,
 sq. President of the U. S.
 made a leap of 118 feet de-
 y; a platform supported by
 the purpose. This was in
 me previous to his last fatal
 celebrated tourist says, "All

parts of Niagara are on a scale which baffles every
 attempt of the imagination to paint, and it were
 ridiculous, therefore, to think of describing it. The
 ordinary materials of description, I mean analogy,
 and direct comparison with things which are more
 accessible, fail entirely in the case of that amazing
 cataract, which is altogether unique." And we,
 fully concurring in his opinion, leave all farther de-
 scription for the imagination of the tourist. Two
 fine Hotels are located on the American side, in
 what is called the village of Manchester. This
 village was burnt by the British in 1813.

ROUTE FROM ALBANY TO BALLSTON
AND SARATOGA SPRINGS.

The Stage calls at any place in the city, and the traveller has merely to send his name and address to the Stage-office. At the northern extremity of the city is the Mansion House of Gen. Stephen Van-Rensselaer, who is possessed of an immense estate (extending 10 miles along the river, and nearly 20 east and west), and bears the old Dutch title of "Patron of Albany." His liberality in advancing literature, agriculture, and charitable institutions, is proverbial, as he contributes largely to all. Here the Stage strikes the *Macadamized road*, which is just finished, between Troy and Albany. It is 6 miles in length, and cost over \$30,000. After travelling five miles upon this delightful road, you arrive at the U. S. ARSENAL, located in a most eligible situation on the west bank of the Hudson. The buildings are constructed of brick and stone. From the arsenal to the upper ferry is a continued range of houses divided into three villages, viz. Watervliet, Port Schuyler, and West Troy; but where the lines of distinction between these places are drawn it is difficult to tell. There are two routes hence to Waterford; one leading through Troy and Lansingburgh, and the other by the junction of the Erie and northern canals and *Cohoes Falls*, which are worthy of a visit. The traveller can pass over both routes in going to or returning from the Springs. In pursuing the *Troy and Lansingburgh route*, the Stage crosses the Hudson in a horseboat from West Troy to the City of Troy.

THE CITY OF TROY is located on the eastern bank of the Hudson, and the scenery in the vicinity

NY TO BALLSTON
GA SPRINGS.

place in the city, and
his name and address to
northern extremity of the
se of Gen. Stephen Van-
sed of an immense estate
the river, and nearly 20
ers the old Dutch title of
is liberality in advancing
d charitable institutions,
but largely to all. Here
Admiral's road, which is
roy and Albany. It is 6
over \$90,000. After tra-
is delightful road, you ar-
, located in a most eligible
nk of the Hudson. The
of brick and stone. From
erry is a continued range of
e villages, viz. Watervliet,
Troy; but where the lines
ese places are drawn it is
re two routes hence to Wa-
rough Troy and Lansing-
the junction of the Erie and
es Falls, which are worthy
r can pass over both routes
from the Springs. In pur-
singburgh route, the Stage
horseboat from West Troy

is located on the eastern
the scenery in the vicinity

is remarkable for its beauty, presenting on all hands the alternation of hill and vale, covered with refreshing verdure, and the indications of a fertile soil. The streets in the city cross at right angles, running east and west, and north and south. The buildings are many of them elegant, and generally of brick; and in some of the streets are shaded by trees on each side. Among them are three banks, 7 churches, a Court-house, Jail, and Market. The most splendid are the Episcopal church (a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture), the Court-house, a very fine building; the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, and the Farmers' Bank, adjoining each other, both built of freestone, and very respectable buildings. The *Troy Female Seminary*, under the superintendence of Mrs. Willard, occupies a large three story brick building belonging to the Corporation. There are about 13,000 inhabitants in Troy.

Mount Ida is in the rear of Troy. From the summit of this hill there is a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country.

The *Rensselaer School* is one and a half miles north of Troy. It is in a flourishing condition, and was established under the patronage of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer.

LANSINGBURGH consists of one long street, running parallel with the river. It is three miles from Troy. It was formerly a place of considerable business, but has now a somewhat dilapidated appearance. The far-famed "diamond rock" is on a hill in the rear of the village. It has at times a very brilliant appearance from the reflected rays of the sun. One mile north, a very staunch bridge crosses the river to the village of

WATERFORD. This is an important village, located at the confluence of the Mohawk and Hudson: the Northern Canal communicates with the

river at this place, which gives it many advantages for trade. It has a population of about 1700. There is a fine Hotel kept at Waterford by Mr. Demarest, and another by Mr. Fisk.

The Route by the junction of the canal and the Cohoes Falls, from West Troy to Waterford, is about the same distance as by Troy (4 miles). From West Troy to the junction of the canal and the Hudson is 2 miles. There are 17 locks on the canal at this place, within the space of three-fourths of a mile. About a mile farther, a bridge crosses the Mohawk river and affords a fine view of the

Cohoes Falls, which are about a mile above the bridge. The descent of the rapids above the falls is about 30 feet, and the perpendicular fall is 40 feet, making a total descent of 70 feet. There is a path by which persons approach within a few feet of the precipice over which the cataract falls. It is one mile from the Cohoes to Waterford, and 8 miles farther north to

MECHANIC-VILLE, generally called by the inhabitants the *Borough*. It contains about 20 dwellings, a cotton factory, and a number of mills.

Dunning-Street is 8 miles north-west of Mechanic-Ville, containing a few dwellings, two taverns, and a store. It derived its name from a family, who were the first settlers, and still reside there. Four miles thence, in a north-westerly direction, is the *Ballston Spa*, and *Saratoga Springs* 11 miles north.

BALLSTON SPA is the resort of hundreds of travellers during the summer months. There are a number of springs in the vicinity, the waters of which are not unlike those of Saratoga. A beautiful creek flows along the east end of the village, called the *Kayaderoseras*, on which a mill is situated a short distance from the village. This creek is a great

gives it many advantages of about 1700. There is a house at Waterford by Mr. Demarest.

From the mouth of the canal and the Troy to Waterford, is about 4 miles. From Troy (4 miles). From the mouth of the canal and the Hudson, 17 locks on the canal at the distance of three-fourths of a mile, a bridge crosses the river, affording a fine view of the rapids.

There are about a mile above the falls a perpendicular fall is 40 feet, and a smaller one is 70 feet. There is a path leading to the falls within a few feet of the cataract falls. It is one mile from Waterford, and 8 miles from Troy.

It is usually called by the inhabitants the Falls, and contains about 20 dwellings, and a number of mills.

It is about 10 miles north-west of Menands, and contains a few dwellings, two taverns, and is derived its name from a number of early settlers, and still reside in the place, in a north-westerly direction, and is called *Saratoga Springs* and *Waterford*.

It is a resort of hundreds of travellers during the warmer months. There are a number of springs in the vicinity, the waters of which are said to be medicinal. A beautiful creek flows through the village, called the *Saratoga*, and a mill is situated a short distance from the village. This creek is a great

resort for sportsmen. Two of the springs are near Mr. Aldridge's *Boarding House*; and the U. S. spring is at the east end of the village near the *Sans Souci Hotel*. A large bathing house is located near this spring, which is furnished with waters (for the purposes of bathing) from all the different springs in the vicinity. There is in the village a Court-house, two churches, an academy and a female seminary; also a printing office and book store, to which a reading room is attached. This village was chartered in 1807, and is directed by three trustees, who are chosen annually. Its population is about 800, and it contains 130 houses. The principal Hotels are

The Sans Souci, kept by Mr. Loomis; this is the most extensive, and has more company than any other house. It is 3 stories high, 160 feet in length, with two back wings of 150 feet, and capable of accommodating over 100 persons. There is a large garden attached to it.

Aldridge's Boarding-House has a more retired location, and receives a good share of patronage. There is an extensive and beautiful garden connected with this establishment, which is always open to the guests.

The Village Hotel, kept by Mr. Clark, is a few doors from the *Sans Souci*, and is a very agreeable boarding-house.

The Mansion House, in the centre of the village, is well kept by Mr. Kid.

Mrs. M. Master's private boarding-house is near the west spring on the flat. Those who wish a retired situation will be pleased with this house.

The price of board at the houses varies from \$3 to \$8 per week.

A regular mail arrives and departs every day.— Strangers should be particular to have their letters


houses are established at the Washington, Hamilton, and Monroe springs. A library and suit of *Reading Rooms* are connected with a bookstore in the village. They are conveniently arranged, and well furnished with periodicals, newspapers, maps, &c. A mineralogical collection is also attached to this establishment, containing a variety of specimens, both European and American, and all those discovered in the neighbourhood. A book is also kept here, in

the Washington, Hamilton,
library and suit of *Reading*
h a bookstore in the village,
ranged, and well furnished
apers, maps, &c. A mine-
o attached to this establish-
y of specimens, both Euro-
d all those discovered in
book is also kept here, in

landlord, Mr. W. Putnam, thoroughly understands
the art of making his guests comfortable. The *Co-
lumbian Hotel*, situated near the Pavilion, in the midst
of gardens, is also a good house, and will not lose by
comparison with its rivals. It is kept by Mr. Wil-
liams. In a more retired position is *Washington
Hall*, of which Mr. I. Taylor is proprietor; plea-
santly situated at the north part of the village, where
the invalid, and those who do not mingle with the

for the west.

NEW LEBANON, on the road from Albany to Boston, is about twenty-five miles from Albany, and the same distance from Hudson. It is a delightful village, containing many attractions for travellers, among which is a mineral spring, which, together with the pleasantness of the country, renders it the resort of invalids, and those who seek for health in the fresh air of the country. There are here several bathing houses,



ad from Albany to Boston,
from Albany, and the same
is a delightful village, con-
or travellers, among which
together with the plea-
nders it the resort of inva-
for health in the fresh air of
ere several bathing houses,

