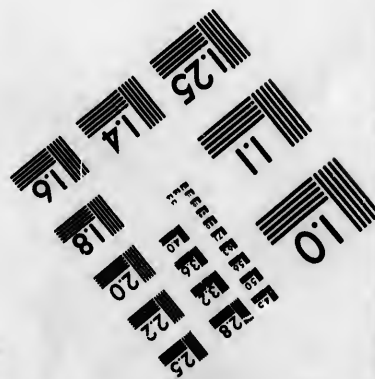
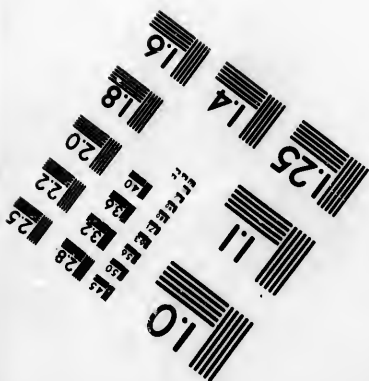
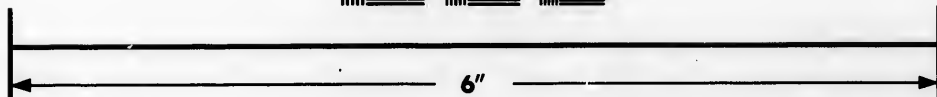
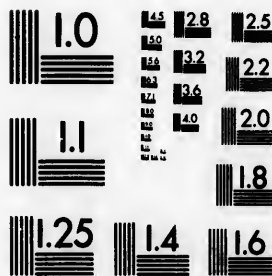


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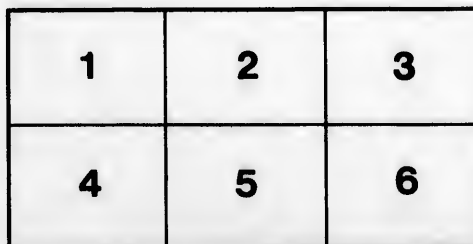
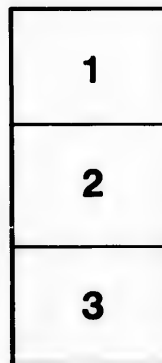
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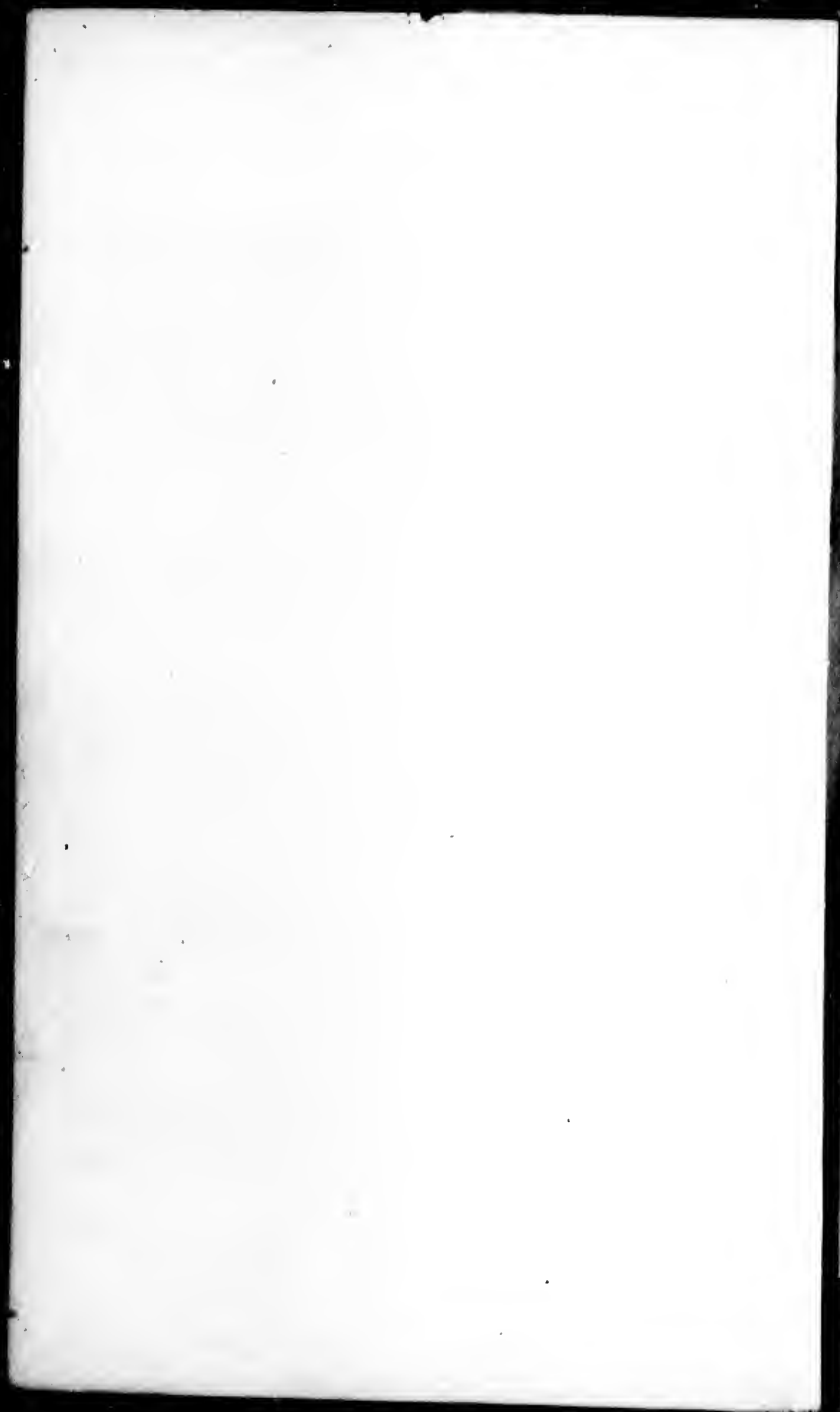
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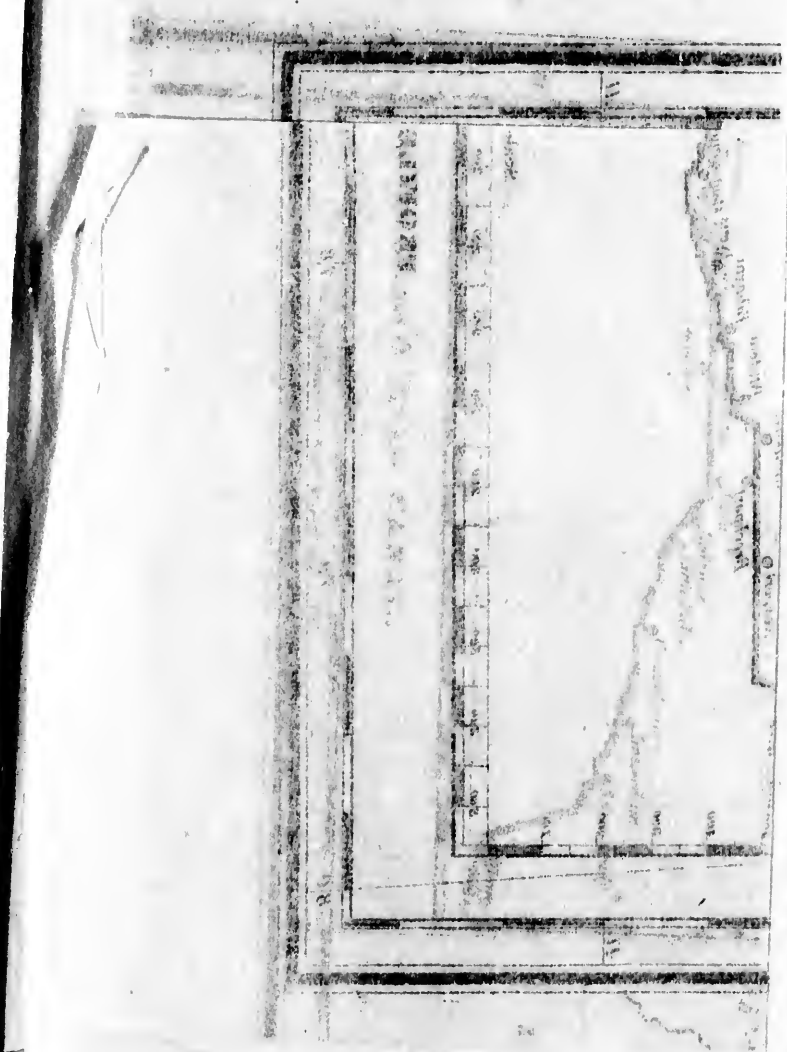
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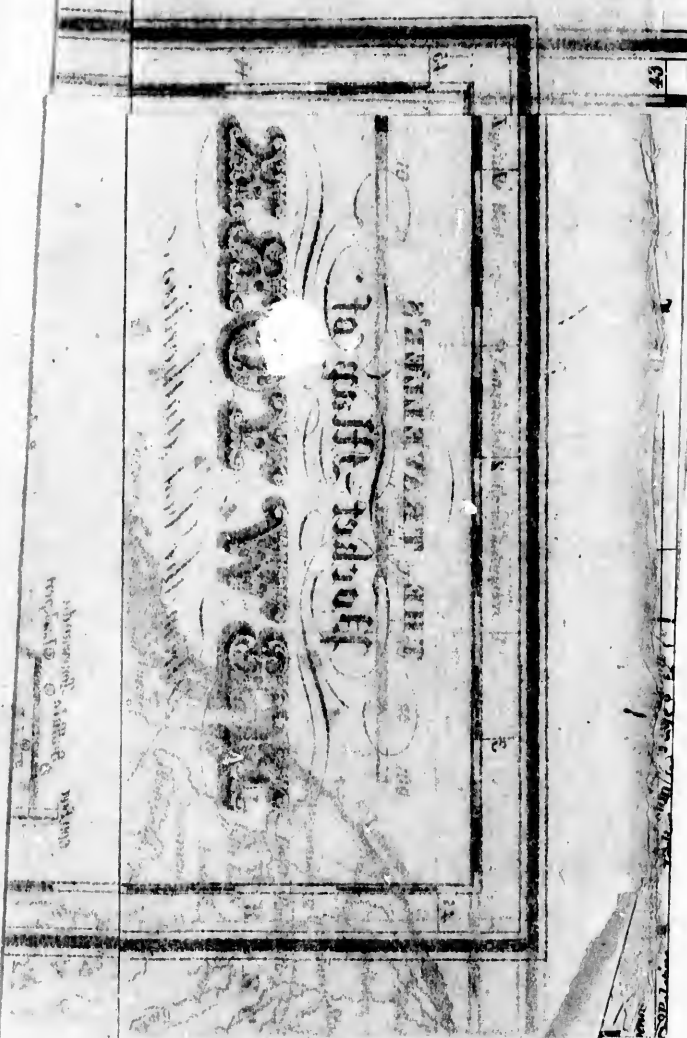
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THE
FASHIONABLE TOUR;

AN EXCURSION TO

THE SPRINGS, NIAGARA, QUEBEC,

AND THROUGH THE

NEW-ENGLAND STATES :

INTERSPERSED WITH GEOGRAPHICAL AND HIS-
TORICAL SKETCHES.

THIRD EDITION—ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

SARATOGA SPRINGS :

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY G. M. DAVISON.

1828.

L. C.

Northern District of New-York, to wit :



BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the fourteenth day of March, in the fifty second year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1828, G. M. Davison, of the said district, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit :

“The Fashionable Tour ; an excursion to the Springs, Niagara, Quebec, and through the New-England States : interspersed with geographical and historical sketches. Third edition—enlarged and improved.”

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 the 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.”

R. R. LANSING, Clerk

of the District Court of the United States for the Northern Dis. of New-York.

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FASHIONABLE TOUR.

CHARLESTON, the metropolis of South Carolina, is alike distinguished for the opulence and hospitality of its inhabitants. On entering the city from the bay, an interesting prospect is presented. The glittering spires of its public edifices are well calculated to give animation to the scene. Some of its streets are extremely beautiful, and many of the houses are truly elegant. Orange trees, in the early part of the season, laden with fruit, and peach trees clothed with blossoms, meet the eye of the traveller, and united with the climate of the country at that time, render Charleston one of the most attractive cities in the union. The society is refined, intelligent, frank and affable.

From this city and the surrounding country, many travellers repair, during the summer season, to the north. The communication between Charleston and New-York is rendered frequent by convenient and commodious packets that ply from one place to the other. A journey by land is tedious and uninteresting; the public inns are unusually poor, and a voyage by water is the uniform choice of the fashionable and genteel portion of the community.

The most celebrated edifices of this city, are the **ORPHAN ASYLUM** and the **CIRCULAR CHURCH**. The former is one of the best institutions of the kind in the United States. It is highly honorable to the characteristic humanity and benevolence of the place, and is a happy illustration of the tone of public feeling.

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, which lays at the distance of seven miles from the city, at the entrance of the harbour, is a spot consecrated as the theatre of important events during the revolution. On this Island is FORT MOULTRIE, rendered glorious by the unyielding desperation with which it sustained the attack of the British fleet in the war of our independence. The fleet consisted of about fifty sail; and on the first annunciation of its approach, lay within six leagues of the island. It was a time of awful and anxious suspense to the garrison in the fort, and to the inhabitants of the city. The public mind had become deeply impressed with ideas of English valour; and diffident of its own power, looked with painful anxiety towards the issue of the coming contest.

About this period a proclamation reached the shore, under the sanction of a flag, in which the British commander, Sir Henry Clinton, held out the promise of pardon to all who would resign their arms and co-operate in the re-establishment of loyalty. But the royal proposition met with the rejection which it deserved. The militia of the adjacent country crowded the streets of Charleston; the citizens threw down their implements of industry, and grasped their arms in defence of their native city. On the 28th of June, 1776, Fort Moultrie was attacked by about ten ships, frigates and sloops, and was defended in a manner that would have honored the heroic veterans of Greece or Rome.

During this engagement, the inhabitants stood at their respective posts, prepared to meet the advancing foe. They had determined to grapple with the enemy as he landed, and surrender their liberty only with their lives. But so manfully did the garrison withstand the conflict, that the fleet was compelled to withdraw, leaving the inhabitants in the unmolested enjoyment of their rights.

The influence of this expedition, was most auspicious to the cause of American liberty. It strength-

ened the trembling hopes and dispersed the fears of the inhabitants. They had seen the result of this attempt, and now felt the triumphant assurance that the sacred cause in which they had enlisted, would eventually succeed.

In passing through Virginia, tourists, and particularly invalids, frequently visit the **HOT SPRING**, in Bath county, 170 miles from Richmond, and 50 miles south west of Staunton; the waters of which are, at times, of a sufficient temperature to boil an egg. But the most fashionable place is the **BEEKLEY SPRINGS**, 110 miles north west of Washington. The **NATURAL BRIDGE** over Cedar Creek, in Rockbridge county, 12 miles south west of Lexington, is also a place of considerable resort. It is justly considered one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world. The river at this place, runs through a chasm in a hill. The chasm is 90 feet wide at the top, 250 feet deep, and the sides almost perpendicular. The bridge is formed by a huge rock thrown completely across this chasm at the top. The rock forming the bridge is 60 feet broad in the middle, and is covered with earth and trees. It forms a sublime spectacle, when examined from the margin of the river beneath.

MONTICELLO, (79 miles from Richmond,) the former residence of **JEFFERSON**, was also an object of attraction, during the life-time of its sage and philosopher; and since his decease, the spot of his interment has become a place of frequent visitation. It is thus described by a late traveller:

“I ascended the winding road which leads from Charlottesville to Monticello. The path leads a circuitous ascent of about 2 miles up the miniature mountain, on which stand the mansion, the farm, and the grave of Jefferson. On entering the gate which opens into the enclosure, numerous paths diverge in various directions, winding through beauti-

ful groves to the summit of the hill. From the peak on which the house stands, a grand and nearly illuminated view opens, of the thickly wooded hills and fertile vallies, which stretch out on either side. The University, with its dome, porticoes, and colonades, looks like a fair city in the plain; Charlottesville seems to be directly beneath. No spot can be imagined as combining greater advantages of grandeur, healthfulness and seclusion. The house is noble in its appearance; two large columns support a portico, which extends from the wings, and into it the front door opens. The apartments are neatly furnished and embellished with statues, busts, portraits, and natural curiosities. The grounds and out houses have been neglected; Mr. Jefferson's attention being absorbed from such personal concerns, by the cares attendant on the superintendance of the University, which, when in health, he visited daily since its erection commenced.

“At a short distance behind the mansion, in a quiet, shaded spot, the visitor sees a square enclosure, surrounded by a low unmortered stone wall, which he enters by a neat wooden gate. This is the family burial ground, containing 10 or 15 graves, none of them marked by epitaphs, and only a few distinguished by any memorial. On one side of this simple cemetery, is the resting place of the Patriot and Philosopher. When I saw it, the vault was just arched, and in readiness for the plain stone which was to cover it. May it ever continue like Washington's, without any adventitious attractions or conspicuousness; for, when we or our posterity need any other momento of our debt of honor to those names, than their simple inscription on paper, wood or stone, gorgeous tombs would be a mockery to their memories. When gratitude shall cease to consecrate their remembrance in the hearts of our citizens, no cenotaph will inspire the reverence we owe to them.”

But, as a principal object of southern tourists is to enjoy the salubrious air of the north during the warm season, their first point of attraction is the city of New-York; which, as before remarked, is more frequently reached by water than otherwise; and when travelled by land, the route is generally performed with as little delay at the intermediate places as practicable.

The CITY OF WASHINGTON, as the seat of government of the Union, 553 miles from Charleston, is a place of much fashionable resort during the session of congress in the winter; but is mostly deserted by strangers in the summer.

It is situated on the Maryland side of the Potomac, and on a point of land formed by the junction of the Eastern Branch. The District of Columbia, in which the city is located, was ceded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia in 1790, and in 1800 it became the seat of the general government. This District is about 10 miles square, lying on both sides of the Potomac, and is under the immediate direction of Congress.

The original plan of Washington when completed, the erection of its public edifices, and the elegance of its situation, will render it one of the most splendid cities in the world. The capital stands on a high and lofty eminence, and commands a delightful prospect of the Pennsylvania Avenue, the President's House, Georgetown and the Potomac, the General Post-office, the Navy Yard, Greenleaf's Point, the bridge on the river, and the road to Alexandria and Mount Vernon. The capital is built of white free stone, has two wings, and is a very magnificent edifice. The president's house, which is also constructed of stone, two stories high, with four spacious buildings near it, for the accommodation of the heads of department, make altogether an interesting spectacle for the visitant.

The chamber in which the Representatives of the United States assemble for the transaction of public business, is one of the richest and most splendid apartments of the kind that has ever been constructed. It is semi-circular, with dark blue columns of polished stone, and is lighted from the roof.

The national library is in the same edifice, and contains the paintings executed by Col. Trumbull. They are the Declaration of Independence, the surrender of the English armies on the plains of Saratoga and at Yorktown, and General Washington in the act of resigning his commission.

Perhaps there is no spot in the United States that holds out more inducements to a traveller than this city during the sessions of congress. It is the theatre on which the pride and power of the American nation are congregated to control the destinies of a mighty people. It is the residence of all the Foreign Ministers, and embraces a large portion of the gay and fashionable world. The levees at the house of the president are fascinating; and the apartments on these occasions are open and accessible to every citizen of the republic.

GEORGETOWN is on the same side of the Potomac with Washington, at the distance of 3 miles.— It is very pleasantly situated, and is a place of considerable trade. The country around it is richly diversified, and the location of the CATHOLIC COLLEGE is very delightful. This institution is in a flourishing condition, with about 150 students, a library of 7000 volumes, and a valuable philosophical apparatus. The banks of the Potomac, still further up the river, are high, and, together with Mason's Island near its mouth, form an agreeable scenery.

ALEXANDRIA is 6 miles south of Washington, on the Virginia side of the Potomac. It is an exten-

sive place, and is a fashionable and pleasant resort for genteel society during the sittings of congress. The country between this city and the capital is but thinly inhabited, and the soil poor and unproductive ; but the road is good, and a ride to Alexandria constitutes one of the amusements of a winter at Washington.

MOUNT VERNON is 9 miles below Alexandria.— To this sacred spot the mind of every American recurs with the most enthusiastic devotion. He looks upon it as consecrated ground. Here the immortal Washington, after having conducted the American armies forth to victory and independence, retired to enjoy the rich reward of his services in the warm hearted gratitude of his countrymen, and in the peaceful seclusion of private life.

This place is now the residence of Judge Washington, the nephew of the General. The road to it is almost uninhabited and difficult to trace. The house stands on an eminence, embracing a delightful view of the Potomac, with a rich and beautiful lawn extending in front to the river.

The **TOMB OF WASHINGTON** is visited as an interesting object of contemplation. Here slumber in peaceful silence the ashes of the great and patriotic Father of Liberty. Americans will repair to his grave and moisten with their tears the sod that presses upon his bosom. No monument has yet been erected to his memory ; but it will survive, long after monuments shall have crumbled into dust.

STAGES.

The United States *Mail Stage* leaves

Washington City for Baltimore, daily, at 5 A. M.		Baltimore for Washington City, daily, at 4 A. M.
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And arrives in each city in time for passengers to dine.

Besides the above, there are three lines of stages, running daily, for the accommodation of travellers, as follows :—Leaving

Washington City for Bal-	Baltimore for Washing-
timore, at 5, 6, 8, and	ton City, at 4, 8, and
10, A. M.	9, A. M.

The city of BALTIMORE, 38 miles north-east of Washington, is the third city in population and commerce in the Union. It is situated on the north side of the Patapsco river, 14 miles from its entrance into the Chesapeake bay. Its population in 1820, was 62,728 ; and many of its buildings which are mostly of brick, are elegant. The city is built on a bay, which sets up from the river, affording a convenient and spacious harbor. On the narrow strait which connects the bay with the river is Fort M'Henry. A small river, over which there are convenient bridges, divides the city into two parts, called the town and Fell's Point. The great water privileges in the vicinity of the city, give it important advantages in manufactures. Among the mills already erected are 60 flour and corn mills ; 13 cotton factories ; a woolen factory, and several iron and copper works. Of its public buildings, the city contains the state penitentiary, an alms-house, a court-house, museum, 2 theatres, a custom-house, a hospital, in which there is a fine collection of anatomical preparations in wax, an exchange of very superior dimensions, an athe-neum, 10 banks, and 32 houses of public worship. The University of Maryland, St. Mary's college, and Baltimore college are also located in the city. The two first are flourishing and important institutions. Among the best public houses are the Indian Queen Hotel and the City Hotel—the latter situated near the Washington Monument.

The WASHINGTON MONUMENT, on an elevation at the north end of Charles-street, is a superb and elegant marble structure. It is 50 feet square at the base, which is 23 feet high; on which is another square of about half the extent and elevation. On this is a lofty column, the summit of which is 163 feet from the ground—its base being 20 feet, and its top 14 feet in diameter. The ascent is by means of a spiral stair case; and the prospect thus afforded of the surrounding country is beautiful and extremely interesting.

The BATTLE MONUMENT is also an object worthy of attention. It is situated on a large square in North Calvert-street; and was erected to perpetuate the memory of those who fell in bravely defending the city from the attack of the British on the 12th and 13th of September, 1814.

The PUBLIC FOUNTAIN, located in the western part of the city, surrounded by a public square, and shaded with trees, is a place of much fashionable resort in the warm season. The neatness and order preserved at the fountain, and the repeated assemblage within the square of the beauty and fashion of the city, render it peculiarly attractive and inviting.

STAGES, STEAM BOATS, &c.

BALTIMORE TO ANNAPOLIS.

The Steam Boat Maryland leaves

Baltimore for Annapolis,	Annapolis for Baltimore,
every Sunday at 9 A. M.	every Sunday at 8 P. M.
And arrives at Baltimore early the same evening.	

The *Patuxent* also runs every Sunday from Baltimore to Annapolis,

Leaving Baltimore at	Leaving Annapolis for
nine o'clock A. M., and	Baltimore at half past 8
arriving at Annapolis in	P. M., and arriving at
time to dine.	the latter place early the
	same evening.

BALTIMORE TO CHESTERTOWN.

The steam boat *Maryland*, Capt. Taylor, and the steam boat *Patuxent*, Capt. Weems, run as follows :

Leave Baltimore, * Monday, at half past 5 o'clock A. M., and Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M.	Leave Chestertown, * Monday, at half past 9 o'clock P. M., and Sat- urday morning at 9 o'- clock A. M.
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Touching at the new wharf on Blake's farm, Corsica Creek, every Monday and Saturday, on both outward and return passage, to land or take in passengers, (touching at Queenstown on Saturdays only,) and arriving at Chestertown at about 10 o'clock A. M. and at Baltimore early the same evening.

* These trips are performed by the *Maryland*.

BALTIMORE TO EASTON,

Via ANNAPOLIS, CASTLE HAVEN AND OXFORD.

The Maryland leaves

Baltimore for Easton, on Tuesday and Friday of each week, at 7 o'clock A. M., and proceeds to Annapolis, which place she leaves at half past 11 o'clock, touching at Cas- tle Haven and Oxford, in the afternoon, and arriv- ing at Easton about 6 o'- clock the same evening.	Easton for Baltimore, on Wednesday and Sat- urday, of each week, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and proceeds to Annapo- lis, touching at Oxford and Castle Haven; de- parts from Annapolis at 2 o'clock P. M., and ar- rives at Baltimore, at about six o'clock P. M.
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Passengers taking the steam boat *Maryland*, for Baltimore, on the above mentioned days, can, if they please, be put on board the Union line of steam boats, which leave Baltimore at 5 o'clock every afternoon, and proceed on direct for Philadelphia, where they will arrive early the next morning.

BALTIMORE TO NOTTINGHAM,

Via PLUMB-POINT, MAGRUDER'S FERRY AND UPPER MARLBOROUGH.

The steam boat <i>Patuxent</i> , Capt. Weems, leaves	
Baltimore for Notting- ham, every Tuesday, at 6 A. M., and arrives at Benedict, (on the Pa- tuxent river,) early the same evening; the next morning she proceeds up the river to Nottingham.	Nottingham for Balti- more, every Wednesday in time to arrive at Ben- edict the same afternoon; which place she leaves at 6 o'clock, every Thurs- day morning, and arrives at Baltimore early in the evening.

The *Patuxent* stops at Town Creek, Magruder's Ferry and Lower Marlborough, going and returning, to land and take off passengers or freight; and also touches at Huring Bay, Plumb Point, Miss Reader's, Point Patience and Shudam's Point, to land and take off passengers.

BALTIMORE TO NORFOLK.

The steam boat <i>Norfolk</i> , Capt. Owen, leaves	
Baltimore for Norfolk, every Monday, at 7 A. M.	Norfolk for Baltimore, every Wednesday, at 6 P. M.

The steam boat <i>Virginia</i> , Capt. Ferguson, leaves	
Baltimore for Norfolk, at 7 o'clock every Thurs- day morning.	Norfolk for Baltimore, at 6 o'clock every Sunday evening.

By this arrangement, passengers bound south are warranted to meet with no detention, either by stage or steam boat, on their arrival at Norfolk; and those to the north will arrive at Baltimore in time to meet the daily Union Line for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE TO HAVRE-DE-GRACE,

PORT DEPOSITE AND LANCASTER.

<p>The steam boat <i>Norfolk</i>, Capt. Owen, leaves Baltimore for Port De- posite, every Saturday at 9 A. M.</p>	<p>Port Deposite for Bal- timore, every Sunday, at 10 A. M.</p>
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Stages are in readiness to carry passengers and light freight to Lancaster, and to return in time for the boat on Sunday morning.

BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Daily Union Line from

BALTIMORE TO FRENCHTOWN, per

The steam boat *Constitution*, Capt. Robinson.

The steam boat *Philadelphia*, Capt. Thomas.

The steam boat *United States*, Capt. Tripp.

From Newcastle to Philadelphia, per the steam boat *Newcastle*, Capt. M. Jenkins, and per the steam boat *Delaware*, Capt. Wheldon, which run as follows: from

Baltimore for Frenchtown daily at 5 o'clock P. M., where stages are in readiness on the arrival of the boats to take passengers to New Castle; from whence they proceed direct to Philadelphia, and arrive in that city at an early hour the next morning.

Philadelphia for New-Castle daily at 12 o'clock, noon; from thence passengers take stages to French Town, where a boat will be in waiting to convey them to Baltimore, at which place they arrive at an early hour the next morning.

The United States' Mail is conveyed from and to Baltimore and Philadelphia by the above daily evening line.

PHILADELPHIA,

The flourishing capital of Pennsylvania, 99 miles N. E. of Baltimore, stands on the west bank of the river Delaware, five miles from its confluence with the Schuylkill, which forms its western boundary.— This city was founded in 1682, and incorporated in 1701. The charter being abrogated at the revolution, it remained under a provincial government till 1789, when it was incorporated a second time. Its present population is upwards of 130,000. The city is built on streets from 50 to 100 feet in width, running parallel, and at right angles to each other. They are handsomely paved, and are kept remarkably clean. The houses exhibit an appearance of neatness, uniformity and commodiousness, and many of them are ornamented with white marble. Against the city, which is 90 miles distant from the sea, the Delaware is about a mile wide, and is navigable for ships of a large size. The most conspicuous buildings are the churches, the state-house, the United States and Pennsylvania Banks, and the institution for the deaf and dumb. The bank of the U. S. was established in the year 1816, with a capital of \$35,000,000. The banking house is a splendid structure, built on the plan of the Parthenon at Athens, and is situated in a north and south direction, fronting on Chesnut and Library streets, having 8 fluted columns, 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, embracing the whole front.— From each of the fronts are porticoes, projecting ten feet 6 inches. The whole length of the edifice, including the portico, is 161 feet, and its breadth, in front, 87 feet. The main entrance is from Chesnut-street, by a flight of six marble steps, extending along the whole front of the portico. The banking room occupies the centre of the building, being 48 feet wide, and 81 feet long. The whole body of the building is arched in a bomb proof manner, from the cellar to the roof, which is covered with copper.

There are in this city 98 houses for public worship ; 10 banks, 13 insurance companies; of which 8 are marine, 4 fire, and one for lives and annuities, a custom house, an exchange, and a chamber of commerce.

The new bank of Pennsylvania is an extensive and elegant edifice of marble, of the Ionic order, and constructed after the model of the ancient temple of the muses, on the Ilyssus.

The Pennsylvania hospital is one of the oldest and most respectable institutions of that description in the Union.

In amount of shipping, Philadelphia occupies the fourth rank in the U. S. ; and three lines of regular and commodious packets now run between the city and Liverpool.

This place is supplied with water from the Schuylkill. A dam is erected across the river, by means of which the water is thrown into reservoirs and carried from thence in pipes to every part of the city.

Its principal hotels are, the Mansion House, in 3d street, and Judd's in 2d street, between Market and Chesnut ; and its principal boarding houses are Mrs. Frazier's, in Spencer-street, Mrs. Sword's in Walnut, and Mrs. Allen's in 6th street, near the State House.

The **COAL MINES**, which have recently been opened on the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, have tended to attach much interest to that section of the country, and have rendered a tour there both frequent and fashionable. The mines are inexhaustible, and may be visited either by land or in boats on the Schuylkill, as best suits the fancy of the traveller.

From these mines the cities of the U. S. will be supplied with fuel ; and it will probably be transported to almost every part of the Union.

The canal which has been commenced by the Schuylkill company is one of the most stupendous

undertakings that has ever engaged the attention of private individuals; and will cost more than four millions of dollars.

The DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL, was commenced in July, 1825, and connects the Hudson with the Delaware, a distance of 64 miles. When this work is fully completed, Lackawaxen coal will be purchased in New-York for \$4 per ton. The canal reaches within a few miles of Pennsylvania, and will open a source of communication to the city of N. York. It forms a junction with the Hudson river within two and a half miles of Kingston.

STEAM BOATS, STAGES, &c.

PHILADELPHIA TO WILMINGTON.

The steam boat <i>Superior</i> , Capt. H. Read, leaves Philadelphia for Wil- mington, every day at 2 o'clock P. M., excepting Sundays.	Wilmington for Phila- delphia, every day at 7 o'clock A. M., Sundays excepted.
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PHILADELPHIA TO SALEM.

The steam boat <i>Essex</i> leaves Philadelphia for Salem every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'- clock A. M.—	Salem for Philadelphia every Monday, Wednes- day and Friday, at 9 o'- clock A. M.—
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Lands and receives passengers at Chester, Marcus Hook, Craven's Ferry, Fort Delaware, and at Delaware city. On her passage from Salem, touches at Delaware city, at half past 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Baltimore morning and evening line steam boats land and receive passengers for or from Salem, opposite New-Castle,—also land and receive passengers at the Lazaretto, Chester and Marcus Hook, when going to or returning from New-Castle.

PHILADELPHIA TO RICHMOND,
Via DOVER, SEAFORD, VIENNA, NORFOLK
AND CITY POINT.
COMMERCIAL LINE,

Consisting of three steam boats and a sufficient number of stages, viz.—of the former, the steam boat *Franklin*, Capt. H. Manly, on the Delaware; the steam boat *Norfolk*, Capt. E. Weems, and the steam boat *Philadelphia*, Capt. D. W. Crocker, on the Chesapeake.

The *Franklin*, Capt. H. Manly, leaves Philadelphia for Dover (Del.) every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at six o'clock; from which place passengers can proceed in stages direct to Seaford, where they will find in waiting, either the *Norfolk* or the *Philadelphia*; which boats will depart immediately on their arrival for Norfolk, where they will arrive on Sunday, Tuesday and Friday mornings, (in time for the southern stages,) and will then proceed immediately to City Point and Richmond.

The steam boat *Norfolk* or *Philadelphia* leaves Richmond for Seaford on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, touching at City Point and Norfolk; and leaves Norfolk every morning, proceeding to Seaford, where passengers can take stages for Dover, at which place they will find the steam boat *Franklin*, Capt. Manly, in waiting to convey them to Philadelphia, where they will arrive on Sunday, Tuesday and Friday morning, in time to take either of the daily lines for New-York.

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PHILADELPHIA TO NEW-YORK.

United States Mail Stage leaves

Philadelphia for New-York, every day at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrives in New-York early the next morning.	New-York for Philadelphia, every day at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrives in Philadelphia early the next morning.
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CITIZEN'S LINE.

Through in one Day.

Via BORDENTOWN AND WASHINGTON.

24 miles land carriage, in connexion with the steam boats *Pennsylvania* and *New-York*.

Philadelphia to New-York.

The steam boat *Pennsylvania*, Capt. Z. W. Kellum, leaves Arch-street wharf every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at six o'clock for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown, where passengers take stages for the land route of twenty four miles to Washington, and there take the new and elegant steam boat *New-York*, Capt. Jeffries, and arrive at New-York by 5 o'clock the same afternoon.

New-York to Philadelphia.

The steam boat *New-York*, Capt. Jeffries, leaves pier No. 2. (N. R.) every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, for Elizabethtown, Perth-Amboy and Washington; where passengers for Philadelphia take stages to Bordentown, thence on board the steam boat *Pennsylvania*, which will be in waiting to convey them to Philadelphia, where they arrive at 5 o'clock the same afternoon.

Passengers breakfast and dine on board of the boats.

DAILY UNION LINE,

Twenty five miles land carriage,

Via TRENTON, PRINCETON AND NEW-BRUNSWICK,

By steam boats *Trenton* and *Thistle*.

Philadelphia to New-York.

The steam boat *Trenton*, Capt. A. Jenkins, leaves Chesnut-street wharf every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at six o'clock. The passengers for New-York will take stages at Trenton on the arrival of the boat, and proceed immediately to New-Brunswick, thence in the steam boat *Thistle*, which will be in readiness to take them to New-York, where they arrive at an early hour the same afternoon.

New-York to Philadelphia.

The steam boat *Thistle*, Capt. J. H. Vanderbilt, leaves the wharf at the head of the battery, every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at six o'clock. The passengers for Philadelphia will take stages at New-Brunswick, on the arrival of the boat, and proceed immediately to Trenton, thence in the steam boat *Trenton*, which will be in waiting to take them to Philadelphia, where they arrive at an early hour the same afternoon.

UNION LINE AT NOON.

By Steam Boats *Baltimore* and *Swan*.

Philadelphia to New-York.

The steam boat *Burlington*, Capt. Martin, leaves Chesnut-st. wharf daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 12 o'clock, M., for Trenton, where passengers for New-York take stages to New-Brunswick, at which place they take supper and lodge. The next morning, at 5 o'clock, embark on board the steam boat *Swan*, and proceed on to New-York, where they arrive about 10 o'clock *A. M.* same day.

New-York to Philadelphia.

The steam boat *Swan*, Capt. Vanderbilt, leaves the wharf, at the head of the Battery, precisely at 12 o'clock, (noon) for New-Brunswick, where passengers for Philadelphia take stages to Trenton, at which place they sup and lodge. The next morning, at 5 o'clock, embark on board the steam boat *Burlington*, and proceed on to Philadelphia, where they arrive at about 10 o'clock *A. M.* same day.

Passengers by this line dine and breakfast on board the boats. While on the passage, the boats land and receive passengers at Burlington, Bristol, Trenton, New-Brunswick, Perth-Amboy, and at Elizabethtown, and sometimes at other intermediate places.

The PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, which are handsomely fitted up, sail from Philadelphia on the 20th and from Liverpool on the 8th of each month. Price of passage in the cabin, £30 sterling, and in the steerage, \$25, including accommodations.

In the NEW LINE BY WAY OF SAVANNAH, the packets sail from Philadelphia the 20th of each month.

The prices of fare from Philadelphia to New-York vary from \$2 50 to \$3 50, and the whole distance is passed in 12 hours. The principal places of any distinction on the route are Burlington, Bristol, Bordentown; Trenton, Princeton and New-Brunswick.

BURLINGTON is the capital of the county of the same name, is 12 miles below Trenton and 78 above Philadelphia. It is delightfully situated, and contains some handsome public and private houses.

BRISTOL is on the opposite side of the Delaware, 19 miles from Philadelphia, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. This place contains some fine residences, and is an attractive and interesting country village. Some of its flour gardens, which are unusually elegant, and located on the margin of the river, add much to the beauty of its appearance.

BORDENTOWN, 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 6 below Trenton, is noted as the residence of the Count de Surveilliers, the ex-king of Spain, whose elegant mansion was within a few years burnt by accident, but is now rebuilt with additional embellishment and magnificence. His villa commands a fine view of the river. The soil around it is unproductive; but by the aid of culture and art, his residence now exhibits an appearance of taste and magnificence worthy the princely fortune and dignity of its proprietor. From Bordentown a stage route is established to South-Amboy.

TRENTON, the capital of the state of New-Jersey, is situated on the Delaware river, 30 miles from Philadelphia. It contains about 4000 inhabitants, a state house, two banks, and six houses of public worship. At Trenton the steam-boat navigation on the Delaware terminates. The river here forms a

considerable rapid or falls, near which is an elevated bridge, about a quarter of a mile long, neatly roofed, and the sides enclosed to secure it from the weather. The distance between Trenton and New-Brunswick is passed by an excellent line of post-coaches, which leave the former place immediately on the arrival of the boat. This route affords the traveller a fine view of the most fertile section of the state; and, making all allowances for roads, which are ordinary, it is, in other respects, by no means devoid of interest.

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, is intended for sloop navigation, and its dimensions correspond with those of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. Its route was established in the year 1825, and commences in the valley of Raritan, and terminates at the village of Lambertton, where it enters the Delaware.

This section of New-Jersey is full of interest.—Some of the most important scenes of the revolution, and those which gave a point and character to the American war, here transpired at the most gloomy period of that contest. It was for a length of time in the possession of the English, and was the theatre of much carnage and bloodshed. The capture of a detachment of English and German troops in December, 1776, at Trenton, was the first signal victory that crowned our arms in the revolutionary contest. It cheered the drooping and depressed spirits of our little army, and imparted new vigor to the cause of liberty. The retreat of Washington with his troops, from Trenton, considering the circumstances which surrounded him, and the secrecy with which it was accomplished, may be justly contemplated as one of the most successful movements of that eventful period.

40 PRINCETON—STATEN ISLAND.

PRINCETON is located on an elevated piece of land 10 miles from Trenton, 16 from New-Brunswick, 40 from Philadelphia, and 50 from New-York. It overlooks an extensive prospect, and is a very handsome village. It contains a college, theological seminary, a presbyterian church, and about 100 dwelling houses. The college of New-Jersey was founded in 1738. It has a president, 3 professors, and 2 tutors.

The theological seminary was established in 1812, by the general assembly of the presbyterian church. It has 3 professors, a respectable library, and upwards of 100 students.

In the college yard are the remains of the presidents of the institution; Burr, Edwards, Davis, Finley, Witherspoon and Smith.

NEW-BRUNSWICK is the starting place for the New-York steamboats. In this village is the theological seminary, under the direction of the synod of the Dutch reformed church. The village also contains a court house, gaol, a college edifice, and five churches.

PERTH AMBOY is 13 miles from New-Brunswick, 85 southwest of New-York, and 74 northeast of Philadelphia. Its harbor is one of the best on the continent, and its shipping in 1816 amounted to 10,899 tons.

ELIZABETHTOWN, 15 miles in a southwestwardly direction from New-York, is pleasantly situated on a creek emptying itself into Staten Island Sound. A steamboat plies between the point and New-York.

STATEN ISLAND, constituting the county of Richmond, is 14 miles long and 8 wide. It was the residence of the late vice-president Tompkins.

On approaching New-York, the most prominent objects that meet the eye, are Fort La Fayette, Castle Williams, the lofty spires of Trinity and St. Pauls church, and the Catholic Cathedral.

NEW-YORK.

This city is situated on the point of York Island, at the confluence of the Hudson and East rivers, in latitude 40. It was founded by the Dutch, in 1615, under the name of New-Amsterdam, and was incorporated by the British in 1696. The island on which it stands, is 15 miles long, and from 1 to 8 miles broad. The city is situated at the south side of the island, and extends along the Hudson about 2 miles, and from the Battery along East river nearly 4 miles. Of the public buildings, the most prominent and important, is the CITY-HALL, the front of which is built of white marble. It is 216 feet long, 105 feet broad; and, including the attic story, 65 feet high. The rooms for holding the different courts of law, are fitted up in a rich and expensive style. The room for holding the Mayor's court, contains portraits of Washington, of the different Governors of the state, and many of the most celebrated commanders of the army and navy of the United States. The building cost \$500,000 and is one of the most beautiful edifices in America.

The EXCHANGE, recently erected in Wall Street, of free stone, is also a superb structure. Besides numerous offices, it contains the post office, which occupies nearly the whole of the story beneath the basement, affording a spacious hall for the convenience of persons visiting the office; entrances to which, are in Wall and Exchange streets. On the basement is a magnificent hall, its centre extending in height to the cupola; and forming an elegant and delightful promenade. From the hall are doors and passages leading into a commercial reading room.

the post office, and the various insurance, exchange and newspaper offices in the building.

The **BATTERY** is situated at the southwest point of the city, opposite to Governor's Island. It is handsomely laid out into gravel walks, and tastefully decorated with shrubbery and trees. It is much frequented by the citizens, in the warm season, as well for the purpose of partaking of the refreshing sea breeze, as for enjoying the prospect, which, from this place, includes the harbor with its various shipping, Governor's Island, Bedlow's Island, and Ellis' Island, on each of which are military stations, the shores of New-Jersey and Long Island, with the flourishing town of Brooklyn, and the numerous country seats in its vicinity.

CASTLE GARDEN, connected with the battery by a bridge, is much frequented during the summer evenings. It has a fine promenade, and is often rendered attractive by a display of fire works from its enclosure, and other amusements.

The **PARK** is situated in the centre of the city. It contains about 4 acres, which is ornamented with much taste, and enclosed by a substantial iron railing. It furnishes a cool and fashionable resort for men of business and pleasure, after the fatigue and heat of a summer's day.

In point of population, this city is the first in the United States, containing upwards of 170,000 inhabitants, and in respect of trade it is now and will probably continue the first commercial metropolis in America. Though it cannot vie with Philadelphia, in point of beauty and regularity, New-York exhibits an air of novelty and grandeur very imposing to a stranger. Its ever bustling streets and crowded wharves, indicate an uncommon spirit of commercial enterprise. Its local situation embraces every advantage for commerce; and the canals, by opening

an easy communication between the fertile regions of the west and north, and the city of New-York, have produced an astonishing change in its growth and prosperity. At no very distant period, New-York, with all its natural and artificial advantages, will probably become the greatest commercial metropolis in the world.

The principal **HOTELS** and **BOARDING HOUSES**, are the Mansion House, No. 39 Broadway; the city Hotel; National Hotel; Franklin House; Washington Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Reed-street; Park Place House; American Hotel, opposite the Park; Pearl-street House; Mrs. Southard's; Mrs. Mann's; Mrs. Keese's, and many others; some of which are located in the most delightful part of Broadway, in the vicinity of the Battery and Bowling Green.

BROADWAY, the most splendid street in the city, runs through the centre and extends 3 miles in length and about 80 feet in width. It is the great and fashionable resort for citizens and strangers, and is much crowded during pleasant weather. In this avenue are Grace, Trinity and St. Paul's churches, the City Hotel, the National Hotel, and a variety of shops with elegant and extensive assortments of merchandize of every description.

Opposite Trinity church, Wall street opens, which contains the Exchange, most of the banks, together with the principal part of the broker's and insurance offices. At the termination of Wall-street, is the Tontine coffee house, an extensive and handsome establishment.

On passing up Broadway still further, is Cedar and Courtland streets, both of which lead to the Hudson river, where the steam-boats start for Albany. At the foot of Courtland street, is the ferry to Jersey city—fare twelve and a half cents. A little further up is Fulton street, on the corner of which and Broadway stand St. Paul's church. Fulton street

leads to the East river; along the docks of which are the steam-boats for the New England ports. A little below are the boats for Newport and Providence—above, for Brideport, Saybrook, Hartford, New-London and Norwich. The New-Haven boats lie at Fly market dock, still further below.

Above St. Paul's church is Puff's exhibition of pictures, the Park, Park Theatre and Park Place, at the upper end of which is Columbia college, in the vicinity of the City Hall. The next street above Park Place is Murray, which leads to the Hoboken ferry—fare 12 1-2 cents.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION is in the rear of the City Hall. Its apartments are occupied by the Literary and Philosophical Society, the Historical Society, the American Academy of Fine Arts, the Lyceum of Natural History, the American Museum, and the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. The Historical Society has a library of 10,000 volumes, embracing many valuable works.

Near the institution, are the Savings Bank and Panorama Rotunda; and a little further up Broadway, are the Washington Hall and New-York Hospital. The latter comprises the hospital for the reception of the sick and disabled, and the lying-in hospital. The annual expenditure is about \$40,000, and the annual number of patients from 140 to 180.

HUDSON SQUARE, north west from the hospital, is a beautiful spot, with St. John's church in front, which has the tallest spire in the city. The houses in the vicinity are regularly built, and exhibit a handsome appearance.

Among the other public buildings in the city, are the New-York Atheneum, the Apprentice's Library, containing between 5 and 6000 volumes, the Alms-House, the Orphan Assylum, Fever Hospital, State Prison, Penitentiary, and House of Refuge for Ju-

venile Delinquents. The Lunatic Asylum is seven miles north of the City Hall, on a lofty eminence, and is seen in approaching the city, on the Hudson, for several miles above.

There are also in the city four Theatres and two Circuses.

The **PARK THEATRE**, fronting the Park, is the oldest establishment of the kind in the city, and is liberally patronized by the fashionable and wealthy.

The **NEW-YORK THEATRE**, in the Bowery, and the **CHATHAM THEATRE**, in Chatham street, are also well supported; but the

LA FAYETTE THEATRE, in Laurens, near Chamber street, is the largest and most splendid building ever erected for theatrical purposes in the United States. It is located in a section of the city which has sprung into existence, and arrived at maturity, in so short a period, as to astonish even those who were daily witnessing its progress, but which, to the occasional visitant, could scarcely be realized. It extends in depth, from Lauren's to Thompson street, about 200 feet. The front is of white granite and presents one of the most beautiful exteriors in the city. The lobbies are spacious and thoroughly ventilated. The interior is elegant, and decorated in a style equally chaste and splendid. The boxes are supported by bronze columns, surmounted by Ionic capitals, beautifully carved and gilt. The saloons, which are very elegant, and admirably arranged, upon the level of the lobbies, are kept in superior style. The beauty of the dome attracts the immediate attention of the spectator. A superb gas chandelier is suspended from the centre, directly under the ventilator, shedding a light over the whole audience, like the splendor of the mid-day sun. The stage with its scenery and machinery, exceed all former attempts in this country. It is 120 feet

deep, and in some places 100 feet wide. The machinery is managed above the scenes, and the stage lights are also placed above; which is a great improvement over the ordinary plans adopted in other theatres.

The *Orange Springs*, near Newark, *Scholey's Mountain*, and *Long Branch*, in New-Jersey; and *Bath*, *Rockaway*, and *Gravesend*, on Long Island, are fashionable places of resort for citizens and strangers during the summer months.

The NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, which are fine vessels and elegantly furnished, sail from New-York, on the 1st, 8th, 16th, and 24th of every month; and in returning, leave Liverpool on the same days. Passage in the cabin to Liverpool, 30 guineas; from Liverpool, 35 guineas, including beds, bedding, wine, and stores of every description.

The NEW-YORK and LONDON PACKETS, sail from New-York on the 1st and 15th of every month; and in returning, leave London on the 10th and 25th of each month. Passage to and from London, the same as to and from Liverpool, with similar accommodations.

NEW-YORK and HAVRE (France) PACKETS, sail from N. York on the 1st and 15th of each month; and from Havre on the same days. Passage to or from Havre, 140 dollars, including the same accommodations as in the London and Liverpool packets.

BROOKLYN, directly opposite New-York, from which it is separated by the East river, is usually reached by steam-boats which are constantly plying between the foot of Fulton street and that village. It is a large town, having a population of about 12.

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000, and within a few years has arisen to much im-
portance. Its contiguity to New-York, and the facili-
ties afforded for communicating between the two
places, have induced many merchants and men of
business to select it as a place of residence in pre-
ference to the upper part of the city. The village al-
so contains several elegant country seats and public
gardens. North-eastwardly of the village, on a
tract of land called the Wallabout, is a U. S. Navy
yard, where are erected a house for the command-
ent, several spacious ware-houses, and an immense
wooden edifice, under which the largest ships of war
are built.

DISCOVERY OF THE HUDSON.

From the collections of the New-York Historical
Society, we are enabled to glean the following
sketch of the first discovery of the Hudson river ;
which may not be uninteresting to tourists about to
embark on its waters :

John De Verrazzano, a Florentine, in the service
of Francis I. of France, had been entrusted with the
command of four ships, in cruising against the Span-
iards. These vessels being separated in a storm,
the commander resolved, with one of them, to un-
dertake a voyage for the discovery of new countries.
About the middle of March, 1554, he accordingly ar-
rived on the American coast, and after having vis-
ited the coasts of North-Carolina and Georgia, he di-
rected his course northward, and entered the harbour
of the present city of New-York. He describes the
islands (Staten, Manhattan, &c.) as " fruitful and
pleasant, full of hie and broad trees, among the
which islands any navie may ride safe, without any
feare of tempest or other danger."

He stayed in the harbor about 15 days, during
which time he went on shore several times, and had
familiar intercourse with the natives, who had,
among other ornaments, plates of wrought *copper*.

His are supposed to have been the first European feet that ever entered the present state of New-York. On the 15th of May, he set sail for France; and on a subsequent voyage to America, is said to have been lost, as he was not heard of again.

Nearly a century elapsed before any further addition was made to the knowledge of this part of the American continent. It was reserved for Henry Hudson, a native of Great Britain, to receive the honor of the first effectual discovery of the Hudson river. Having engaged in the service of the Dutch East India Company, he was employed by them on a voyage of discovery. His original design was to have attempted the finding a north-west passage to India; but having failed in this, he resolved on visiting the New World. He arrived at or near where Portland, in Maine, now stands, in July, 1609; from whence, after spending a few days, he proceeded south as far as the Chesapeake Bay, and from thence returned to the north, discovering and entering the bay now called Delaware. Without landing, he continued his course northwestwardly, until, on the 3d of September, he anchored within Sandy Hook. The next day he sent a boat on shore for the purpose of fishing. The tradition is, that his men first landed on Coney island, which lies near Long Island, and now makes a part of King's county. He landed, and, with a part of his crew, penetrated some distance into the woods in what is now Monmouth county, N. Jersey. He was well received by the natives, making them presents and receiving in exchange, "green tobacco" and "dried currents," (probably whortleberries,) which were found in great abundance. On the 6th September, Hudson sent a boat, manned with five hands, to explore what appeared to be the mouth of a river; probably the strait between Long and Staten Islands, now called the Narrows. In exploring the bay and the adjacent waters, the boat's crew spent

the whole day. On their way back to the ship, they were attacked by the natives in two canoes.— A skirmish ensued, in which one of Hudson's men, named Colman, was killed by an arrow which struck him in the throat, and two more wounded. The next day the remains of Colman were interred on a point of land not far from the ship; which, from that circumstance, received the name of Colman's Point, and which was probably the same that is now called Sandy Hook.

On the 12th, Hudson first entered the river which bears his name, and sailed up about two leagues. He was visited by great numbers of the natives, who brought him Indian corn, tobacco, beans and oysters in great abundance. They had pipes of yellow copper, in which they smoked; and earthen pots, in which they dressed their food.

From the 12th to the 22d September, Hudson was employed in ascending the river. He describes it as abounding with great stores of salmon. In his passage, he was visited by many of the natives, but always in an amicable manner. He sailed up, as is supposed, a little above where the city of Hudson now stands; beyond which he himself never ascended. From this place he dispatched a boat, (not considering it safe to proceed farther with his vessel,) manned with five hands, which ascended the river, it is supposed, as far as the city of Albany now stands.

During this excursion, Hudson gave to some of the Indians ardent spirits, for the purpose of making an experiment on their tempers. He says they all became merry; but only one was completely intoxicated. A tradition still exists among the six nations, that a scene of intoxication occurred, when the first ship arrived; having reference, doubtless, to this event.

Hudson began to descend the river on the 23d of September, having frequent intercourse with the Indians on his way down, from whom he experienced

kind treatment, until he descended below the Highlands. Here they attempted to rob the ship, and repeatedly shot at the crew. He directed several muskets to be discharged at them, which killed ten or twelve. These conflicts occurred frequently during the 1st and 2d of October; but none of the ship's crew were injured.

On the 4th of October, one month from the time he first landed at Sandy Hook, he sailed out of the river and proceeded to sea, reaching England the 7th of November following.

Hudson did not give his own name to the river he discovered. It was called by the Iroquois Indians, Cahohatatea; by the Mohicans, Mahakanehtuc, and sometimes Shatemuck. Hudson styled it the "Great River," or the "Great River of the Mountains." The name of its discoverer, however, was given to it soon afterwards.

Hudson, in a subsequent voyage for the East India Company, became a prey to the mutiny of his men in the Bay which bears his name. He was forcibly put into a boat with his son and seven others, who were mostly invalids, and, in this manner, inhumanly abandoned. They were never heard of more.

FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY,

A distance, by water, of 145 miles, and by land, measuring between the respective post-offices, of 160 miles, a communication is alternately kept up by a line of stages in the winter season, and by steam-boats during the absence of the ice in the Hudson. The monopoly which formerly existed in favor of the North River Steam-boat Company, has, by a decision of the United States Court, been done away; the consequence of which has been to multiply the number of opposition steam-boats upon the Hudson, and to reduce the price of fare, which, at present, including board, is not over \$4 to Albany, and in some of the boats not more than \$1.

The principal boats, at present, on the river, are the North-America and Albany, which perform their trips by day-light, seldom exceeding 12 hours on the passage; the safety barges, Lady Clinton and Lady Van Rensselaer, which leave N. York and Albany in the morning of each day in the week, Saturday and Sunday excepted; and the New-Philadelphia, Victory, Constitution, Constellation, Chief Justice Marshall, which leave Albany at 9 and 10 A. M. and New-York at 5 P. M. and perform their trips in from 14 to 16 hours. The Marshall leaves Troy at 2 P. M. Albany at 4; and, in returning, leaves New-York at 5 P. M.

Besides these, there are several others on the river, designed, principally, for tow-boats; but which, nevertheless, have accommodations for such passengers as wish to travel at reduced prices.

All the boats stop at the principal places between New-York and Albany, for the purpose of landing and receiving passengers. Till within two or three years, accidents were not uncommon at the landing places, owing to the continued motion of the boat; but by a late law, captains and masters are required to stop their boats, whenever passengers are landed or received on board.

The spirit of accommodation which is manifested in all the boats, is owing probably to the rivalry existing between them. Passengers are well entertained, and every attention is shewn that can contribute to their comfort and convenience.

THE PASSAGE OF THE HUDSON.

Besides the novelty of a steam-boat passage, the Hudson river presents to the tourist a variety of natural scenery which it will be difficult to find elsewhere in a journey of the same extent. To the pleasure derived from a prospect of the beautiful and sublime objects of nature, the effect of the most striking contrast is added, to render the scene truly picturesque and enchanting. On the one hand are seen summits, crowned with forests, apparently im-

penetrable to the footsteps of cultivation, and on the other, beautiful and extensive lawns, checkered with the abodes of husbandry, and glowing in all the rich verdure of summer; while in the same circumstances of vision may be seen the fading view of some town or city, and in perspective a perpetual opening scenery of forests and cultivation, plains and mountains, towns and villages, imparting to the beholder all the charms of novelty, with the highest emotions of the sublime.

WEHAWKEN, about 6 miles from the city, on the west side of the river, is pointed out to the traveller as the ground on which Gen. Hamilton fell in a duel with Col. Burr. It is a small spot on the margin of the river, with huge rocks on three sides, effectually screening it from the observation of man, except from the river; and probably has, for that cause, been selected as a suitable place for settling affairs of honor. Till within a few years, it contained a monument erected to the memory of Gen. Hamilton by the St. Andrews' Society; but it has been removed. His body was deposited in the ground attached to Trinity church in the city, where there is a handsome monument, enclosed in an iron railing.

The **PALISADES**, which make their first appearance on the Hudson, about 8 miles from New-York, are a range of rocks, from 20 to 550 feet in height, and extend from thence to Tappan, a distance of about 20 miles. In some places, they rise almost perpendicularly from the shore, and form, for several miles in extent, a solid wall of rock.

A short distance above, on the east side of the river, are **HARLAEM HEIGHTS**, on which were fortifications during the revolutionary war; nearly opposite to which is **FORT LEE**, 300 feet above the level of the river.

12 miles from New-York, is **FORT WASHINGTON**, on a high hill on the east side of the river, rendered

memorable as the place where a gallant defence was made by the Americans in October, 1776, but which eventually resulted in their surrender, to the number of 2600 men. Their loss was small; but that of the British amounted to nearly 800.

About 25 miles above New-York the river expands and forms what is called Tappan Bay. The little village of Tappan, a place of much note during Andre's and Arnold's conspiracy, is situated on its western shore. The spot of Andre's grave is still pointed out near this village, though his remains, a few years since, were conveyed to England, by order of the British government. This bay is from 2 to 5 miles wide, and 8 miles long, terminating at Teller's Point.

Haverstraw Bay, commences 36 miles from New-York, and terminates at Stoney and Verplank's Points; being about 6 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in width. Haverstraw village is on the west side of this bay.

The **HIGHLANDS**, or Fishkill mountains, which first appear about 40 miles from New-York, will attract notice, not only from their grandeur and sublimity, but also from their association with some of the most important events of the revolution. This chain of mountains is about 16 miles in width, and extends along both sides of the Hudson, to the distance of 20 miles. The height of the principal has been estimated at 1565 feet. According to the theory of Doctor Mitchell, this thick and solid barrier seems in ancient days to have impeded the course of the water, and to have raised a lake high enough to cover all the country to Quaker Hill and the Laconick Mountains on the east, and to Shawangunk and the Catskill mountains on the west; extending to the Little Falls of the Mohawk, and to Hadley Falls on the Hudson—but by some convulsion of nature the mountain chain has been broken, and the rushing waters found their way to the now New-York Bay. At the entrance of the Highlands, on

the south, is the scite of an old fort on Verplank's Point, opposite to which stood the fort of Stoney Point, which was taken from Gen. Wayne in 1778, and retaken by him the same year. Further north, 10 miles, is the scite of Fort Montgomery, which, after a gallant defence by Gen. George Clinton, surrendered to the British army in October, 1777.

ANTHONY'S NOSE is a mountain 1228 feet high, and is opposite the mouth of Montgomery creek, overlooking Forts Montgomery and Clinton. Bloody Pond, so called from its being the place in which the bodies of the slain were thrown after the defences of these Forts, is in the rear of Fort Clinton.

WEST POINT, one of the most important posts during the revolutionary war, is situated on the west side of the Hudson, near the entrance of the Highlands on the north. It formed one of the most important fastnesses of the American army during the 8 years contest with the British nation; and the importance attached to it, in a military point of view, was evinced by the repeated but unsuccessful efforts of the enemy to obtain it. It was here that Arnold conceived the horrid purpose of bartering his country for gold. This conspiracy, however, which aimed a death blow at liberty in the western hemisphere, resulted only in the universal contempt and ignominy of Arnold, and in the lamented death of the unfortunate Andre. There are here at present a number of dwelling-houses, and a military academy, built on the plain which forms the bank of the river, 188 feet in height, to which a road ascends on the north side of the Point. In the back ground, and elevated on a mass of rocks 598 feet in height, is the scite of Fort Putnam. Silence and decay now mark the spot of this once formidable fortress. Its mouldering ruins, however, convey a pretty correct idea of the impregnable barrier its ramparts once presented to the enemies of freedom.

The MILITARY ACADEMY here established by Congress, was first organized under the direction of the late Gen. Williams, in 1802. Of the number of applicants for admission to this institution, a preference is usually given, first, to the sons of officers of the revolution; and secondly, to the sons of deceased officers of the late war. None are admitted under the age of 14 years, nor above the age of 22. The number of cadets is limited to 250, each of whom costs the government \$336 annually; and the whole establishment is maintained at an annual expense of \$115,000. In addition to the various sciences which are taught here, the cadets are instructed in all the practical minutiae of tactics; comprehending the lowest duties of the private soldier, as well as the highest duties of the officer. They are also required to encamp for 6 or 8 weeks in a year; during which time they are instructed in the manner of pitching and striking tents—in the various infantry evolutions—and in all the details of the camp.

MAJOR JOHN ANDRE.

The fate of this gallant young officer will ever be associated with the scenes at West Point. It was here the infamous Arnold conceived his traitorous purposes against the liberties of his country, which brought upon him the contempt and execration of the world, and cost the unfortunate Andre his life.

Benedict Arnold was a native of the state of Connecticut, and from the first commencement of hostilities he had distinguished himself as a brave and intrepid soldier, and an enterprising and skilful commander. He had succeeded in the bold and difficult attempt to invade the Canadas from the state of Maine, where the sufferings of himself and soldiers had excited the sensibility of the nation towards him. At Quebec, on Lake Champlain, and at Saratoga, he had acted a distinguished part; and at the time of his appointment to the command of West

Point, which was in November, 1779, he bore an honorable testimonial of his attachment to his country, in the wounds which he had recently received at the surrender of Burgoyne.

The residence of Gen. Arnold was at the house and farm of Col. Beverly Robinson, who had relinquished them and joined the royal army at New-York. This residence was situated opposite to West Point, on the east side of the Hudson—a dreary situation—enviored by mountains, and by no means calculated to soothe the rugged deformities of character by a frequent prospect of the delicate and beautiful scenery of nature. It was here that Gen. Arnold made the first proposals to surrender West Point, and the forces under his command, to the British army. The agents, on the part of the British, were Col. Beverly Robinson and Major John Andre, who held frequent communications with the American General, from on board the Vulture sloop of war, then lying at Haverstraw Bay, about 10 miles below Stoney and Verplank's Points.

Major Andre, at that time about 29 years of age, had, from the natural amiableness of his character, and his superior accomplishments as a citizen and a soldier, acquired the unreserved confidence of his officers, and was emphatically considered the favorite of the British army. He had been familiar with the classic lore of antiquity, and had cultivated a taste for the fine arts, of music, painting and poetry, in each of which he had made considerable proficiency. In early life he had formed an attachment with a lady whom he addresses by the name of Delia, and to whom he had devoted all the leisure afforded from the intervals of a mercantile profession, until the news of her marriage with a more successful rival, drove him, disappointed and unfortunate, to the bustling pursuits of the camp. His biographer remarks, "There was something singularly interesting in the character and fortunes of Andre. To an excellent

understanding, well improved by education and travel, he united a peculiar elegance of mind and manners, and the advantages of a pleasing person. His knowledge appeared without ostentation. His sentiments were elevated, and inspired esteem, as they had a softness that conciliated affection. His elocution was handsome—his address easy, polite and insinuating.

“By his merit he had acquired the unlimited confidence of his general, and was making rapid progress in military rank and reputation. But in the height of his career, flushed with new hopes from the execution of a project the most beneficial to his party that could be devised, he is at once precipitated from the summit of prosperity, and sees all the expectations of his ambition blasted, and himself ruined.”

A night in the month of September, 1780, was chosen for the fatal interview between Arnold and André. The different emotions which must have agitated the bosoms of these unfortunate men, can be better imagined than described. André looked forward, with pleasing anticipations, to the honors, the glory, and the emolument, which would attend the success of the enterprise. He saw, in prospect, the termination of an expensive war, through his instrumentality—the interests of his sovereign promoted—and himself raised, in the estimation of his countrymen, to the pinnacle of renown. Not so with Arnold. The sordid love of gold had eclipsed the ennobling virtues of his nature—his country was the destined victim of his cold blooded purposes—her liberties were to be the price of his treason—and he could calculate on no better reward for his turpitude, than the obloquy and contempt of his countrymen.

Under the pretence of a correspondence with the British general, on the subject of a treaty of peace, Arnold had succeeded in enlisting in his service an intelligent and respectable citizen, of the name of

Smith. Under his direction a boat was despatched to the Vulture sloop of war, then lying across the Bay of Haverstraw, about 12 miles distant, to convey the British agent to the place appointed by Arnold for their meeting. On examining the papers, it was found that a pass had been sent for Col. Beverly Robinson, and also a blank pass for whomsoever should be selected for the important trust. In the latter pass, was inserted the name of John Anderson, under which name Andre consented to be conveyed to the shore from whence he was destined never to return.

The place appointed for the interview, was at the foot of a mountain called Long Clove, on the west side of the Hudson. Hither Gen. Arnold had repaired, and on the arrival of Andre, was found secreted in a thick grove of firs, the scene of their subsequent conference. After considerable conversation, which lasted till the dawn of day, it was found impracticable for Andre to return, without being discovered from the neighboring forts of Stoney and Verplanck's Points. He was, therefore, conveyed to the house of Smith, the person who had brought him to the shore, and who afterwards accompanied him on his way to New-York. At this house he procured a coat in exchange for his military dress, which he had worn on shore, and on the evening of the day after his arrival, set out in company with Smith, and under a pass from Gen. Arnold, for White Plains. The first night of their journey was spent at a Mr. McKoy's, about 8 miles from the place of their departure. The next day they rode, without any interruption, as far as Pine's Bridge, across the Croton river, which empties into the Hudson on its west side, at the head of Tappan Bay. Here, having received the necessary instructions as to the road he was to take, Andre the next morning took leave of his guide, and pursued his journey. He had not proceeded more than 6 miles, when he was arrested by three militia men, by the names of John Paul-

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ding, David Williams and Isaac Van Wert, who,
with others, were on a scouting party, between the
out-posts of the two armies. These men stopped
Major Andre in a narrow part of the road at a place
near Tarry-Town, by suddenly seizing his horse by
the bridle. Instead of immediately producing the
pass which had been furnished him by Gen. Arnold,
Andre inquired, where they belonged to? They an-
swered, "To below." Not suspecting any decep-
tion, he replied, "So do I;" and declaring himself
to be a British officer, he entreated that he might not
be detained, being on pressing business. This de-
claration was followed by further inquiries, which ex-
cited still more suspicion, and at length induced a
resolution on their part to detain him. Finding
himself thus surprised, and a prisoner, he made use
of every persuasion to regain his liberty, and offered
a very valuable gold watch for his release. But it
was all to no effect. They asked for his papers,
which being refused by Andre, they commenced
searching him, and memorandums, in Arnold's hand-
writing, relating to the forces and defences of West
Point, were found concealed in his boots.

Despatches were immediately forwarded to Gen.
Washington, together with a letter from Major An-
dre to Gen. Arnold, apprising him of his arrest and
detention. In consequence of some mistake of the
messenger, information of the circumstances reached
Arnold some time before Washington was apprised
at all of them. Upon the receipt of the letter, Ar-
nold seized the messenger's horse, and instantly pro-
ceeded down a precipice almost perpendicular, to
the river, where boats were always ready to pass
to and from West Point, and jumping into one of
them, he directed the hands to row him down the
river to the Vulture sloop of war. In the mean time
information had been received by Washington, and
scarce had Arnold passed Stoney and Verplanck's
Points when Col. Hamilton arrived at the latter place
with orders to stop him.

Andre was arrested on the 23d of September ; and a board of General Officers were immediately summoned, by order of Gen. Washington, for his trial. The circumstances of the case were the subject of much excitement in both the American and British armies, and created much sympathy in favor of Andre. After an inquiry of a number of days, the court determined, that Major John Andre, Adjutant General of the British army, ought to be considered as a spy from the enemy ; and that, agreeably to the law and usage of nations, he ought to suffer death.

This sentence of the board of General Officers was protested against, on the ground that Andre had been admitted into the American camp under the protection of a flag, and at the immediate instance of Arnold, the commanding officer of the district, whose safe passport and return he had a right to demand. But the sentence was consented to be waived only on condition of delivering Arnold into the custody of the American army ; which being refused by the British general, Andre was executed on the 2d of October, 1780, at Tappan or Orangetown, where his remains were afterwards deposited.

Thus in the short space of nine days, between his arrest and execution, were the flattering prospects of the brave but unfortunate Andre forever blasted. Precipitated from the summit of anticipated happiness, he became, in the bloom of life, the victim of cruel disappointment and of a premature grave—possessed of the rarest virtues and accomplishments, and esteemed and lamented by all who knew him.

A respect to the memory of Andre induced the British government, a short time since, at their own expense, to convey his remains to England, where they were deposited in the family vault of the Prince Regent, the now reigning monarch, George IV. The place of his interment on the Hudson was marked by a solitary cypress. On opening the remains, it was discovered that the roots of the cypress had entwined their branches around the skull of the de-

POLLOPELL ISLAND—NEWBURGH. 61

ceased. The tree, it is said, now serves to embellish the private garden of George IV.

The four surviving children of Gen. Arnold, have become pensioners of Great Britain, and receive annuities of £100 sterling each.

POLLOPELL ISLAND, is situated at the northern entrance of the Highlands, 5 miles above West Point. It consists of a mass of rock, and rises near the centre of the river, between Breakneck Hill on the east, and Butter Hill on the west. The altitude of the latter is 1529 feet—the former is 1187 feet in height, and contains the rock called the Upper Anthony's Nose.

NEW-WINDSOR. Passing the Highlands, the prospect changes into a very agreeable contrast. The bay of Newburgh, with the village of the same name, and New-Windsor, and on the opposite shore the village of Fishkill, with its numerous adjacent manufactories and country seats, together with a view of the Hudson for many miles above, form a prospect which cannot fail to impart much interest. The village of New-Windsor stands on the margin of the river, 7 miles from West Point. It is calculated for a very pleasant place of residence, but in business it must yield to the rival village of

NEWBURGH. This is an incorporated village, situated on the declivity of a hill on the west side of the Hudson, 9 miles north from West Point, and 83 south from Albany. It contains about 550 houses, and a population of 3100 inhabitants. From its situation it commands an extensive intercourse and trade with the country on the west, and, by means of the Hudson river, with New-York. This place was for some time the head-quarters of the American army during the revolutionary war. On the opposite side of the river from Newburgh is Beacon Hill, one of the highest summits of the Fishkill mountains,

62 MILTON—HYDE PARK LANDING.

where parties of pleasure frequently resort, in the summer season, to witness an extent of prospect including a part of the territories of five different states. This hill is 147. feet in height. Half a mile south is the New Beacon, or Grand Sachem, 1685 feet above the level of the Hudson. They are called Beacon Hills from the circumstance that beacons were erected on their summits during the revolutionary war. The continuation of this chain of mountains is lost in the Appalachian Range, on the north-east, and extends south as far as the eye can reach. Diminished in distance, is seen West Point, environed by mountains, apparently reposing on the surface of the Hudson, and bathing their rocky summits in the clouds.

MILTON, is a small hamlet, situated on the west side of the Hudson river, in the town of Marlborough, 11 miles from Newburgh. This place is called the half-way place between New-York and Albany, being 72 1-2 miles distant from each. Two and a half miles south of Milton, on the east side of the Hudson, is the mansion house of the late Governor Clinton.

POUGHKEEPSIE, 15 miles north from Newburgh, is situated one mile east from the Hudson, on the post road from Albany to New-York, and was incorporated in 1801. The village is about the same size of Newburgh, handsomely located, and a place of considerable trade. It is laid out in the form of a cross, the two principal streets crossing each other at right angles. A road leads down a long steep hill from Poughkeepsie, to the landing on the Hudson river. This landing is 3 miles above Milton. About 7 miles farther north is

HYDE PARK LANDING, on the east side of the Hudson river, near which are a number of country seats. The first is the mansion of Doctor Bard—one

mile farther is the seat of A. S. Pell, Esq.—from thence 3 miles up the river, stands the residence of Gen. M. Lewis, where is a landing place, leading to Staatsberg, one mile distant, in the town of Hyde Park. Two miles farther north is the residence of R. Tillotson, Esq. From thence to Rhinebeck Landing is 3 miles—thence to Redhook Lower Landing, where are the mansions of J. R. Livingston and Mrs. Montgomery, is 7 miles—thence to Redhook Upper Landing, 3 miles—thence 2 miles to the seat of the late Chancellor Livingston—thence 7 miles to the manor house of the late Lord Livingston—thence one mile to Oakhill, the residence of the late J. Livingston, now possessed by Harmon Livingston, Esq.—thence one mile to

CATSKILL. This village takes its name from a large creek which flows through it, and empties into the Hudson at that place. It is situated on the west bank of the river, 35 miles from Albany, and contains about 250 dwellings, and 2000 inhabitants. On Catskill creek are already a number of mills and manufactories, and the general appearance of the village is highly flattering, as it respects its future growth and prosperity. This village is in the immediate neighborhood of the *Katsbergs* or *Catskill* mountains, which are seen for many miles along the Hudson, and here assume a truly majestic and sublime appearance. The highest elevation of this range of mountains is in the county of Greene, from 8 to 12 miles distant from the river, including the *Round Top*, 3804 feet, and *High Peak*, 3718 feet in height. The village of Catskill, which has hitherto been visited, principally by men of business, has recently become the resort of people of fashion and pleasure, who design a tour to the

PINE ORCHARD, a place which, for four or five years past, has attracted the attention of all classes of men, and still continues to draw to it, numbers of

those who are fond of novelty, and especially of the sublime and romantic scenery in which it abounds. Regular stages leave Catskill for the Pine Orchard twice a day. The fare is the moderate price of one dollar. The whole distance is 12 miles, computed as follows: From the village to Lawrence's tavern, 7 miles—from thence to the foot of the mountain, 2 miles—from thence to Pine Orchard, 3 miles. This distance is passed, in going, in about 4 hours—in returning, in about two hours. The country through which the road passes has nothing interesting in its appearance, until it reaches the mountain, being generally uneven and barren, and diversified with but one or two comparatively small spots of cultivation, upon which the eye can rest with satisfaction. A short time is usually taken up at Lawrence's, for the purpose of refreshment, before encountering the rugged ascent of the mountains. This part of the road is generally good, but circuitous, and often passes on the brink of some deep ravine, or at the foot of some frowning precipice, inspiring at times, an unwelcome degree of terror. The rock upon which stands the hotel of Mr. Charles H. Webb, forms a circular platform, is of an uneven surface, and includes about six acres. It is elevated above the level of the Hudson about 3000 feet. The Hotel is 140 feet in length, 24 feet in width, and 4 stories high, and has piazzas in front, the whole length, and a wing extending in the rear for lodging rooms. The building is owned by the "Catskill Mountain Association," an incorporated company, with a capital of \$10,000. It is well furnished, and possesses every convenience and accommodation requisite to the comfort and good cheer of its numerous guests. The prospect from Pine Orchard embraces a greater extent and more diversity of scenery, than is to be found in any other part of the state, or perhaps in the United States. The vast variety of fields, farms, villages, towns and cities, between the green mountains of Vermont, on the north, the highlands on the

south, and the Taghkanick mountains on the east, together with the Hudson river, studded with islands and vessels, some of which, may be seen at even the distance of 60 miles, is apparent in a clear atmosphere, to the naked eye; and when the scene is gradually unfolded, at the opening of the day, it assumes rather the appearance of enchantment than a reality. It is not uncommon, at this place, to witness storms of snow and rain in their seasons, midway the mountain, while all is clear and serene on its summit. About two miles from the Hotel, are the KAATERSKILL FALLS, which take their name from the stream on which they are situated. This stream takes its rise from two small lakes, half a mile in the rear of the Hotel; and after a westerly course of a mile and a half, the waters fall perpendicularly 175 feet, and after pausing a moment on a projection of the rock, plunge again down a precipice of 85 feet more, making the whole descent of the falls 260 feet. The road to the falls is extremely rough; but this objection will hardly deter the traveller from a visit to a spot so novel and romantic.

ATHENS, five miles above Catskill, is an incorporated village, and contains 1000 inhabitants. Its situation, on a gentle slope of land, rising gradually from the river, gives it a very favorable appearance. The vicinity of Athens to Hudson, immediately opposite, seems to forbid that importance in point of trade, its location might otherwise warrant. Athens furnishes a number of beautiful scites on the bank of the river; some of which are already occupied by the elegant mansions of private gentlemen.

The CITY OF HUDSON stands on the east side of the river, 30 miles south from Albany. The plain on which Hudson is situated rises abruptly from the river, by banks from 50 to 60 feet in height; and terminates on the east, at the foot of high lands, which overlook the city at an elevation of some hun-

dred feet, and furnish a prospect of the Hudson river and scenery for many miles in extent. The city contains a population of 5500 inhabitants, and is daily increasing in wealth, population and commerce. Claverack creek on the east, and Kinderhook creek on the north, afford every facility for mills and manufactories, in which Hudson abounds; and which have entitled it to the third rank, in manufactures, in the state. On the opposite side of the Hudson, appear, a number of country seats with the farm houses and cultivation in the neighborhood of Athens and Catskill, bounded by the lofty Katsbergs, rising in the back ground and mingling their rugged summits with the clouds.

COXSACKIE LANDING, where are several houses and stores, is eight miles north of Hudson. From thence to Kinderhook landing is 2 miles. Here are about 25 dwellings and a post office. The village of Kinderhook is situated 5 miles east. Three miles further north, is the village of New Baltimore; thence to Coeymans, 2 miles—thence to Schodac village, 3 miles—thence to Castleton landing, 2 miles—thence to Albany, 8 miles.

ALBANY

Is the capital of the state of New-York, and in point of wealth, population, trade and resources, is the second city in the state, and the sixth or seventh in the Union. It is situated on the west side of the Hudson river, and near the head of tide water. It was settled in 1612; and next to Jamestown in Virginia, is the oldest settlement in the U. S. Its charter was granted in the year 1686, and embraced an area of 7160 acres. A great proportion of its soil is sandy and unproductive, and under no system of useful cultivation.

Though the first appearance of this city is not prepossessing to a stranger, still the taste which has

been displayed in the construction of its public and private buildings—the constant din of commercial business which assails the ear of the traveller—the termination of the Erie Canal at this place, and many other attendant circumstances, render Albany an important and interesting spot.

The town is divided into five wards, and contains many superb and elegant buildings. The principal streets are Market, Pearl, and State street. The two former run parallel with the river, and the latter is a spacious one, extending from the Capitol to the Hudson, nearly east and west. Besides these, there are many other streets, less considerable in extent, but populous, and crowded with shops and stores.

The **CAPITOL**, which contains the Legislative Halls, the Common Council Chamber of the Corporation, the Supreme Court room of the state, the County Clerk's office, the State Library, and other apartments for public business, stands at the head of State street, on an elevation of 180 feet above the level of the river. It is a substantial stone edifice, erected at the expense of \$120,000; of which sum, \$34,000 was paid by the corporation of the city.—It is 115 feet in length, 90 in breadth, and is 50 high, consisting of two stories, and a basement of 10 feet. The east front is adorned with a portico, of the Ionic order, having 4 magnificent columns, 3 feet 8 inches in diameter, and 33 feet in height.

The **PUBLIC SQUARE**, on the S. W. of which stands the Capitol, is arranged in the style of a park, and has several delightful walks and avenues.

North of the Capitol, stands the **ACADEMY**, the most elegantly constructed and executed building in the city. It cost about \$92,000, exclusive of the lot on which it is erected, and some donations. It is built of free stone, 3 stories in height, and 90 feet in

front. It is one of the most flourishing institutions in the state ; has 5 teachers and about 140 students.

The **STATE HALL**, for the offices of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Surveyor-General, Attorney-General, and Clerk of the Supreme Court, is situated on the south side of State-street, nearly equi-distant from the Capitol and the Albany, Farmers' and Mechanics' Banks ; both of which stand at the foot of State-street, and are elegant white marble edifices. There are in this city 4 banks in all, and 12 houses for public worship. Also, a large brick building for the Lancaster School, a Theatre in South Pearl street, a Circus in North Paarl street, and an Arsenal in North Market street. The Museum is in South Market street, and is one of the best in the United States.

The principal **PUBLIC HOTELS** are, the Mansion Houses in North Market street, the Albany House and State Street House in State street, Cruttenden's, near the Capitol, and the Eagle Tavern in South Market street ; which are furnished and kept in superior style, reflecting equal credit upon the city and the proprietors.

During the sessions of the New-York legislature, Albany is crowded with strangers ; and contains much of the legal talent and learning of the state.

The city is supplied with water from a distance of 3 miles. It is eligibly situated for trade ; being the great thorough fare for the northern and western sections of the state.

The **ALBANY BASIN**, where the waters of the canal unite with the Hudson, consists of a part of the river included between the shore and an artificial pier erected 80 feet in width and 4,300 feet in length. The pier contains about 8 acres, and is connected with the city by draw bridges. It is a grand and stupendous work, on which spacious and extensive

stores have been erected, and where an immense quantity of lumber and other articles of trade are deposited. Its original cost was \$130,000, and the different lots were sold at public auction, at a considerable advance. The basin covers a surface of 32 acres.

In the south part of Albany, in boring for fresh water a short time since, and after penetrating 500 feet, a spring of medicinal water was discovered, possessing many medical properties, and which promises to be of much advantage to the city.

The population of this place in 1825, amounted to 15,974.

STAGES.

Perhaps there is no place in the union from which stages leave in so many directions, and are so well arranged as at Albany. The best of horses and carriages and careful drivers are generally employed; and every attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of travellers. In addition to the following list of regular stages, extra coaches and carriages can be obtained at almost any hour for the Springs, Utica or Boston.

The Albany and Montreal Mail and Post Coach, leaves

Albany, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3 A. M. and arrives in Poultney at 6 P. M.; leaves Poultney next morning at 3 and arrives in Burlington at 6 P. M.; leaves Burlington Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 A. M. and arrives in Montreal same evenings at 7 o'clock.

Montreal, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 3 A. M. and arrives in Burlington same evenings at 7; leaves Burlington, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3 A. M., and arrives in Poultney same evenings at 6; leaves Poultney next morning at 3 and arrives in Albany same evening at 6 o'clock.

STAGES TO WHITEHALL.

This line, in leaving Albany, passes through Troy, Pittstown, Salero, Granville, Poultney, Castleton, Middlebury, Vergennes, Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns, and Laprairie to Montreal—distance 220 miles—fare \$11 25. Seats taken at Young's stage office, No. 476, South-Market street, Albany.

Albany, Whitehall and Montreal Mail Stage, leaves Albany Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 A. M. and arrives in Montreal the third day, via Troy, Sandy Hill, Lake George, Chester, Plattsburgh, Champlain and La Prairie. Leaves Montreal, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, and arrives in Albany the third day. Seats engaged in Albany at Rice & Baker's, No. 526, South Market-street.

Albany and Whitehall Stage, leaves E. Young's office, No. 476, South Market-street, Albany, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M. and meets the Champlain steam boats at Whitehall—distance 75 miles—fare \$4.

Albany and Whitehall Stage via Sandy Hill, leaves Albany and Whitehall every morning and arrives at each place every evening.

Albany and Whitehall Stage and Packet Boat Line. Stages leave Albany and Troy on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings, and arrive at Fort Edward in time to take the packet boat La Fayette for Whitehall at 2 P. M. on the same days; which arrives at Whitehall at evening. The La Fayette leaves Whitehall for Fort Edward on the arrival of the Champlain steam boats. On the arrival of the boat at Fort Edward, the passengers are conveyed to Waterford, Lansingburgh, Troy and Albany, in the above line of stages.

Albany and Schenectady daily Stage, leaves Albany and Schenectady every morning and afternoon: Seats taken in Albany, at Thorp & Sprague's stage office, corner of State and N. Market-streets. Fare, 62 1-2 cents.

Albany, Utica, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Batavia and Buffalo, Rochester and Lewiston Diligence Mail Coach, leaves the stage office, corner of N. Market and State-streets, Albany, every day at 3 P. M. stops first night at Amsterdam, (30 miles,) second at Utica, (66 miles,) third at Auburn, (73 miles,) fourth at Avon, (64 miles,) and Rochester. (68 miles,) fifth at Buffalo, (65 miles,) and Lewiston, (80 miles,)—leaves Lewiston at 3, and Buffalo at 8 A. M. stops first night at Rochester and Avon, second at Auburn, third at Utica, and fourth in Albany. Fare between Utica and Buffalo \$6.

Albany and Buffalo Pilot Mail Coach, leaves Thorp & Sprague's mail coach office, corner of North Market and State-streets, Albany, every evening at 11 o'clock, passes through Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua (a branch thence to Rochester) to Buffalo in three days—leaves Eagle tavern, Buffalo, every evening at 8 o'clock, arrives at Geneva first day, at Utica second, and in Albany the third, frequently in time to take an afternoon boat for New-York—distance from Buffalo to Canandaigua 90 miles, Canandaigua to Utica 112 miles, Utica to Albany 96 miles; Buffalo to Albany 298 miles—fare from Utica to Canandaigua \$3,50, Canandaigua to Buffalo \$2,50.

Albany, Cherry-Valley, Cooperstown and Rochester Mail Coach, leaves Thorp & Sprague's mail coach office, corner of N. Market and State-streets, Albany, every day for Cherry-Valley, Cooperstown, Bridgewater, Madison, Cazenovia, Manlius, Syracuse, Weeds-Basin, Montezuma, Lyons, Palmyra

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and Pittsford to Rochester—through in three days, crosses the canal thirteen times and returns in the same order. A coach leaves Utica every morning, Sunday excepted, for Denmark and Sackets Harbor, and from Denmark to Ogdensburgh, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Albany, Troy and Boston Union Center Line of Post Coaches, leaves Albany, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. and Troy, at 3, and arrives in Boston to dine, the third day—leaves Brigham's, 42, Hanover-street, Boston, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrives in Albany to dine the third day—distance from Boston to Albany 160 miles, fare \$6—seats engaged in Boston at Brigham's, 42, Hanover-street; in Troy at Babcock's city hotel; in Albany at W. Kingman's, No. 44 1-2, State-street.

From Albany to Boston, via Springfield, the U. S. mail stage leaves Albany and Boston on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 A. M., going through in two days.

From Albany to Boston, via Northampton, the mail stage leaves Albany and Boston on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 A. M.; reaches Northampton the first day, and Boston and Albany the next day at evening.

Albany and Saratoga Stages.—Besides the mail stage, there are three lines in the summer months, which leave Albany for Saratoga Springs, twice a day, on the arrival of the morning and noon boats from New-York. The morning lines leave at 8, and the afternoon at 1 o'clock, passing through Troy, Lansingburgh, Waterford, and Ballston-Spa, to Saratoga—distance 36 miles. Stage offices for these lines are in North and South Market streets.

The mail stage also leaves daily in the morning, immediately after the arrival of the morning boat bringing the southern mail, and reaches Saratoga Springs, by the way of Ballston Spa, between 5 and 6 P. M. Fare from Albany to Saratoga, from \$1.50 to \$2.

The first object which usually attracts the attention of the tourist on departing from Albany, is the mansion of Gen. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, the Patron of that city, which stands at its northern extremity, and which is one of the most elegant situations in the United States. The munificence and liberality of its opulent and distinguished proprietor are proverbial. There are few charitable or scientific institutions in the state of which he is not a benefactor; and he has probably contributed more than any other citizen towards the fostering of agricultural and literary improvements.

Five miles farther, (passing most of the distance along the line of the grand canal,) is the U. S. ARSENAL, consisting of handsome brick and stone buildings, beautifully located on the western bank of the Hudson, affording a fine view of the

CITY OF TROY, which is half a mile further up the river, on its opposite bank. The river, which is here one fourth of a mile wide, is crossed in horse-boats. Troy is bounded on the east by a range of hills rising abruptly from the alluvial plain on which the city is situated, extending to the Hudson river. In point of location and beautiful natural scenery, Troy is exceeded by few, if any, of the towns and villages on the Hudson. The streets, running north and south, converge together at the north end of the city, and are crossed at right angles by those running east and west. The buildings are principally built of brick, and are shaded by rows of trees on each side of street: which are preserved remarkably clean, by additions of slate and gravel, instead of pavements. The population of Troy is about 10,000.

There are six houses of public worship, a court-house and a gaol. A large three story brick building has been erected at the expense of the corporation, for the accommodation of the female seminary incorporated at this place. This institution is under the government of a female principal and several assistants, whose exertions have given it a deserved celebrity over similar institutions in the state.— There are annually educated at this seminary from 60 to 80 females. The friends of literature have also established a Lyceum at this place; which, though of recent origin, promises much advantage and usefulness to its patrons.

About a mile above the city, a dam has been thrown across the river, and a lock constructed, affording a sloop navigation to the village of Waterford.

One mile and a half from Troy is the Rensselaer School, which was established, and is under the patronage of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer. It is a valuable and flourishing institution.

LANSINGBURGH, three miles from Troy, is principally built on a single street, running parallel with the river. A high hill rises abruptly behind the village, on which is seen the celebrated diamond rock, which at times emits a brilliant lustre, from the reflected rays of the sun. The appearance of Lansingburgh by no means indicates a high state of prosperity. The houses are generally very irregularly constructed, and many of them in a state of decay.— The village contains a bank, two places of public worship, and an academy. Its population does not exceed 3,000. At the north end of the village, a well built and handsome bridge extends across the Hudson river, to the village of

WATERFORD. This village has been incorporated, and in point of size and commerce may be con-

sidered the capital of Saratoga county. It is situated at the junction of the Mohawk with the Hudson, and derives considerable importance from the navigation of small vessels, which, by means of the lock and dam below, at most seasons of the year arrive and depart to and from its docks. The village contains a population of 1500 inhabitants. It already enjoys many advantages for trade, and its importance is much increased by the northern canal, which communicates with the Hudson river at this place.— About a mile from Waterford, in a south westerly direction, is the celebrated

COHOES, a fall of water in the Mohawk river, about 40 feet in perpendicular height, and including the descent above, about 70 feet. A fine view of the falls and the romantic scenery around, is furnished from the bridge which has been erected across the river, about half a mile distant. The lofty barrier of rocks which confine the course of the Mohawk—the distant roar of the cataract—the dashing of the waters as they descend in rapids beneath you—and the striking contrast of the torrent, with the solitude of the scenery above, contribute to render the whole an unusual scene of sublimity and grandeur. An old tradition states, that a chief of the Mohawks attempting to cross in his canoe, embarked too near the current of the falls to escape their descent. Finding himself unable to resist the influence of the tide, which hurried him fast to the summit, with true Indian heroism, he turned his canoe into the stream, assumed his station at the helm, and with a paddle in one hand and his bottle in the other, was precipitated over the brink.

About a mile south of the Cohoes is the junction of the northern and western canals. Within the space of three quarters of a mile of this place, there are 17 locks—the whole forming an interesting spectacle worthy the attention of tourists.

Travellers who are desirous of visiting the Cohoes and the junction, can do so in going to or returning from the Springs—passing through Troy and Lansingburgh on one route, and by the Cohoes on the other.

VAN BUREN'S ISLAND is situated in the vicinity of Waterford, and is formed by the sprouts of the Mohawk river, joining with Hudson's river, 9 miles north of Albany. This spot is noted for being the head quarters of the American army, in 1777; from whence they marched, in September, of the same year, to the decisive victory over Burgoyne, at Bemus' Heights. There are few places more fruitful, in sources of interest and delight to the stranger, than Saratoga. HERE, at one point, beckons him to the pursuit of health, promising him a full share of pleasure, consistent with her heavenly boon, while MANS, at another, invites him to the field where military courage and enterprise received at his hand the palm of victory. Whilst the scenes associated with the independence of our country shall impart an interest, and so long as health and amusement shall remain the pursuit of humanity, Saratoga will continue to be the resort of the invalid, the fashionable, the patriot and the philosopher.

MECHANIC VILLE, or as it is more commonly called the Borough, is situated 8 miles from Waterford. It contains about twenty dwellings, a post-office, and a cotton factory and mills. The road from Waterford to this place lies on the margin of the river, of which a view may be had at any point of the distance. After leaving the Borough the road is circuitous and uneven; and the country presents but little appearance of cultivation, the prospect being generally limited by the numerous pines for which this region is distinguished.

MALTA VILLE, 7 miles from the Borough, is a little cluster of buildings, including some mills, a store, a tavern, a post-office and a church. It has not the appearance of a thriving place, and is sarcastically called Slab City. Nearly two miles farther, are the four corners, known by the name of

DUNNING-STREET. Here are two public houses, a store and number of dwellings. It is called Dunning-street from a family of the same name who first came to settle there, and who still reside in the neighborhood. The farms in this section are some of the best in the county, and are under very good improvement. The country is remarkably level, and from that circumstance probably, horse coursing has become very common here, and is held at least twice annually. Ballston Spa is situated four miles from Dunning Street, in a north westerly direction ; Saratoga Springs 8 miles in a northerly direction.

The distances from Albany to Ballston Spa are as follows :

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Troy,	6	Malta Ville,	6
Lansingburgh,	3	Dunning street,	2
Waterford,	1	Ballston Spa,	4
Borough,	8		

BALLSTON SPA.

This pleasant village lies in the town of Milton in the county of Saratoga ; and is situated in a low valley, through the centre of which flows a branch of the Kayaderosseras, with whose waters it mingles at the east end of the village. The natural boundaries of Ballston Spa are well defined by steep and lofty hills of sand on the north and west, and by a ridge of land, which gradually slopes inward, and encircles the village on the south and east. The broad and ample Kayaderosseras, whose stream gives

motion to a neighboring mill, flows on the north east boundary of the village, and furnishes a favorite resort for the sportsman, on the bosom of its waters, or for the loiterer along its verdant banks. The village was incorporated in 1807, and is under the direction of three trustees, who are chosen annually. It contains 120 houses, and about 750 inhabitants. Besides the court house for the county, and the clerk's office, which are located here, there is an Episcopal and a Baptist Church, an Academy, and a Female Seminary; likewise a Printing Office and a Book Store, with which a Reading Room is connected for the accommodation of visitants.

The FEMALE SEMINARY is under the superintendance of Mr. Booth, a gentleman who is eminently qualified for the undertaking, having been for a number of years the principal instructor in the female academy at Albany. The scite of the institution is on a very pleasant and healthy eminence, commanding a view of the whole village, and the surrounding country for some distance. The building itself is spacious and airy, and occupies, with the out grounds and improvements, upwards of an acre of land. This institution, though of recent establishment, has, from the well known experience and celebrity of its proprietor, commanded a full share of patronage.— Among the various branches taught, are natural and moral philosophy, belleslettres, chemistry, geometry and history; and when required, competent teachers instruct in the several branches of musick, drawing and dancing. The terms of tuition and board are quite reasonable; and the general management of the institution is spoken of in the highest terms of commendation.

Ballston Spa principally derives its celebrity from the mineral springs which flow here and at Saratoga in equal abundance. The spring first discovered in the vicinity, stands on the flat, nearly opposite the

boarding establishment of Mr. Aldridge. It formerly flowed out of a common barrel, sunk around it, without any other protection from the invasion of cattle, who often slaked their thirst in its fountain. Afterwards the liberality of the citizens was displayed in a marble curb and flagging, and a handsome iron railing. The curb and flagging were finally removed, leaving the railing, which still serves the purposes of ornament and protection. The spring flows now, probably, from the place where it originally issued, some feet below the surrounding surface, which has been elevated by additions of earth, for the purpose of improving the road in which it stands.

Near this spring, in boring the last season, an excellent mineral fountain was discovered at a considerable depth beneath the surface. Its qualities are said to be superior to those of the spring already mentioned, and, by many, its waters are preferred to any other in the village.

The U. STATES SPRING is situated at the east end of the village, on the land of Mr. Loomis. Near this fountain, a large and commodious bathing house has been erected; to which, not only the waters of this, but of a number of other adjacent springs, are tributary, for the purpose of bathing. Between the springs already mentioned, there was discovered in the summer of 1817, a mineral spring, called the Washington fountain. This latter spring rose on the margin of the creek in front of the factory building; it flowed through a curb 28 feet in length, sunk to the depth of 23 feet, and was liberated at the top in the form of a beautiful *jet d'eau*. This spring disappeared in 1821. Numerous attempts have since been made to recover it, but they have proved fruitless.

The principal ingredients of these waters consist of muriate of soda, carbonate of soda, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, and carbonate of iron;

all of which, in a greater or less degree, enter into the composition of the waters, both here and at Saratoga.

The principal boarding houses are the Sans Souci, Aldridge's, the Village Hotel and Corey's.

The **SANS SOUCI**, with its yards and out houses, occupies an area of some acres in the east part of the village. The plan of the building, with the expensive improvements around it, do much credit to the taste and liberality of its proprietor. The establishment was formerly the property of Mr. Low, of New-York; from whom it has passed into the hands of Mr. Loomis, its present owner, and under whose management the most entire satisfaction is given to its annual visitants. The edifice is constructed of wood, three stories high, 160 feet in length, with two wings extending back 153 feet, and is calculated for the accommodation of 130 boarders. It is surrounded by a beautiful yard, ornamented with a variety of trees and shrubbery, which, with its extensive piazzas and spacious halls, render it a delightful retreat during the oppressive heat of summer.

ALDRIDGE'S Boarding House, with which is connected an extensive garden, at the west end of the village, and **COREY'S**, at the south end, are not inferior in point of accommodation, and receive their full share of patronage. Their more retired location, and the profusion of rural scenery around them, as well as the deserved reputation of the establishments, will always determine the choice of a large portion of visitants during their transient residence at the springs.

The **VILLAGE HOTEL**, is in a convenient situation a few rods west of the Sans Souci. It is now kept by the proprietor, Mr. Clark, and is a very agreeable and pleasant boarding place for strangers during the summer months.

Mrs. M'MASTER's, is a private boarding house, situated adjacent to the spring, on the flat, in the west part of the village. Those who are fond of a retired situation, will be much gratified at this place, and withal will find a hospitable hostess, and very excellent accommodations, at a moderate price. Besides these, there are other houses of accommodation; the principal of which is the

MANSION HOUSE, kept by Mr. Kidd. This house is situated in a central part of the village, is well kept, and every attention is paid which can contribute to the comfort and convenience of its guests.

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

Mails arrive and depart to and from Ballston Spa, every day in the week, Sundays excepted. Besides a post office at the village, there is one in the town of Ballston, about three miles distant, to which letters are frequently missent, owing to the neglect of correspondents in making the proper direction.

The reading room and library may be resorted to at all times, and for a very moderate compensation. Papers are there furnished from all parts of the union. The library, which includes some periodical publications, is small; but valuable selections may be made, either for instruction or amusement.

Six miles from Ballston Spa, in a southerly direction, is Ballston Lake, or, as it is sometimes called, the Long Lake. The only accommodations, on an excursion to the lake, are furnished at the farm house, recently owned by a Mr. M'Donald, on its western margin. This gentleman was a native of Ireland, and on his first arrival in America, settled with his brother, in 1763, on this spot, where he continued to reside until his decease, in 1823. It was at this house Sir William Johnson passed some time on his first journey to Saratoga Springs, as early as the year 1767. The lake is a beautiful sheet of water, 5 miles long and 1 broad. The scenery around

affords a pleasing landscape of cultivation and wood lands, no less inviting to the sportsman, than the soft bosom of the lake and its finny inhabitants to the amateurs of the rod.

SARATOGA SPRINGS,

Is situated north easterly from Ballston Spa 7 miles, and 24 miles from the village of Waterford. The village is located on an elevated spot of ground, surrounded by a productive plain country, and enjoys, if not the advantage of prospect, at least the advantage of a salubrious air and climate, contributing much to the health and benefit of its numerous visitants. The springs, so justly celebrated for their medicinal virtues, are situated on the margin of a vale, bordering the village on the east, and are a continuation of a chain of springs discovering themselves about 12 miles to the south, in the town of Ballston, and extending easterly, in the form of a crescent, to the Quaker village. In the immediate vicinity are 10 or 12 springs, the principal of which are the Congress, the Hamilton, the High Rock, the Columbian, the Flat Rock, and the President. About a mile east, at the former residence of Mr. Taylor, are found a cluster of mineral springs which go by the name of the Ten Springs. These springs, as well as those at Ballston Spa, partake of the same properties, and are only distinguished from each other by a difference in the quantity of their ingredients.

THE CONGRESS SPRING

Is situated at the south end of the village, and is owned by Doct. John Clarke; to whose liberality the public are much indebted for the recent improvements that have been made in the grounds adjoining the fountain, and the purity in which its waters are preserved. This spring was first discovered about

30 years since, issuing from a crevice in the rock, a few feet from its present location. Here it flowed for a number of years, until an attempt to improve the surface around it, produced an accidental obstruction of its waters, which afterwards made their appearance at the place where they now flow. It is enclosed by a tube sunk into the earth to the distance of 12 or 14 feet, which secures it from the water of the stream, in the centre of which it is situated. Besides a handsome enclosure and platform for promenading, the proprietor has thrown an awning over the spring for the convenience of visitants.

To this spot, perhaps more than any other on the globe, are seen repairing in the summer mornings, before breakfast, persons of almost every grade and condition, from the highest in power and standing to the most abject. The beautiful and the deformed—the rich and the poor—the devotee of pleasure and the invalid—all congregate here for purposes as various as are their situations in life. To one fond of the study of human nature, and of witnessing the diversity of character which exists, this place affords an ample field for observation. So well, indeed, has it been improved by the little urchins who dip water at the fountain for the donations which they daily receive, that a rich exterior is sure to procure for its possessor their services; while individuals less richly attired, and whose physiognomy indicate a less liberal disposition, are often compelled to wait till it is more convenient to attend to their wants.

Most persons soon become very fond of the water; but the effect on those who taste it for the first time is frequently unpleasant. To such, the other fountains are generally more palatable, having a less saline taste than the Congress.

The HIGH ROCK is situated on the west side of the valley, skirting the east side of the village, about half a mile north of the Congress. The rock enclosing this spring, is in the shape of a cone, 9 feet in

diameter at its base, and 5 feet in height. It seems to have been formed by a concretion of particles thrown up by the water, which formerly flowed over its summit through an aperture of about 12 inches diameter, regularly diverging from the top of the cone to its base. This spring was visited in the year 1767, by Sir Wm. Johnson, but was known long before by the Indians, who were first led to it, either by accident or by the frequent haunts of beasts, attracted thither by the saline properties of the water. A building was erected near the spot previous to the revolutionary war; afterwards abandoned, and again resumed; since which, the usefulness of the water has, from time to time, occasioned frequent settlements within its vicinity.

The water now rises within 2 feet of the summit, and a common notion prevails that it has found a passage through a fissure of the rock occasioned by the fall of a tree; since which event it has ceased to flow over its brink. This opinion, however, may be doubted. It is probable the decay of the rock, which commenced its formation on the natural surface of the earth, may have yielded to the constant motion of the water, and at length opened a passage between its decayed base and the loose earth on which it was formed. This idea is rendered probable from the external appearance of the rock at its eastern base, which has already been penetrated by the implements of curiosity, a number of inches.

Between the High Rock in the upper village, and the Washington, in the south part of the lower village, are situated most of the other mineral springs in which this place abounds. At three of the principal springs, the Hamilton, Monroe and Washington, large and convenient bathing houses have been erected, which are the constant resort for pleasure as well as health, during the warm months of summer.

An analysis of the mineral waters has been published by Dr. John H. Steel, resident at Saratoga

Springs, a gentleman of high standing in the attainments of science, and fully competent to the undertaking. His analysis, besides a description of the properties of the waters, contains ample directions as to their application, and should be perused by all who would avoid the evils so frequently resulting from an excessive and untimely use of them. The following is a description of the properties and uses of these waters as published by Dr. Steel, in his report on the geological structure of the county, made by him in the year 1821 :

“The mineral waters of this county have become deservedly celebrated throughout the United States, and their superior efficacy, in a medicinal point of view, is known and acknowledged even in Europe. They may with propriety be divided into three classes—*Sulphurous*, *Acidulous Saline*, and *Acidulous Chalybeate*.

“*SULPHUROUS WATERS*, or those containing *Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas*, are found in a number of places in the vicinity of the argillaceous slate formation, and they very probably owe their origin, as before hinted, to the decomposition of the sulphuret of iron, which occurs in this rock.

“By far the most interesting and important spring belonging to this class, is situated on the east border of Saratoga Lake, about a mile south of snake-hill, at the bottom of a deep ravine, which opens to the lake and discloses a fine view of this beautiful sheet of water. The well is situated but a few rods from the beach. The water rises up through a bed of argillaceous marl, and diffuses its sulphurous odour in the atmosphere to some distance around. It is very limpid when first dipped, but on standing some time, deposits a small quantity of argillaceous earth ; which when thrown on ignited coals, exhibits evidences of sulphur. This sediment is likewise deposited around the spring, and along the course of its current.

“The constituent properties of this water are purely sulphuretted hydrogen, and a small quantity

of alumine, which is diffused in it, but not in sufficient quantity to render it turbid.

“Baths might easily be constructed here, and the water conducted directly into them from the fountain, which produces a sufficient quantity for a constant supply. Bathing in waters of this description has long been celebrated for its efficacy in the cure of a great variety of eruptive diseases, and it is highly probable that this spring will ultimately become an important appendage to the distinguished waters of Saratoga and Ballston, from which it is but a few miles distant, and the ride includes all the variety of scenery presented by the lake and its environs.

“Sulphuretted hydrogen likewise occurs in the waters of a weak acidulous saline spring, in the town of Milton, two miles west from Saratoga Springs, and is faintly discernable in the water of one of the wells at Ballston Spa.

“The ACIDULOUS SALINE and CHALYBEATE WATERS are found in those of Saratoga Springs and Ballston Spa. They are situated along the southern termination of the secondary formation, and in the immediate vicinity of the transition. There are a great number of these springs scattered along the distance of several miles, and are very probably the product of the same great laboratory; the properties of the different articles which they hold in solution being the same, differing only as to quantity.

“Those which have become the most distinguished at Saratoga Springs, are the Congress, Columbian, Hamilton, Flat Rock, High Rock, and President; and those at Ballston Spa are the Old Spring, Washington and Low's. Of these the Congress unquestionably ranks first as an acidulous saline. One gallon, or 231 cubic inches of this water, contains, agreeably to an analysis which I made several years ago, and which subsequent experiments fully confirm, 676 grains of solid substance, in a perfect state of solution. Of this something more than 2-3 is mu-

riate of soda or common salt—more than 1-4 carbonate of lime, and the remainder consists of carbonate of soda, carbonate of magnesia, and carbonate of iron. But what more particularly distinguishes and characterizes the water of this spring, is the fact that it contains, the moment it is dipped, nearly 1-2 more than its bulk of carbonic acid gas, a quantity hitherto unprecedented in any natural waters, except those of this county.

“The COLUMBIAN is an acidulous chalybeate; it contains 354 grains of solid contents to the gallon, nearly 2-3 of which is muriate of soda, about 1-3 carbonate of lime, 7 1-2 grains of carbonate of iron, and a small proportion of the carbonate of soda and magnesia. It contains something more than its bulk of carbonic acid gas.

“The FLAT ROCK is likewise an acidulous chalybeate. It contains the same quantity of iron as the Columbian, but a less proportion of the saline ingredients, while it contains rather more of the gaseous property.

“The HAMILTON,* HIGH ROCK and PRESIDENT, are saline, their solid contents being composed of muriate of soda, in the proportion of from 1-2 to 2-3, and carbonate of lime in the proportion of about 1-3. They likewise contain iron, carbonate of soda, and magnesia, in considerable quantities, and more than their bulk of gas.

“At BALLSTON SPA, the mineral waters all belong to the acidulous chalybeate class. The OLD SPRING contains 253 grains of solid contents to a

* Since the publication of Doct. Steel's Geological Report, the Hamilton spring has been sunk by its proprietor, Doct. Clarke, several feet deeper than formerly; the result of which is, that a far superior quality of water is produced, falling little, if any, short of the far-famed Congress.

gallon ; something more than 1-2 of which is muriate of soda, a little less than 1-3 carbonate of lime, and the remainder is carbonate of magnesia, soda, and 7 1-2 grains of iron. It likewise contains more than its bulk of gas.

“The WASHINGTON* contains 235 grains of solid contents to the gallon, more than 1-2 of which is muriate of soda, nearly 1-4 carbonate of lime, and the same quantity of iron as the Old Spring, and about 1-13 of magnesia and soda. There is another well called the Low TUNE, close to the Washington, and apparently issuing from the same aperture in the earth, which contains 13 or 14 grains more in its solid contents ; this excess is in the quantity of the muriate of soda. The waters of both these fountains are super-saturated with the aerial acid, while the super-abundant gas is constantly escaping in immense quantities.

“Low’s SPRING † contains the same articles as the foregoing, but somewhat less in quantity.

“There are two or three other wells that belong to this class of waters, about ten miles easterly from the Congress, in the town of Saratoga : they are called the *Quaker Springs* : they contain lime, magnesia and iron, held in solution by the carbonic acid, and a large proportion of common salt and soda ; but their mineral impregnation is not sufficient to entitle them to much attention.

“SULPHATE OF LIME, [*gypsum*,] occurs in a spring on the farm of Earl Stimson, Esq. in the town of Galway, and the same substance is found in many of the common wells along the whole extent of the limestone formation.

* The vein of this spring was unfortunately changed three or four years since, and the spring, in effect, lost. A new spring, in another part of the village, called the Washington, has since been discovered ; but it has not yet been analyzed.

Now called the United States.

“The temperature of the water in all these wells is about the same, ranging from 48 to 52 degrees on *Fahrenheit's* scale; and they suffer no sensible alteration from any variation in the temperature of the atmosphere; neither do the variations of the seasons appear to have much effect on the quantity of water produced.

“The waters are remarkably limpid, and when first dipped sparkle with all the life of good champagne. The saline waters bear bottling very well, particularly the Congress, immense quantities of which are put up in this way; and transported to various parts of the world; not, however, without a considerable loss of its gaseous property, which renders its taste much more insipid than when drank at the well. The chalybeate water is likewise put up in bottles for transportation, but a very trifling loss of its gas produces an immediate precipitation of its iron; and hence this water, when it has been bottled for some time, frequently becomes turbid, and finally loses every trace of iron; this substance fixing itself to the walls of the bottle.

“The most prominent and perceptible effects of these waters, when taken into the stomach, are *Cathartick, Diuretick, and Tonick*. They are much used in a great variety of complaints; but the diseases in which they are most efficacious are,

Jaundice and bilious affections generally,

Dyspepsia,

Habitual costiveness,

Hypochondrical complaints,

Depraved appetite,

Calculous and nephritic complaints,

Phagedenic or ill-conditioned ulcers,

Cutaneous eruptions,

Chronick rheumatism,

Some species or states of gout,

Some species of dropsy,

Scrofula,

Paralysis.

Scorbutic affections and old scorbutic ulcers,
Amenorrhœa,
Dysmenorrhœa and chlorosis.

“ In phthisis, and indeed in all other pulmonary affections arising from primary diseases of the lungs, the waters are manifestly injurious, and evidently tend to increase the violence of the disease.

“ Much interest has been excited on the subject of the source of these singular waters, but no researches have as yet unfolded the mystery. The large proportion of common salt found among their constituent properties may be accounted for without much difficulty. All the salt springs of Europe, as well as those of America, being found in geological situations, exactly corresponding to these; but the production of the unexampled quantity of carbonic acid gas, the medium through which the other articles are held in solution, is yet, and probably will remain a subject of mere speculation. The low and regular temperature of the water seems to forbid the idea that it is the effect of subterranean heat, as many have supposed, and the total absence of any mineral acid, excepting the muriatic, which is combined with soda, does away the possibility of its being the effect of any combination of that kind. Its production is therefore truly unaccountable.”*

* An entire new work, embracing an analysis of the springs, is preparing by Doct. Steel, and will be published the present season. Strangers should be apprized that several works relative to these waters have appeared, which are very incorrect and not deserving of credit. That heretofore published by Doct. S. has received the sanction of the most scientific men in this country and in Europe; and from his known reputation, and the opportunity he has had, from a residence of 20 years at the Springs, of becoming acquainted with their qualities and uses, we have every reason to believe, that the work he is now preparing, will be far superior to any publication of the kind that has ever appeared.

The boarding establishments of the first class at Saratoga Springs are the Congress Hall, and Union Hall, at the south end of the village, the Pavilion at the north, and the United States Hotel in a central situation between them. Besides these, there are a number of other boarding houses on a less extensive scale, the most noted of which are, Montgomery Hall, in the south part, and the Columbian Hotel, in the north part of the village; Doctor *Porter's*, about half way between the Congress and Flat Rock springs—*M'Donnell's*, a few rods west of the Congress, and *Putnam's*, *Williams's*, *Sadler's*, *Taylor's*, *Waterbury's* and *Bailey's*, in the southern part of the village.

The CONGRESS HALL, kept by Messrs. Westcotts & Drake, is situated within a few rods of the Congress spring, to which a handsome walk, shaded with trees, has been constructed for the convenience of guests. The space in front of the building is occupied by three apartments, each of which is enclosed by a railing, terminating at the front entrances of the piazza, and each used as a flower garden. The edifice is 200 feet in length, 2 1-2 stories high, with two wings extending back, one 60, and the other about 100 feet. The billiard rooms belonging to the establishment, are contained in a building adjoining the north wing. In front of the Hall is a spacious piazza, extending the whole length of the building, 20 feet in width, with a canopy from the roof, supported by 17 massy columns, each of which is gracefully entwined with woodbine. There is also a back piazza, which opens upon a beautiful garden annexed to the establishment, and a small grove of pines, affording both fragrance and shade to their loitering guests. The Congress Hall can accommodate nearly 200 visitants.

The UNITED STATES HOTEL, with its gardens and out buildings, occupies a space in the centre of

the village of about five acres. The main building is composed of brick, 125 feet long and 34 feet wide. It is four stories high, and has a wing extending west 60 feet, and three stories high. The billiard room is in a building erected for the purpose in the pleasure grounds adjoining. A building, 34 by 60, appropriated to drawing and lodging rooms, has also been added on the south, and is connected with the main edifice, by broad piazzas, in front and rear, extending the whole length of both buildings. The ground in the rear and south of the Hotel, is handsomely laid out into walks, terminating on the west in a garden belonging to the establishment, and the whole is tastefully ornamented with trees and shrubbery. The front of the edifice is enclosed by a delicate circular railing into three apartments, each containing a choice variety of flowers and shrubs, and shaded by a row of forest trees extending the whole length of the building. The Hotel is situated equally distant between the Congress and Flat Rock springs, and commands a view of the whole village, and from its fourth story, a distinct view is had of the surrounding country for a number of miles. This establishment can accommodate nearly 200 visitants, and is one of the largest and most splendid edifices in the United States. It is kept by Mr. John Ford, one of the proprietors, under whose superintendance it has acquired a reputation, which has hitherto and must hereafter ensure it an ample share of patronage.

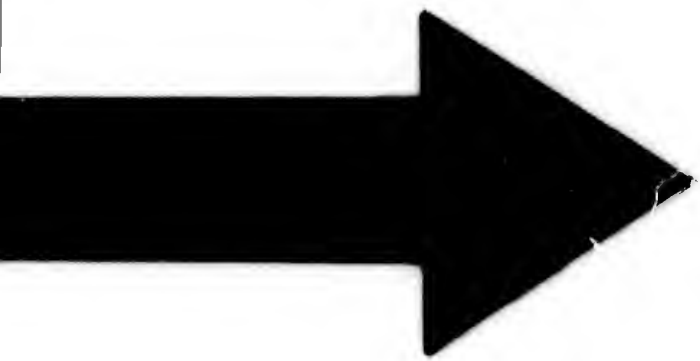
The PAVILION is situated in a pleasant part of the village, immediately in front of the Flat Rock spring. The building is constructed of wood, 133 feet in length, with a wing extending back, from the centre of the main building, 80 feet. It is 2 1-2 stories high, with the addition of an attic story, which, with the handsome portico in front, sustained by delicate colonades, renders it, in beauty and proportion, one of the finest models of architecture

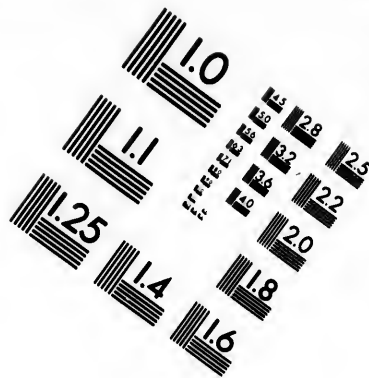
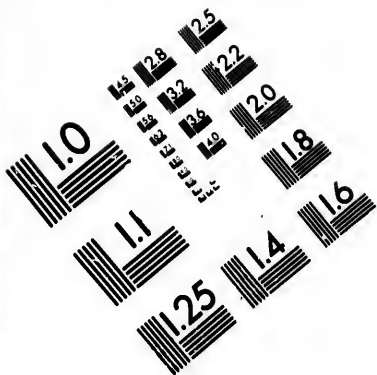
this country can produce. The large rooms of the Pavilion are less spacious than those of the United State Hotel or Congress Hall, but are so constructed that by means of folding doors the whole of the lower apartments may be thrown into one—an advantage which gives much additional interest to the promenade and cotillion parties, which frequently assemble on this extensive area. A large garden is connected with the establishment, and also a billiard room. The Pavilion is calculated for the accommodation of about 180 visitants, though it frequently contains a much greater number. It is kept by Mr. J. C. Dillon.

The UNION HALL is one of the earliest and most respectable establishments in the vicinity, and is situated directly opposite to the Congress Hall. It has, within a few years, been much improved in its appearance, and enlarged by considerable additions to the main building. It now presents an elegant and extensive front, 120 feet in length, 3 stories high, with two wings extending west 60 feet. It is ornamented in front by 10 columns which rise to nearly the height of the building, and support the roof of a spacious piazza. A garden in the rear of the building, together with a beautiful flower garden on the north opening to the main street, are among the varieties which contribute to the pleasantness of the establishment. It is now kept by Mr. W. Putnam, a son of the original proprietor, and ranks in point of elegance and respectability with the most favored establishments in the vicinity.

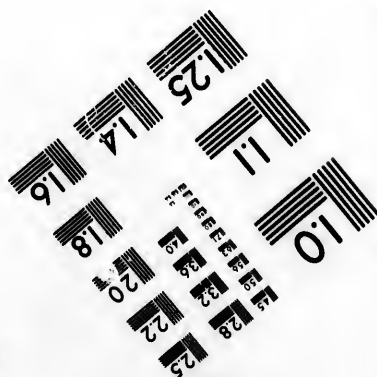
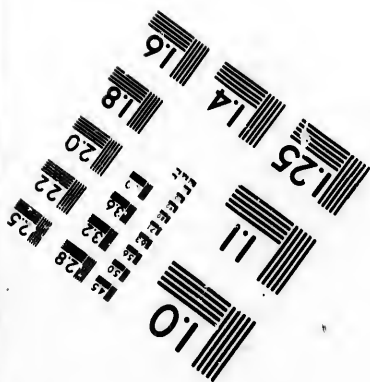
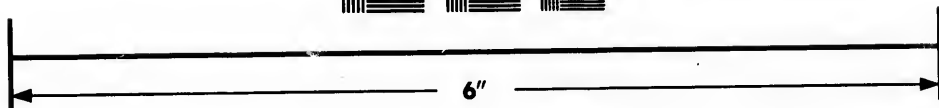
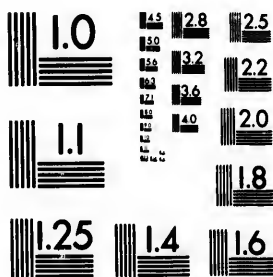
The COLUMBIAN HOTEL stands within a few rods of the Pavilion. This building has undergone considerable repairs since it came into the hands of its present occupant. Annexed to the establishment is a handsome garden, lying on three sides of the building, which adds much to the beauty and advan-







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tage it enjoys in point of natural location. The well-known reputation of this establishment, as well as its pleasant situation in the vicinity of one of the principal fountains, will always ensure it a full share of patronage.

The price of board per week, at the respective houses, is from \$3 to \$10.

There is in the village a printing office and book-store, with which is connected a reading room, a mineralogical room and a library, under the superintendance of the same proprietor. These rooms are contained in the same building with the library and book-store, but have their separate apartments. That appropriated for the reading room, is large and airy. It is ornamented with a variety of maps and charts, and is furnished by the daily mails with about 100 papers, from different parts of the United States and from the Canadas, besides several periodical publications. The mineralogical apartment is on the second story, to which stairs lead from the reading room. This apartment contains specimens of all the minerals discovered in this vicinity, together with a variety from different parts of the union, and from Europe. They are very handsomely arranged in glass cases, have been much augmented of late by Dr. J. H. Steel, of this place, to whom the proprietor is principally indebted for their collection and arrangement. An apartment adjoining the reading room, contains a library of about 2000 volumes, which are well selected, and receive constant additions from the most fashionable productions of the day.

These rooms afford a pleasant retreat from the noise and bustle of the boarding establishments, and are much frequented by ladies and gentlemen of taste and fashion. The terms are reasonable, and are scarcely an equivalent considering the extent and usefulness of the institution.

The mail arrives at, and departs from Saratoga Springs, during the months of June, July, August

and September, every evening—reaching the Springs in 24 hours from New-York, and New-York from the Springs in about 34 hours. During the remainder of the year, the mail arrives and departs three times a week. Strangers should be apprized that a post-office is established in the town of Saratoga, about 12 miles distant, to which letters intended for the Springs are often missent, in consequence of their mis-direction.

At both the villages of Ballston and Saratoga Springs, there are always sufficient objects of amusement to render the transient residence of their summer guests pleasant and agreeable. Those whose taste is not gratified at the billiard rooms, which are annexed to most of the boarding establishments, or card parties, can always enjoy a pleasing recreation at the reading rooms, or in a short excursion in the neighborhood, where sufficient beauty and novelty of scenery are always presented to render it highly interesting. The amusements of the day are usually crowned with a ball or promenade. The respective apartments appropriated for these occasions, are calculated to accommodate from 150 to 200 guests; but they often contain a much greater number.

The spacious areas of the cotillion rooms are between 80 and 90 feet in length, and when enlivened by the associated beauty and gaiety resorting to the springs, present a scene of novelty and fascination seldom equalled.

About two miles east from Saratoga Springs is a small fish pond, situated on a farm of a Mr. Barhyte.

Thither parties often resort, as well to enjoy the amusement of fishing as to partake of a repast on trout, which are here caught in great abundance.—The proprietor, however, reserves to himself the exclusive privilege of serving them up, and will not suffer any of them to be taken away. Still further east, about three miles from the Springs, is situated

SARATOGA LAKE. This lake is 9 miles long and 3 broad. A resort is constantly kept up at Greene's and at Riley's, on the western margin of the lake, the former about 3 1-2, and the latter about 6 miles distant from Saratoga Springs, and the same distance from Ballston Spa. The visitants of both villages frequently resort thither, to enjoy the advantages of air and prospect during the months of July and August. Sail boats are here fitted up for the accommodation of parties of pleasure, and implements for fishing are always in readiness for those who take pleasure in this fashionable diversion. The western shores of this lake are accessible but in a few places, in consequence of the adjacent marshes which within a few years past have been overflowed by a rise of its waters to the height of 8 or 10 feet, and which the old settlers along its borders attribute, without gaining much credibility, to some unaccountable influence of the total eclipse in 1806. Whatever may be the cause of so great a rise of the lake, it can hardly be accounted for from the progressive improvements of husbandry, which within that period have been by no means rapid or extensive. On the east side of the lake the land is more elevated, and presents a fine prospect of farms under good improvement, and which are said to be the best farms in this region. Besides a variety of excellent fish, an abundance of wild game is caught in the lake and marshes and along its borders. This lake is supplied with water from the Kayaderosseras creek, which, taking its rise about 20 miles in a northwest direction, and receiving in its course a number of tributary streams, flows into the lake on the west side. Fish creek forms its outlet, through which the waters of the lake are communicated to the Hudson river about 6 miles distant, in an easterly direction. This creek empties into the Hudson river at

SCHUYLER-VILLE, a small village situated in the town of Saratoga, containing about 40 dwellings, a post-office, a factory, and a variety of machinery and mills erected on Fish Creek by Philip Schuyler, Esq. This spot is noted as the residence of the late General Schuyler, but still more as the spot where General Burgoyne surrendered to the American army, in October, 1777. The place of the surrender is marked by the ruins of a small intrenchment called FORT HARRY. Several bones and the skull of a person were recently dug up in the vicinity of this fort, in making the excavation for the northern canal. The battle ground, on which was decided the fate of the British army, lies about 8 miles farther down the river, at a place called

BEMUS' HEIGHTS. This place, without much in its location and surrounding scenery to attract attention, will be always interesting from its association with events which greatly contributed to the establishment of American Independence.

The two actions which preceded the surrender of the British army, were fought, the one on the 19th September, 1777, and the other on the 7th October following. The movements and position of the two armies previous to the 19th, are thus described by General Wilkinson :

“General Burgoyne crossed the Hudson river the 13th and 14th of September, and advanced with great circumspection on the 15th from Saratoga to Davocote, where he halted to repair bridges in his front. The 16th was employed on this labour, and in reconnoitering: on the 17th he advanced a mile or two, resumed his march on the 18th, and General Arnold was detached by General Gates, with 1500 men to harrass him; but after a light skirmish, he returned without loss or effecting anything more than picking up a few stragglers: and the enemy moved forward and encamped in two lines, about

two miles from General Gates ; his left on the river, and his right extending at right angles to it, across the low grounds about six hundred yards, to a range of steep and lofty heights occupied by his elite, having a creek or gully in his front, made by a rivulet which issued from a great ravine, formed by the hills which ran in a direction nearly parallel to the river, until within half a mile of the American camp.

“General Gates’ right occupied the brow of the hill near the river, with which it was connected by a deep intrenchment ; his camp in the form of a segment of a great circle, the convex towards the enemy, extended rather obliquely to his rear, about three fourths of a mile to a knoll occupied by his left ; his front was covered from the right to the left of the centre, by a sharp ravine running parallel with his line and closely wooded : from thence to the knoll at his extreme left, the ground was level and had been partially cleared, some of the trees being felled and others girdled, beyond which, in front of his left flank, and extending to the enemy’s right, there were several small fields in a very imperfect cultivation, the surface broken and obstructed with stumps and fallen timber, and the whole bounded on the west by a steep eminence. The extremities of this camp were defended by strong batteries, and the interval was strengthened by a breast work without intrenchments, constructed of the bodies of felled trees, logs and rails, with an additional battery at an opening left of the centre. The right was almost impracticable ; the left difficult of approach. I describe the defences of this position as they appeared about the 4th of October.

“The intermediate space between the adverse armies, on the low grounds of the river, was open and in cultivation ; the high land was clothed in its native woods, with the exception of three or four small, newly opened and deserted farms, separated by intervals of wood land, and bordering on the

flanks of the two armies, most remote from the river; the principal of these was an oblong field, belonging to a person of the name of Freeman; there was also exclusive of the ravines fronting the respective camps, a third ravine about mid-way between them, running at right angles to the river. The intervening forest rendered it utterly impracticable to obtain a front view of the American position, or any part of the British except its left, near the river."

On the morning of the 19th, Colonel Colburn, who had been detached the day previous to observe the movements of the enemy, reported that the British army was in motion and ascending the heights in a direction towards the American left. On receiving this intelligence, Col. Morgan, with his rifle corps, was detached by Gen. Gates, with orders to retard the march of the enemy, and to cripple them as much as possible. The engagement of Morgan's corps was announced by the report of small arms about 12 o'clock. At about 3 in the afternoon the action became general, and continued to rage till night closed upon the scene of combat. The number of troops engaged on the part of the Americans was 3000. That of the British amounted to 3500. General Wilkinson remarks that,

"This battle was perfectly accidental: neither of the generals meditated an attack at the time, and but for Lieutenant Colonel Colburn's report, it would not have taken place; Burgoyne's movement being merely to take ground on the heights in front of the great ravine, to give his several corps their proper places in line, to embrace our front and cover his transport, stores, provisions and baggage, in the rear of his left; and on our side the defences of our camp being not half completed, and reinforcements daily arriving, it was not General Gates' policy to court an action. The misconception of the adverse chiefs put them on the defensive, and confined them to the ground they casually occupied at the beginning of

the action and prevented a single manœuvre, during one of the longest, warmest, and most obstinate battles fought in America. General Gates believed that his antagonist intended to attack him, and circumstances appeared to justify the like conclusion on the part of Burgoyne; and as the thickness and depth of the intervening wood concealed the position and movements of either army from its adversary, sound caution obliged the respective commanders to guard every assailable point; thus the flower of the British army, the grenadiers and light infantry, one thousand five hundred strong, were posted on an eminence to cover its right, and stood by their arms, inactive spectators of the conflict, until near sunset; while General Gates was obliged to keep his right wing on post to prevent the enemy from forcing that flank, by the plain bordering on the river. Had either of the generals been properly apprised of the dispositions of his antagonist, a serious blow might have been struck on our left or the enemy's right; but although nothing is more common, it is as illiberal as it is unjust, to determine the merits of military operations by events exclusively. It was not without experience that the Romans erected temples to Fortune. Later times might afford motives for edifices, in which genius or wisdom would have no votaries.

“The theatre of action was such, that although the combatants changed ground a dozen times in the course of the day, the contest terminated on the spot where it began. This may be explained in a few words. The British line was formed on an eminence in a thin pine wood, having before it Freeman's farm, an oblong field stretching from the centre towards its right, the ground in front sloping gently down to the verge of this field, which was bordering on the opposite side by a close wood; the sanguinary scene lay in the cleared ground, between the eminence occupied by the enemy and the wood just described; the fire of our marksmen from this wood

was too deadly to be withstood by the enemy in line, and when they gave way and broke, our men rushing from their covert, pursued them to the eminence, where, having their flanks protected, they rallied, and charging in turn, drove us back into the wood, from whence a dreadful fire would again force them to fall back; and in this manner did the battle fluctuate, like waves of a stormy sea, with alternate advantage, for four hours, without one moment's intermission. The British artillery fell into our possession at every charge, but we could neither turn the pieces upon the enemy, nor bring them off; the wood prevented the last, and the want of a match the first, as the lint stock was invariably carried off, and the rapidity of the transitions did not allow us time to provide one. The slaughter of this brigade of artillerists was remarkable, the captain and 36 men being killed or wounded, out of 48. It was truly a gallant conflict, in which death by familiarity lost his terrors, and certainly a drawn battle, as night alone terminated it; the British army keeping its ground in rear of the field of action, and our corps, when they could no longer distinguish objects, retiring to their own camp."

The interval between the 19th of September and the 7th of October was employed by both armies in fortifying their respective camps. Gen. Burgoyne had contemplated an attack on the 20th and 21st September, which, had it been made, would probably have resulted much to his advantage, as the American camp was then in an unfortified state, and the troops wholly unprepared for a vigorous resistance. For some cause, however, the attack was delayed. This gave time to Gen. Gates to complete the unfinished works, and to strengthen his army by reinforcements of militiamen, who were daily flocking to his camp. Satisfied that a delay would operate to the advantage of the American army, by increasing their strength and numbers, whilst at the

same time it must prove disadvantageous to the enemy, General Gates, it seems, determined to wait their movements within his own entrenchments.— Here he remained until the 7th October, when the last decisive action was fought, which decided the fate of the army under Gen. Burgoyne and ultimately resulted in the triumph of American liberty. The commencement, progress and termination of this brilliant engagement is thus described by Gen. Wilkinson :

“ On the afternoon of October 7th, the advanced guard of the centre beat to arms ; the alarm was repeated throughout the line, and the troops repaired to their alarm posts. I was at head quarters when this happened, and, with the approbation of the General, mounted my horse to inquire the cause ; but on reaching the guard where the beat commenced, I could obtain no other satisfaction, but that some person had reported the enemy to be advancing against our left. I proceeded over open ground, and ascending a gentle acclivity in front of the guard, I perceived about half a mile from the line of our encampment, several columns of the enemy, 60 or 70 rods from me, entering a wheat field which had not been cut, and was separated from me by a small rivulet ; and without my glass I could distinctly mark their every movement. After entering the field they displayed, formed the line, and set down in double ranks with their arms between their legs. Foragers then proceeded to cut the wheat or standing straw, and I soon after observed several officers, mounted on the top of a cabin, from whence with their glasses they were endeavoring to reconnoitre our left, which was concealed from their view by intervening woods.

“ Having satisfied myself, after fifteen minutes attentive observation, that no attack was meditated, I returned and reported to the General, who asked me what appeared to be the intentions of the enemy. “ They are foraging, and endeavoring to reconnoitre

your left; and I think, sir, they offer you battle." "What is the nature of the ground, and what your opinion?" "Their front is open, and their flanks rest on the woods, under cover of which they may be attacked; their right is skirted by a lofty height. I would indulge them." "Well, then, order on Morgan to begin the game." I waited on the Colonel, whose corps was formed in front of our centre, and delivered the order; he knew the ground, and inquired the position of the enemy; they were formed across a newly cultivated field, their grenadiers with several field pieces on the left, bordering on a wood and a small ravine formed by the rivulet before alluded to; their light infantry on the right, covered by a worm fence at the foot of the hill before mentioned, thickly covered with wood; their centre composed of British and German battalions. Col. Morgan, with his usual sagacity, proposed to make a circuit with his corps by our left, and under cover of the wood to gain the height on the right of the enemy, and from thence commence his attack; so soon as our fire should be opened against their left; the plan was the best which could be devised, and no doubt contributed essentially to the prompt and decisive victory we gained.

"This proposition was approved by the General, and it was concerted that time should be allowed the Colonel to make the proposed circuit, and gain his station on the enemy's right before the attack should be made on their left; Poor's brigade was ordered for this service, and the attack was commenced in due season on the flank and front of the British grenadiers, by the New-Hampshire and New-York troops. True to his purpose, Morgan at this critical moment poured down like a torrent from the hill, and attacked the right of the enemy in front and flank. Dearborn, at the moment when the enemy's light infantry were attempting to change front, pressed forward with ardor, and delivered a close fire;

then leaped the fence, shouted, charged, and gallantly forced them to retire in disorder, yet, headed by that intrepid soldier the Earl of Balcarras, they were immediately rallied, and re-formed behind a fence in rear of their first position; but being now attacked with great audacity, in front and flank, by superior numbers, resistance became vain, and the whole line, commanded by Burgoyne in person, gave way, and made a precipitate and disorderly retreat to his camp, leaving two twelve and six six-pounders on the field, with the loss of more than 400 officers and men, killed, wounded and captured, and among them the flower of his officers, viz. Brigadier General Frazer, Major Ackland, commanding the grenadiers; Sir Francis Clark, his first aid-de-camp; Major Williams, commanding officer of the artillery; Captain Mooney, deputy quarter-master-general; and many others. After delivering the order to General Poor, and directing him to the point of attack, I was peremptorily commanded to repair to the rear, and order up Ten Broeck's regiment of New-York militia, 8000 strong. I performed this service and regained the field of battle at the moment the enemy had turned their backs—52 minutes after the first shot was fired. The ground which had been occupied by the British grenadiers, presented a scene of complicated horror and exultation. In the square space of twelve or fifteen yards lay eighteen grenadiers in the agonies of death, and three officers propped up against stumps of trees, two of them mortally wounded, bleeding, and almost speechless. What a spectacle for one whose bosom glowed with philanthropy; and how vehement the impulse which excites men of sensibility to seek such scenes of barbarism! I found the courageous Col. Cilley astraddle on a brass twelve pounder, and exulting in the capture; whilst a surgeon, a man of great worth, who was dressing one of the officers, raising his blood-beamed hands in the phrensy of patriotism,

exclaimed, "Wilkinson, I have dipped my hands in British blood." He received a sharp rebuke for his brutality; and with the troops I pursued the hard pressed flying enemy, passing over killed and wounded, until I heard one exclaim, "Protect me sir, against this boy." Turning my eyes, it was my fortune to arrest the purpose of a lad thirteen or fourteen years old, in the act of taking aim at a wounded officer, who lay in the angle of a worm fence.— Inquiring his rank, he answered, "I had the honor to command the grenadiers." Of course, I knew him to be Major Ackland, who had been brought from the field to this place, on the back of a Captain Shrimpton, of his own corps, under a heavy fire, and was here deposited, to save the lives of both: I dismounted, took him by the hand, and expressed my hopes that he was not badly wounded. "Not badly," replied this gallant officer and accomplished gentleman, "but very inconveniently. I am shot through both legs. Will you, sir, have the goodness to have me conveyed to your camp?" I directed my servant to alight, and we lifted Ackland into his seat, and ordered him to be conducted to head quarters.— I then proceeded to the scene of renewed action, which embraced Burgoyne's right flank defence, and extending to his left, crossed a hollow covered with wood, about 40 rods, to the intrenchment of the light infantry. The roar of the cannon and small arms, at this juncture, was sublime, between the enemy, behind their works, and our troops entirely exposed, or partially sheltered by trees, stumps or hollows, at various distances, not exceeding 120 yards. This right flank defence of the enemy, occupied by the German corps of Breyman, consisted of a breast work of rails piled horizontally between perpendicular pickets, driven into the earth, *en potence* to the rest of his line, and extended about 250 yards across an open field, and was covered on the right by a battery of two guns. The interval from the left to the

British light infantry, was committed to the defence of the provincialists, who occupied a couple of log cabins. The Germans were encamped immediately behind the rail breast work, and the ground in front of it declined, in a very gentle slope, for about 120 yards, when it sunk abruptly. Our troops had formed a line under this declivity, and covered breast high, were warmly engaged with the Germans.— From this position, about sunset, I perceived Brigadier General Learned advancing towards the enemy with his brigade, in open column, I think with Col. M. Jackson's regiment in front, as I saw Lieutenant Colonel Brooks, who commanded it, near the General when I rode up to him. On saluting this brave old soldier, he inquired, "Where can I *put in* with most advantage?" I had particularly examined the ground between the left of the Germans and the light infantry, occupied by the provincialists, from whence I had observed a slack fire. I therefore recommended to General Learned to incline to his right, an attack at that point. He did so, with great gallantry; the provincialists abandoned their position and fled. The German flank was, by this means, left uncovered. They were assaulted vigorously, overturned in five minutes, and retreated in disorder, leaving their gallant commander, Lieut. Colonel Breyman, dead on the field. By dislodging this corps, the whole British encampment was laid open to us; but the extreme darkness of the night, the fatigue of the men, and the disorder incident to undisciplined troops, after so desultory an action, put it out of our power to improve the advantage; and, in the course of the night, General Burgoyne broke up his camp, and retired to his original position, which he had fortified, behind the great ravine."

On the morning of the 8th, the American army marched into the British camp, which had been deserted the evening previous. The enemy continued to retreat till they had reached the height beyond

the Fish Creek, where they encamped on the 10th. Finding his retreat cut off by a party of troops, who had taken a position in his rear, and his advance impeded by superior numbers, General Burgoyne accepted the terms of capitulation, proposed by General Gates, and surrendered his whole army to the American forces, on the 17th October, 1777. The surrender took place, as has been already remarked, at Fort Hardy, where the British stacked their arms, and were permitted to march out with the honors of war. This fortunate event was followed by a succession of brilliant achievements, and finally led to the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, which terminated the struggle of the revolution, after a period of nearly 8 years from its commencement.

The spot on which the surrender took place, was in a vale nearly east, and in a plain view of Barker's stage house on the turnpike in Schuyler-Ville, and still exhibits the remains of an intrenchment called Fort Hardy. About 40 rods in a south-east direction, at the mouth of the Fish Creek, is the scite of Fort Schuyler. The arms of the British were stacked in the vale in front of Fort Hardy, and from thence they were marched to the high grounds a little west of the village, and admitted to parol as prisoners of war.

At the southern extremity of the vale is a basin for the northern canal, which passes through this place.

About half a mile south of the basin stands the house of Philip Schuyler, Esq. located on the spot where once stood the mansion of his grandfather, the intrepid General Schuyler, which, with other buildings, was burnt by the British army, on their retreat from the battle of the 7th.

In passing down the turnpike, the different positions of the once contending armies are pointed out to the traveller, and many remains of forts and intrenchments are still visible. About seven miles below Schuyler-Ville, is a small house, formerly call-

ed, "Sword's house," now occupied as a tavern. This house, at the time of the battle, stood about 100 rods from the river, at the foot of a hill, and was the British head quarters and hospital. It was afterwards removed to its present location. General Frazer, after being wounded in the battle of the 7th, was brought to this house, and here expired on the 8th October, 1777. The room in which he lay is now converted into a bar-room, and though fifty years have elapsed, the floor on which he rested is still extant. His remains were deposited, at his own request, on the top of the hill near where this house originally stood, and about 80 rods south-west of its present position. The redoubt thereon, which is of an oblong form, from 100 to 150 feet in diameter, is still perfectly visible; and the spot of Gen. Frazer's interment is near the centre. The British government, a few years since, employed an agent to erect a monument to his memory; but proving faithless, he appropriated the money with which he was entrusted to his own use, and returned without effecting the object of his mission, pretending his inability to discover the spot in question. It therefore continues undistinguished by a monument, or even a stone, to mark the place, where repose the remains of this gallant warrior.

A narrative respecting General Frazer's death is given by the Baroness De Reidsell, who, with her two children, occupied the house in which the General expired. The following is an extract:

"But severe trials awaited us, and on the 7th October our misfortunes began; I was at breakfast with my husband, and heard that something was intended. On the same day I expected Generals Burgoyne, Philips and Frazer to dine with us. I saw a great movement among the troops; my husband told me, it was merely a reconnoissance, which gave me no concern, as it often happened. I walked out of the house and met several Indians in their war

dresses, with guns in their hands. When I asked them where they were going, they cried out, War ! War ! (meaning that they were going to battle.) This filled me with apprehension, and I had scarcely got home, before I heard reports of cannon and musketry, which grew louder by degrees, till at last the noise became excessive. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon instead of the guests whom I expected, Gen. Frazer was brought in on a litter, mortally wounded. The table which was already set, was instantly removed, and a bed placed in its stead for the wounded General. I sat trembling in the corner ; the noise grew louder and the alarm increased ; the thought that my husband might perhaps be brought in, wounded in the same way, was terrible to me, and distressed me exceedingly. General Frazer said to the surgeon, "*tell me if my wound is mortal, do not flatter me.*" The ball had passed through his body, and unhappily for the General, he had eaten a very hearty breakfast, by which the stomach was distended, and the ball, as the surgeon said, had passed through it. I heard him often exclaim with a sigh, "OH FATAL AMBITION ! POOR GENERAL BURGOYNE ! OH MY POOR WIFE !" He was asked if he had any request to make, to which he replied, that "IF GENERAL BURGOYNE WOULD PERMIT IT, HE SHOULD LIKE TO BE BURIED AT 6 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING, ON THE TOP OF A MOUNTAIN, IN A REDOUBT WHICH HAD BEEN BUILT THERE." I did not know which way to turn, all the other rooms were full of sick. Towards evening I saw my husband coming, when I forgot all my sorrows and thanked God that he was spared to me. He ate in great haste with me and his aid-camp, behind the house. We had been told that we had the advantage of the enemy, but the sorrowful faces I beheld told a different tale, and before my husband went away he took me one side, and said every thing was going very bad, that I must keep-

myself in readiness to leave the place, but not to mention it to any one. I made the pretence that I would move the next morning into my new house, and had every thing packed up ready.

“Lady H. Ackland had a tent not far from our house. In this she slept, and the rest of the day she was in the camp. All of a sudden, a man came to tell her that her husband was mortally wounded and taken prisoner. On hearing this, she became very miserable. We comforted her by telling her that the wound was only slight, and at the same time advised her to go over to her husband, to do which she would certainly obtain permission, and then she could attend him herself. She was a charming woman, and very fond of him. I spent much of the night in comforting her, and then went again to my children, whom I had put to bed. I could not go to sleep, as I had Gen. Frazer, and all the other wounded gentlemen, in my room, and I was sadly afraid my children would awake, and by their crying disturb the dying man in his last moments, who often addressed me, and apologized “*for the trouble he gave me.*” About three o’clock in the morning I was told he could not hold out much longer. I had desired to be informed of the near approach of this sad crisis; and I then wrapped up my children in their clothes, and went with them into the room below. About 8 o’clock in the morning he died.— After he was laid out, and his corpse wrapped in a sheet, we came again into the room, and had this sorrowful sight before us the whole day; and to add to the melancholy scene, almost every moment some officer of my acquaintance was brought in wounded. The cannonade commenced again; a retreat was spoken of, but not the smallest motion made towards it. About 4 o’clock in the afternoon, I saw the house which had just been built for me in flames, and the enemy was not far off. We knew that Gen. Burgoyne would not refuse the last request of

Gen. Frazer, though by his acceding to it, an unnecessary delay was occasioned, by which the inconvenience of the army was much increased. At 6 o'clock the corpse was brought out, and we saw all the Generals attend it to the mountain. The chaplain, Mr. Brudenell, performed the funeral service, rendered unusually solemn and awful from its being accompanied by constant peals from the enemy's artillery. Many cannon balls flew close by me, but I had my eyes directed towards the mountain, where my husband was standing, amidst the fire of the enemy, and of course I could not think of my own danger. Gen. Gates afterwards said, that if he had known it had been a funeral, he would not have permitted it to be fired on."

About half a mile south of Smith's house, near the river, is the residence of Major EZRA BUELL, who was in the army of Gen. Gates, and who has since continued to reside on this interesting spot.— Though advanced to the age of 84 years, his memory is still good, and he yearly accompanies strangers in their excursions over the battle ground, pointing out to them the different scites on which the most important events transpired.

About a mile and a half west of the hill on which Gen. Frazer is buried, is the celebrated "Freeman's farm," and the ground on which the principal actions were fought. A short distance west of the farm is a road running north and south, within a few feet of which, in a meadow, about ten rods south of a blacksmith shop, is the spot where Gen. Frazer fell. A large bass-wood tree marked the place for a time;— but having been cut down, several sprouts which have sprung up from the parent stock, now designate the place. A few rods directly south of this, on a slight eminence, is shown the spot where Col. Cilley sat a-straddle of a brass twelve pounder, exulting in its capture; and about half a mile still

farther south, are shown the former head-quarters of Gen. Gates.

FORT EDWARD is 12 miles north of Schuylerville. It is not on the usual route of travellers from the Springs to Lake George ; but being a short distance only from Sandy Hill, it may be easily visited. The fort, once situate where the village now stands, has long since been demolished ; though its former location is easily traced in the mounds of earth which are still visible. About 100 rods north of the village is a dam across the Hudson river, 27 feet high and 900 feet long, supplying with water a feeder to the Northern Canal. The cost of this dam was \$30,000. It was for a time considered doubtful whether it would withstand the freshets on the breaking up of the ice in the spring ; but its strength has been thoroughly tested, and it may be justly ranked among the gigantic works in the state, connected with its internal improvements.

One mile north of Fort Edward, on the west side of the road, the traveller is shown a large pine tree, with a spring near its foot, memorable as the spot where Miss M'CREA was murdered by the Indians during the revolutionary war. She was betrothed to a Mr. Jones, an American refugee, who was in Burgoyne's army. Anxious for a union with his intended bride, he dispatched a party of Indians to escort her to the British camp. Against the remonstrance of her friends, she committed herself to their charge. She was placed on horseback, and accompanied her guides to the spring in question, where they were met by another party sent on the same errand. An altercation ensued between them as to the promised reward, (which was a barrel of rum,) and while thus engaged, they were attacked by the whites. At the close of the conflict, the unhappy young woman was found a short distance from the spring, tomahawked and scalped. There is a tradi-

tion that her scalp was divided by the respective parties, and carried to her agonized lover. He is said to have survived the shock but a short time; and to have died of a broken heart. The name of Miss M'Crea is inscribed on the tree, with the date 1777. Her remains were disinterred a few years since, and deposited in the church-yard at Sandy Hill.

SANDY HILL, two miles from Fort Edward, on the route from Saratoga Springs to Lake George.— It is situated on the margin of the Hudson river, immediately above Baker's Falls, about 18 miles from the Springs. A wooden bridge extends across the river at this place, from which the road leads up a precipitous ascent, on the summit of which the village is situated. The streets are laid out in the form of a triangle. In the centre is an open area, surrounded by handsomely constructed stores and dwellings. The village contains upwards of 90 houses, and about 400 inhabitants. The courts of the county are held alternately here and at Salem.

GLEN'S FALLS, a village of nearly the same size of Sandy Hill, is 3 miles further up the Hudson river, on the direct route to Lake George. At this place are the celebrated falls from which the village takes its name. These are situated about 1-1/2 of a mile south of the village, near to a permanent bridge, extending partly over the falls, and from which the best view of them may be had. The falls are formed by the waters of the Hudson, which flow in one sheet over the brink of the precipice, but are immediately divided by the rocks into three channels. The height of the falls, is ascertained, by measurement, to be 63 feet; though the water flows in an angular descent of 4 or 500 feet. Some rods below the falls, is a long cave in the rocks, extending from one channel to the other. On its walls are inscribed a variety of names of former

guests, who have thought proper to pay this customary tribute. The rocks, which are at some seasons covered with water, but at others entirely dry, are chequered by small indentations, and in many places considerable chasms are formed, probably by pebbles kept in motion by the falling water. It is very evident that these falls like those of Niagara, were once a considerable distance lower down the river—the banks below being composed of shelving rocks, from 30 to 70 feet perpendicular height. On the north side of the river is a navigable feeder, communicating with the Champlain canal. It commences nearly two miles above the falls; and with the exception of about a quarter of a mile, which appears to have been cut out of a shelving rock, runs along a ravine east of Sandy-Hill; and intersects the main canal some distance below.

Conveyances from Sandy Hill, *via* Glen's Falls, to Lake George, may at all times be procured, for the moderate fare of one dollar. From Glen's Falls to the Lake the distance is 9 miles, over an indifferent road, affording little other variety than mountains and forests, with here and there a rustic hamlet. Within 3 1-2 miles of Lake George on the right hand, and a short distance from the road, is pointed out the rock, at the foot of which Col. Williams was massacred by the Indians, during the French war. At the distance of 1-2 a mile farther, on the same side of the road, is the "*Bloody Pond*," so called from its waters having been crimsoned with the blood of the slain who fell in its vicinity, during a severe engagement in 1755. It is said, that skulls are found in the neighborhood of this pond, and that numerous others may be taken from the bottom. The waters present a stagnant appearance, and when associated with the idea of their being the receptacle of so many human bones, the sight of them is far from being agreeable. Three miles farther is situated the village of

CALDWELL, on the south western margin of the lake. This village contains a number of neat little buildings, and about 60 inhabitants. The Lake George Coffee-House, kept by Mr. Doney, has been fitted up in good style, and can accommodate from 80 to 100 visitants. There are here, also, a post-office, a church, and a court-house. The village is bordered on the east by a range of hills, to the highest of which, called Prospect Hill, a road has been made, and though difficult of ascent, the toil is richly compensated in the diversified and extensive prospect afforded from its summit.

LAKE GEORGE,

Is situated but a short day's ride from the villages of Ballston and Saratoga Springs, from whence an excursion to the Lake is almost considered as a matter of course. Indeed, there are few places where a greater variety of inducements attract the stranger than at Lake George. Besides the interest which is excited from an association of many important historic events, this place is rendered peculiarly interesting from the unrivalled exhibition of the beautiful and romantic scenery presented by the lake and its environs. At the village of Caldwell the lake is about one mile in width, but it generally varies from 3-4 of a mile to 4 miles. The whole length is 36 miles. The waters are discharged into Lake Champlain, at Ticonderoga, by an outlet which, in the distance of 2 miles, falls 180 feet.

Lake George is remarkable for the transparency of its waters. They are generally very deep, but at an ordinary depth the clean gravelly bottom is distinctly visible. The great variety of excellent fish which are caught here, renders it a favorite resort for those who are fond of angling. The salmon trout is caught in abundance, weighing from 10 to 20 pounds. The lake is interspersed with a great number of small islands, the principal of which, Diamond

Island, once containing a military fortification, and Tea Island, on which is a summer house erected for the amusement of parties of pleasure, are visible from the head of the lake. The whole number of islands is said to equal the number of days in the year.

The scenery on the borders of the lake is generally mountainous. With the exception of some intervals, checkered with fruitful cultivation, the land recedes from the lake with a gentle acclivity, for a few rods, and then, with a bolder ascent, to an elevation of from 500 to 1500 feet. The best view of the lake and its environs* is had from the southern extremity, near the remains of old Fort George, from whence the prospect embraces the village of Caldwell and the numerous little islands rising from the calm bosom of the lake, whose waters are beautifully contrasted with the parallel ridges of craggy mountains, through an extent of nearly fourteen miles. Near the southern shore of the lake are the ruins of an old fortification, called

FORT WILLIAM HENRY. Vestiges of the walls and out-works are still to be seen. Previous to its construction, the scite of the fort was occupied by the English army under the command of Sir Wil-

* A very good prospect is also obtained from the top of the Lake George House, to which a flight of stairs ascends; but one far better, and which will amply repay a traveller for the excursion, is found on the top of a high mountain, called Prospect Hill, mentioned in the preceding page. From this mountain, not only a view of a great part of the Lake, but also of the surrounding country, for several miles may be had.

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liam Johnson, who was making preparations for an attack upon Crown Point. Before any movement was made by Sir William, the French army, under the command of Baron Dieskau, marched from Ticonderoga for Fort Edward, but afterwards changing his purpose, he was proceeding to the head of the lake, when he unexpectedly fell in with a party of the English, who had been detached by Sir William for the relief of Fort Edward. A severe battle ensued, in which the English were defeated, and compelled hastily to retire from the field. They were pursued into their intrenchments by the French army, who commenced a furious assault upon the English camp, but were repulsed with great slaughter. The discomfited Baron, on his retreat from this unsuccessful attack, was a third time engaged by a party of English, who had been despatched by the garrison at Fort Edward, to succour Sir William Johnson, and totally defeated. These three several engagements took place on the same day, the 6th September, 1755, in the vicinity of Bloody Pond, into which the bodies of the slain were afterwards thrown. In 1757, Fort William Henry, contained a garrison of 3,000 men, under the command of Col. Munroe. The Marquis de Montcalm, after three attempts to besiege the fort in form, reinforced his army to about 10,000 men, and summoned Col. Munroe to surrender. This summons being refused, Montcalm, after a furious assault, obliged the English to capitulate. The terms of the capitulation, though honorable to the English, were shamefully violated by the Indians attached to the French army, who massacred the whole garrison, except a small remnant, who made their escape to Fort Edward. The fort was razed to the ground by Montcalm, and was never afterwards rebuilt. This spot was the scene of embarkation of General Abercrombie, who, in 1758, descended the lake with an army of 15,000 men, for an attack on Ticonderoga.—

About 80 rods farther south, on a commanding eminence, are situated the vestiges of old

FORT GEORGE. This fort, though not distinguished by any event of importance, yet in connection with the history of Lake George, imparts an interest which a stranger will readily embrace in a visit to its mouldering ruins. A part of the walls, which were originally built of stone, are still visible, from 30 to 40 feet in height. This fort was the depot for the stores of General Burgoyne, for some time during the revolutionary war.

The steam-boat Mountaineer has usually performed a trip on Lake George three times a week, in such a manner as to interest the boat running on Lake Champlain; but I understand her proprietor designs running her daily hereafter, during the fashionable season—leaving Caldwell in the morning, and returning at evening. The length of the Lake, on which the boat runs, is 36 miles—fare \$2. From the steam-boat landing to Ticonderoga is a distance of 3 miles; for which a conveyance is provided, going and returning, for 50 cents each way. Refreshments are provided at Pierce's tavern, half a mile from the landing, after which parties usually proceed to the Fort, and return to Pierce's the same evening, from whence they may take the boat on its return the next day to Caldwell.

The **PASSAGE OF LAKE GEORGE** cannot fail to impart a great degree of interest, even to the most indifferent observer. The lake is interspersed with a great variety of islands, some of which are very small, but yet serve the purpose of diversifying the prospect. The smooth, green surface of the water is strikingly contrasted with the bold and rugged shores of the lake, which vary their distance from $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to 4 miles in width, and occasionally

rise to 1500 feet in height. These circumstances, added to the numerous historical associations which are continually suggested to the mind, and to the animation which a fair day and prosperous passage are calculated to impart, serve to create impressions which must always be remembered with peculiar satisfaction.

Ten miles from Caldwell, down the Lake, are a range of mountains possessed by a celebrated hunter of the name of Phelps, as a DEER PASTURE. In the spring, when the vegetation of the previous year is sufficiently dry, he sets fire to the mountains.— Subsequently, green and tender herbs spring forth, and induce droves of deer to resort thither in quest of food; by which means the hunter succeeds in killing hundreds annually. On the opposite side of the lake, at a very considerable elevation, is the residence of a wealthy farmer of Bolton. Two miles further is TWELVE MILE ISLAND, being that distance from Caldwell. It is of a circular form, of about 20 acres, situated in the centre of the lake, and is elevated 30 or 40 feet above the water. From thence, one mile, on the north west side of the lake, is

TONGUE MOUNTAIN, with WEST BAY on its west side, 1 1-2 mile wide, and extending, in a northerly direction, 6 miles. What is called the Narrows commence here, and continue for 6 or 7 miles, being 3-4 of a mile wide, and very deep. A line 500 feet long has been used in sounding, without reaching bottom.

BLACK MOUNTAIN, 18 miles from the head of the Lake, is situated on the east side, and has been ascertained, by admeasurement, to be 2200 feet in height. Opposite to Black Mountain, near the western shore, is

HALF WAY ISLAND. A short distance north of this is some of the finest mountain scenery on the continent. The mountains exhibit an undulating appearance, are thickly studded with pines and furs,

and interspersed with deep and almost impenetrable caverns.

SABBATH-DAY POINT, 24 miles from Caldwell, is a projection of the main land into the Lake from the west side. It is the place on which the English troops landed on the sabbath during the French war, and is the spot on which a sanguinary battle was fought with the Indians. The English, with no chance of retreat, were all killed. From thence, 3 miles, is a small island called the

SCOTCH BONNET. Three miles further on the west shore of the lake, is a little hamlet called by the inhabitants the city of Hague, containing only two or three dwellings, and as many saw mills.—The lake is here 4 miles wide, being its greatest width. From this place to

ROGERS' SLIDE is 3 miles. This is celebrated as the spot where Col. Rogers escaped from the Indians during the French war. The descent is an angle of about 25 degrees, over a tolerably smooth rock, 200 feet in height. The Col. who had been a great foe to the Indians, was nearly surrounded by them on the top of the mountain, and found no other means of escape than to slide down this precipice. It being winter, and having snow shoes on his feet, he landed safely on the ice. The Indians afterwards saw him; but supposing that no human being could have made the descent, and that he must, of course, be supernatural, they concluded it not only useless, but dangerous to follow him.

ANTHONY'S NOSE, so called from its singular shape, is a high rock, nearly opposite to Roger's Slide. The shores here are bold and contracted, and exhibit massive rocks, which are from 50 to 100 feet in height. From thence to

PRISONER'S ISLAND, is two miles, a spot where prisoners were confined during the French war; and directly west of this is LORD HOWE'S POINT, so called from being the place where Lord Howe landed immediately previous to the battle in which he was killed at Ticonderoga. He was a brother of the late Lord Howe, who commanded the British forces at Philadelphia during the revolutionary war. The water here, from a deep green, assumes a lighter color, owing to a clayey bottom. From thence to the outlet of the lake, which terminates the steam boat passage, is one mile. Three miles further, over a circuitous and uneven road, in an easterly direction, are the fort and ruins of

TICONDEROGA. The point projects between the lake on one side, which here suddenly expands to the west, and the creek on the other, which unites the waters of lake George and Champlain, and forms its southern boundary. On the opposite side of the lake, in a southeast direction, stands Mount Independence. Mount Defiance, 720 in height, is situated across the creek directly west of the Fort.— This height was occupied by the artillery of General Burgoyne in 1777, when the Americans were compelled to evacuate Ticonderoga. The fortress of Ticonderoga, was first constructed by the French in 1756. The works appear to have been very strong, are elevated about 200 feet above the level of lake Champlain, and many of the walls are still standing. The Magazine is nearly entire. It is 35 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 8 feet high, constructed under ground, of stone, and arched. A subterraneous passage leads from the southwest corner of the works to the lake, 20 or 30 rods in length. Through this passage Col. Ethan Allen passed when he took possession of the fort "*in the name of the Great Jehovah, and the Continental Congress.*" The remains of another fortification, built during the revolutionary

war, are still to be seen about 60 rods farther south on the point adjoining the lake. The walls next the lake are nearly 60 feet in height.

In 1758 Ticonderoga was attacked by general Abercrombie, who was repulsed with the loss of 2000 men. On the approach of Gen. Amherst, in 1759, it was quietly abandoned by the French, as was also Crown Point. It continued in possession of the British until the year 1775, when it was taken by surprise by Col. Allen. On evacuating the fort in 1777, Gen. St. Clair ordered a detachment to accompany the American stores and baggage to Skeensborough, where they were pursued by Gen. Burgoyne and from thence to Fort Ann. At the latter place a smart skirmish ensued between the two parties, in which the British sustained a considerable loss.— The main army retired from Ticonderoga to Hubbardton, where a party consisting of about 1000, under Col. Warner, were overtaken by the British advanced guard, and after a severe action abandoned the field to superior numbers. From thence they joined General Schuyler at Fort-Edward on the 12th July, 1777.

From Ticonderoga, travellers may be conveyed across the lake to Larrabee's, in Shoreham, Vermont, a distance of one mile, where those designing a tour to Montreal and Quebec, may take passage in the Champlain steam-boat, for St. John's. The boat arrives at Larrabee's towards evening, and the passage from thence to Plattsburgh, with the exception of about 15 miles to Crown Point, is generally in the night. At present the most usual arrangements of the tourist are, after visiting Lake George and Ticonderoga, to return to the Springs, from thence to take passage in the regular stage to Utica, by way of Johnstown; or proceed to Schenectady, where he can meet, any day in the week, except Sundays, the line of Post Coaches or Canal Boats, from Albany to Niagara.

EXCURSION TO THE WEST.

Travellers who design to visit Niagara and return, without proceeding down Lake Ontario to Montreal, will find an excursion the most pleasant and diversified, by travelling in stages and canal boats alternately. The stage route affords a better prospect of the populous part of the country ; but is generally so far from the canal, that no opportunity is given of witnessing many of the thriving villages on its banks. It is therefore advisable so to arrange a tour that the most interesting parts of both routes may be seen in going and returning. To effect this, a packet boat may be taken at Schenectady at evening, which will pass Little Falls the next morning affording the tourist an interesting view of the scenery and aqueduct at that place, and reach Utica in the afternoon. The next morning a stage can be taken for Rochester, via Auburn, reaching the former place at evening of the second day ; from whence a packet boat leaves every morning, reaching Lockport at daylight the next morning. Here a stage may be taken for the Falls, 20 miles distant, or the passage, by canal, continued to Buffalo. But a better method, undoubtedly, if the fatigue of land travelling should not prevent, is, to continue on the stage route from Utica, direct to Buffalo, by way of Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua and Batavia ; and return by canal from Lockport to Utica, stopping at least a day at each of the thriving villages of Rochester and Syracuse ; where objects of sufficient attraction will be found to warrant even a protracted visit.

Heretofore, the months of July and August have been selected for an excursion to the west ; but experience has abundantly proved, that the early part of September is far preferable. The heat of summer having then in a measure subsided, the air is more salubrious, and the pleasure of a journey less interrupted by dust, perplexity and fatigue. Added to

124 STAGE ROUTE TO THE WEST.

this, it is the season of peaches ; of which a great abundance of the most delicious are to be found between Canandaigua and Buffalo.

That tourists may be the better enabled to gratify their taste as to the mode of travelling, we subjoin a sketch of the stage and canal routes, disconnected, premising, that a change from one to the other may be easily effected at various points.

THE STAGE ROUTE.

From Saratoga Springs, a stage leaves every morning at 4 o'clock, passing through Ballston Spa, Galway, Johnstown, and Little Falls to Utica, where it arrives at 9 P. M. Distance, 88 miles—Fare \$3. The intermediate distances are as follow :

	Miles.		Miles.
Ballston Spa,	7	Palatine,	12
Galway,	8	Fort Plain,	3
Stimson's Farm,	1	East Canada Creek,	4
Fonda's Bush,	9	Little Falls,	7
Johnstown,	10	Herkimer,	8
Caughnawaga,	4	Frankfort,	6
		Utica,	9

After passing Ballston Spa, the first object of attraction is the FARM of Maj. EARL STIMSON, in Galway, 16 miles from Saratoga Springs. It is beautifully located on an eminence, commanding a very handsome prospect ; and, under the successful tillage of its opulent and hospitable proprietor, is one of the most favored tracts of land in the state. It is generally laid out into lots of 10 acres each ; all of which appear in the highest state of cultivation. To Maj. S. the farmers in the county, and particularly in his own town, are much indebted for many improvements suggested and adopted by him in agriculture. As proof of the value of some of the lands in his township, it need only be remarked, that at the last Saratoga Agricultural fair, the three

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highest premiums on corn were awarded to Maj. S. and two of his neighbors; upwards of 180 bushels to the acre having been raised by each.

FONDA'S BUSH, a small manufacturing village, is 10 miles from Galway; and 10 miles farther is the village of

JOHNSTOWN, celebrated as the former residence of Sir William Johnson. The village contains between 2 and 300 buildings, a court house, jail, 3 churches, an academy, and 2 printing offices. It is situated on a handsome plain, with streets running at right angles; and though many of the buildings are antiquated, yet there are several handsome private residences. The court-house, jail and Episcopal church were built by Sir William; beneath the latter of which his remains now repose. In opening the vault a few years since, it was found to contain so much water that the coffin was actually floating on its surface. The lid, composed of mahogany, was taken off, and still remains inside of the church. It bears this inscription, formed with brass nails: "Sir Wm Johnson Bt Obijt 1774." The house, or what is called the "Hall," formerly occupied by Sir W. is about a mile from the village. Attached to it is a building which was used by him as a fort; into which he had occasion, at times, to retreat from the assaults of the Indians. The marks of tomahawks are still visible on the stair-case in the main building.

The battle of Johnstown, October, 1781, in which the British and Indians were defeated, was fought on the "Hall" farm. The American troops, consisting of between 4 and 500, were commanded by the venerable Col. Willet, still residing in New-York. After the defeat, the enemy were pursued by him to the Canada creek, where several were

killed, including Maj. Butler. Out of 607 of the hostile force sent on this expedition, but 220 returned to Canada.

CAUGHNAWAGA is 4 miles from Johnstown, on the turnpike leading from Schenectady to Utica. It has little to render it a place of interest, if we except an antiquated stone church, which has been built between 60 and 70 years, without having undergone any material improvement or change during that period.

Twelve miles farther, the stage stops at PALATINE; affording a beautiful prospect of the village of CANAJOHARIE, situated on the plain below, and on the banks of the canal.

FORT PLAIN, a flourishing little village, is 3 miles west of Palatine. A fort, from which the place derives its name, was constructed here during the revolutionary war; though but little of its remains are now to be seen. The place was originally settled by Germans, who suffered severely from the early Indian wars of this country. During the revolution, those who had taken refuge in the Fort, were surprised by Capt. Butler, on his return from burning Cherry Valley, and became a prey to similar atrocities.

The EAST CANADA CREEK is passed by a substantial bridge, in going 4 miles farther; from which to

LITTLE FALLS, is 7 miles. This place takes its name from a cataract in the vicinity, which, in size, is much inferior to the celebrated Cahoes, and has, therefore, been denominated the Little Falls of the Mohawk. A continuation of the chain of Catsbergs crosses the river at this place, and forms a rough bed

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for the waters of the cataract, which pour over the rocky fragments in the wildest confusion. Approaching from the southeast, a lofty ridge of mountains, frowning in grandeur on either side, conceals the course of the river and the falls, whose vicinity is announced only by the distant din and foam of its waters. For a considerable distance, a narrow pass only is allowed for a road, with immense natural battlements of rock on either side, affording a sublime and most interesting spectacle. About 1-2 a mile from the village the road turns suddenly to the left, presenting a view of the falls tumbling with irresistible violence over a gradual rocky descent of about 80 rods. At the termination of the ascent is situated the village, containing about 90 houses and 700 inhabitants. A little cluster of buildings, rising between the rushing waters of the Mohawk on the one hand, and the rugged cliffs and eminences on the other; the smooth current of the stream above gently gliding to the tumultuous scene below, and beyond the distant vale of the Mohawk diversified with fields, orchards, meadows, and farm houses, all contribute to set off the romantic appearance for which this place is so justly celebrated. This village derives most of its importance from the facilities for trade and commerce afforded by means of the Mohawk river and the Erie canal. Boats were formerly transported around the falls by means of a canal on the north side of the river. This old canal contains 8 locks and is now connected with the Erie canal, on the south side of the river, by means of an aqueduct 184 feet in length. The descent of the Erie canal here, in the distance of one mile, is 40 feet, which is passed by 5 locks.

Travellers will always find it interesting to spend some time at this place, in viewing its great natural and artificial works. The *Aqueduct* across the river is one of the finest specimens of masonry on the whole line of the canal, though less stupendous

than the locks at Lockport, and, in extent, falling considerably short of the aqueduct at Rochester. The river is passed on three beautiful arches of from 40 to 50 feet in height, with flagging on either side of the canal, and a strong iron railing. After crossing on the flagging, the stranger should return on the wooden bridge west of the aqueduct; which being several feet lower, affords a fine view of the arches, and of the extensive basin in the river, immediately beneath the center arch; formed, doubtless, by the action of round stones, set in motion by the water.

Crystals of quartz, the most translucent, it is believed, of any heretofore discovered in the state, are found in considerable quantities a short distance from the village.

The road, after leaving Little Falls, follows the bank of the river, in full view of the rich alluvial vale called the Herkimer and German Flats. This region, now glowing in all the beauty of successful cultivation, was once the theatre of the most sanguinary warfare. During the French and revolutionary wars, it was the scene of many barbarous incursions of the whites as well as savages. It was invaded by the French after the capture of Fort Oswego, in 1756, and in 1757 the settlements were desolated by fire and sword. In the center of these flats is situated the village of

HERKIMER, 8 miles from Little Falls. This village, as well as that of Little Falls, forms a part of the town of Herkimer, which extends along the banks of the Mohawk about 15 miles. West Canada Creek enters the river about half a mile east of the village, and is passed near its mouth by a well constructed bridge. The village is principally built on two parallel streets. It contains about 100 houses, and not less than 800 inhabitants. Every appearance indicates a thriving and prosperous village.

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Between Herkimer and Utica is the small but thriving village of FRANKFORT, about 6 miles from the former and 9 from the latter place. The country after leaving Herkimer is quite level, and remarkably fertile, though not in a high state of cultivation.

UTICA.

This flourishing village stands on the south bank of the Mohawk, on the scite of old Fort Schuyler, 96 miles from Albany, and 15 from Rome, anciently Fort Stanwix. It was first incorporated in 1798, and is rapidly increasing in wealth and population. From its situation, it commands the land and water communication between the fertile district of the north and west, and the city of Albany, and must eventually hold the second rank in commercial importance in the state. Its population already amounts to about 7000. The village contains two banks and a variety of manufacturing establishments. The court house for the county of Oneida is located here, and by an act of the legislature, the August term of the Supreme Court, which was formerly holden in the city of Albany, is removed to Utica. Many of the buildings are constructed of brick, and in a style of elegance and taste, worthy of the first inland town in the state. Utica forms a central point, for stages, which arrive daily from various parts of the state. The principal public houses in the place, are Shepherd's Hotel, Smith and Sanger's Mansion House, and Welles' Canal Coffee-House ; and it is not unusual to witness the arrival of from 8 to 12 stages the same day at these houses. The Erie canal which passes through this place, imparts to it no inconsiderable degree of importance in point of trade.

Two daily lines of packets run between Utica and Schenectady. The morning line leaves Utica at 8 A. M. on the arrival of the western boats, and the evening line at 8 P. M. The boats are 24 hours in passing from one place to the other. A daily line

also runs between Utica and Buffalo, leaving Utica at 8 P. M. on the arrival of the eastern boats, and reaches Buffalo in 3 days.

STAGES.

The **DILIGENCE MAIL COACH**, which travels by day-light only, leaves Utica, daily, at 5 A. M. and arrives at Auburn the first day, Rochester and Avon the second, and Lewiston and Buffalo the third.

The **PILLOT COACH** leaves Utica, daily, on the arrival of the Schenectady packets in the evening, and reaches Buffalo via Batavia, and Lewiston via Rochester, in 2 days.

The **EAGLE COACH** leaves Utica every day, immediately after the arrival of the 2 o'clock P. M. packet from Schenectady, and arrives at Canandaigua the following afternoon; at which place passengers may take the Pilot Coach for Buffalo via Batavia, at 9 P. M. and for Rochester at 9 P. M. and 8 A. M. the next morning.

The **UNION LINE**, leaves Utica every day at 10 P. M. for Canandaigua, through in one day.

The stage fare from Utica to Canandaigua, 111 miles, is \$3,50; from Utica to Rochester, 142 miles, from \$4 to \$4,50; and from Utica to Buffalo, 200 miles, \$6,50. The intermediate distances are as follow:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
New-Hartford,	4	Camillus,	8
Manchester,	5	Elbridge,	7
Vernon,	8	Auburn,	10
Oneida Castle,	5	Cayuga,	9
Lenox,	3	Seneca Falls,	3
Quality Hill,	3	Waterloo,	4
Chitteningo,	5	Geneva,	7
Manlius,	8	Canandaigua,	15
Orville,	3	East Bloomfield,	9
Syracuse,	5	West Bloomfield,	5

Lima,	4	Batavia,	10
East Avon,	5	Pembroke,	14
Avon P. Office,	2	Clarence,	8
Caledonia,	8	Williamsville,	8
Leroy,	6	Buffalo,	10

During the warm season, stages also leave several times a day (fare \$1 going and returning) for

TRENTON FALLS, 14 miles north of Utica, a place of much fashionable resort, and which, if practicable, should be seen before witnessing the more imposing and stupendous falls of Niagara. A description of these falls has been obligingly furnished to the editor of this work, by JAMES MACAULEY, Esq. taken from his manuscript History of the State of New-York, (a work of much merit, which is about to be published) from which we make the following extracts:

“These renowned Falls are on West Canada creek, between 22 and 24 miles above its confluence with the Mohawk. The West Canada Creek is a powerful stream, and constitutes almost one half of the river at the coalescence. They commence a little above the high bridge on the Black river road, and terminate at Conrad’s mills occupying an extent of rather over 2 miles. They are 6 in number.

“The West Canada creek in its way from the summit of the highlands of Black river to its lower valley, lying between the latter and Hassenclever mountain, crosses a ridge of limestone 4 or 5 miles in breadth, stretching through the country from the Mohawk to the St. Lawrence. Its course over this ridge by its tortuous bed, is 6 or 7 miles, 2 1-2 of which are above the falls. The waters of the creek, soon after they have reached the limestone, move with accelerated strides over the naked rocks to the head of the upper fall, where they are precipitated 18 or 20 feet down an abrupt ledge into a spacious basin. The whole descent to the head of this

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fall in the last 2 miles is computed at 60 feet. Here a deep and winding ravine begins, which extends down the stream more than 2 miles. Its average depth is estimated at 100 feet, and its average breadth at the top at 200. The sides and bottom consist of limestone disposed in horizontal layers, varying in thickness from some inches to a foot and upwards. The layers are often thin and slaty and abound with organic remains. The sides of the ravine are shelving, perpendicular and overhanging. Some of the trees that have taken root in the fissures of the rocks are now pendant over the abyss, where they form the most fanciful appearances imaginable. The country along, and neighboring the ravine, descends to the south and is mostly covered with woods which exclude every appearance till you arrive upon the very verge. There are 4 falls in the ravine, and one at its head and one at its foot, making in all, 6. That above the high bridge on Black river road, may be called the Upper Fall, and that at the end of the ravine, Conrad's Fall. The first in the ravine is a mile below the high bridge, and is denominated the Cascades. The second, which is a little lower down, is called the Mill-dam Fall. The third, by way of eminence, are called the High Falls: they are 40 rods below the preceding. The fourth is nearly 70 rods below the High Falls, and is called Sherman's Fall. All these falls are formed by solid reefs of rocks which cross the bed of the stream.

“The water at the Upper Fall descends 18 or 20 feet perpendicularly. The width of the creek does not vary much from 80 yards. Below, there is a capacious basin, out of which the stream issues in a diminished bed into the ravine. The entrance is between lofty barriers of rocks. This fall, when viewed from the bridge, has a fine appearance. It also appears to good advantage from the high ground west of the creek, and the flat at the basin.

"At the Cascades, the water falls 18 feet. They consist of 2 pitches with intervening rapids. The bed of the stream is contracted, and the sides serrated. The banks of the ravine rise with abruptness almost directly in the rear. The basin below has considerable depth, and is greatly agitated in floods.

"The Mill-dam Fall, which is the second within the ravine, has an abrupt descent of 14 feet. The stream is about 60 yards broad at the break.

"The High Falls are 40 rods below the latter. They consist of 3 distinct falls, with intervening slopes and some small pitches. The first has a perpendicular descent of 48 feet; its line is somewhat irregular; in floods and rises the water covers the whole break and descends in one sheet; but at other times, mostly in two grooves at the west side of the fall. The stream at this place is about 50 yards wide. The second has a descent of about 11 feet; the third 37 feet; and the three, including the slopes and pitches, descend 109 feet. The stream narrows at the second and third. In freshets and floods, the entire bed at the High Falls is covered with water of a milk white color. The spray, which at such times ascends in pillars towards the sky, when acted upon by the rays of the sun, exhibits the rainbow in all its brilliant colors.

"The fourth fall is Sherman's. It is distant nearly 70 rods from the High Falls. The descent is 33 feet when the stream is low; and 37 when high. In droughts, the water pitches down at the west side.

"The last fall is at Conrad's mills, at the very foot of the ravine. It is irregular, and does not deserve to be noticed any further than as being connected with the others. Its descent is 6 feet.

"Besides the falls, there are several raceways or chutes. We shall notice only two. The one is below Sherman's Fall, and the other above the Cascades. The first begins near the foot of Sherman's stairway, and is 14 or 15 feet wide in r. decreased

state of the stream. It is bounded by firm rocks. A strand stretching along the west side affords an agreeable walk. This raceway in dry times is about 10 rods long. In floods, it reaches almost up to Sherman's Fall, 60 rods. The water runs through it very rapidly. The second, which is above the Cascades, is 20 rods long, and from 10 to 20 feet wide, in a moderate state of the stream. Its sides are somewhat trough-shaped, and considerably jagged. The bed is contorted and highly inclined, and the water rushes through it with great velocity.

"The whole depression of the stream from the top of the Upper Fall above the high bridge, to the foot of Conrad's Fall, is 312 feet. And if we add the descent above the Upper Fall, which is computed to be 60 feet, and that below Conrad's Fall in 1-2 a mile, which is estimated at 15 feet, we shall find that the entire depression in less than 5 miles, is 387 feet.

"The falls, raceways and rapids, and, in truth, the whole bed within the ravine, exhibit very different appearances at different times. These are occasioned by the elevations and depressions of the stream. In floods, the whole is one tremendous rapid, with four cataracts and several chutes.

"The best time to visit these falls, is when the stream is low, because then there is no inconvenience or difficulty in ascending the ravine from the foot of Sherman's stairway to the head of the upper raceway. Few persons who visit them have resolution to ascend the ravine from the bottom of Sherman's stairway to the basin at the upper fall above the high bridge. This, however, is not to be wondered at, because the lofty rocky barriers which constitute the sides of the ravine, advance to the water's very edge in many places, and terminate in frightful projections, which cannot be passed without the most imminent danger. Mr. Sherman has lately obviated some of the difficulties, by blasting away por-

by firm rocks. The side affords an easy ascent, and at times is about 100 feet almost up to the top. It runs through the ravine above the falls, and is 10 to 20 feet deep. Its sides are considerably jaggedly inclined, and the water falls with great velocity.

The stream from the High Falls bridge, to the Sherman's Fall. And if we add the distance from which is computed to be 1-2 miles, we shall find that it is more than 5 miles, is

and, in truth, exhibit very different appearances. These are the deep depressions of the tremendous rapids.

The falls, is when the water is no inconveniently high. The ravine from the head of the upper falls, they have resolved to go to the bottom of Sherman's Fall above the upper fall above the lower fall. It is not to be wondered at that the carriers which connect the water's course to the water's course, terminate in frightful accidents without the aid of the man has lately obsoleting away por-

tions of the rocks and putting up chains. Persons now go up to the upper raceway without hazard.

"The ravine, with some few exceptions, is still bordered by woods. No roads have hitherto been opened near it but Black river road which crosses the upper part, and that leading to Sherman's house. Persons desirous of visiting the falls, have therefore to go to his house, from whence they proceed to them through the woods by some rude paths. One of these leads to the stairway, which descends to the bottom of the ravine. Another leads up to the High Falls. The former is usually preferred. On reaching the strand at the foot of the stairway, you proceed up the stream at first upon the strand, and then by a narrow winding foot path, made by Mr. Sherman, and reach Sherman's Fall. From thence you advance to the High Falls. A part of the way is overhung by large jutting rocks which menace you with destruction. The High Falls appear to the best advantage from below, because the eye takes in the whole at once. From the head of the High Falls to the upper end of the raceway above the Cascades, the way is easy when the stream is low, but from thence upwardly, it is difficult and dangerous.

"While you are passing along the narrow and sinuous paths leading by the projections, and by the brinks of headlong precipices, you tremble with reverential awe when you consider that one false step might precipitate you into the resistless torrent below, and in an instant consign you to a watery grave. You see what a feeble creature man is, and are forcibly impressed with ideas of the wisdom and power of that mighty Being, who commanded the earth to emerge from the deep and the waters to flow.

"Along the bottom and lower parts of the ravine, numerous organic remains are found enveloped in the rocks. They are in general slaty and brittle, and easily divisible. The remains lie flat in or between the laminæ, their contours and component

parts usually being little distorted from their original shape and dimensions. Sometimes, however, there is defect, occasional in the transition from the animal to the stony or fossil state. In most instances, however, all the parts are so completely defined, that not only the order, but the genera and species may be recognized. These remains are easily separated from the layers in which they are enclosed. Their exteriors are commonly glossy, often very smooth, and ordinarily of a darkish or blackish color, being considerably darker than the rocks enclosing them. All these remains are transformed into stone, and constitute integral parts of the rocks which envelope them. From a careful examination of certain of these remains, and their positions, we are led to believe that their prototypes lived and died on the spot, and that the rocks in which they are entombed, are of posterior formation."

Accommodations for visitants are furnished by Mr. Sherman; who keeps the only house at the falls for that purpose. Ladies who resort thither, should be furnished with calf skin shoes or booties. They not only owe it to their health, to be thus provided, but the best pair of cloth shoes will be ruined by a single excursion over these rocks.

Returning to Utica, the traveller, in pursuing a journey to the west, by stage, first reaches the pleasant village of

NEW-HARTFORD, 4 miles from Utica, containing about 100 dwellings and stores, three churches, besides a number of mills and manufactories, located on the Sadaquada Creek. The land between Utica and New-Hartford is level, and of an excellent quality, and resembles with its neat and regular enclosures, an extensive and highly cultivated garden. There are, in the vicinity, many country residences, constructed and improved with much taste and elegance.

STAGE ROUTE—ONEIDA CASTLE. 137

One mile from New-Hartford, at Clute's tavern, a tolerably good view of Hamilton College, 3 or 4 miles distant at the S. W. is obtained ; but on ascending a more elevated position one mile farther, the prospect of the college and several adjoining buildings, is very distinct and beautiful.

MANCHESTER is 5 miles from New-Hartford ; and the country between the two villages exhibits some of the most highly cultivated and delightful farms in the state.

VERNON, 8 miles from Manchester, is a flourishing town of some magnitude. It contains two churches a number of mills and a glass factory.

ONEIDA CASTLE, 5 miles from Vernon, is situated on the Oneida Creek, within the Oneida Reservation. Here is a considerable settlement, possessed by the Oneida and Tuscarora Indians. They still retain the customs and dress peculiar to their tribes. In the summer they are employed principally in cultivation. In the fall it is their practice to repair in numbers to the hunting grounds, in the north part of the state, from whence they return with their booty in the latter part of winter. This tribe entered the service of the state, as volunteers, during the last war.

The first object which generally attracts the notice of the traveller in passing their huts, is the appearance of several half naked children, swarming forth in quest of the daily contributions which are made them by tourists. It is astonishing to witness their speed, and the ease with which they frequently continue parallel with the stage, for half a mile, until satisfied that no more donations are to be obtained. It would doubtless be better for these children, that this system of beggary should not be tolerated ; but the novelty of the spectacle induces many individuals to countenance it, who would, upon sound principle, consider it objectionable.

138 STAGE ROUTE—CHITTENINGO.

The lands in this reservation are but indifferently cultivated, and assume a miserable aspect in comparison with the rich and highly improved farms on either side. In passing over an elevated tract, however, this disparagement is in a measure lost in the extensive prospect which is afforded at the north. A chain of lofty mountains is seen skirting the horizon as far as the eye can extend ; between which and the tract in question, are seen immense and apparently impenetrable forests. The prospect is sublime ; and will amply repay the traveler in stopping a short time to enjoy this rich and extensive scenery.

LENOX, a small village, is 3 miles from Oneida Castle. One mile farther, the flourishing and newly erected village of **CANESTOTA** is seen about half a mile north of the turnpike on an extensive plain below, with the Erie canal passing through it.

QUALITY HILL, a neat village on a pleasant eminence, is 3 miles from Lenox ; and five miles farther is the village of

CHITTENINGO, situated on a creek of that name, and from which a feeder 1-2 mile long, is constructed to the canal. The village is bounded by very lofty hills, and cannot be considered a happy location, except for manufacturing purposes. An extensive seminary called the "Polytechny," has been established here by Doct. Yates, formerly a professor at Union College. Under the direction of one so distinguished for benevolence and classical attainments, it has obtained much celebrity, and may be justly ranked among the best institutions of the kind in the state. Gypsum is here found in great quantities ; and not far from the village, is the celebrated petrified tree, specimens of which are found in most of the prominent mineral cabinets in the union.

At Chitteningo, the road diverges, forming two prominent routes to Auburn; one passing through the villages of ONONDAGA HOLLOW, ONONDAGA HILL, MARCELLUS and SKENEATELAS, (the latter a beautiful place situate on a lake of the same name;) and the other route passing through the village of SYRACUSE. On the latter, 8 miles from Chitteningo, is

MANLIUS, an incorporated village, situated on Limestone Creek. *Green Pond*, in this vicinity, is worthy of notice. The water is 200 feet deep, and of a deep green colour, emitting a strong smell of sulphur. The surface of the pond is between 100 and 200 feet below the level of its shores, which are precipitous and rocky. There are also, in the vicinity, 2 considerable falls, the principal of which, is 100 feet in height.

ORVILLE, 3 miles from Manlius, is a pleasant village of 30 or 40 houses. A lateral cut leads from the village to the western canal, which is half a mile distant. Five miles farther is the flourishing and extensive village of

SYRACUSE. It derives its principal importance from the manufacture of salt, and from its contiguity to the Erie canal, which passes through the centre of the village. Its growth commenced with the completion of the canal; and it now has the appearance of a bustling commercial town. It contains about 300 houses, and a population of 1400 inhabitants; and this number is daily augmenting. A little west of the village, a plain of 300 acres is nearly covered with vats for the manufacture of salt by solar evaporation. The water is brought in logs from the great spring at Salina, one mile distant, and supplies, with very little attention, the various ranges of vats. A light roof is constructed to each vat, which can be shoved off or on at pleasure, to permit

the rays of the sun to act upon the water, or to prevent the dampness of the atmosphere from commingling therewith. The salt is taken out of these vats once in two or three days, and removed to store houses ; from whence it is conveyed in barrels to the canal for transportation.

The OSWEGO CANAL, 40 miles in length, unites with the Erie canal at this place ; and will probably be completed the present season. This will open a direct water communication with Lake Ontario ; and will prove of incalculable importance to this already highly favored village.

SALINA is 11-2 mile north of Syracuse, and though not on the usually travelled route to the west, should be visited, for the purpose of examining the principal spring, and the various salt establishments connected therewith. A packet constantly plies between the villages on a lateral canal, affording an easy and pleasant mode of conveyance. The salt at Salina, of which about 7000 bushels are made daily, is generally manufactured by means of boiling. For this purpose, probably not less than from 70 to 80 buildings are erected ; in each of which are from 16 to 18 large kettles, which are heat with furnaces.* The water for the manufac-

*The Syracuse Gazette remarks, that a very considerable improvement has been made in the manufacture of salt by artificial heat, by applying the steam that is generated, in saturating the water, to crystalizing the salt in vats. The kettles and pans or vats where the water is boiled to saturation, are covered, and the steam conducted in metallick tubes through long wood vats, containing the saturated water. Those tubes give off sufficient heat to crystalize the salt as fast as the water is reduced to a saturation in the vessels where the same is boiled. It produces a beautiful coarse salt, and in this way can be separated from the impurities contained in the water.

tories here and at Syracuse is raised by means of forcing pumps ; and the supply thus produced is estimated at 120,000 gallons in 24 hours.

Salina is a flourishing village ; but of less magnitude than Syracuse. A fine view of the Onondaga Lake, about a mile distant, is had from the place. It is six miles long and two broad. At its north western extremity is seen the pleasant village of Liverpool, of recent origin, but promising to become a place of some importance. Gypsum and petrefactions are found in great quantities in the vicinity of the lake.

At GEDDES, 2 miles west of Syracuse, several springs have also been discovered, and the manufacture of salt is there an object of some magnitude.

Continuing our course by stage from Syracuse, the next place of note is the village of

CAMILIUS, 8 miles distant. A creek of the same name passes through the village, and affords facilities for several manufactories. In this town, on a high hill, are the remains of an ancient fort, of an elliptical form, embracing an area of about 3 acres, surrounded by a ditch and wall of earth. It contains a covered way, 10 rods long, to a spring at the west, and has a gate towards the east. A similarly constructed fort, though of less magnitude, is also situated on lower ground about half a mile distant.

ELBRIDGE is 7 miles from Camillus ; and 10 miles farther is the large and pleasant village of

AUBURN. It is situated on the Owasco creek, 2 miles below its outlet from the Lake of the same name, 24 miles from Onondaga, and 170 from Albany. This village owes much of its importance to the numerous mills and manufactories, for which its location is extremely eligible. It contains about 400 houses, and about 3000 inhabitants. Amongst other public buildings there are a court house and

gaol, and a prison erected for convicts at the expense of the state. There has also been recently established at Auburn, a Theological Seminary. This institution is patronized exclusively by the Presbyterian denomination, and is at present the only one of the kind in the state. Many circumstances combine to render this place an agreeable residence to the man of taste or business. The village is handsomely built, and increases annually in population and business. It is situated 7 miles from *Weed's Port*, on the canal, to which place stages run daily, for the accommodation of passengers wishing to take packet boats for the west or east—fare 50 cents. A lateral canal from Auburn to *Weed's Port* is in contemplation; and will probably ere long, go into effect.

The principal public houses, are the *Western Exchange* and *Bank Coffee House*.

The *STATE PRISON*, at Auburn, is pronounced by competent judges the best in the union. It was commenced in 1816, and is constructed upon the plan of a hollow square, enclosed by a wall 2000 feet in extent, being 500 feet on each side. The entrance is through a gate on the east, which opens to a front yard about 60 feet square; on the north of which is a fruit yard, and on the south a spacious garden. From the front yard there is an entrance into the keeper's dwelling; the basement of which contains a kitchen, store rooms and pantries, and the first story, the various offices, with convenient adjoining rooms. The main hall passes through the center, between the offices, to the keeper's hall in the rear. The second story has two parlors, bedrooms, sitting rooms, &c. from the windows of which, as well as from the attic story, there is a pleasant prospect of the village and the adjacent country. The front of the prison, including the keeper's dwelling, is about 300 feet, and the two wings extending west, are 240 feet each. The north wing contains the solitary cells and hospital, and

the south wing is divided principally into two large rooms. Between the two wings is a grass plat, with gravel walks; to the west of which is the interior yard, covered with gravel, containing reservoirs of water, and surrounded with workshops. These shops, besides the paint shop, form a continued range of 900 feet; and are well lighted by windows in the sides and from the roof. They are built of brick, and are well secured against fire. The outer walls, against which the shops are built, are 35 feet high on the inside, and the other walls about 20. They are four feet thick, and the walls of the prison 3 feet. The expense of the whole, without including the labor of convicts employed, after preparation was made to receive them, was above \$300,000.

The prison being erected on the bank of the Owasco, water power is applied in many cases, to great advantage, in propelling machinery.

The most interesting period for visiting the prison is early in the morning, from the time the prisoners are brought forth to labor, till after breakfast. The spectator will then have an opportunity of witnessing some of the prominent features of the order, regularity and system with which every thing is conducted. He will admire the precision with which the rules are executed, without the least confusion, noise, or even command. "The convicts silently marching to and from their rest, meals and labor, at precise times, moving in separate corps, in single file, with a slow lock step, erect posture, keeping exact time, with their faces inclined towards their keepers, (that they may detect conversation, of which none is ever permitted,) all give to the spectator somewhat similar feelings to those excited by a military funeral; and to the convicts, impressions not entirely dissimilar to those of culprits when marching to the gallows. The same silence, solemn-

nity and order, in a good degree, pervade every business and department."

In addition to divine service in the chapel of the prison every Sabbath, a Sunday school has been established, superintended by the students of the Theological seminary, which has been attended with very beneficial effects.

The number of prisoners in confinement last year was 450 ; and such was their cleanliness, as well as that of the prison generally, that in the early part of September (when we visited the place) there were but 4 or 5 on the hospital list ; and of this number, but one was dangerously ill.

For much of the good order and economy pervading every department of the institution, the state is indebted to Judge POWERS, the agent and keeper ; a gentleman possessed of great urbanity of manners and hospitality. Judge P. is the author of a book, giving an account of the construction, management and discipline of the prison, &c. It is a work of much merit ; and will be read with interest.

From the annual report of the Inspectors, made the present season, it appears, that such has been the improvement in the earnings of the convicts, and such the diminution of pardons, that no appropriations from the state will probably be needed hereafter, to support the expenses of the prison, except for discharged convicts, for building and repairs, and the transportation of convicts.

CAYUGA, 8 miles west of Auburn, is a small village ; but affords a beautiful prospect of the Cayuga Lake, and the bridge extending across ; which is 1 mile and 3 rods long, and situate within 2 miles of the outlet. This lake is 38 miles in length, and is generally from 1 1-2 to 2 miles in breadth. The water is shallow ; but of sufficient depth for a small steam-boat, which plies between the bridge and Ithica, at the head of the lake, 36 miles distant.

The **SENECA FALLS**, 3 miles west of Cayuga, afford important manufacturing facilities. A canal has been constructed from this place to the Erie canal at Montezuma; which, connected with a branch of the Seneca river, gives an uninterrupted water communication from Geneva to the Lakes and the Ocean. Four miles farther, is the handsome village of

WATERLOO, a half shire town in Seneca county. It contains 150 houses, a court-house, jail, and 2 printing offices. The village is principally situated on the northern bank of the Seneca outlet; which here propels several mills. The commencement of this village was in 1816; and its growth, which has been rapid, is far from complete. Constant additions of buildings and mills are making; and it will doubtless, ere long, be ranked among the important villages of the west. The principal public house at this place is the Western Hotel. From Waterloo to

GENEVA, 7 miles distant, the route is delightful, embracing (a part of the way) a charming ride around the north end of the Seneca Lake, which is here about 2 miles wide. The village is one of the most elegant in the state; and, with its beautiful scenery, cannot fail of calling forth the admiration of every visitant. It is situated on the western margin of the Lake, the bank of which being lofty, affords an enchanting view of one of the purest sheets of water in America. There are already in this place about 400 buildings, many of which are very handsome; and the number is constantly increasing. Among the public buildings are a college, an academy, 4 churches and a bank. The college is located on an eminence south of the village, on the margin of the Lake; and though in its infancy, is handsomely patronized. It is in the vicinity of several country seats, enjoying an unusual richness of prospect, with an almost constant breeze from the Lake; which is

about 35 miles long, from 3 to 4 miles wide, and is never closed with ice. It abounds with salmon trout, and several other kinds of fish. The Genesee turnpike leads through Geneva, and the Erie canal passes about 12 miles to the north of it; with which there is a water communication, by means of the outlet of the Seneca lake and a lateral canal.

CANANDAIGUA is 15 miles from Geneva. This village is situated near the outlet of the lake from which it takes its name, on a gentle ascent from the lake, of which it commands a fine view, at the distance of half a mile. The principal street extends 2 miles in length, and is handsomely decorated with trees, through which appear the delicately painted dwellings, ornamented with Venetian blinds. In an open square, in the centre of the village, is the court house and clerk's office of the county. The Episcopal church, situate on the main street, is one of the most elegantly constructed buildings in the state. In the vicinity are a number of delightful villas, surrounded with smiling gardens, and orchards of various kinds of fruit, which, with the view of the lake stretching far to the south, beautifully set off the scene of enchantment. In richness and variety of natural scenery, and the taste and elegance of its edifices, few villages can compare with Canandaigua. The village is situated 203 miles from Albany; from Utica, 111—from Buffalo, 89—from Niagara Falls, 109. Principal houses, Blossom's Hotel and Pitt's Eagle Tavern.

BURNING SPRINGS.

From 8 to 10 miles, in a southwesterly direction from Canandaigua, are found several springs, charged with inflammable gas. The following description of them is taken from a Canandaigua journal:

“These Springs are found in Bristol, Middlesex, and Canandaigua.

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The former are situated in a ravine on the west side of Bristol Hollow, about half a mile from the North Presbyterian Meeting House. The ravine is formed in clay slate, and a small brook runs through it. The gas rises through fissures of the slate, from both the margin and the bed of the brook. Where it rises through the water, it is formed into bubbles, and flashes only when the flame is applied ; but where it rises directly from the rock, it burns with a steady and beautiful flame, which continues until extinguished by storms, or by design.

The springs in Middlesex are situated from one to two miles south-westerly from the village of Rushville, along a tract nearly a mile in length, partly at the bottom of the valley called Federal Hollow, and partly at an elevation of 40 or 50 feet on the south side of it.

The latter have been discovered within a few years, in a field which had been long cleared, and are very numerous. Their places are known by little hillocks of a few feet in diameter, and a few inches high, formed of a dark bituminous mould, which seems principally to have been deposited by the gas, and through which it finds its way to the surface, in one or more currents. These currents of gas may be set on fire, and will burn with a steady flame. In winter they form openings through the snow, and being set on fire, exhibit the novel and interesting phenomenon of a steady and lively flame in contact with nothing but snow. In very cold weather, it is said, tubes of ice are formed round these currents of gas, (probably from the freezing of the water contained in it,) which sometimes rise to the height of two or three feet, the gas issuing from their tops ; the whole when lighted in a still evening, presenting an appearance even more beautiful than the former.

Experiments made with the gas seem to prove, that it consists principally of a mixture of the

light and heavy carburetted hydrogen gases, the former having greatly the preponderance ; and that it contains a small proportion of carbonic acid gas. It seems also to hold a little oily or bituminous matter in solution. It burns with a lambent, yellowish flame, scarcely inclining to red, with small scintillations of a bright red at its base. It has the odour of pit coal. It produces no smoke, but deposits, while burning, a small quantity of bituminous lamp-black. It is remarkable that the hillocks, through which the gas rises, are totally destitute of vegetation. Whether the gas is directly deleterious to vegetable life, or indirectly, by interrupting the contact of the air of the atmosphere, it is certain that no plant can sustain life within the circle of its influence.

It is well known that this gas is found abundantly in coal mines ; and being accidentally set on fire, (mixed as it is in those mines with the air of the atmosphere,) has many times caused terrible and destructive explosions. The writer cannot learn that it has ever been known to be generated in the earth, except in the presence of coal ; and hence the inference is strong, that it proceeds from coal. If we add to this the fact, that there is no substance in the earth, except coal and other vegetable and animal remains, from which, by any known natural process, the elements of the gas could be obtained, the proof almost amounts to demonstration. The oily deposit which has been mentioned, may be considered as a further proof of the correctness of the inference."

From Canandaigua, stages may be taken for Rochester,* distant 27 miles in a north-westwardly direction, and the route continued from thence to the Falls by stage or canal ; but if a visit to Montreal, by the way of Lake Ontario, is not contemplated, it is generally deemed a better course to proceed directly to Buffalo and the Falls, and return by the way of Rochester. In pursuing the usual route from Canandaigua to Buffalo,

*Noticed under the head of " Canal Route."

STAGE ROUTE—CALEDONIA. 149

EAST BLOOMFIELD is reached in travelling 9 miles, and WEST BLOOMFIELD in going 5 miles farther. They are considered among the richest agricultural townships in the state; presenting a succession of beautiful and highly cultivated farms. The fruit raised on these lands, particularly apples and peaches, is not excelled in any section of the country.

LIMA is 4 miles from West Bloomfield, and is a continuation of the same rich and fertile soil, divided into highly improved and productive farms.

EAST AVON is 5, and AVON POST OFFICE 7 miles from Lima. The Genessee river passes through the town of Avon, and is navigable for boats to the Erie canal at Rochester, 20 miles distant, with which it is connected by a feeder. The alluvial flats are very extensive and fertile; and the uplands are well watered by small streams and springs. A remarkable bulbous root grows on the Genessee flats in this town. It is from 3 to 4 feet in length, from 6 to 8 inches in diameter, and assumes the external appearance of a log in the earth. A small creeping vine, like that of the strawberry, proceeds from the root; and its natural vegetable productions are almost infinitely various.

The AVON SPRING is becoming a place of considerable resort for invalids. Its waters, which are strongly impregnated with sulphur and alum, are found beneficial in various diseases. The tourist will generally find himself amply compensated by spending a day at this place.

CALEDONIA, 8 miles from Avon Post Office, is more particularly celebrated as the location of a large *Spring*, than for any thing else. The stage usually stops at the village long enough to enable passengers to visit this natural curiosity, which is situate a

few rods north of the principal street. Within a small area, sufficient water rises to propel a mill, (of which there are several on the stream below,) at all seasons of the year. The water is pure and appears to rise from a rocky bottom.—A stage runs daily from this place to Rochester, which is 20 miles distant. A part of the route lies on the bank of the Genessee river, and, most of the way, through an uncultivated country. Settlements and improvements, however, are rapidly increasing; and the wilderness will ere long give place to the arts of husbandry.

Pursuing the direct route from Caledonia to Buffalo, the next place of importance is the pleasant and thriving village of

LEROY, which is 6 miles west of Caledonia, and 17 miles south of the Erie Canal. Allen's creek, which passes through the village, affords important mill privileges, and contributes much to the value and business of the place. The number of buildings already erected, is between 2 and 300, principally located on one street; among which are several very handsome private dwellings. Numerous petrifications have been found in the bed of the creek, about 200 yards north of the village bridge; among which are petrified turtles, weighing from 10 to 300 pounds. They are composed principally of dark coloured bituminous limestone, which is easily split, and often discovers crystalline veins, together with yellow clay or ochre. The mineralogist will find much here to gratify his taste and reward his researches. The delightful appearance of the village, also, with its charming location on an eminence, will often induce the traveller to make it a temporary resting place from the fatigues of a journey.

BATAVIA is 10 miles from Le Roy. It is the capital of Genesee county; and assumes more the appearance of one of the early settled villages in New-England, than the more flourishing villages of

the west. It is situate on the north side of the Tonnewanta creek, on an extensive plain, and has several handsome and even elegant private mansions. Besides the court house and jail, it contains a bank; the Holland company land office, and a few other public buildings.

This village has become somewhat celebrated as the theatre of events connected with the masonic fraternity. It was the residence of the noted *William Morgan*, previous to his abduction; and from one of its printing offices was first issued what has been denominated the secrets of masonry. The excitement produced for a time in the village, and for many miles around, was of a nature the most rancorous and intolerant, and unworthy the character of an enlightened people. Illiberal feelings, however, have, in a measure, given place to reason; and with the exception of a few who ever delight in fomenting discords and riding on *whirlwinds*, there is a prevailing disposition to establish peace and good order.

After leaving Batavia, for Buffalo, the country soon assumes a less populous appearance; and the travelling is rendered unpleasant from the extensive causeways which intervene, consisting of logs placed transversely in the road. This has been done to avoid the deep mud on the low grounds, which are subject to frequent inundations in the spring and fall. The state of these roads has induced many to prefer the ridge road or alluvial way, from Rochester to Lewiston, (which is noticed in a subsequent part of this volume.) But, in visiting *Buffalo* as well as the Falls, the latter route is more circuitous, and can be taken with greater convenience in returning.

The intervening places between Batavia and Buffalo, are Pembroke, 14 miles—Clarence 8—Williamsville 8—from which to Buffalo is 10 miles. [For a description of the latter place, see "Canal Route."]

ERIE CANAL.

This magnificent structure was commenced under the patronage of the state, on the 4th of July, 1817, and was completed in 1825, uniting the waters of Erie and Hudson, at an expense of less than seven millions of dollars, a sum trivial in comparison with the immense advantage derived to the state from such communication. The canal beginning at Albany on the Hudson, passes up the west bank of that river nearly to the mouth of the Mohawk; thence along the bank of the Mohawk, to Schenectady, crossing the river twice by 2 aqueducts. From Schenectady it follows the south bank of the Mohawk until it reaches Rome. In some places it encroaches so near as to require embankments made up from the river to support it. An embankment of this description at Amsterdam village, is 5 or 6 miles in extent. What is called the long level, being a distance of 69 1-2 miles without an intervening lock, commences in the town of Frankfort, about 8 miles east of Utica, and terminates 3-4 of a mile east from Syracuse; from thence the route proceeds 35 miles to Montezuma, situated on the east border of the Cayuga marshes, 3 miles in extent, over which to the great embankment, 72 feet in height and near 2 miles in length, is a distance of 52 miles; thence 8 1-2 miles to the commencement of the Genesee level, extending westward to Lockport, nearly parallel with the ridge road, 65 miles. Seven miles from thence to Pendleton village the canal enters Tonnewanta creek, which it follows 12 miles, and thence following the east side of the Niagara river, communicates with Lake Erie at Buffalo. The whole line of the canal from Albany to Buffalo is 363 miles in length. It is 40 feet wide at the top and 23 feet wide at the bottom. The water flows at the depth of 4 feet in a moderate descent of half an inch in a mile. The tow path is elevated about 4 feet from the surface of the water, and is 10 feet wide. The whole length of the canal

includes 83 locks and 18 aqueducts of various extent. The locks are constructed in the most durable manner of stone laid in water lime, and are 90 feet in length, and 15 feet in width. The whole rise and fall of lockage is 688 feet ; and the height of Lake Erie above the Hudson 568 feet. The principal aqueducts are, one crossing the Genesee river at Rochester, 804 feet in length ; one crossing the Mohawk at Little Falls, supported by 3 arches, the centre of 70 feet, and those on each side of 50 feet chord ; and two crossing the Mohawk river near Alexander's bridge, one of which is 748 feet and the other 1188 feet in length. The whole workmanship evinces a degree of beauty and proportion consistent with the greatest strength. In many places the sides of the canal are either paved with small stone or covered with thick grass, designed to prevent the crumbling of the soil by the motion of the water. To the main canal are a number of side cuts or lateral canals : one opposite Troy connecting with the Hudson ; one at Syracuse a mile and a half in length to Salina ; one from Syracuse, (nearly completed,) to Oswego, 40 miles in length ; one at Orville ; one at Chittenango ; one at Montezuma, extending to the Cayuga lake, 5 miles, and from thence to the Seneca lake at Geneva, a distance of 15 miles ; and one at Rochester of two miles in length, which serves the double purpose of a navigable feeder, and a mean of communication for boats between the canal and the Genesee river. It is highly probable that these lateral cuts will increase in ratio with the enterprize of the numerous adjacent villages scattered along the line of the main canal. From these and various other improvements which public enterprize has already suggested, the state of New-York is destined to reap a full harvest of prosperity. If her national glory has already dawned with so much lustre, what will be its meridian splendor—when her magnificent improvements, uniting with her own the navigable waters of her sister states, shall

serve as so many ligaments to bind the confederacy in the indissoluble bonds of friendship and interest. The debt contracted for the Champlain and Erie canals, amounted on the 1st of January, 1826, to \$9,108,269, including \$1,621,274, expended in the construction of feeders, lateral canals, dams, &c. and in the payment of salaries of the commissioners and other officers engaged in the work. The annual interest on this debt, for the year 1827, was \$398,275. The revenue from the tolls of both canals, in 1822, amounted to \$64,071; in 1823, to \$151,099; in 1824, to \$289,320; in 1825, to \$500,000; in 1826, to \$765,190; in 1827, to \$859,058; and the receipts for 1828, are estimated at \$950,000. To the payment of the interest and principal of the canal debt, is appropriated not only the tolls, but also the duties on salt and auctions, with other sources of income, which amounted, in 1827, to \$451,409—making the total receipts of that year, including tolls, \$1,290,467.

CANAL PASSAGE.

Of the sources of gratification to the tourist, during the canal passage, that of novelty is perhaps the greatest. To the man of pleasure, it will be considered, perhaps, too little diversified with incident to be repeated; but to the man of business this objection will probably yield to the united considerations of the convenience, safety, and rapidity of this mode of conveyance. The passage boats are generally constructed 80 feet in length and 14 feet in width, and draw from 1 to 2 feet of water. The cabin occupies the whole length of the deck, excepting about 8 or 10 feet reserved at one end for the cook, and 4 or 6 feet at the other end for the pilot. The intermediate space is occupied as a cabin, constructed from the deck into a room 8 feet in height, with single berths on each side, and calculated to accommodate 30 persons. A portion of the cabin, separated

by folding doors, is set apart for female passengers. The furniture and accommodations are not inferior to those of the boats on the Hudson, and the greatest inconvenience is the want of sufficient room, especially when the boat contains a full complement of passengers. In such an event, resort is necessarily had to the upper deck, where, by the by, without the utmost caution, there is much danger of injury in passing the bridges which are constructed over the canal, and occur in almost every mile, and not unfrequently every half mile.

The packet boats are drawn by three horses, one before the other, and move day and night, at the rate of 4 miles an hour. Relays are furnished every 8 or 10 miles. Boats with commodities proceed at the rate 55 miles in 24 hours; and boats with passengers (including delays) about 85 miles in the same time.

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	64	224	317
Schoharie Creek, - - - - -	7	53	57	217	310
Caughnawaga, - - - - -	4	57	53	213	306
Spraker's Basin, - - - - -	9	66	44	204	297
Canajoharie, - - - - -	3	69	41	201	294
Bowman's Creek, - - - - -	3	72	38	198	291

federacy interest. Erie canal 1826, to led in the dams, &c. missioners The an- 1827, was of both ca- in 1823, to 1825, to a 1827, to e estimated interest and ed not only d auctions, ounted, in cepts of that

e tourist, dur- is perhaps the will be consid- th incident to es this objec- considerations ty of this mode are generally feet in width, The cabin oc- excepting about the cook, and 4 lot. The inter- bin, constructed eight, with sin- ed to accommo- cabin, separated

	place to place.	DISTANCE FROM			
		Albany.	Utica.	Rochester.	Buffalo.
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
Whitesboro', - - - -	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', - - - -	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
Chittenango, - - - -	4	154	44	116	209
Manlius, - - - -	8	162	52	108	201
Orville, - - - -	3	165	55	105	198
Syracuse, - - - -	3	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
Fullom's Bason, - - - -	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

Buffalo.
275
268
263
253
249
246
238
231
225
222
217
213
209
201
198
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190
184
178
172
166
163
157
146
137
130
122
109
103
93
81
78

		DISTANCE FROM			
	place to place.	Albany.	Utica.	Rochester.	Buffalo.
Brockport, - - -	5	290	180	20	73
Holley, - - -	5	295	185	25	68
Newport, - - -	10	305	195	35	58
Portville, - - -	4	309	199	39	54
Oak 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

SCHENECTADY,

Is 15 miles from Albany, and 22 from Saratoga Springs; and can be reached twice a day by stage from either of those places.* The city is situated on the Mohawk, a broad and beautiful river, which forms its northern boundary. It was burnt by the Indians in 1690, and suffered a considerable conflagration in 1819, since which event the antique appearance of the city has been much improved by the introduction of modern architecture. The principal Hotel is Mr. Givens', in the south east part of the city and within a few rods of the Erie canal. The building is constructed of brick, 50 feet front, and with its wing, 2 stories high, exclusive of the basement story, extends back 150 feet. The main building is 3 stories in height, besides an attic story, con-

* Owing to the numerous locks between Albany and Schenectady, no packet boats run between the two cities.

158 CANAL ROUTE—SCHENECTADY.

taining an apartment for a billiard room. From this elevated spot a view may be had of the city and its environs, of the Mohawk, and of the canal for some distance, and of the rich and variegated landscape which spreads on the south and west of the city. The Hotel can accommodate 130 guests. It is furnished throughout in a very superior style, and guests receive every attention and accommodation that can contribute to their convenience and amusement. Union College is built on an eminence, which overlooks the city and the Mohawk for a number of miles. The college consists at present of two brick edifices, but the plan includes a chapel and other buildings hereafter to be erected, in the rear, and between those already constructed. At this institution about 200 students are educated annually. The expense per annum is \$130. In numbers and respectability Union College will soon rival the most favored seminaries in our country. A handsome bridge has been constructed across the Mohawk, at the west end of the city. This bridge is 997 feet in length, and is passed by the stage on its route to Utica.

Daily post coaches, connected with the western line of stages, leave Schenectady every morning and arrive at Utica the same day. By the present arrangement, boats leave Schenectady every morning and evening, reaching Utica in 24 hours, and Buffalo in 4 days. An evening boat is considered preferable, as it passes Little Falls, the most interesting part of the canal between Schenectady and Utica, by day-light; and gives an opportunity of remaining one night in Utica, from whence a canal boat or stage may be taken the next morning. The price of conveyance in the packet boats, including board, is 4 cents per mile, or \$3,50 from Schenectady to Utica; \$6,40 from Utica to Rochester; \$2,56 from Rochester to Lockport; and \$1,60 from Lockport to Buffalo. Way passengers, 3 cents per mile, exclusive of board.

CANAL ROUTE—MOHAWK CASTLE. 159

AMSTERDAM, 16 miles west of Schenectady, is situated on the Mohawk turnpike, near the river. It has a post office, a church, and about 50 dwellings and stores. A bridge crosses the Mohawk at this place. The canal with its embankments made up from the river for 5 or 6 miles in extent, is opposite the village, on the south side of the Mohawk.

SCHOHARIE CREEK, 7 miles. The ruins of Fort Hunter, at the mouth of this creek, are still visible. It was an important post during the early wars of this country. A chapel built by Queen Anne, for the Indians, is also to be seen near this place, called *Queen Anne's Chapel*. The canal crosses the creek, by means of a dam and guard lock.

CAUGHNAWAGA, 4 miles. (*See p. 126.*)

ANTHONY'S NOSE, 8 miles. This is a very abrupt and prominent hill on the south side of the canal, having on its top a cavern, which extends to a great depth.

CANAJOHARIE, 5 miles. (*See p. 126.*)

FORT PLAIN, 4 miles. (*See p. 126.*)

EAST CANADA CREEK, 4 miles. This creek enters the Mohawk on the north side; near which, Capt. Butler was killed by the Indians soon after his wanton destruction of the village of Cherry Valley.

MOHAWK CASTLE, 2 miles. The ruins of an old chapel erected for the use of the Mohawk Indians are still visible at this place, and also some slight remains of their once formidable fortifications.

3 miles farther, as the boat approaches Little Falls, the scenery becomes highly picturesque and sublime. On either side are lofty and apparently inaccessible

sible mountains, affording a narrow pass for the road, river and canal. Indeed, the latter, for a considerable distance, is formed by an excavation in the side of the mountain, having a wall of 20 or 30 feet to support its northern embankment. The river here, for two or three miles in extent, descends with much rapidity over a rocky and uneven bottom, and exhibits, in some instances, an appearance not unlike the rapids above the falls of the Niagara.

LITTLE FALLS, 5 miles from Mohawk Castle. (See p. 126.)

After leaving Little Falls, the canal enters a smooth and delightful level, including what are called the German Flats, passing near the village of **HERKIMER**, 7 miles from the Falls, (see p. 128;) from thence to **FRANKFORT**, 5 miles; and from thence to **UTICA**, 10 miles.

(For a description of *Utica and Trenton Falls*, see page 129 to 136.)

WHITESBOROUGH, 4 miles north-west of Utica, is a beautiful and wealthy village, located on a rich and fertile plain. The principal and most elegant street is a short distance from, and runs parallel with the canal; from which, through branches of trees half enshrouding the village, may be seen several elegant country seats. It may be considered, indeed, as better adapted for a country residence, than as a place of business. At the eastern extremity of the village is shown the first framed house erected in the county of Oneida; half a mile from which, the canal passes over the Sauquait creek. Within 11 miles of the canal, on this creek, there are 84 mills of various descriptions, including several factories, some of which cost rising of \$120,000. The York mills, or cotton factories, half a mile south of the canal, are considered among the best in the state, and constitute of themselves, with the houses for laborers, a compact village.

ORISKANY, 8 miles from Whitesborough, is a flourishing village of 60 or 70 houses. It is situated on the Oriskany creek, which here enters the canal as a feeder.

ROME, 8 miles. This is a half shire town of the county of Oneida, contains a court-house and jail, and is pleasantly situated on the north side of the old canal, connecting Wood creek with the Mohawk, and about half a mile north of the Erie canal. It contains between 100 and 150 houses, principally located on one street, running east and west. The ruins of *Fort Stanwix*, near the village, between Wood creek and the Mohawk, are still visible. This fort was erected in 1758, by the British, was suffered to decay, and was afterwards rebuilt by the Americans during the revolution. 15 or 1800 men, including Indians, were sent from Montreal by Burgoyne, in 1777, to besiege the Fort. They were commanded by the Baron St. Leger. Gen. Herkimer, commandant of the militia of Tryon county, (embracing the present counties of Montgomery and Herkimer,) was sent against them with about 800 men. On meeting a detachment of Leger's forces, the militia mostly fled on the first fire. A few, however, remained and fought by the side of Gen. H. who was mortally wounded in the road between Whitestown and Rome. The Americans lost 160 killed and 240 wounded. The fort, which was commanded by Col. Gansevoort, was afterwards assaulted by Leger's army; but they were driven off by a sortie, directed by Col. Willet, and their camp plundered. Subsequently, the fort was summoned to surrender; but through a stratagem of Gen. Arnold, who sent two emissaries from the camp at Stillwater, an Indian and a white man, to inform Leger of the approach of a powerful American army for the relief of the besieged, he ordered a precipitate retreat to the Oneida lake, leaving all his baggage behind.

162 CANAL ROUTE—WEED'S BASIN.

An arsenal belonging to the U. S. is situate about half a mile west of the village and 300 yards north of the canal.

16 miles from Rome the canal crosses the ONEIDA CREEK ; and 5 miles farther it passes through the new and pleasant village of CANISTOTA, half a mile north of the western turnpike. NEW BOSTON is 4 miles farther ; from which to

CHITTENINGO is 4 miles. A navigable feeder enters the canal at this place. It is taken from the Chitteningo creek at the village of that name, 1 1-2 mile distant. From Chitteningo to MANLIUS is 8 miles ; from thence to ORVILLE 3 ; and from thence to SYRACUSE 6. (*For a description of these villages, see pages 138 to 141.*)

GEDDES, 2 miles from Syracuse, is becoming a place of some importance, in consequence of the recent discovery of several valuable salt springs. They are mostly within a few rods of the canal, as well as numerous establishments for the manufacture of salt. A short distance west of the village, a fine prospect is had of the Onondaga lake and the villages of Liverpool and Salina, on its northern and eastern shores.

NINE MILE CREEK, 6 miles from Geddes. It is a stream of some magnitude, and is crossed by the canal, over two arches.

CANTON, a small village, 6 miles.

JORDAN, 6 miles. A short distance east of the village, the canal crosses the Jordan creek.

WEED'S BASIN, 6 miles. A thriving village of 50 or 60 houses. A stage can be taken here daily for Auburn, 7 miles south. (*See p. 141.*)

PORT BYRON, 3 miles. The canal here crosses the Owasco creek, a stream issuing from a lake of that name 2 miles south of Auburn. The state prison is erected on the bank of this creek; the waters of which are used for propelling the machinery.

Five miles farther are the Montezuma salt works, about 1-4 of a mile north of the canal, with a lateral cut leading thereto; one mile from which is the small village of

MONTEZUMA. The western section of the canal (contradistinguished from the middle and eastern sections) commences at this place. From Utica to Montezuma, the mean descent of the canal is 45 feet; and there are 9 locks, ascending and descending. From Montezuma to Lockport, the ascent is 185 feet, and the number of intervening locks 21.

One mile from Montezuma, the canal enters the Montezuma marshes, 3 miles in extent. These marshes are formed by the outlets of the Cayuga and Seneca lakes, and exhibit a most dreary, desolate and stagnant appearance. The water is generally from 4 to 8 feet deep, and the bottom covered with long grass, the usual growth of swamps, extending frequently to the surface. A long bridge is used for a tow path over a part of these marshes. Shortly after leaving them, the canal crosses and unites with the outlet of the Canandaigua lake, a sluggish stream, which, with the outlets of Cayuga and Seneca, soon form the Seneca river, which enters Lake Ontario at Oswego.

CLYDE, is 11 miles from Montezuma; from thence to **LYONS**, is 9 miles; and from thence to **NEWARK** is 7 miles. They are small and unimportant villages.

PALMYRA, 8 miles from Newark, is a thriving village in Wayne county. It is built chiefly on a

164 CANAL ROUTE—ROCHESTER.

wide street along the south bank of the canal, and is a place of considerable trade. Mud creek runs eastward, about 40 rods north of the main street, and the canal passes between the creek and street. There are several factories and mills on this creek.

FULLOM'S BASIN, 13 miles. From this place to Rochester, by canal, is 16 miles; while the distance by land is but 7 1-2. Travellers, accordingly, who have seen the *Great Embankment* over the Iron-dequot creek, frequently take a stage, to shorten the excursion; but those who have never passed over this artificial work, should continue on the canal route. The embankment is reached in about 4 miles from Fullom's Basin, and is continued for nearly two miles at an average height of about 70 feet. The novelty of a passage at so great an elevation, is much increased in the fine prospect afforded of the surrounding country. Two miles from the embankment, is the handsome village of

PITTSFORD, containing 50 or 60 houses and several stores; and 10 miles farther, is the flourishing and important village of

ROCHESTER.

It is situated on the east and west side of the Genesee river, which, at this place, is 50 yards wide, and is crossed by three substantial bridges within the limits of the village. On the north side of the middle bridge, the local distinctions of East and West Rochester have been in a measure annihilated, by the erection of the Market and Exchange buildings over the Genesee, making the twain a continued village. Within its limits are two of the six falls on the river: the upper a small fall of 12 feet at the foot of the rapids, and immediately above the canal aqueduct; and the other the great fall of 97 feet, about 80 rods below. From a complete wil-

poverty, this thriving village has been redeemed, in the comparatively short period of 16 years, the first settlement having been made in 1812. Its situation in the immediate vicinity of the canal, connected with the many natural advantages which it enjoys for trade and manufactures, destined it to become one of the most important places in the interior of the state. The population of Rochester at the census taken in the fall of 1827, was 10,818, making an increase of more than 3,000 within the preceding year; and the number of buildings was 1474, 352 of which had been built the season previous. The Erie canal strikes the river in the south part of the village, and after following the eastern bank for half a mile, it crosses the river in the centre of the village, in a splendid aqueduct. This aqueduct is constructed of red free stone, and from the eastern extremity of its parapet walls to its western termination, is 804 feet long. It is built on eleven arches; one of 26, one of 30, and nine of 50 feet chord, under which, water passes for flouring mills, and other hydraulic establishments. The piers, which are placed on solid rock, in the bed of the river, are 4 1-2, and the arches resting thereon 11 feet high. On the north wall, which is of sufficient thickness for the towing path, is an iron railing; and at the west end, the whole is terminated by a highway and towing path bridge, of the most solid and elegant workmanship. The canal is supplied by a navigable feeder from the Genesee, through which boats may enter and ascend the river from 70 to 90 miles. The height of the canal at Rochester above the tide waters of the Hudson, is 501 feet; above Lake Ontario, 270 feet; and below Lake Erie, 64 feet.

Among the public buildings in the village, are a court house, jail, 10 churches and a market. The Globe buildings, a majestic pile, built of the most durable materials, and rising from the water's edge,

are 5 stories, exclusive of attics, with between 130 and 140 apartments suitable for workshops, (having a sufficient water power for each,) and several stores. The principal public houses are the Rochester House, Mansion, Merchant's Exchange, Eagle Tavern, and Franklin House. There are also in the village, a bank, two daily and several weekly newspapers. Its whole appearance is like that of a thriving commercial city, rather than a country village; and should its increase of business and population continue in the ratio of the last 3 or 4 years, it will soon be the largest inland town in the union.

In addition to the natural and artificial curiosities of the place, including the great fall on the Genesee and the aqueduct, there is a SULPHUR SPRING in Buffalo street with a convenient bathing establishment for ladies and gentlemen.

STAGES leave Rochester daily, by way of Palmyra, Weed's Basin, Syracuse, Cherry Valley and Schoharie for *Albany*, 217 miles; and by way of Canandaigua, Geneva, Auburn, Skaneateles, Onondaga, Utica, Little Falls and Schenectady, for *Albany*, 237 miles. They also leave daily, by way of Lewiston (passing over the Ridge Road) and Niagara Falls, for *Buffalo*, 104 miles*; and by way of Caledonia, Le Roy and Batavia, for *Buffalo*, 77 miles. Fare 3 1-2 cents a mile.

*This is the route usually travelled by land from Rochester to the Falls, the ridge road, or alluvial way, commencing 2 1-2 miles from the former place. The following is a table of the distances :

	Miles.		Miles.
Carthage Falls,	2	Hartland,	10
Parma,	9	Cambria,	12
Clarkson,	7	Lewiston,	12
Murray,	7	Niagara Falls,	7
Ridgeway,	15	Buffalo,	22

PACKET BOATS, also, leave Rochester every morning for Buffalo and for Albany.

The STEAM BOAT, *Ontario*, constantly plies during the summer season, between Lewiston on the Niagara, and Ogdensburgh on the St. Lawrence river, touching at Hanford's Landing, 3 miles from Rochester, by which passages may be had to the Falls or Montreal once a week. [This route is noticed more fully under the head of Lake Ontario.]

Before leaving Rochester, (unless the Ridge Road or steam boat route should be taken,) the traveller will find it an object of interest to visit

CARTHAGE, 2 miles north of Rochester. This village derived its consequence from an elegant bridge, which, during its existence, formed the most eligible route to the western part of the state. The bridge was erected across the river just below the basin of the falls, which are 70 feet. It consisted of a single arch, whose chord measured 300 feet. The distance from the center to the river was 250 feet. This stupendous fabric stood a short time after its construction, and at length fell under the pressure of its own weight. Since then, Carthage has been principally deserted. Sloops from the lake, 5 miles distant, ascend up the river to these falls; where they are laden and unladen by means of an inclined plane—the descending weight being made to raise a lighter one by its superior gravity.

The great western level on the canal commences two miles east of Rochester; from whence to Lockport, a distance of 65 miles, there is no lock. Between the two villages, the route is mostly through a wilderness. Occasionally a new village is seen springing up on the banks of the canal; and appearances indicate, that the forests on the whole line, will ere long give place to cultivation and compact settlements.

168 CANAL ROUTE—LOCKPORT.

OGDEN, a small village, is 12 miles from Rochester ; and from thence to

BROCKPORT is 8 miles. The village contains 50 or 60 houses ; and the number is rapidly increasing.

HOLLEY, 5 miles. A short distance east of the village is the *Holley Embankment* and culvert, over Sandy creek, elevating the canal 87 feet above the level of the creek.

NEWPORT, 10 miles : a flourishing village of 80 or 100 houses. Eight miles farther, in the town of Ridgway, a public road passes *under* the canal, through a handsome arch ; one mile from which, is the village of

OAK ORCHARD, on the bank of a creek of that name. The canal here crosses the creek over the largest arch on the whole route. There are circular steps leading to the bottom ; from whence is a foot path passing underneath and leading to the village. As the boat "waits for no man," passengers desirous of seeing this artificial work, should go ashore before reaching it, and gain time by a rapid walk. They can be received on board again at the village, where the boat stops to land and receive passengers.

MIDDLEPORT is 7 miles farther ; from whence to

LOCKPORT is 12 miles. By far the most gigantic works on the whole line of the canal, are at this place. After travelling between 60 and 70 miles on a perfect level, the traveller here strikes the foot of the "Mountain Ridge," which is surmounted by 5 magnificent locks of 12 feet each, connected with 5 more of equal dimensions for descending—so that while one boat is raised to an elevation of 60 feet,

another is seen sinking into the broad basin below. The locks are of the finest imaginable workmanship, with stone steps in the centre and on either side, guarded with iron railings, for the convenience and safety of passengers. Added to this stupendous work, an excavation is continued through the mountain ridge, composed of rock, a distance of three miles, at an average depth of 20 feet. When viewing this part of the canal, we are amazed with the consideration of what may be accomplished by human means.

The village of Lockport is located on the mountain ridge, immediately above the locks ; and though "founded on a rock," surrounded with rocks, and with little or no soil, it has already become a place of importance. In 1821, there were but 2 houses in the place ; now there are between 2 and 300. The canal here being on the highest summit level, and supplied with water from lake Erie, (distant 30 miles,) an abundance is obtained for hydraulic purposes, and the surplus at Lockport has been sold for \$20,000.

In the excavation through the mountain, several minerals were discovered ; among which were some of the finest specimens of dog tooth spar ever found in the U. States. At first they were easily obtained ; but they have lately become an object of profit, and are sold at prices corresponding with their beauty.

Seven miles from Lockport,* at Pendleton, the canal enters the Tonnewanta creek, and continues therein 12 miles to its mouth, where is a dam 4 1-2 feet high. From thence it is continued on the bank of the Niagara 8 miles to Black Rock, where it

*Passengers in packets, who wish to visit the Falls, generally take a stage at Lockport, and proceed directly to Manchester (the American Fall) 23 miles distant, or to Lewiston, 7 miles below the Falls ; visiting the latter afterwards.

unites with the harbor, and from thence on the bank of the river 3 miles, to Buffalo.

BUFFALO

Is situated at the outlet of Lake Erie. It is a beautiful and thriving village, and with the advantages of both a natural and artificial navigation, it is destined to become one of the most important places in the state. Its present population is estimated at about 6000, and the number of buildings at 1000. The Erie canal commences in this village, near the outlet of the Buffalo creek, and passes through an extensive and perfectly level plot, equidistant from the shore of the lake and the high grounds called the *Terrace*. From the canal are cut, at very suitable distances, *lateral canals* and *basins*, rendering the whole of the *lower town* contiguous to water communication. Stores and ware-houses are so constructed, as to receive the boats along side. "In its location, Buffalo is in the midst of the enterprise and business of this new world. All the manufactures and migrating population of the north and east, here find a resting place, and the agricultural products of the *west*, coming hither from the long extended lakes, here seek a new avenue to the Atlantic. The *lower town*, will soon be spread over that part below the *Terrace*, where begins a gentle and equal rise of ground, continuing nearly and perhaps quite two miles, and then falls away to a perfect level as far as the eye can reach, bounded only by the horizon. Upon this elevated ground, there is a charming view of the Lake, Niagara river, the canal with all its branches, the Buffalo creek, the town itself, and the Canada shore; a prospect from which every one parts with reluctance. The streets are very broad, and passing from the high grounds, over the *Terrace* to the water, are intersected with cross streets. There are 3 public squares of some

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extent, which add much to the beauty of the town. The public buildings are a court-house, situated on the highest part of Main-street, well proportioned and handsomely ornamented. The Presbyterian meeting house, standing near the Episcopal church upon a semicircular common on Main-street, is an edifice of very commanding appearance. There are many spacious hotels, for the accommodation of the traveller; but the *Eagle Tavern*, kept by Mr. Rathbun, surpasses them all. Weary with care, and worn out with fatigue, the traveller finds his every want anticipated, and in the entire order and system here observed, he finds rest, quietude and repose."

The village was burnt by the British in 1814, when there was but one house left standing. This is still pointed out in the upper part of the town. It was not until considerable time had elapsed after this, that Buffalo began to be rebuilt, nor until the canal was located, did it rise with much promise. "Great improvements have recently been made in the harbor. The sand from the lake, met the current of the Buffalo creek, and formed every season a bar which prejudiced the harbor to an alarming degree. By an erection of a pier, 18 feet wide and 80 rods long, running into the lake, this evil is overcome. The *lower town* is subject to another evil of some magnitude. Gales or tempests from the southwest, cause an inundation of the lake, by means of which great losses of property are frequently sustained. This may, and probably will be prevented, by constructing a *dike* at a suitable place near the bank of the lake."

As this place was the theatre of important events during the last war, the writer had expected to find in the village church yard some monuments to the memory of the brave who fell during that period. But he discovered only one. It contained the following inscription: "To the memory of Maj. Wm. HOWE CUYLER, who was killed at Black Rock by

a shot from the enemy, on the night of the 9th Oct. 1812, while humanely administering to the relief of the wounded soldiers, who intrepidly crossed to the British shore, and brought over the Adams frigate, that had been surrendered by Gen. Hull, and the Caledonia ship belonging to the enemy. He was in the 35th year of his age, and son of the late Henry Cuyler, Esq. of Greenbush, in this state."

The *Seneca Village*, settled by a tribe of about 300 Indians, is from 3 to 4 miles S. E. of Buffalo, and is usually visited by strangers. They possess a valuable tract of land, bordering on the Buffalo creek; which, under the management of the whites, would yield luxuriantly; but, in the hands of its present proprietors, is but partially improved. *Red Jacket*, a celebrated chief of this nation, was *deposed* not long since by the other chiefs, for improper conduct; but he has recently been restored.

LAKE ERIE.

Steam boats leave Buffalo every other day for Detroit, stopping at Erie, 90 miles—Grand River, 75—Cleveland, 30—Sandusky, 60—Detroit, 75—total 330 miles. Fare, in the cabin, \$15.

STAGES.

FROM BUFFALO TO UTICA.

Diligence mail coach, through by day light in 3 days—Leaves Buffalo every morning at 8, reaching Avon first day, Auburn second, and Utica third.

Pilot mail coach, through in 2 days—Leaves Buffalo every evening at 9 o'clock, reaching Geneva the next evening, and Utica the evening after.—Fare, \$6,50 in either line.

FROM BUFFALO TO ROCHESTER.

A stage runs daily, leaving Buffalo at 4 A. M. and reaching Rochester at evening.

FROM BUFFALO TO NIAGARA FALLS,
on the American side.

A stage leaves Buffalo every morning at 6 o'clock, passing through the village of Black Rock 3 miles, Tonnewanta 9 miles, (where the canal enters the Tonnewanta creek,) Niagara Falls 11 miles.—Fare \$1.—This line, after giving passengers an opportunity of witnessing the Falls for 2 or 3 hours, proceeds to Youngstown, or Fort Niagara, passing thro' Lewiston.

On the Canada side.

A stage leaves Buffalo, daily, at 8 A. M. passes through Black Rock 3 miles, crosses the ferry to Waterloo 1 mile, proceeds to Chippewa battle ground 15 miles, Chippewa village 1 mile, Niagara Falls 2 miles. Fare, including ferriage, \$1.12. Stages leave Niagara at 3 P. M. for Queenston and Fort George.

STEAM BOAT LINE.

The steam-boat Chippewa leaves Buffalo every morning at 8 o'clock, passing every other day around Grand Island, and reaches the village of Chippewa about noon; from whence passengers take stages for the Falls. The boat returns to Buffalo at 7 P. M. Fare each way \$1.

BLACK ROCK, 3 miles from Buffalo, is a village of considerable magnitude on the west bank of the Niagara river. It was burnt by the British in 1814; but has been rebuilt, and is much increased from its former size. A pier in the river, about 2 miles long, affords a harbor to the village, and is used as a part of the grand canal. The dam, however, has been found insufficient to withstand the force of the current. Repeated injuries are sustained, and vessels now seldom enter the harbor. The river is here one mile wide, and is crossed in a horse boat. Opposite

174 CHIPPEWA BATTLE GROUND.

Black Rock, on the Canada side, is the small vil-
lege of

WATERLOO ; a little south of which stand the ruins of FORT ERIE, rendered memorable as the theatre of several severe engagements during the last war. The last and most decisive battle fought at this place, was on the night of the 15th of August, 1814. The fort was occupied by the Americans ; and its possession was considered an object of importance to the British. Taking advantage of the darkness of the night, they made repeated and furious assaults, and were as often repulsed ; until, at length, they succeeded, by superior force, in gaining a bastion. After maintaining it for a short time, at the expense of many lives, accident placed it again in the hands of the Americans. Several cartridges which had been placed in a stone building adjoining exploded, producing tremendous slaughter and death among the British. They soon retreated, leaving on the field 221 killed, among whom were Cols. Scott and Drummond, 174 wounded, and 186 prisoners. The American loss was 17 killed, 56 wounded, and 11 missing.

This action was followed by a splendid sortie near the fort on the 17th of the following month, which resulted in a loss to the British of nearly 1000, including 385 prisoners, and to the Americans of 511 killed, wounded and missing.

From Waterloo to CHIPPEWA BATTLE GROUND is 15 miles, over a tolerably good, though sandy road.

The *Battle of Chippewa* was fought on the 5th of July, 1814, and has been described as one of the most brilliant spectacles that could well be conceived. "The day (says a writer) was clear and bright ; and the plain such as might have been selected for a parade or a tournament ; the troops on both sides,

though not numerous, admirably disciplined ; the generals leading on their columns in person ; the glitter of the arms in the sun ; and the precision and distinctness of every movement ; were all calculated to carry the mind back to the scenes of ancient story or poetry—to the plains of Latium or of Troy, and all those recollections which fill the imagination with images of personal heroism and romantic valor.”

CHIPPEWA VILLAGE is one mile north of the battle ground. It contains a small cluster of buildings and a few mills situate on the Chippewa creek, which runs through the village. The steam-boat from Buffalo lands passengers at this place. One mile farther is

BRIDGEWATER or LUNDY'S LANE, celebrated as the ground on which an important battle was fought, 20 days after the battle at Chippewa. The scene of action was near the mighty cataract of Niagara, and within the sound of its thunders, and was, in proportion to the numbers engaged, the most sanguinary, and decidedly the best fought of any action which ever took place on the American continent. The following letter, written by a surgeon of one of the regiments, the day after the engagement, contains many interesting particulars :

“In the afternoon the enemy advanced towards Chippewa with a powerful force. At 6 o'clock General Scott was ordered to advance with his brigade and attack them. He was soon reinforced by General Ripley's brigade ; they met the enemy below the falls. They had selected their ground for the night, intending to attack our camp before day-light. The action began just before 7, and an uninterrupted stream of musketry continued till half past 8, when there was some cessation, the British falling back. It soon began again with some artillery, which, with slight interruptions, continued till half

past 10, when there was a charge, and a tremendous stream of fire closed the conflict. Both armies fought with a desperation bordering on madness; neither would yield the palm, but each retired a short distance, wearied out with fatigue. Such a constant and destructive fire was never before sustained by American troops without falling back.

"The enemy had collected their whole force in the peninsula, and were reinforced by troops from Lord Wellington's army, just landed from Kingston. For two hours the two hostile lines were within 20 yards of each other, and so frequently intermingled, that often an officer would order an enemy's platoon. The moon shone bright; but part of our men being dressed like the Giengarian regiment caused the deception. They frequently charged, and were as often driven back. Our regiment, under Colonel Miller, was ordered to storm the British battery. We charged, and took every piece of the enemy's cannon. We kept possession of the ground and cannon until 12 o'clock at night, when we all fell back more than 2 miles. This was done to secure our camp, which might otherwise have been attacked in the rear. Our horses being most of them killed, and there being no ropes to the pieces, we got off but two or three. The men were so excessively fatigued they could not drag them. We lost one howitzer, the horses being on full gallop towards the enemy to attack them, the riders were shot off and the horses ran through the enemy's line. We lost one piece of cannon, which was too much advanced, every man being shot that had charge of it, but two. Several of our caissons were blown up by their rockets, which did some injury, and deprived our cannon of ammunition. The lines were so near that cannon could not be used with advantage."

The British loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was 878; and the American loss 860.

BURNING SPRING.

About half a mile north of Lundy's Lane, and within a few feet of the rapids in the Niagara river, is a Burning Spring. The water is warm and surcharged with sulphuretted hydrogen gas. The water rises in a barrel, which is covered, and the gas escapes through a tube. On applying a candle to the tube, the gas takes fire, and burns with a brilliant flame until blown out; and on closing the building for a short time in which the spring is contained, and afterwards entering it with a lighted candle, an explosion may be produced. A small fee for the exhibition is required by the keeper of the spring.

Half a mile from the Burning Spring, are the celebrated

NIAGARA FALLS.

They are situated on the Niagara River, which unites the waters of Lake Erie and the upper lakes with Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence. The river is 35 miles in length, and from 1-2 mile to 5 or 6 in width. The banks of the river vary in their height above the Falls, from 4 to 100 feet. Immediately below the Falls the precipice is not less than 300 feet, and from thence to lake Ontario gradually diminishes to the height of 25 or 30 feet. The Niagara river contains a number of islands, the principal of which is Grand Island, which was ceded to the state of New-York by the Seneca Nation of Indians, in 1815. For the grant the state paid \$1000 down, and secured an annuity of \$500. This island is 12 miles long, and from 2 to 7 broad.

The Falls are situated below Grand Island, about 20 miles distant from Lake Erie, and 14 from Lake Ontario. At Cihppewa creek, 2 miles above the Falls, the width of the river is nearly 2 miles, and its current extremely rapid. From thence to the Falls it gradually narrows to about 1 mile in width. The

descent of the rapids has been estimated at 58 feet. The course of the river above the Falls is north-westwardly, and below it turns abruptly to the north-east, and flows about a mile and a half, when it assumes a northern direction to Lake Ontario. The cataract pours over a summit in the form of a crescent, extending some distance up the stream. The sheet of water is separated by Goat Island, leaving the grand fall on the Canada side, about 600 yards wide, and the high fall on the American side, about 300. The fall on the American side drops almost perpendicularly to the distance of 164 feet. The grand or horse-shoe fall, on the Canada side, descends to the river below in the form of a curve, 158 feet, projecting about 50 feet from the base. The whole height, including the descent of the rapids above, is 216 feet.

On the Canada side,

The view from the table rock, has been generally considered preferable ; but this point must be decided by the different tastes of visitors. The table rock projects about 50 feet, and between it and the Falls an irregular arch is formed, which extends under the pitch, almost without interruption, to the Island. The passage to this rock was recently obstructed by the fall of a fragment of the precipice, about 20 feet in length, and from 1 to 4 in breadth. This was erroneously supposed to be a part of the table rock. It has, however, been lately removed, and a more convenient passage formed to this celebrated spot by the construction of a stair way, which is of a spiral form, and being enclosed, is descended without emotion.* On reaching the bottom, a rough path winds along at the foot of the precipice,

*Visitants desirous of passing in the rear of the great sheet of water, are supplied by the keeper of the stairs with dresses for that purpose, and with a guide—charge 50 cents.

and leads under the excavated bank, which, in one place, overhangs about 40 feet. The entrance into the tremendous cavern behind the falling sheet, should never be attempted by persons of weak nerves. The humidity of the atmosphere, which, at times, almost prevents respiration ; the deafening roar of the foaming torrent, and the sombre appearance of surrounding objects, is oftentimes calculated to unnerve the stoutest frame. The farthest distance that can be approached, is to what is called *Termination Rock*, 153 feet from the commencement of the volume of water at Table Rock. Few, however, have the courage to proceed that distance ; and seldom go farther than 100 feet.

The Pavilion, kept by Mr. Forsyth, is at present the only public house on the Canada side. The Ontario house was burnt the last winter ; it being the second accident of the kind which has happened to the proprietor within a short time. The Pavilion is on a lofty eminence above the Falls ; affording, from its piazzas and roof a beautiful prospect of the surrounding scenery. It is a handsomely constructed building, and can accommodate from 100 to 150 guests.

Row boats are continually crossing the river about a quarter of a mile below the falls. The rapidity of the current, the numerous eddies, and the agitated appearance of the water, are calculated to impress a stranger with an idea, that a passage is hazardous. But we believe few, if any accidents have ever happened. The boatmen are skilful, and the crossing is generally effected in about 15 minutes. It is not improbable that a horse boat will ere long supersede the use of row boats ; as preparations are making to construct a road from the precipitous bank on each side of the river, to the water's edge. On the British side, this has already been partially effected ; but on the American, the task will be far more arduous. Allowing a descent of 1 foot in 10, it will re-

quire a distance of one fourth of a mile to reach the bottom.

The Falls on the American side,

Though less gigantic, are nevertheless beautiful ; and would *alone* be considered one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world. A flight of stairs has been constructed from the bank a few rods below the fall to the bottom. In consequence of a rocky barrier in front of the falling sheet, it can be approached to within a few feet ; though not without encountering a plentiful shower of the spray. About a quarter of a mile above the fall, a bridge has been constructed from the shore to Bath Island ; which is connected by means of another bridge with Goat Island. The sensation in crossing these bridges, and particularly the first,* over the tremendous

*Gen. Peter B. Porter, of Black Rock, to whom the public are indebted for the construction of this bridge, informed me that its erection was not effected without considerable danger. Two large trees, hewed to correspond with their shape, were first constructed into a temporary bridge, the butts fastened to the shore, with the lightest ends projecting over the rapids. At the extremity of the projection, a small butment of stone was at first placed in the river, and when this became secure, logs were sunk around it, locked in such a manner as to form a frame, which was filled with stone. A bridge was then made to this butment, the temporary bridge shoved forward, and another butment formed, until the whole was completed. One man fell into the rapids during the work. At first, owing to the velocity with which he was carried forward, he was unable to hold upon the projecting rocks ; but through great bodily exertions to lessen the motion, by swimming against the current, he was enabled to seize upon a rock, from which he was taken by means of ropes.

rapids beneath, is calculated to alarm the traveller for his safety, and hasten him in his excursion to the Island. On Bath Island, mills have been erected, contiguous to what is termed the *race-way*, which divides Bath from Goat Island. The latter, which is 330 yards broad, is principally a wilderness. On the southern and western banks an extensive view is had of the rapids above and of the grand fall on the Canada side. But the best view of the latter is obtained from a small bridge which has been erected from the island to the *Terrapin rocks*, adjoining the falls, 300 feet from the shore. From the end of this bridge, which is placed on the very verge of the precipice, the frightful abyss, covered with a foam of snowy whiteness, is seen beneath. No one can witness it at first, without involuntarily shrinking back. A fear that the frail structure on which he stands may possibly give way, induces him to retrace his steps with as little delay as practicable; and it is not until after repeated visits, that this alarm wholly subsides.*

The amount of water which passes over the respective falls, has been estimated by Dr. Dwight at more than 100 millions of tons an hour. No method can be devised for ascertaining the depth at the principal fall; but it is not improbable that it may

*The exact height of the British falls was ascertained last year for the first time, by Doct. J. C. Thompson, of Albany. A piece of scantling was used, projecting from the railing of the bridge over the edge of the precipice, from which was suspended a cord with a weight, reaching fairly to the water in a perpendicular line. From the end of the scantling to the commencement of the perpendicular fall, was 13 feet 1 inch, and from thence to the surface below, 158 feet 4 inches. The latter may therefore be considered the precise height of the horse shoe fall.

be 6 or 800 feet ; as the depth of the stream half a mile below is from 250 to 260 feet.

To a stranger who shall examine the rapids above the falls, it will seem incredible that Goat Island should ever have been visited previous to the construction of the bridge. Yet as early as 1765,* several French officers were conveyed to it by Indians in canoes, carefully dropping down the river ; and it is but a few years since Gen. Porter, of Black Rock, with some other gentlemen, also made a trip to the island in a boat. They found but little difficulty in descending ; but their return was difficult and hazardous. It was effected by shoving the boat with setting poles up the most shallow part of the current, for half a mile, before making for the shore.

Falling into the current, within a mile of the falls, is considered fatal. Several accidents of the kind have happened ; and no one, (save in the instance mentioned in a preceding page,) has ever reached the shore. Many bodies have been found below the falls—those that have fallen in the centre of the stream, without any external marks of injury ; and those that have fallen near the shore, much lacerated and disfigured. The latter has probably been occasioned by coming in contact with rocks in shallow water, before reaching the cataract. It is but a few years since an Indian, partially intoxicated, in attempting to cross the river near Chippewa, was forced near the rapids ; when finding all efforts to regain the shore unavailing, he lay down in his canoe, and was soon plunged into the tremendous vortex below. He was never seen afterwards.†

*Trees marked 1765 and 1769, are still to be seen on the island.

†DESCENT OF THE SCHOONER MICHIGAN.
The following is extracted from an account of this exhibition as given at the time by the editor of this work, who was an eye witness of the scene :

There are two large boarding establishments on the American side, in what is called the village of Manchester. The Eagle Tavern kept by Gen. Whitney, is the oldest, and is entitled to a full share

“*Niagara Falls, Sept. 8, 1827.*”

“It was announced some weeks since that the schooner Michigan, of 150 tons burthen, would pass over the grand cataract this day. Great interest had, in consequence, been excited; and an immense multitude from different parts of the country had resorted hither to be spectators of so novel an exhibition. The shores on both sides of the Niagara, for three fourths of a mile in extent, were thronged with the citizens of the adjoining country, nearly *en masse*, and with a vast many strangers, exhibiting, alone, a beautiful spectacle; but when there was added to this, one of the greatest wonders of the world, the descent of a mighty river, in an unbroken sheet, into a vast abyss below, exhibiting a foam of snowy whiteness, and a spray tinged with the richest of colours, frequently in the form of a splendid arch, it is impossible for me to convey an adequate idea of the sublimity of the scene.

“At 3 o'clock, the Michigan, which had been moored to the foot of Navy Island, two miles above the falls, dressed out with flags, and having on board several animals, including a buffalo, two bears, two foxes, a raccoon, a dog and two geese, with six effigies, representing a man at the helm, two in the main and fore top, lashed to the stays, and three on deck, was loosed from her moorings, and conducted by boats to within a mile and a half of the falls; where, her helm being so fastened as to guide her into the main channel, she was left to her fate. She descended with much regularity to the first cataract above the falls, where she was turned in a quartering position and lodged on rocks, her bow towards the Canada shore. The bears here left the vessel,

of patronage. The other has been recently erected, and is a handsome building, with pleasant and airy apartments. The village was burnt by the British in 1813 ; but it has been rebuilt ; and though small, is larger than it was previous to that event.

In giving a general description of the Falls, we have, in crossing to the American side, diverged from our proposed route. While on the Canada

and swam to a small island ; from which, I was told, they succeeded in reaching the shore. Great fears were now entertained that the vessel was too firmly grounded to be removed by the force of the current. But these were soon dissipated. She was shortly seen to glide from the rocks and majestically descend the cataract, where she was thrown on her beam ends. She, however, righted ; but so greatly had she been strained by the descent, that one of her masts soon went by the board, and shortly afterwards the other. Being, probably, nearly filled with water, she was not again easily discernable from the American shore, until she had approached within a short distance of the falls. She was then seen coming down with great rapidity, stern foremost ; and finally descended, in fine style, near the centre of what is termed the horse shoe, bending with the current, without a separation of her hulk, into the tremendous gulf below. She was dashed into a thousand pieces ; and her fragments were soon seen floating on the surges beneath.

“ The buffalo descended shortly after the vessel ; but was probably dead before he reached the precipice—as was doubtless the case with the foxes, raccoon and dog, none of their bodies having been discovered below the falls. The geese were seen floating and were picked up alive, near the ferry below.”

shore,* it is recommended to tourists, to proceed down the river, through Queenston to Fort George or Newark ; cross over to Fort Niagara or Youngstown, and proceed up the river, through Lewiston, to Manchester. For a short excursion, there are many objects of attraction on this route, which are noticed hereafter.

*Another place of resort, while on the Canada side, and which will amply repay an excursion thither, is the *Deep Cut*, composing a part of the Welland canal, eight miles west of the falls. "This canal, (says the New-York Statesman,) which is to admit the largest class of lake vessels, is about thirty-five miles in length ; commencing on the Lake Erie shore about forty miles above Buffalo, and entering Lake Ontario about 12 miles from the mouth of Niagara river. The width of the water at the surface is *fifty feet*, and its depth *ten feet*. At the *Deep Cut*, where it is necessary to remove for a number of miles a larger quantity of earth than elsewhere, the excavation is to the depth of *fifty feet*, while the banks at the top are from 150 to 200 feet distant ; and as the spectator stands on the summit and beholds the whole of this great artificial valley, the sight is extremely imposing. The course of the canal is for the most part through a bed of compact clay, which yields only to the pick-axe, and ploughs drawn by more than twenty oxen.

The Canadians count largely upon its beneficial effects, (which will no doubt be felt,) but we are strongly inclined to the opinion, that the northern part of our own state, will derive equal or not greater advantage from it than the Canadians. The town of Rochester, in particular, will, if we do not greatly err, bless the day when it was commenced by the British government. It can be regarded in no other light, than as a continuation of that great system of internal navigation, so brilliantly commenced and executed by our own state."

QUEENSTON is 7 miles from the Falls on the Canada side. It lies on the bank of the Niagara ; and, disconnected with military events, would be considered unimportant.

The battle of Queenston occurred on the 13th of Oct. 1812. Gen. Van Rensselaer, who had command of the American troops at Lewiston, on the opposite side of the river, determined on crossing over and taking possession of Queenston heights. The crossing was effected before day-light ; and the ascent, which was up a precipitous ravine, rising nearly 300 feet above the river, was accomplished amid the fire of the enemy from his breast works on the heights. As the Americans approached, the British retreated to the village below ; where their commandant, Gen. Brock, in forming his lines to reascend the heights, was mortally wounded by a random shot. His aid, Col. M'Donald, then took command and ascended the heights, where he was also wounded mortally. The Americans continued in possession but a few hours, when they recrossed the river. The pickets and breast works, though in a state of decay, are still visible.

The spot on which Brock fell is pointed out to strangers. It was in a small field, since called Brock's lot ; and is reserved for the erection of a church at a future period.

BROCK'S MONUMENT

Is on the heights, one fourth of a mile southwest of the village of Queenston. It is composed of free stone ; and, excepting the base, is of a spiral form. It is a fine specimen of architecture ; and from its elevation, is seen for a great many miles. Its height is 126 feet ; and the heights on which it is erected, are 270 feet above the level of the Niagara river. The ascent to the top of the monument, is by means of winding steps, 170 in number. It is extremely fatiguing ; but the prospect afforded of the surround-

ing country for 50 miles in extent, will richly repay a tourist for the time and trouble in visiting its pinnacle. No inscription yet appears on the monument ; but the following has been selected, and is shortly to be placed in the niche left for that purpose :

“The Legislature of Upper Canada
has dedicated

THIS MONUMENT

to the
many civil and military services
of the late

SIR ISAAC BROCK,

Knight, Commander of the most honorable
Order of the Bath,

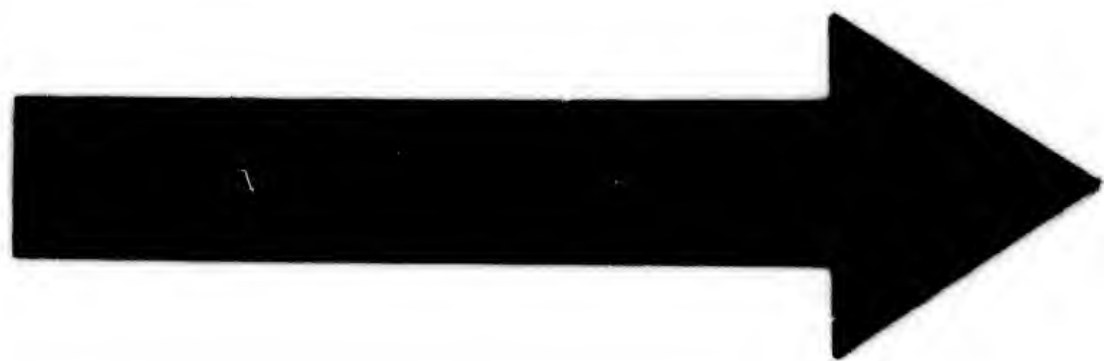
Provincial Lieut. Governor and Major General,
Commanding his Majesty's forces
therein.

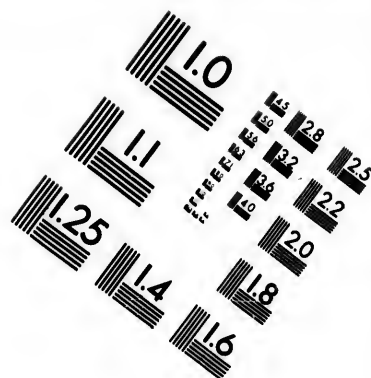
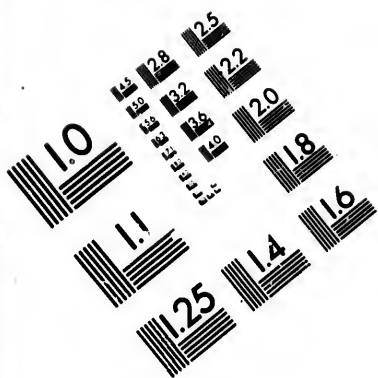
He fell in action on the 13th of October, 1812,
honored and beloved by those whom he governed,
and deplored by his Sovereign,
to whose service his life had been devoted.

His remains are deposited in this vault, as also his
aid-de-camp,

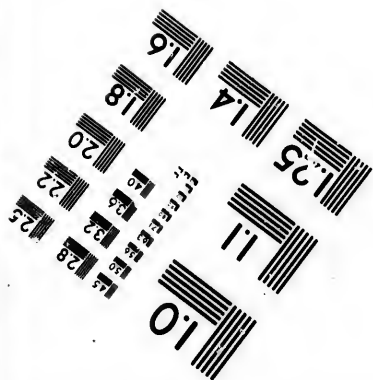
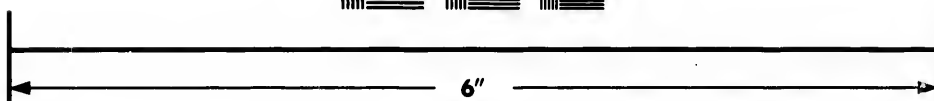
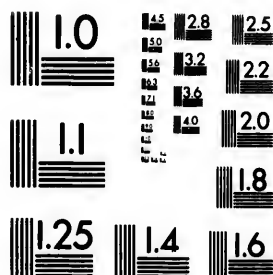
LIEUT. COLONEL JOHN M'DONALD,
who died of his wounds the 14th of October, 1812,
received the day before in action.”

FORT GEORGE, OF NEWARK, is 7 miles north of Queenston, and is located at the entrance of the Niagara river into Lake Ontario. The village was burnt during the last war ; which event was followed by the burning of several frontier villages on the American shore, as retaliatory. Fort George, near the village, is the most prominent, and perhaps the only object of interest presented. It is in a state of tolerable preservation, and has generally, since the war, been occupied as a garrison by a small number of soldiers. The river is crossed in a horse boat, to





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YOUNGSTOWN, containing from 40 to 50 houses, one mile north of which, and directly opposite Newark, is FORT NIAGARA. It was built by the French in 1725, passed into British hands by the conquest of Canada, and was surrendered to the U. States in 1796. It was taken by the British by surprise during the last war, and abandoned on the restoration of peace. The works are now in a state of decay.

LEWISTON is 7 miles south of Youngstown, and is directly opposite the village of Queenston. It is located at the foot and termination of the Mountain Ridge, or alluvial way, (noticed hereafter,) and at the head of navigation on the Niagara river. With the other frontier villages, it was laid in ruins during the late war, and was deserted by its inhabitants, from Dec. 1813, to April, 1815; but it is now in a flourishing condition, and its buildings exhibit much taste and neatness. A ferry is established between this place and Queenston. While standing on the lofty bank, the rapid motion of the river, with its various eddies, are far from inviting, and seem to forbid the idea of a pleasant passage: but these sensations are removed soon after entering the boat. It is carried down for a considerable distance with much rapidity, but without danger.—Every appearance confirms the supposition, that at this place the falls once poured their immense volumes of water, but by a constant abrasion of the cataract, have receded to their present position, 7 miles distant.

Stages leave Lewiston every morning at 4 o'clock for Rochester, distant 80 miles, passing on the Ridge Road, or alluvial way,* and reach Rochester at eve-

* This ridge extends along the south shore of Lake Ontario, from the Genesee river to Niagara river, a distance of about 80 miles. The road is handsomely arched in the centre, and is generally from 4 to 8 rods wide. In some places it is elevated 120 or

ning. Fare \$3.25. Stages, also run to Lockport every day, distant 20 miles, passing through the *Tuscarora* village, occupied by a tribe of Indians of that name.†

In pursuing the route from Lewiston to the Falls on the American side, the traveller soon begins to climb the height or mountain describing the difference of altitude between Lakes Ontario and Erie. The ascent is somewhat precipitous, but is overcome without difficulty. At the distance of two miles, the top is gained, and affords an imposing prospect of the almost interminable expanse below. The course of the mighty Niagara is easily traced to its

130 feet above the level of the lake, from which it is distant from 6 to 10 miles. The first 40 miles from Lewiston, of this natural highway, is broken for a considerable extent, by log roads or causeways, bordered by impervious forests, occasionally relieved by the temporary huts of the recent settlers; but the remaining distance is unusually level, and, with some intermissions, bordered by a line of cultivation. It is generally believed that this was once the southern boundary of the lake, and that the ridge was occasioned by the action of the water. The gravel and smooth stones of which the ridge is composed, intermingled with a great variety of shells, leave little room to doubt the correctness of this opinion. It is a great natural curiosity, and should be travelled over by the tourist in going to or returning from the Falls.

† Doct. Spafford, in his Gazetteer of New-York, remarks, that this tribe came from N. Carolina about 1712, and joined the confederacy of the Five Nations, themselves making the Sixth. They still hold an interest in a very large and valuable tract of land in N. Carolina, which will not be extinct before A. D. 1911. They also own a very considerable tract of land in this state, deeded to them by the Holland Company.

outlet ; where, from their prominence, are distinctly seen, Forts Niagara and George. The waters of the distant lake and the surrounding plains are so charmingly picturesque, that the traveller withdraws reluctantly, even to participate in the enjoyment of scenes more sublime. Three and a half miles from Lewiston is what is called the

DEVIL'S HOLE, a most terrific gulph, formed by a chasm in the eastern bank of the Niagara, 150 or 200 feet deep. An angle of this gulph is within a few feet of the road ; affording to the passing traveller, without alighting, an opportunity of looking into the yawning abyss beneath. During the French war, a detachment of the British army, while retreating from Schlosser in the night, before a superior force of French and Indians, were destroyed at this place. Officers, soldiers, women and children, with their horses, waggons, baggage, &c. were all precipitated down the gulph. Those who were not drowned in the river were dashed in pieces on the naked rocks !

The **WHIRLPOOL** is one mile farther south. It is formed by a short turn in the river, and can be viewed on either side ; though the best view, connected with the rapids, is on the American shore. One mile farther, is a

SULPHUR SPRING, used principally for bathing.

The **AMERICAN FALL** at Manchester, is a mile and a half farther ; and has been already noticed in this work.

LAKE ONTARIO.

This lake is in length 171 miles, and in circumference 467. In many places its depth has not been ascertained. In the middle a line of 350 fathoms

has been let down without finding bottom. Of the many islands which this lake contains, the principal is Grand Isle, opposite to Kingston. At this place the lake is about 10 miles in width, and from thence it gradually contracts until it reaches Brockville, a distance of about 50 miles, where its width is not over 2 miles. About 40 miles of this distance is filled with a continued cluster of small islands, which from their number have been distinguished by the name of the Thousand Islands.

Though inferior in its extent to the remaining 4 great western lakes, Ontario is far from being the least interesting. The north-east shore of the lake consists principally of low land, and is in many places marshy. On the north and north-west it is more elevated, and gradually subsides towards the south. The margin of the lake is generally bordered by thick forests, through which are occasionally seen little settlements surrounded with rich fields of cultivation, terminated by lofty ridges of land here and there assuming the character of mountains. Some of the highest elevations of land are the cliffs of Toronto, the Devil's Nose, and the Fifty Mile Hill. The principal rivers which empty into the lake on the south, are the Genesee and Oswego. York, Kingston and Sacket's Harbour, all situated on the borders of the lake, are well known in connexion with the history of the late war.

ROUTE FROM NIAGARA TO MONTREAL.

By the present arrangement, the BRITISH steam boats leave Queenston for Prescott, on Lake Ontario, every Thursday and Sunday at 8 A. M. touching at York, Kingston and Brockville. From Prescott a stage is taken for Cornwall, 50 miles; from thence a steam-boat to Coteau du Lac, 36 miles; from thence a coach to the Cascades, 16 miles; from thence a steam-boat to Lachine, 23 miles; and from thence a coach to Montreal, 9 miles.

The AMERICAN boat leaves Lewiston once a week for Ogdensburgh, distant 268 miles, touching at Genesee river, Oswego, Sacket's Harbor and Cape Vincent. From Ogdensburgh, a stage is generally taken for Montreal; though passage boats, which descend as far as Lachine are sometimes preferred.

From Lewiston to Montreal is 385 miles, and the intervening distances are estimated as follows:

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Fort Niagara,	7	Ogdensburgh,	12
Genesee River,	74	Gallop Islands,	5
Great Sodus Bay,	35	Hamilton,	19
Oswego River,	28	St. Regis,	35
Sacket's Harbor,	40	La Chine,	53
Cape Vincent,	20	Montreal,	7
Morristown,	50		

FORT NIAGARA, 7 miles from Lewiston. (See p. 188.)

CHARLOTTE, at the mouth of the Genesee river, 74 miles from Lewiston, is a port of entry. The river is navigable to the Carthage* falls, 4 miles; from whence to Rochester* is 2 miles; to which place passengers can always be conveyed by stages in readiness on the arrival of each boat.

GREAT SODUS BAY, 35 miles. This embraces East, Port and Little Sodus Bays, and has 3 islands of considerable size. The whole circumference of the bay, with its coves and points is about 15 miles. Its waters are deep and clear, and its shores have several elegant sites for buildings.

OSWEGO, 28 miles. This village is situated at the mouth of the Oswego river; and, within 2 or 3 years

* For a description of these places, see pages 164 to 167.

has rapidly increased in size and population. The falls in the river at this place afford extensive facilities for manufacturing operations ; added to which, a canal is nearly finished, uniting with the Erie canal at Syracuse, 40 miles distant. It is not improbable that the completion of this and the Welland canal, (previously noticed,) may divert some of the trade of Lake Erie from its present channel to Lake Ontario and the Oswego canal.

Forts Oswego and Ontario are at this place. The first was erected in 1727, and the latter in 1755. Both were besieged by Gen. Montcalm in 1756, with 3000 troops and two vessels. Fort Ontario was soon evacuated by the English, which was followed by the surrender of Fort Oswego, with a large quantity of stores, cannon, 2 sloops and nearly 200 boats. The position, however, having been held a short time by the French, was abandoned.

During the last war, the place was taken by the British, after a loss of about 100 men ; but was evacuated immediately afterwards.

SACKET'S HARBOR, 40 miles. This was an important military and naval station during the last war. The *Barracks* are situate about 400 yards north-easterly of the village on the shore. They are a solid range of stone buildings, and add much to the appearance of the place. Two forts erected during the war are now in ruins. On Navy Point, which forms the harbor, there is a large ship of war on the stocks ; but which, probably, will never be finished.

CAPE VINCENT, 20 miles. Kingston, in U. Canada, is on the opposite side of the Lake, 11 miles distant, with Grand Island intervening.

MORRISTOWN, 50 miles. The river here is but a mile and a quarter wide ; on the opposite side of which, is the village of Brockville.

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OGDENSBURGH, which terminates the passage of the steam-boat, is 12 miles farther, and is situated on the east side of the Oswegatche river, at its confluence with the St. Lawrence. This is a thriving little village, containing about 150 houses, including the court-house of the county. Its population is not less than 800. A military fortification, consisting of two stone buildings and a number of wooden barracks was formerly erected here by the British government, but was ceded to the United States in 1796.

A regular stage leaves Ogdensburgh three times a week for Plattsburgh; from whence a steam-boat can be taken on Lake Champlain for St. John's or Whitehall.

Stages also arrive and depart every week, to and from Montreal. Passage boats, also, leave Ogdensburgh about every day, and descend the river as far as La Chine, 7 miles above Montreal, in 3 days. The boats are usually furnished with every necessary implement for their good management, and with skilful pilots. The latter are more particularly requisite, as the current of the St. Lawrence is generally very rapid, and obstructed by numerous shoals and islands, which by an inexperienced navigator could not without difficulty be avoided. The principal rapids are three in number—the Longue Sault, the Rapids of the Cedars, and the Cascades of St. Louis. The first of these is 9 miles in length, and is usually passed in 20 minutes, which is at the rate of 27 miles an hour. The rapids of the Cedars terminate about 3 miles from the Cascades, which, after a broken course of about 2 miles, pour their foaming waters into Lake St. Louis.* Lake St. Francis, on

* In 1810, a barge was wrecked on these rapids, and several lives lost. An English gentleman, Mr. M—, with six others, left Fort George in the month of April in a schooner for Kingston; from whence

the St. Lawrence, is 25 miles long, and its greatest breadth 15. The borders of the lake are so low that they can scarcely be distinguished in passing along its centre. At the northern extremity of Lake St. Francis, on its south side, is situated the village of St. Regis, through which passes the boundary line between the Canadas and the United States.

The banks of the St. Lawrence exhibit a country remarkably fertile, and in many places under good cultivation.

they proceeded in a barge down the river to Point du Lac. Here the bargemen returned up the river; and M— with his party went on board another barge, which was old and leaky, and deeply laden with potashes, luggage and passengers. On arriving at the village of the Cedars, where are three dangerous rapids, (the Cedars, the Split-Rock and the Cascades, about one mile apart,) it is customary to take a pilot; but the captain, a daring, rash man, refused to employ one. After passing the Cedar rapid, not without hazard, the captain became partially intoxicated, and soon entered the Split-rock rapids by a wrong channel. The barge was here precipitated down a precipice, and nearly filled. The passengers, however, continued their hold, and succeeded in bailing out most of the water; when they were hurried on to what the Canadians call the "grand bouillon," or great boiling. In approaching this place, the captain let go the helm, and gave up all for lost. The barge was immediately overwhelmed in the midst of immense foaming breakers, which rushed over the bows, carrying away planks, oars, &c. Each man caught hold of something; and 3 were rescued by a canoe which came to their assistance, just where the Split-rock rapids terminate. The canoe put off the second time, and was approaching near to Mr. M— and two others, who were holding on a trunk; when, terrified with the

The first settlements in this region, commenced in 1783, and though scarcely 50 years have elapsed, it now exhibits many of the embellishments incident to a numerous population and successful improvement. The perpetual varying scenery along its banks, occasionally diversified with smiling fields and flourishing villages, together with the islands and rapids of the St. Lawrence, present a succession of novelties with which the traveller cannot fail to be gratified.

GALLOP ISLANDS, 5 miles from Ogdensburgh. The river is here divided into two currents, the com-

appearance of the Cascades, to which they were approaching, the oarsmen put back, notwithstanding the intreaty of the sufferers. M— and one of his companions, had barely time to seize the boom, which had been detached from the barge, when they were hurried into the Cascades and nearly suffocated. They rose, however, and after descending them, M— succeeded in getting hold of the barge, which was floating bottom upwards. For two miles below the Cascades, the channel continues in an uproar and foam like a storm at sea. In passing through it, M— repeatedly came near being swept from his hold by the violence of the current; but through great exertions he succeeded in maintaining his position, though with scarcely a ray of hope that he should ever reach shore. In this perilous condition, and while completely benumbed with cold, he discovered and opened a trunk, which contained a bottle of rum and provisions, which served as a seasonable repast. The trunk, also, he used as a seat, to keep his body out of the water. He continued in this situation for several hours, vainly attempting to reach the shore, or to give a signal of distress, which should be seen by the thinly scattered population on the banks. Night approached, and from

mencement of the great rapids below. From these rapids, the river descends 231 feet in 280 miles. On *Stoney Island*, (one of the Gallop cluster,) the French had a strong fortress, which was taken and demolished by Gen. Amherst, in 1760.

ST. REGIS, 54 miles, a village occupied by a tribe of Indians of that name, who have a reservation of land here of considerable extent. One of their chiefs, aged nearly 90, remarked to a gentleman of our acquaintance a short time since, that he visited the High Rock Spring at Saratoga between 60 and 70

the swiftness of the current, he became convinced that the dreadful rapids of La Chine were near, and that his destruction was inevitable. Finding signals unavailing, he set up a cry or howl, which, favored by the wind, reached the ears of some inhabitants a mile distant. A boat was despatched for his relief; and he was taken off and conveyed to the village of Lachine, 21 miles below where the accident happened. Had darkness approached before reaching this village, he must have been destroyed in the rapids a short distance below. The six gentlemen of Mr. M—'s party were all saved—4 having left the barge at the Cedar village above the rapids, and 2 having been picked up by a canoe: but the barge's crew, though accustomed to labor; were all lost; and of the eight men who passed down the Cascades, none but Mr. M— were saved.

It was at this place that Gen. Amherst's brigade of 300 men, coming to attack Canada, were lost. The French at Montreal received the first intelligence of the invasion, by the dead bodies floating past the town. The pilot who conducted their first batteaux committing the same error as the one above mentioned, ran for the wrong channel, and the other batteaux following close, all were involved in the same destruction.

years ago, *when the water flowed over the top of the aperture.**

LACHINE, 53 miles. From thence to Montreal, which is 7 miles farther, the river road is generally preferred ; from which a charming view of the rapids and of several islands is enjoyed.

MONTREAL,

Is situated on the south side of the island of the same name, 131 miles from Ogdensburgh, and 170 from Quebec. The length of the island is 30 miles, its mean breadth 7, and its circumference about 70. The city extends along the St. Lawrence, about 2 miles in length, and half a mile in width. The buildings are mostly constructed of stone, and arranged on regularly disposed but narrow streets. A stone wall formerly encircled the city, which, by the sanction of the government, was some years ago totally demolished. Montreal is divided into the upper and lower towns. The latter of these contains the Hotel Dieu, founded in 1644, and under a superior and thirty nuns, whose occupation is to administer relief to the sick, who are received into that hospital. The French government formerly contributed to the support of this institution. But since the revolution which occasioned the loss of its principal funds, then vested in Paris, its resources have been confined to the avails of some property in land. The upper town contains the Cathedral, the English Church, the Seminary, the Convent of Recollects, and that of the Sisters of Notre Dame. The general hospital, or Convent of the Grey Sisters, is situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence,

* No one living near the Spring remembers to have seen the water rise higher than within 8 or 10 inches of the top of the rock. At present, it is considerably lower.

a little distance from the town, from which it is separated by a small rivulet. This institution was established in 1753, and is under the management of a superior and nineteen nuns.

The prevailing religion here, as well as at Quebec, is the Roman Catholic. The clergy derive a revenue from grants of land made to them under the ancient regime, and from contributions ordained by the church. Besides these, a principal source of revenue is from the fines for alienation, which amount to about 8 per cent. paid by the purchaser of real estate, every time the same is sold, and which extends to sales of all real estates, in the seignory or island of Montreal.

The city, including its suburbs, contains 26,000 inhabitants.

The mountain of Montreal, from which the city takes its name, rises about 2 1-2 miles distant. It is elevated 700 feet above the level of the river, and extends from north to south 2 miles. This spot has already been selected for the residence of some private gentlemen, whose elegant white mansions appear beautiful in contrast with the surrounding foliage. The island of St. Helena, immediately opposite the city, is a delightful little spot, from whence is had a fine view of Montreal, with its lofty mountain in the back ground, the settlements of Longueuil, St. Lambert and La Prairie de la Madalene, on the eastern side of the river, and the waters of the St. Lawrence, dashing over the rocks of La Chine, and sweeping their course around a variety of islands.

The principal public houses in the city are, Masonic Hall, in the north part; Goodenough's, St. Paul street; and Mansion House, do.

The St. Lawrence, from Montreal to Quebec, is navigated by a number of steam boats, all of which possess every necessary accommodation to render the passage pleasant. The finest boat in the line, is said to be the lady Sherbrook, which is much the

largest, and of about 800 tons burthen. A journey to Quebec, and back again, which 10 or 12 years since was the labor of some weeks, may now be accomplished, by means of the steam boats, in less than 4 days. The distance between the two cities is 170 miles.

From Montreal, the boat first passes near the Fort on St. Helen's Island, and soon enters the rapids of St. Mary's; in returning up which, steam boats are often drawn by cattle. Proceeding down the river, the villages of Longueil, Longue Pointe, Vercheres, Varennes, Point aux Trembles, Contrecoeur, Repentigny, St. Sulpice, La Morage, Berthier, and Machiche are successively passed, before reaching the town of

WILLIAM HENRY, which is 45 miles from Montreal. It stands on the scite of an old fort, built in 1665, on the right bank of the river Sorel, at its confluence with the St. Lawrence. The present town was commenced in 1785. It is regularly laid out with streets, crossing each other at right angles, leaving a space in the centre about 500 feet square. The number of dwellings does not exceed 200. Its population is about 1500. Near the town is a seat which was formerly the residence of the Governor General of Canada, during the summer months. Opposite the town, the river Sorel is about 250 yards broad, and is navigable for vessels of 150 tons for 12 or 14 miles. On this river, which unites the waters of Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence, are two considerable forts, the one at St. John's and the other at Chambly. Sorel was occupied in May, 1776, by a part of the American army, under General Thomas, on their retreat from Quebec.

Lake St. Peter, some miles below the town of Sorel, is formed by an expansion of the river St. Lawrence, to 15 or 20 miles in width, and 21 in length. The waters of the lake have but little cur-

vent, and are from 8 to 11 feet deep. At the upper end of the lake a variety of small islands are interspersed, which are the only ones that occur in the St. Lawrence till you reach the island of Orleans, a distance of 117 miles. On the north side of this lake is the town of

THREE RIVERS, at the mouth of the St. Maurice, which is divided by two small islands into three branches. This town was formerly the seat of the Colonial Government, and is now considered the third in importance in the province. It contains about 320 houses, including a Roman Catholic and an Episcopal Church, and a convent of Ursulines. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 2500. Some miles up the St. Maurice are the celebrated falls of Shawinnegame, a beautiful cataract of about 100 feet descent.

Seven miles below Three Rivers, the Richelieu rapids commence. The river is compressed within less than half a mile in width, and the water moves with great velocity for three or four miles; but being deep and the current unbroken, except at the shores, the descent is made by steam boats without danger, except in the night, when a descent is never attempted.

The population of Lower Canada is principally found on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Nearly the whole distance from Montreal to Quebec exhibits a cultivated tract, extending from the shores back about a mile, bounded by thick forests, and studded with numerous white-washed residences, which are generally erected in the vicinity of a church dedicated to some patron saint.

The scenery of the St. Lawrence is occasionally relieved by the prospect of the distant mountains, the highest of which does not exceed 2000 feet, but rising in the back ground of the cultivated vales along the borders of the river, give an additional de-

gree of beauty and novelty to many of its landscapes. The alternate variety of the waters of the St. Lawrence, now reposing in stillness on the bosom of an expanded lake, and now rushing with the rapidity of a cataract, added to the pleasing effect of the landscape scenery, afford an agreeable repast to the tourist, until he reaches the classic scenes of Quebec. Soon after leaving Cape Rouge and the little village of St. Nicholas, near the mouth of the Chaudiere river, the towers and citadel of this famous city open to view, situated on a rock of 345 feet in height. In approaching the city, you pass Sillery River and Cove, and Wolfe's Cove, where he landed his army to gain the heights of Abraham, about 1 1-2 miles from Quebec. Point Levi appears on the right, a rocky precipice, covered with white dwellings, and commanding the citadel of Quebec from the opposite shore.

QUEBEC.

This city has nothing to claim on the score of beauty, though it presents much to gratify the curiosity of the stranger. Between the base of the rock and the river, just sufficient room is left for a narrow street, on which is built the Lower Town, extending around the promontory for nearly two miles.

The Upper Town is situated on the summit of the rock, and overlooks the Lower Town at the height of 345 feet. Here are situated the principal religious edifices, the military fortifications, and the Governor's house, surrounded by a solid wall of about 3 miles in circumference.

The Lower Town, as its appearance indicates, is exclusively devoted to commerce, and to the details of a navy establishment. The southwestern extremity of the Lower Town was the point of attack of the American army in 1775, which terminated in the death of General Montgomery. The co-operating attack of General Arnold was made at the other ex-

tremity of the town; and resulted in his defeat. He was, with his party, taken prisoners.

The Upper Town is approached on the north-western side, through a foot passage of stairs, terminating in Mountain-street, and leading through the Grand Prescott Gate, within the walls of the city. The houses are principally constructed of stone, which is almost the only material for building, and are of very unequal height. A great part of the city is taken up by the religious and military establishments, which, with their courts and gardens, leave the streets very irregular, and uneven, and give rather an unfavorable impression of the taste and elegance of its inhabitants.

The castle of St. Louis stands on the verge of the precipice towards the St. Lawrence, supported by lofty pillars, built up from the rock below. The building is a plain yellow structure of stone, 62 feet long, 45 broad, and 3 stories high. It contains the residence of the Governor General of Canada, and several apartments occupied as offices for the civil and military branches of the government. Seven thousand pounds were voted in 1808, for the repair and embellishment of the structure. The furniture it is said, descends as private property, and is to be paid for by each successive Governor.

Of the several charitable Catholic institutions in Quebec, the principal are the Hotel Dieu, founded in 1637, for the sick poor, under the management of a superior and 48 nuns—and the General Hospital, on the bank of the St. Charles, about one mile from the city, founded in 1693, for poor sick and mendicants, and under the control of a superior and 37 sisters.

The Catholic establishments consist of a spacious Cathedral; a Seminary, founded in 1663, for the instruction of male Catholic members; and the Ursuline Convent, founded in 1639, and devoted exclusively to the education of females. This last is possessed by a superior and 36 nuns.

The Monastery, or college of the Jesuits, founded in 1635, was once considered as the first institution on the continent of North America, for the instruction of young men. After the declension of that fraternity it devolved on the British Crown, and has recently been converted into a commodious barrack for the troops.

The artillery barracks were built by the French, in 1750, and occupy a space of 527 feet, by 40. They contain arms in constant readiness for not less than 20,000.

The Bishop's Palace is situated near the communication with the Lower Town, and is now occupied by the Provincial Parliament, and for various public offices and a library.

The best specimens of modern structure in the city, are the court house, the new gaol, and the Protestant Cathedral, all built of stone, and exhibiting a handsome and regular appearance. The Place d'Armes and Parade will also be deemed worthy of notice to a stranger.

Quebec is situated from Montreal 170 miles, 320 miles from the ocean, 400 from Albany, and 547 from the city of New-York. Its population amounts to 20,000.

Near the citadel of Quebec, which stands on the highest part of Cape Diamond, were deposited the remains of

GENERAL MONTGOMERY.

Who fell in the attempt to take the city by assault, on the fatal night of the 31st December, 1775. This gallant soldier was a native of Ireland. In early life he entered the British service as a captain of infantry, and served, with distinguished credit, in the war which ended in 1763. In 1759 he was particularly distinguished whilst fighting under the banners of General Wolfe, almost on the very spot where his life was terminated in the defence of freedom. He

afterwards resigned his commission, and devoted himself to the service of America, his adopted country.

At the commencement of the revolution, Montgomery was appointed to lead the American army to the conquest of the Canadas. Having succeeded in taking Montreal, he with his little army, in the midst of winter, pressed forward to the reduction of Quebec. Here "he was joined by General Arnold, with whom was concerted the plan of the assault, and who afterwards assisted in its execution. The armies, under their respective commanders, were to commence a simultaneous attack at two different points; that of Montgomery being, as has been observed, at the south western extremity of the Lower Town, at Cape Diamond, and that of Arnold at the opposite extremity, about 2 miles distant. When Montgomery was leading on the attack, the enemy retreated before him. In passing round Cape Diamond, the ice and projecting rocks rendered it necessary for the Americans to press forward in a narrow file, until they arrived at the block house and picket. The General was himself in front, and assisted with his own hands to cut down and pull up the picket. The roughness of the way had so lengthened his line of march, that he was obliged to wait for a force to come up before he could proceed. Having re-assembled about 200 men, he advanced boldly and rapidly at their head to force the barrier. One or two of the enemy had by this time ventured to return to the battery, and seeing a match standing by one of the guns, touched it off, when the American force was within 40 paces of it. This single and accidental fire struck down General Montgomery, his aids, Captain M'Pherson and Captain Cheesman."

The remains of Montgomery were removed, in 1818, from Quebec to New-York, where they were deposited in St. Paul's Church, beneath a monument

erected to his memory by the United States. The identity of the remains were established by an old soldier, who was present when Montgomery fell, and who assisted in his burial.

THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM,

Lie south and west of Quebec, and commence immediately on leaving the Gate of St. Louis. It is not without the most peculiar sensations that the stranger casts his eye over this classic spot. He beholds nothing at present but an extensive plain, which the progress of improvement or military prudence has rid of its forests, glowing in all the verdure of summer ; but he remembers the deeds which have made it a scene of interest to the admirers of heroic valour and military prowess. Here the Marquis de Montcalm and General Wolfe, with the respective armies under their command, fought the famous battle which resulted in the death of both commanders, and terminated the empire of the French in North America. Never did the glory of the soldier shine with greater lustre, or his heroism command a greater tribute of applause, than did that of Wolfe on the memorable plains of Abraham.

In 1759, Wolfe was intrusted with the command for the reduction of Quebec, and arrived in the St. Lawrence the 31st of June, in the same year. He found the city strongly garrisoned by the French troops, under the command of the Marquis de Montcalm. The natural defences of the place, which were much strengthened by artificial fortifications, forbade any other approach than by repelling the enemy without the walls. For this purpose a disadvantageous attack was made on the French army at Montmorenci, where the British were defeated with considerable loss, and driven back to their former position at Point Levi. After some days, the troops were again embarked, and conveyed 3 leagues above the city. About midnight of the 12th of September,

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General Wolfe, with his army, left the ships in boats, with a view of landing about one league above Cape Diamond, and thus to gain the heights of Abraham. But in consequence of the rapidity of the current, they fell below their intended place, and disembarked at Wolfe's Cove, a mile and a half above the city. They were frequently challenged by the sentinels posted along the shore; but owing to the deception of the boatmen they were permitted to pass unmolested, and to gain a landing. The precipice at the Cove, from 150 to 200 feet in height, and full of projections of rocks and trees, seemed to be rendered almost inaccessible. General Wolfe, however, with unparalleled fortitude, led the way through a narrow path winding obliquely up the hill, which, with the assistance of boughs and stumps, enabled him and his troops to gain the summit. Here, by day-light the next day, they were formed in line of battle, in readiness to meet the enemy.

General Montcalm, on receiving information that the British had possession of the heights, broke up his camp at Beaufort, crossed the St. Charles river, and at about 10 o'clock in the morning of the 12th September, commenced the attack. The numbers engaged on each side were nearly equal. The want of artillery, on the part of the English, gave to Montcalm an advantage which for a time seemed to decide the fate of the contest in his favor. This misfortune, however, instead of dispiriting, inspired the British with greater ardor and resolution. After a desperate struggle of about two hours, in which both commanders had been mortally wounded, the French gave way, and left the field in the possession of the victors.

Wolfe fell at the critical moment that decided the victory. He was wounded in the early part of the engagement by a bullet in his wrist—soon after by a ball which passed through his groin—and it was not till a third had pierced his breast, that he suffered

himself to be carried from the field. "I die happy," was his exclamation, when in the arms of death he heard the joyful shouts of victory. A loose stone, 4 or 5 feet in length, and 2 or 3 in breadth, now marks the spot where Wolfe expired.*

The FALLS OF MONTMORENCI, are situated about 5 miles north of Quebec, on the river of the same name, near its junction with the St. Lawrence. These falls pour over a perpendicular precipice 220 feet in height, and may almost compare in beauty and grandeur with the cataract of Niagara.†

* A subscription for the erection of a monument at Quebec to the memory of Wolfe and Montcalm is nearly filled. The following is to be the inscription :

HUNC LAPIDEM
MONUMENTI IN MEMORIAM.

VIRORUM ILLUSTRIVM
WOLFE ET MONTCALM,
FUNDAMENTUM

P. C.

GEORGIUS COMES DE DALHOUSIE,

IN SEPTENTRIONALIS AMERICÆ PARTIBUS

AD BRITANNOS PERTINENTIBUS

SUMMAM RERUM ADMINISTRANS ;

OPUS PER MULTOS ANNOS PRÆTERMISSUM,

(QUID DUCI EGREGIO CONVENIENTIUS !)

AUCTORITATE PROMOVENS, EXEMPLO STIMU-

LANS, MUNIFICENTIA FOVENS.

Die Novembris XVa.

A. S. MDCCCXXVII.

GEORGIO IV. BRITANNIARUM REGE.

† Remains of entrenchments and fortifications erected during the French war, are still to be seen near the falls. A battery occupied by Gen. Wolfe, in June, 1759, on the precipice north-east of the falls, is yet visible. The French occupied the op-

The Chaudiere falls are formed by the waters of the river Chaudiere, which at the precipice are 240 yards in breadth, and are precipitated about 100 perpendicular feet. These, together with the scenery of Orleans, a beautiful island 6 miles down the river, Beaufort and Point Levi, will always afford a pleasing excursion to the tourist at Quebec.

The passage up the St. Lawrence is more arduous than its descent. The steam-boats, of which there are no less than 8 or 10, leave Montreal and arrive at Quebec after a passage of two nights and one day. In returning they are generally two days and three nights, though the passage is frequently performed in much less time. The regular fare is \$10, to Quebec—returning, \$12.

posite bank; and Wolfe attempted to storm their works by fording the river below the falls and ascending the heights. Without forming in a regular manner, and without waiting for additional reinforcements which were on their way from Point Levi, Wolfe's men rashly ascended the hill, eager for the onset; and were cut down by the French artillery and musquetry, and obliged to retreat. The English loss was about 500; while that of the French was trifling. A storm coming on, further attempts to dislodge the French were abandoned. The British afterwards ascended the river, and the action on the Plains of Abraham, which has already been noticed, took place in the month of September following.

FROM MONTREAL* TO WHITEHALL,

Is 181 miles, and the intervening distances are as follow :

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Longueil,	2	Burlington,	11
Chambly,	13	Split Rock,	12
St. Johns,	12	Essex,	2
Isle Aux Noix,	14	Basin Harbor,	12
Rouse's Point,	10	Crown Point	12
Chazy,	12	Ticonderoga,	15
Plattsburgh,	15	Whitehall,	24
Port Kent,	15		

From Montreal the St. Lawrence is crossed in a horse boat to Longueil, a distance of two miles. After leaving Longueil, the country becomes remarkably level, until you reach

CHAMBLY, 13 miles distant. This is a considerable town, on the river Sorel, containing extensive barracks and some troops. In the vicinity is High Mountain, which confines between its conical summits a lake of pure water. The fort is built of stone, in a quadrangular form, and resembles in its appearance an ancient castle. From this place the road follows the river, until you arrive at

ST. JOHNS, a distance of 12 miles. This place was an important post during the French and Revolutionary wars. In the latter it was taken, after a

* At Montreal a stage can be taken twice a week for Danville, Vt. distant 100 miles ; from thence to the Notch in the White Mountains, 28 miles ; from thence to Concord, N. H. 75 miles ; and from thence to Boston, 68 miles. The whole route is performed in four days. [*For a description of the White Mountains, see Concord, N. H.*]

gallant defence, by General Montgomery, as was also Chambly. It contains, at present, about 100 houses and 800 inhabitants. Though a place of considerable business, it possesses nothing in its appearance or accommodations inviting to a stranger. Heretofore steam-boats have left St. Johns for Whitehall only twice a week; but as there are now three on the Lake, it is probable that a passage may hereafter be taken as often as every other day. The boats touch at all the intermediate places; and the fare through is 36. Proportional deductions are made for the intermediate distances.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN,

Forms part of the boundary line between the states of New-York and Vermont. Its length is 140 miles, and its greatest breadth 14. A great proportion of the lands on the margin of the lake are still unredeemed from a state of nature, and in some places, particularly at the north end, are low and marshy. After entering the territories of the United States, the country is more populous, and under a better state of improvement. The villages seen from the lake all exhibit a cheerful and thriving appearance. The lake properly terminates at Mount Independence; from whence to Whitehall, a distance of 30 miles, it assumes the appearance of a river, in which little more than room is left, at any point, to turn the boat. The history of Champlain involves many interesting events associated with the French and Revolutionary wars. During those periods several fortifications were constructed, which have since undergone some repairs, but are now in a state of decay. The ruins of the ancient fortresses at Ticonderoga and Crown Point are still visible.

ISLE AUX NOIX, 14 miles from St. Johns. This is a strong military and naval post possessed by the English. The works are generally in good preser-

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vation ; and are occupied by a small military corps. In the expedition against Canada in 1775, the troops under Generals Schuyler and Montgomery went down the lake in rafts and landed at this island ; from whence they soon proceeded to St. Johns. The other detachment, under Gen. Arnold, marched by land through the present state of Maine, (then a wilderness) to Quebec.

ROUSE'S POINT, at the entrance of the river Sorel into Lake Champlain, and 10 miles from the Isle aux Noix, contains strong stone fortifications, erected by the United States, but which, by the recent decision of the commissioners appointed to settle the boundary line between the American and British governments, fell within the territories of the latter.

The **VILLAGE OF PLATTSBURGH**, 27 miles farther, is handsomely located at the mouth of the Saranac river, on the west side of Lake Champlain. It contains about 350 dwellings, besides the court-house and prison for the county. The number of inhabitants is about 1500. This place is rendered celebrated by the brilliant victory of M'Donough and Maccomb, over the British land and naval forces under Sir George Prevost and Commodore Downie. The naval engagement took place in front of the village, which overlooks the extensive Bay of Plattsburgh for several miles. Here the American Commodore waited at anchor the arrival of the British fleet, which appeared passing Cumberland Head, about 8 in the morning of the 11th of September, 1814. The first gun from the fleet was the signal for commencing the attack on land. Sir George Prevost, with about 14,000 men, furiously assaulted the defences of the town, whilst the battle raged with increasing ardor between the fleets, then contending in full view of the respective armies. General Maccomb, with his gallant little army, consisting of about 3000

men, mostly undisciplined, foiled the repeated assaults of the enemy, until the capture of the British fleet, after an action of two hours, obliged him to retire, with the loss of 2500 men, together with considerable baggage and ammunition. The American force on the lake consisted of 86 guns, and 820 men; and was opposed to a force of 95 guns, and 1050 men. Thus ended the affair at Plattsburgh, no less honorable to American valor than derogatory to the British arms. Commodore Downie was killed in the engagement. He was represented as a brave and skillful officer; but was opposed to the method of attack on the American flotilla. Both fleets are now dismantled, and moored at Whitehall.

The monument erected to the memory of Commodore Downie, in the church-yard at Plattsburgh, contains the following inscription :

SACRED

To the memory of
GEORGE DOWNIE, Esq.
 A Post-Captain in the Royal British Navy,
 who gloriously fell on board
 His B. M. S. the *Confiance*,
 while leading the vessels
 under his command
 to the attack of the American Flotilla
 at anchor in Cumberland Bay,
 off Plattsburgh,
 on the 11th September, 1814.

To mark the spot where the remains of a gallant officer and sincere friend were honorably interred,

This stone has been erected
 by his affectionate Sister-in-Law,
 Mary Downie.

The remains of a number of officers of both armies, who fell in the engagement, repose near the

Commodore, with no monument to inform the stranger, and with no record but tradition to denote the spot of their interment. East of Downie are five graves, occurring in the following order: Commencing south—Capt. Copeland, an American officer—Lieut. Stansbury, of the American navy—Lieut. Runk, of the American army—Lieut. Gamble, of the American navy—and a British Sergeant. On the north side of Downie are the remains of the British Lieut. Col. Wellington—on the south, two British Lieutenants—on the west, Captain Purchase and 4 other officers, 3 of whom were British.

The traveller will find many objects of interest at Plattsburgh, which will warrant his continuance there for one or two days. A short distance from the village are the cantonment and breast works occupied by Gen. Macomb and his troops during the last war. A mile north is shown the house possessed by Gen. Prevost as his head-quarters during the siege in 1814; between which and the village, the marks of cannon-shot on trees and other objects, are still visible. Farther onward, about 5 miles, on a hill overlooking the village of Beekmantown, is shown the spot where a sanguinary engagement took place between the American and British troops, which resulted in the death of the British Col. Wellington, and several men of both armies. Col. W. was killed in the centre of the road, about equidistant from the summit and foot of the hill.

M'Donough's farm, granted by the legislature of Vermont, lies on Cumberland head, nearly east of Plattsburgh; a ride to which, around the bay, in the warm season, is refreshing and delightful.

PORT KENT, 15 miles from Plattsburgh, is a spot selected on the lake shore for a new town or village, 17 miles southerly of Plattsburgh, by land, and 15 miles by water. There are a few buildings, and a wharf erected, at which passengers are landed from

the steam-boat. From this place may be seen, on the north, the Isle La Mott, 26 miles distant, Grand Isle, the Two Sisters, Point La Roche, Cumberland Head, and Belcore and Macomb's Islands. On the east, Stave, Providence and Hog Islands, Colchester Point, and the Green Mountains of Vermont. On the south, the village of Burlington, about 11 miles distant, with the high peak called the Camel's Rump; the whole forming a most delightful and pleasant landscape, not excelled at any other point of the lake passage. Three miles west from Port Kent, are the celebrated

ADGATE'S FALLS. They are situated on the river Asauble, and take their name from a person residing there, and who is the proprietor of some valuable mills in the vicinity. The water pours over a precipice about 80 feet in height, into a narrow channel of the river, the banks of which consist of rock, rising perpendicularly to the height of from 60 to 100 feet. At what is called the

HIGH RIDGE, about half a mile below the falls, the channel is narrowed to 27 feet. The height of the rocks here, which are perpendicular, is 93 feet, and the water 35 feet deep. Over this chasm a bridge was once erected, by throwing timbers across; but it is now principally in decay. The sensations produced on looking into this gulf are terrific, and the stoutest heart involuntarily shrinks from the contemplation. There is an indifferent road from the falls to the High Bridge, but with this exception the spot is yet a wilderness.

BURLINGTON, is situated on the east side of Lake Champlain, about 24 miles south-east of Plattsburgh. This is one of those beautiful villages which so often attract the notice of a stranger in the New-England states. The ground rises with a moderate ascent

from the lake, and presents a slope covered with handsome houses and trees. On the highest part of the eminence, which is 330 feet above the level of the lake, stands the University of Vermont. This summit commands a noble view of the lake, and the adjacent country, for many miles. There are here 200 houses and stores, besides a bank, court-house, gaol, and two churches.* About 12 miles from Burlington, in the town of Willsborough, (N. Y.) is what is called the

SPLIT ROCK. This curiosity is a part of a rocky promontory projecting into the lake, on the west side, about 150 feet, and elevated above the level of the water about 12 feet. The part broken off contains about half an acre, covered with trees, and is separated from the main rock about 20 feet. The opposite sides exactly fit each other—the prominences in the one corresponding with the cavities in the other. Through this fissure a line has been let down to the depth of 500 feet, without finding bottom.

CROWN POINT, is situated 36 miles from Burlington, on the west side of Lake Champlain. It is formed by an extensive deep bay on the west, skirted by a steep mountain, and on the north and east by the body of the lake. This elevated plain was first occupied by the French, in 1731, as a military position, and abandoned by them in 1759, when General Amherst took possession of it, and built Fort Frederick. The ruins of this fort may still be traced, being situated directly opposite to Chimney Point on the south side of the bay. After the peace of 1763, it was occupied by a subaltern and a mere safe guard, until it was burnt by accident some time pre-

* Travellers designing to visit Boston, frequently take a stage at this place, on a route which is noticed in subsequent pages of this work.

vious to the American Revolution. In 1775 it fell into the hands of the Americans, and was afterwards evacuated by them, on the advance of Burgoyne, in 1776. A few years since, a number of British guineas were found here, from the accidental crumbling of the earth from the banks, where they had been deposited.

TICONDEROGA, which has already been noticed, (*see p. 121.*) is situated 15 miles from Crown-Point, and 24 miles north of Whitehall.

One mile from Ticonderoga, is MOUNT INDEPENDENCE, on the east side of the Lake; near the foot of which, the remains of a small battery are still to be seen. What was called the Horse-Shoe battery was on an elevation about a quarter of a mile in the rear.

Nine miles farther, the lake is contracted into four narrow channels, bounded on the west and east by lofty mountains.

SOUTH and EAST BAYS are soon reached, each of about 5 miles in extent. The former was taken by Gen. Dieskau and his army, in their route towards Fort Edward in 1755. From the latter bay to Whitehall, the passage is extremely narrow, and of a serpentine course; and cannot be pursued in safety during a dark night.

WHITEHALL terminates the steam-boat navigation of Lake Champlain. It is an incorporated village situated on the west bank of Wood Creek at its entrance into the lake, 73 miles north of Albany, and contains about 100 dwellings and stores and 800 inhabitants. The situation of this place is low and unpleasant; and it derives its principal consequence from the navigation of the lake, which is passable for sloops of 80 tons burthen, and from the north-

ern canal, which here enters the lake. Burgoyne occupied this place for a short time, preparatory to his march to Saratoga; and on the heights, over the harbor, are the remains of a battery and block-house.

A regular line of stages runs from Whitehall* to Albany, every day in the week, passing through Fort Ann, Sandy Hill, Fort Edward, Saratoga, Stillwater and Waterford. Regular packet boats also depart for Albany every Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M. The fare is 4 cents per mile, including board. On the arrival of the packet boat at Fort Edward, stages are always in readiness to start for Albany, Saratoga and Ballston Springs.

THE NORTHERN CANAL,

Commencing at Whitehall, proceeds 5 1-2 miles, when it enters Wood Creek, a narrow sluggish stream, averaging 15 feet in depth. This creek is connected with the canal, and is rendered navigable for the boats, for about 6 1-2 miles, to Fort Ann village. From thence the canal proceeds through parts of Fort Ann and Kingsbury, to Fort Edward. At the latter place, boats descend by locks into the Hudson river,† and after a distance of 8 miles pass around the Fort Miller Falls, by a canal 1-2 mile in length, entering the river again on the west side. From thence the river is made navigable 3 miles to Saratoga falls, where the canal is taken out of the river on the west side, and proceeds through Saratoga, Stillwater and Halfmoon, to Waterford, where

* A route from this place to Boston is noticed at page 225.

† A canal is now constructing on the bank of the river between Fort Edward and Saratoga Falls, and will shortly be used instead of the river between those places.

it enters the Hudson, and by a branch canal enters the Mohawk, which it crosses by a dam, and after passing 3-4 of a mile joins the Erie canal in the town of Watervleit. The whole length of the Champlain canal is 63 miles. The cost to the state, exclusive of the proposed feeder from above Glen's Falls, was \$875,000.

The intervening distances on the canal between Whitehall and Albany, are as follows :

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Fort Ann,	12	Stillwater V.	2 1-2
Sandy-Hill,	8	Mechanics Ville,	3
Fort Edward,	2	Waterford,	8
Fort Miller Falls,	8	Watervleit,	2
Saratoga Falls,	3	Gibbon's Ville,	2
Schuylerville,	2	Albany,	6
Bemus' Heights,	12 1-2		

Half a mile north of Fort Anne, where an elbow is made by Wood Creek at the foot of a precipitous hill, a severe engagement took place in 1777, between a detachment of Burgoyne's troops and a party of Americans, under the command of Col. Sterry, who were on their retreat from Ticonderoga. The Americans were on the plain south of the hill ; while the latter served as a cover to the British. Their fire on Sterry's forces below was destructive, and compelled him to abandon his position.

The village of FORT ANNE is on the scite of the old Fort erected during the French war. It was located at the north part of the village on the bank of the creek.

Burgoyne's road, commencing about 2 miles south of the village, and nearly pursuing the course of the present road, is still visible. It was a causeway, formed by logs laid transversely, a labor which became necessary in conveying his cannon and baggage waggons to Saratoga.

From Fort Anne to Albany, the intervening places, Sandy-Hill, Saratoga, &c. have already been noticed. (*See Index.*)

ROUTES TO BOSTON.

These are so various, that the traveller may always be governed by his own taste and judgment in a selection. The route from Albany has been chosen by many on account of enjoining in the excursion a visit to the Lebanon Springs; while others have preferred a course which should embrace the rich mountain scenery of Vermont and New-Hampshire: commencing their excursions either at Burlington, Whitehall, or at Saratoga Springs. These routes are delineated hereafter; but without giving them in strict geographical order, we commence with that from Saratoga Springs, as passing over the most interesting ground connected with the historic events of the revolution.

FROM SARATOGA SPRINGS TO BOSTON.

161 miles. *Intervening distances as follows:*

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Schuyler-Ville,	12	Jeffrey,	5
Union Village,	5	New Ipswich,	10
Cambridge,	8	Townsend,	12
Arlington,	12	Pepperel,	6
Manchester,	12	Groton,	3
Landsgrove,	15	Littleton,	8
Chester,	15	Acton,	3
Bellows Falls,	14	Concord,	7
Walpole Village,	4	Lexington,	7
Walpole,	4	Cambridge,	7
Keene,	14	Boston,	3
Marlborough,	5		

A stage leaves Saratoga Springs every morning (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, reaching Manchester the first day, Keene the second, and Boston the third, to dine. Fare \$7.50.

SCHUYLER-VILLE, 12 miles. (*See p. 97.*) Passing across the vale where the surrender of Burgoyne took place to the river, (on the bank of which, in a field adjoining the road on the north, are seen the remains of an intrenchment,) the stage crosses in a horse-boat.

UNION VILLAGE, 5 miles. The Battenkill river passes through the village, on the banks of which are several mills and factories. There are about 100 houses in the place; and the number is constantly augmenting.

Cambridge and Arlington are good agricultural townships. In the latter place, the route, for a considerable distance is on the bank of the Battenkill, near which are several valuable and extensive quarries of white marble.

MANCHESTER, 12 miles from Arlington, is a neat village, located near the foot of the Green Mountains, which are seen stretching to the north and south as far as the eye can extend. Leaving the village, the stage soon commences ascending the great natural barrier which separates the eastern and western sections of Vermont. No exertions have been spared to improve the road; and it may be considered by far the best of any which crosses the mountain. The ascent, which is not precipitous, continues, with occasional descents, for 10 or 12 miles before the summit is reached. During the first six miles, a most extensive and variegated prospect at the west is enjoyed; and after attaining the greatest elevation, this is suddenly exchanged for a prospect nearly co-extensive at the east.

CHESTER, 30 miles from Manchester, is a pleasant village, situated on a handsome plain, and contains two churches, an excellent academy, and about 60 dwellings and stores.

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BELLOWS FALLS, 14 miles, lies on the western bank of Connecticut river. The village is flourishing, contains some very pleasant houses, a number of manufacturing establishments, and a beautiful church, which stands on an eminence, and is seen for some miles distant.

A canal, having 9 locks, and affording water for a number of mills, has been constructed around the falls. It is about half a mile in length. The whole descent of the river for this distance is about 50 feet, and assumes the appearance of rapids rather than a cataract. Over the greatest descent, where the water is compressed by ledges of rocks to a very narrow space, a handsome toll bridge is erected, 50 feet in height, from which the water is seen rushing through the pass with great rapidity, and dashing upon the rocks in the wildest disorder—presenting a scene truly sublime and interesting.

A short distance below the falls are two rocks containing specimens of Indian workmanship. On one of the rocks are the indistinct traces of a number of human faces, represented by marks in the stone, and probably intended as a memorial of their deceased friends or chieftains. That this place was once the haunt of our savage predecessors, is evident from the arrow points, and bits of their earthen pots, and fragments of other utensils, which may be found in a short walk over the adjacent fields.*

On the New-Hampshire side is a chain of lofty mountains, which leave but a narrow passage between their base and the river. Around one of these

* From Bellows Falls, stages can be taken every day for Concord, N. H. and for Hartford, Conn. On the latter route, the course is generally near the bank of the Connecticut river, and through a most delightful country, interspersed with several elegant villages and country seats.

impending barriers the road winds its course to the pleasant village of

WALPOLE, which contains about 60 houses, including some very handsome mansions. This place was the scene of many savage incursions during the French war. It was once in the entire possession of the Indians, and retaken from them by Col. Belknap, who made the first settlement in this part of the country. The scenery in this vicinity is remarkably striking and romantic. Ten miles farther is the flourishing village of

KEENE. This is said to be one of the handsomest villages in New-England, and is situated a few miles east of the Connecticut river. It contains about 150 dwellings, a bank, a court-house and gaol, and a population of about 2000. For a distance of 40 miles from this place, no village of importance intervenes, though many handsome dwellings and rich farms are discovered on the route.

GROTON, 41 miles from Keene, is a pleasant village, containing about 100 houses and an academy; seven miles from which is the town of

CONCORD, rendered memorable as the place where the first efficient opposition was made to the British troops, in 1775. It is a large town, and contains many handsome dwellings. Eight miles from which is the town of

LEXINGTON, containing a few plain houses; but celebrated in history as the spot where the first American blood was shed in the struggle for Independence. This occurred on the 19th of April, 1775. A quantity of military stores had been collected at Concord, which the British General Gage proposed to destroy. Though secret in his operations, and

though precaution had been taken the evening previous to scour the roads and secure such citizens as the British officers fell in with, yet the plan was discovered by Doctor Warren, of Boston, who sent out messengers to alarm the inhabitants and prepare them for resistance. On the arrival the next morning at Lexington of the British troops, 8 or 900 strong, it was found that the militia of the town, to the number of 70, were in arms. Major Pitcairn, who led the British van, ordered the "rebels" to disperse. Some scattering guns were fired, which were followed by a general discharge, and continued till the militia disappeared. Eight men were killed and several wounded.*

The detachment then proceeded to Concord, a part of which took possession of two bridges beyond the town, while the remainder destroyed the military stores. A number of militia, who had collected in the vicinity, but with orders not to give the first fire, attempted to pass one of the bridges in the character of travellers. They were fired on, and two men killed. The fire was returned and a skirmish ensued, which resulted in the discomfiture of the regulars, and a precipitate retreat. Skirmishing continued during the day, and though the British received reinforcements, they were harrassed in their retreat, to Bunker's Hill, where they remained secure under the protection of their ships of war.

The loss of the British, during this day, in killed, wounded and prisoners, was 273; while that of the provincialists did not exceed 90.

The blow thus struck was the precursor of more important events, and was soon followed by the battle of Breed's or (as it is generally denominated) Bunker's Hill; which is noticed in subsequent pages.

* A handsome monument now marks the spot where this action was fought, beneath which are interred the remains of the Americans who were slain.

FROM WHITEHALL TO BOSTON. 225

CAMBRIDGE, is situated 7 miles from Lexington. It is a large and handsome town, but derives its importance from Harvard University, which is located here, and is one of the oldest and most celebrated literary institutions in the United States. It takes its name from the Rev. John Harvard, who died in 1638, leaving to the institution a legacy of 7797. 17s. 2d. sterling. The edifices belonging to the University are Harvard, Massachusetts, Hollis, Stoughton, Holworthy and University Halls, Holden Chapel, 3 College houses, besides that for the President. These buildings are all situated in a spacious square, and are handsomely shaded with a variety of trees. There are annually educated here about 300 students. The amount of property belonging to the institution, it is said, falls little short of \$600,000. It contains an extensive philosophical apparatus, and a library of about 25,000 volumes.

Two miles from Cambridge is the city of Boston. The two places are connected with a bridge 3846 feet long and 40 wide, with a causeway of 3344 feet. The cost of the whole was \$76,700.

[For a description of Boston, see subsequent pages.]

FROM WHITEHALL TO BOSTON.

178 miles.

A stage leaves Whitehall three times a week, passing through the villages of Castleton and Rutland, connecting at Chester with the route from Saratoga Springs, and reaches Boston the third day.

FAIRHAVEN, 9 miles from Whitehall, contains several mills and manufactories of iron, and about 50 houses.

CASTLETON, 5 miles farther, is a handsome village of 50 or 60 houses, and contains the Rutland

county academy and a medical college; which are liberally patronized.—About half a mile north of the village, at the junction of the Hubbardton with the main road, are slight remains of a fort and breast work, which were occupied during the revolutionary war; two miles north of which, the Hubbardton road passes over the ground where a severe action was fought between a detachment of Burgoyne's army and a body of American troops. The latter composed the rear guard of the Americans which evacuated Ticonderoga in July, 1777, and were commanded by Col. Warner. They were about 1000 strong; and were overtaken by a force of nearly the same number under Gen. Frazer. A long, severe, and obstinate conflict ensued; when the arrival of Gen. Reidsel, with his division of Germans, compelled the Americans to give way in all directions. The British loss was stated by Gen. Burgoyne at 25 killed and 144 wounded; and the American loss was estimated by Gen. St. Clair at 50 killed and wounded. It is generally supposed that the loss of both armies was much greater.

The Americans retreated to the south, and took part in the Bennington battle on the 16th of August, and in the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga in October following.

RUTLAND, 10 miles from Castleton, is the capital of Rutland county. It is situated 3 miles west of the Green Mountains, in view of Killington Peak, and for beauty of local situation is not surpassed by any village in the northern states. It contains upwards of 100 houses, a bank, a court house, and a gaol.

Ten miles from Rutland, in the town of Shrewsbury, the road reaches the foot of the Green mountains, which are crossed in travelling 12 miles farther. No part of the passage is precipitous; though

FROM BURLINGTON TO BOSTON. 227

the road is less pleasant than that leading from Manchester, (*See p. 221.*)

CHESTER is 40 miles from Rutland ; from whence the route to Boston is the same as that noticed at page 222.

FROM BURLINGTON TO BOSTON,

(*through Windsor, Vt.*)

From Burlington, Vt. where the Champlain steam-boats touch in their passage up and down the lake, stages depart for Boston three times a week, passing through Montpelier and Windsor, Vt. Claremont and Amherst, N. H. Billerica and Medford, Mass. and reach Boston on the third day. Distance 206 miles—Fare \$8. The intervening distances are as follows :

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Williston,	8	Lempster,	12
Richmond,	9	Washington,	7
Bolton,	2	Hillsborough,	8
Waterbury,	8	Francistown,	9
Moretown,	4	Mount Vernon,	9
Montpelier,	7	Amherst,	6
Williamstown,	10	Merrimack,	3
Brookfield,	8	Dunstable,	7
Randolph,	12	Tyngsborough,	6
Royalton,	3	Chelmsford,	7
Barnard,	6	Billerica,	4
Woodstock,	8	Woburn,	9
Windsor,	14	Boston,	10
Claremont,	9		

BURLINGTON. (*See page 215.*)

MONTPELIER, is situated on the Onion River, a little north of the centre of the state, 38 miles from Burlington. It is at present the seat of government,

and has a state-house, court-house, gaol, and a house of public worship, besides a number of manufacturing establishments. It contains about 2000 inhabitants.

With the exception of a narrow vale, through which the river passes, the village is surrounded by lofty hills and mountains, which give it the appearance of seclusion from the rest of the world. The road for several miles previous to reaching the village, and after leaving it, is on the bank of the river, and the mountain scenery is unusually romantic.

In passing from Montpelier to Randolph, the route is on what is termed the gulph road. This gulph is six miles in extent, between lofty mountains, with barely a sufficient space for a road and the White river, a beautiful and transparent stream, exhibiting, in most instances, a bottom of beautiful white gravel.

RANDOLPH, 30 miles from Montpelier, is on a lofty ridge of land, affording some of the finest farms in the state. The village is small, but much admired for its location and neatness.

ROYALTON, 3 miles. A pleasant village.

WOODSTOCK, 14 miles, the capitol of Windsor county, is a place of considerable business. The principal village, called Woodstock green, is on the bank of the Queechy river, and contains a court house, jail, church and a marble factory—also an extensive manufactory of scythes.

WINDSOR, 14 miles, is a beautiful town on the banks of the Connecticut. The houses exhibit a very neat and handsome appearance, and stand in a fertile and richly cultivated tract of country. It contains a flourishing Female Seminary, with a number of churches, and the Vermont Penitentiary.

The bridge built across the Connecticut at this place is one of the handsomest on the river. *Ascutney*, a mountain in the southwest part of the town, is 1732 feet in height, and is well worthy the attention of those who take delight in the rich and diversified prospects afforded from its summit.

At Windsor, the route crosses the Connecticut river into New-Hampshire, and proceeds through a fertile country, occasionally interspersed with a pleasant village, to Boston.

ROUTE FROM BURLINGTON TO BOSTON,

(through Hanover and Concord, N. H.)

A stage leaves Burlington three times a week, passing through Montpelier and Randolph, Vt. Hanover and Concord, N. H. and Andover, Mass. and reaches Boston on the third day. Distance, 210 miles—Fare \$8. [The first part of this route to Randolph is noticed in the two preceding pages.]

HANOVER is 25 miles from Randolph. The village is located on a handsome plain, half a mile from the Connecticut river, and contains the buildings of Dartmouth college and about 80 dwelling houses. The college derives its name from William, Earl of Dartmouth, one of its principal benefactors. It was founded in 1769, by the late Doct. Eleazer Wheelock, and is in a flourishing condition. A medical institution is connected with the college, and is accommodated with a brick edifice, containing, besides rooms for students, a laboratory, anatomical museum, mineralogical cabinet, library and lecture rooms. The number of students educated at this college annually is between 2 and 300. The whole number who had been educated in 1822, was 1,341, of whom 1,067 were then living.

CONCORD, 55 miles from Hanover, is the capital of New-Hampshire. The village is principally composed of two streets on the west bank of the Merrimack river, and contains a state house, state prison, town house, bank, several churches, 4 or 5 printing offices, and rising of 200 dwelling houses. The state house located near the centre of the village, is an elegant building of hewn granite, 100 feet long, with a large hall on the first floor, and the senate and representatives' chambers on the second. The building is surrounded by a spacious yard, which is enclosed with a handsome wall. The state prison, a strong building, is a short distance from the state house.

The Merrimack river is navigable for large boats from Concord to Chelmsford; from whence to Boston the communication is continued in the Middlesex canal, 28 miles long.

VISIT TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

From Concord, a stage runs twice a week to Franconia, near the White Mountains, distant 75 miles; and passing through the *Notch*, continues on to Danville, Vt. 28 miles; and from thence to Montreal, 100 miles.*

After leaving Concord, the first object of attraction is the *Winnipiseogee Lake*; which, at Centre Harbor, is 30 miles distant. This lake is 23 miles long, from 6 to 14 miles in width, and is remarkable for its beautiful and sublime scenery. From the top of RED MOUNTAIN, in Centre Harbor, 1500 feet high, and which is accessible for about two thirds of the way in a carriage, there is an extensive prospect. At the distance of 70 miles to the south west, may be seen Mount Monadnock; at the west, the Kearsage and Simson mountains; at the north west the Moosehillock; at the north, the Sandwich mountains, with the Sullivan lake intervening; at

*See page 210. See also Portland, Maine, for another route to the White Mountains.

the south east, the Wentworth lake, with its numerous islands, bays, and the mountains which rise from its borders, including Ossippee on the N. E. Gunstock on the S. and a semi-circular mountain at the termination of the lake at the S. E.

From Centre Harbor, the route for a considerable distance is through a valley, bordered with lofty mountains on either side, occasionally enlivened with the appearance of a compact settlement.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS,

are the loftiest in the U. States, east of the Rocky Mountains. Their heights above the level of the Connecticut river at Lancaster, have been estimated as follows : Washington, 5260 ft. ; Jefferson, 5261 ; Adams, 5283 ; Madison, 5039 ; Monroe, 4982 ; Quincy, 4479. Mount Washington is usually ascended from the south east, commencing in the town of Conway, and following the course of the Saco river, which has its origin high in the mountain. On its summit, the Atlantic ocean is seen at Portland, 65 miles S. E. ; the Katahdin mountains to the N. E. near the sources of the Penobscot river ; the Green Mountains of Vermont on the west ; Mount Monadnock, 120 miles to the S. W. ; and numerous lakes, rivers, &c. within a less circumference.

The *Notch* or *Gap* is on the west side of the mountains, and is a deep and narrow defile, in one part only 22 feet wide. A road passes through, which is crossed by the river Saco ; into which several tributary streams enter from the mountain heights, forming many beautiful cascades.

The following description of these mountains is given by a writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser, who had recently visited them :

Lafayette Mountain is situated in the northeast part of the township of Franconia, nearly equidistant

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from Mount Washington in the northeast, and Moose-Hillock in the south west, being about 20 miles from each ; and it is obviously more elevated than any other summit in sight except the White Mountains. It was formerly known by the name of the Great Haystack ; and so it is represented on Carigain's map of New-Hampshire ; but on the 17th of October, 1824, the anniversary of the battle of Yorktown, it was, with appropriate ceremonies, named Lafayette.

At the Franconia Notch, a foot path has been cleared out from the road to the top of the mountain. The point where the path commences is six miles from the Franconia iron works, and the length of it from the road to the summit is three miles ; and throughout this distance it is almost uniformly steep. The ascent for the distance of about two miles is through a thick forest of hemlock, hackmetack, spruce, &c. Higher up, the mountain is encompassed with a zone, about half a mile in width, covered with stunted trees, chiefly hemlock and spruce. Above the upper edge of this zone, which is about half a mile from the top, trees and shrubs disappear. The summit is composed chiefly of bare rocks, partly in large masses, and partly broken into small pieces.

The view from the top is exceedingly picturesque and magnificent. Although it is not so extensive as that from the summit of Mount Washington, yet owing to the more advantageous situation of Lafayette, being more central as it respects this mountainous region, it is not inferior to it in either beauty or grandeur. The view to the northeast, east, south, and southwest, is one grand panorama of mountain scenery, presenting more than fifty summits, which, when viewed from this elevation, do not appear to differ greatly in height. Some of these mountains are covered with verdure to the top, while the summits of others are composed of naked rocks ; and

down the sides of many of them may be seen *slides* or *avalanches* of earth, rocks and trees more or less extensive, which serve to diversify the scene. The only appearance of cultivation in this whole compass is confined to a few farms seen in a direction west of south, on the road to Plymouth, extending along the Pemigewasset branch of the Merrimack. To the west is seen the territory watered by the Connecticut and the Ammonoosuck.

At the place in the road through the Notch where the path up the mountain commences, is exhibited to the view of the traveller, on the mountain opposite to Lafayette, *the Profile* or the *Old Man of the Mountain*, a singular *lusus natureæ*, and a remarkable curiosity. It is situated on the brow of the peak or precipice, which rises almost perpendicularly from the surface of a small lake, directly in front, to the height (as estimated) of from 600 to 1000 feet. The front of this precipice is formed of solid rock, but as viewed from the point where the Profile is seen, the whole of it appears to be covered with trees and vegetation, except about space enough for a side view of the Old Man's bust. All the principal features of the human face, as seen in a profile, are formed with surprising exactness. The little lake at the bottom of the precipice, is about a half a mile in length, and is one of the sources of the Pemigewasset river. Half a mile to the north of this, there is another lake, surrounded with romantic scenery, nearly a mile in length, and more than half a mile in breadth. This is one of the sources of the southern branch of the Ammonoosuck, which flows into the Connecticut. These lakes are both situated in the Notch, very near the road, and near to the point where the steep ascent of Mount Lafayette commences. The northern lake is 900 feet above the site of the Franconia iron works, and the highest point in the road through the Notch is 1029 feet above the same level. Other curiosities in this vicinity are, the *Basin* and the *Pulpit*.

The road through the Franconia Notch was much improved in 1826, and is now tolerable. A few years since, the mail was carried through this Notch on a man's back; but now a stage passes through from Concord, N. H. in one day, twice a week, and is continued on to Danville and Montreal. Good accommodations are found at the Franconia Hotel, kept by Mr. Gibb, and all necessary facilities for visiting the curiosities in the neighborhood.

The number of visitors to the White Mountains has of late been considerably increased, on account of the interest excited by the tremendous *slides* or *avalanches* of the 28th of August, 1826. The most sublime views of these slides, (several of which are nearly equal to the memorable one which swept away the unfortunate Willey family,) may be seen all along for several miles, in passing through the Notch. They are also observed from various points in the country round, extending down the sides of many of the elevated mountains; and the astonishing effects of this extraordinary inundation are also witnessed in the great enlargement of the channels of the streams which rise in this cluster of mountains. This is the fact especially with regard to the channel of the principal branch of the Ammonoosuck, which rises near the summit of Mount Washington.

The camp which was built by Mr. Crawford for the accommodation of visitors over night, two miles and a quarter from the summit of Mount Washington, was situated near this branch, and was carried away by the swelling of the stream. A small camp has been erected in its place, but it is of little use, and affords no accommodations for lodging visitors over night.

The distance from Crawford's house to the summit of Mount Washington, is nine miles. Through three miles of this distance, a carriage road is now made, and Mr. Crawford expects to extend this road, within a year from this time, three miles further.

leaving only three miles to be ascended on foot. Visitors now usually ride three miles and walk and climb six; and the time commonly occupied in ascending the mountain, reckoning from the time of leaving Crawford's house to the time of returning to it again, is from ten to fourteen hours; and the shortest time in which the enterprise has been performed, is about eight hours.

The whole number of ladies who have ascended this mountain is said to be thirteen—enough to vindicate the claim of the sex to enterprise, liberal curiosity, and a taste for sublime scenery. During the late visit of the writer, several ladies, and among them one from one of the southern states, arrived at Crawford's, who came with the expectation of ascending, but they thought proper to abandon the design. One of the principal circumstances which discouraged them, was the fact that there were no accommodations at the camp for lodging over night, and that the whole undertaking must now be accomplished in one day.

FROM CONCORD TO BOSTON.

Stages leave Concord every day at 7 A. M. passing through Pembroke, Hookset, Chester, Londonderry, New-Salem, Methuen, Andover, Reading, Stoneham, Medford and Charlestown, to Boston. Distance 68 miles. Fare \$3.

PEMBROKE, 6 miles from Concord, is located on the east side of the Merrimac river. It is a thriving village, and besides several handsome dwellings, contains 2 churches, an academy 4 paper mills and a cotton factory.

HOOKESETT, 3 miles farther. The Merrimac here descends 16 feet in the course of 30 rods.

236 FROM ALBANY TO BOSTON.

METHUEN, 25 miles from Boston, is situate on the north side of the Merrimac. Near the village, on the Spicket creek, is a handsome fall of 30 feet. A bridge here crosses the river to

ANDOVER, which contains an extensive Theological seminary and a flourishing academy. The former was founded in 1808, and has already received more than \$350,000 in contributions, principally from six families. The buildings are on a lofty eminence, and assume a very rich and handsome appearance.

MEDFORD, 4 miles from Boston, is on the Mystic river; 3 miles from which is the handsome village of

CHARLESTOWN. (*See p. 249.*)

BOSTON is 1 mile farther, the Charlestown bridge intervening. (*See p. 244.*)

FROM ALBANY TO BOSTON.

From Albany, stages leave three times a week for Boston, which is distant 167 miles, and the route is performed in two days. Fare \$8 75. The days of departure from Albany and Boston are on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 A. M. One line of stages passes through Bennington and Brattleboro', Vt. but the most usual route is through New-Lebanon, Pittsfield, Northampton, Brookfield, Worcester and Watertown.

The several stages and distances on the last mentioned route are as follows :

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Schodack,	5	Peru,	7
Nassau,	12	Worthington,	8
New-Lebanon,	8	Chesterfield,	9
Pittsfield,	9	Northampton,	13
Dalton,	6	Hadley,	12

Belchertown,	9	Worcester,	6
Western,	7	Framingham,	20
Brookfield,	7	Weston,	5
Spencer,	7	Watertown,	5
Leicester,	5	Boston,	10

ALBANY, (*See p. 66.*)

NEW-LEBANON is a pleasant village in the town of Canaan, N. Y. bordering on Pittsfield, Mass. and is 25 miles from Albany. It contains a mineral spring of considerable importance, which is much frequented in the summer months by invalids. It is principally used for the purposes of bathing; but is much inferior to the Saratoga waters, either as a medicine or beverage. The fountain issues from the side of a high hill, in great abundance, discharging at the rate of 18 barrels per minute; and is used as a feeder for several mills. The water is remarkably pure and soft, and is perfectly tasteless and inodorous. Gas, in considerable quantities, escapes from the pebbles and sand, and keeps the water in constant motion. It contains small quantities of Muriate of Lime, Muriate of Soda, Sulphate of Lime, and Carbonate of Lime; and its temperature is 73 degrees of Fahrenheit.

Convenient bathing houses are kept in readiness at all times, for the accommodation of strangers; and there are a number of boarding establishments which, at different rates, afford proportionate fare.

Near the spring is what is called the Shakers' Village, containing a number of neat, plain buildings, generally painted yellow. The property of this society is held in common; and they are said to possess nearly 3000 acres of fertile land. Besides agricultural pursuits, they carry on several branches of manufactures, which are distinguished by excellence of workmanship. The singular regulations and ceremonies of these people, constitute an ob-

ject of attention to tourists. Nine miles from New-Lebanon is the village of

PITTSFIELD, rendered elegant from its local situation, and from the neatness of its buildings. The village contains about 150 houses, a bank, an academy, printing office, and several stores. Here are annually held the Cattle Show and Fair of the celebrated Berkshire Agricultural Society, which has been incorporated by act of the legislature; and which has done more towards improving the condition of agriculture than any other institution of the kind in the Union. The show and fair which occupy two days, never fail to impart an unusual degree of interest; and are always attended by immense crowds of citizens.

NORTHAMPTON is 43 miles from Pittsfield, and is one of the finest towns in New-England. It is situated a mile and a half west of Connecticut river, and was settled as early as the year 1654. It contains a bank, printing office, court house, gaol, and 300 dwellings, some of which are very elegant. The Congregational church, which is built of wood, is considered one of the most beautiful structures in the state. There are several manufactories here; and the place exhibits an unusual degree of enterprise and wealth. A canal is now constructing from this place to New-Haven, Conn. 29 1/2 miles long, which will prove an important auxiliary to the business of both places, and the intervening country.

MOUNT HOLYOKE, in this vicinity, is much frequented by tourists. It is situated on the east side of the river opposite to Northampton. The height of this mountain above the level of the river is 1070 feet. In consequence of the resort to this place, which has been not less than from two to five thousand annually, two buildings have been erected on

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part, with several beautiful villages and a rich and
fertile country intervening, and is said to be un-
rivalled in the eastern states.

THE LEAD MINE at Southampton, 8 miles south
west of Northampton, is an object of much interest,
and should be visited, if practicable, in an excur-
sion to the eastern states. The vein is 6 or 8 feet
in diameter, and declines 10 or 15 degrees from a
perpendicular. It has been explored to the depth
of 40 or 50 ft. and 30 or 40 rods in length; and the
ore is found in masses from a quarter of an inch to a
foot in diameter. The *Journal of Science* remarks,
that "at the depth, above mentioned, the water
became so abundant that it was thought advisable
to abandon a perpendicular exploration, and to de-
scend to the foot of the hill on the east, nearly 30
rods from the vein, and attempt a horizontal drift, or
adit; and ever since its commencement, eight or
ten years ago, the working of the vein has ceased.
This drift is now carried into the hill, on an exact
level, nearly 60 rods, and the workmen told me, that
not less than \$20,000 had been expended upon it.
The rocks that have been penetrated, reckoning from
the mouth of the drift inwards, are gneiss, the red
and gray slates of the coal formation, with thin beds
of coal, and mica slate, and granite alternating.
Probably the fundamental deposit of granite is now
uncovered; and the principal vein of galena cannot
be far distant. Several small branch veins of crys-
tallized quartz and galena have been crossed, and
several specimens of these, collected by Dr. Hunt,

were very rich and beautiful ; the crystals of pure galena sometimes exhibit, on their faces, insulated crystals of honey colored carbonate of lime. The principal vein will be found not less, I should judge, than 150 feet below the surface ; and when that time comes, it is confidently expected, not only that the proprietors will be rewarded for the great expense they have incurred, but also, that many a rich specimen will be found to ornament the mineral cabinets of our country, and to vie in beauty with the lead ores of Europe.

The mouth of the drift is 4 or 5 feet wide, and about 3 feet above the surface of the water. The water is deep enough the whole length of it, to admit the passage of a loaded boat. The person wishing to explore this internal canal, must fire a gun at the entrance, or beat heavily with a sledge on the timbers that support the soil ; in 10 or 15 minutes, he will perceive a gentle undulation of the water, and soon after, a boat advancing with lighted lamps and a rower ; having seated himself on the bottom of this boat, and provided himself with an additional garment, he is prepared for his subterranean expedition. As he enters the passage, he will for a moment experience, or imagine he experiences, a little difficulty of breathing. But he will soon become reconciled to his condition ; and after passing about 100 feet in the excavation, for which distance the soil is supported by timbers, he will find occasionally more room, so that he can stand erect. If he looks back, after having advanced several hundred feet, the light at the entrance will appear diminished to the size of a candle ; and before he reaches the extremity, it becomes invisible. About half way from the entrance to the end of the drift, he will pass a shaft, down which a small brook is turned, for the purpose of aiding the ventilator. When he reaches the end of the drift, he finds himself to have penetrated nearly 60 rods, chiefly into solid rock.

The miners do not quit the drift when they blast, but retire behind a breast work thrown up for the purpose. One man has been an inmate of that dark recess eight or ten years without suffering in his health.

Every mineralogist passing that way, will of course visit this drift. Intelligent gentlemen, without professional views, and even ladies, not unfrequently enter this cavity."

HADLEY, 12 miles from Northampton, is one of the oldest towns in the state. It was the head-quarters of the army employed for the defence of the towns on the Connecticut river, in the war with Philip in 1675-6; and was, for a long time, the place of residence of the two regicides or judges, Whalley and Goffe, in the time of Charles the second.* On the town being attacked by the Indians

* On the restoration of the English monarch, Charles 2d, in 1660, several of the judges who sat on the trial of Charles 1st, were seized, condemned and executed. Others, foreseeing the result, escaped. Whalley and Goffe, two of the number, came to Boston; where, for a time, they received the hospitality due to their rank. But on learning that several of the regicides had been executed, and that Whalley and Goffe had not been included in the act of pardon, the people who had harbored them began to be alarmed; and the two judges abruptly departed for Connecticut. Subsequently, the king's proclamation was received, requiring their apprehension. They, however, eluded the vigilance of their pursuers, by secreting themselves in a cave and other secret places at New-Haven, where they continued, between three and four years, until their retreat was discovered by the Indians. Finding that they could no longer remain at New-Haven in safety, and that a vigilant search for them was still continued,

during this war, a stranger, venerable in appearance, and differing in his apparel from the rest of the inhabitants, suddenly presented himself at the head of the colonial troops, and encouraged them by his advice and example to perseverance in defending the place. To his experience in military tactics and courage, in a great measure, was a defeat of the Indians attributable. When they retreated, the stranger disappeared; and in those times of superstition, it was verily believed by many, that he was the *guardian angel*

they resolved to remove into a more secluded part of the country. A friend had succeeded in inducing the Rev. Mr. Russell, of Hadley, to receive them; and after a toilsome journey by night, they reached his house in October, 1664. In a chamber of this house, (which was situate on the east side, and near the centre of the present main street,) having a secret passage to the cellar, they remained undiscovered for fifteen or sixteen years. During this period, Goffe held a correspondence with his wife in England, under an assumed name; and in a letter of April, 1679, it is stated that Whalley had died some time previous at Mr. Russell's. His bones were discovered not many years since in a sort of tomb adjoining the cellar wall of Russell's house.

Not long after Goffe and Whalley arrived at Hadley, they were joined by Col. John Dixwell, another of the judges. After remaining some time, he went to New-Haven, assumed the name of Davids, was married, had several children, and his real name was not known until his death in 1689. He was buried in the church-yard at that place; where a carse stone still marks the spot of his interment, with this inscription: "J. D. Esq. deceased March 18, in the 82d year of his age—1688-9."

After the death of Whalley, Goffe travelled to the south, and no certain information relative to his fate has ever been obtained.

of the place. But he was no other than Col. Goffe, who seeing the village in danger, left his concealment to unite with its inhabitants in a vigorous defence.

BROOKFIELD, 23 miles from Hadley, is a handsome town, though very little improved by any recent additions of buildings. This place was burnt by the Indians in 1675. On the first alarm, the inhabitants, in all about 70, repaired to a house slightly fortified externally with logs, and internally lined with feather beds, to check the force of musketry. This spot was soon surrounded by the enemy, and a constant fire poured upon it in all directions. But the well directed shots of the besieged kept the Indians at a considerable distance. Various devices were used by the latter for burning the building; but their plans were thwarted by the whites, aided by a plentiful shower of rain. The attack continued for three days; when the appearance of a body of troops from Lancaster induced the Indians to seek their own safety in a precipitate retreat. All the buildings in the village except the one fortified, were destroyed. Only one of the inhabitants, however, was killed; while the loss of the Indians was 80.

LEICESTER, 12 miles. The village contains an academy, 3 churches, and about 80 dwellings. The principal employment of the inhabitants is the manufacture of woollen cards; of which a very large amount are annually made.

WORCESTER, (6 miles,) is one of the oldest and most respectable towns in the state. It contains from three to four hundred houses, generally well built. Here are also a bank, three printing offices, a court-house and a gaol. A newspaper, which was commenced by Isaiah Thomas some time previous to the revolutionary war, is still published here, and

is the oldest paper in the Union. Mr. Thomas, who has written an elaborate history of the art of printing, resides in the village, and has been created an honorary member of many literary institutions in the United States. A canal from Worcester to Providence, 38 miles distant, is nearly completed; the cost of which is estimated at \$500,000.

From Worcester to Boston the distance is 40 miles, over a beautiful road, which passes through a rich country, variegated with villages, which increase in size and importance as the tourist advances towards the metropolis of the state.

BOSTON,

Is pleasantly situated at the bottom of Massachusetts Bay, on a peninsula of an uneven surface, two miles long, and in the widest part about one mile broad. The town owes its origin to a spirit of civil and religious liberty, which was excited to action by the persecutions that prevailed in England, during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, and Kings James and Charles the First. Most of those who can properly be considered as *first settlers* arrived prior to the year 1643. The place was first called Trimountain, in consequence of three hills which were on the peninsula. It was afterwards called Boston, in honor of the Rev. Mr. Cotton, a minister of the first church in the town, and whose native place was Boston in England.

The harbor is one of the best in the United States. It has a sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels at all times of tide, and is accessible at all seasons of the year. It is safe from every wind, and so capacious that it will allow 500 vessels to ride at anchor, while the entrance is so narrow as scarcely to admit two ships abreast. Boston is very extensively engaged in commerce. There are probably few cities in the world where there is so much wealth in proportion to the population. During the summer

and autumn of 1827, the aggregate amount of business is stated, on good authority, to have been greater than that of any preceding year. The coasting trade is calculated to have nearly doubled within a few years, and the opinion that foreign commerce has declined, is thought to rest on very uncertain information. The country in the immediate vicinity is fertile and populous, and connected with the capital by fine roads. The Middlesex canal opens a water communication with the interior of New-Hampshire.

Among the literary institutions, are the Boston Athenæum, which contains about 20,000 volumes; the Boston library, which has 8 or 9 thousand, and several other respectable libraries belonging to literary societies. Among the benevolent institutions, are the House of Industry at South Boston, of rough dimension stone, 220 feet long and 43 wide; the Massachusetts General Hospital, founded in 1818, which has been richly endowed by the state and individuals; and a Hospital for the Insane, the buildings of which are at Charlestown. There are six bridges connecting Boston with the adjacent towns. Charles River bridge, which connects it with Charlestown on the north; West Boston bridge, connecting it with Cambridge Port on the west; Cragie's or Canal bridge, between these two, connects it with Lechmere Point; and two bridges, one erected the last season, uniting it to South Boston. The other avenue is a mill-dam, nearly two miles long and fifty feet wide, across the bay on the S. W. side of the city; the design of which is not only to furnish a bridge, but to put in operation extensive tide-mills and other water works.

The houses originally were plain and the streets generally narrow and crooked; but a few years have wrought a striking and almost incredible change; new streets have been laid out, old ones straightened and improved, and neat brick and granite dwell-

ings have been substituted for the ill-shapen and decaying houses of wood. The private buildings, and many of the stores recently erected, are more splendid than in any other city in the United States. In 1817, there was erected on each side of Market-street, a block of brick stores more than 400 feet in length, and 4 stories high; and on Central Wharf another immense pile of buildings was completed the same year, 1,240 feet long, containing 54 stores 4 stories high, having a spacious hall in the centre, over which is erected an elegant observatory. Other costly works have been constructed which do honor to the town; but the project which exceeded them all in boldness of design, in promise of public benefit, and in energy of execution, is that which within two or three years has been accomplished in the vicinity of Fanueil Hall Market. The extensive rows of granite stores, 4 stories high, constructed after the best model, bound this newly perfected enterprise. Between these two ranges of stores, stands the New Market House, at the distance of 102 feet from those on the south side, and 65 feet from the north. The centre part of the building is 74 1-2 ft. by 55 ft. having a hall in the second story. The wings are each 231 feet long, by 50 wide, and two stories high. They have each a portico of four columns, 23 feet high; the shafts of granite in a single piece. The construction of the whole is of hammered granite of a uniform color.

Among the public buildings are the State House, which is built on elevated ground, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country; the new county court-house, built of stone, at an expense of \$92,000; the municipal court-house; a new stone jail; Fanueil hall, where all public meetings of the citizens are held; two theatres, one of which (the Tremont) was erected in 1827, at a cost of about \$120,000, being 135 feet in length and about 80 in breadth, the front of Hallowell and Quincy granite,

in imitation of the Ionic order, with four pilastres supporting an entablature and pediment, and elevated on a basement of 17 feet ; a custom-house, and 42 places of public worship, viz. 12 Congregational churches, (Unitarian,) 7 Congregational churches, (Trinitarian,) 1 Independent Unitarian—3 Episcopalian—5 Baptist—4 Methodist—3 Universalist—1 Catholic—2 Christian—1 Presbyterian—1 Swedenborgian—1 African, and 1 Freewill Baptist.

In the south western part of the city, is the celebrated Common, presenting an area of more than 40 acres, bounded by the Mall, a very beautiful public walk, adorned with rows of trees. This is a delightful promenade during the summer months, and is a place of general resort. Near the Mall, in Mason-street, is the Medical college, an edifice belonging to Harvard University, surmounted by a dome with a sky-light and balustrade. The population at this time is near 70,000. The inhabitants have long been distinguished for their enterprise and intelligence ; and for the liberty with which they support religious, literary and humane institutions.

Boston, from its local situation, not having like most of our Atlantic cities, the advantages of internal river navigation, has become celebrated for its travelling conveyances. The number of stage coaches which regularly leave the city, is much larger than that of any other place in the union. There are between eighty and ninety distinct lines of stages ; which, according to their established arrangements, not including extras, make about 125 departures, and as many arrivals daily, or more than 1500 departures and arrivals each week. For the benefit of public houses and travellers, a *Stage Register* is published, once in two months, by Badger and Porter, 81 Court-Street, containing an account of the principal lines of stages, steam boats and canal packets in New-England and New-York.

The country around Boston is the admiration of every traveller of taste. The view from the dome of the state house, surpasses any thing of the kind in this country, and is not excelled by that from the castle hill of Edinburgh, or that of the Bay of Naples, from the castle of St. Elmo. Here may be seen at one view, the shipping, the harbor, variegated with islands and alive with business; Charles river and its beautiful country, ornamented with elegant private mansions; and more than twenty flourishing towns. The hills are finely cultivated, and rounded by the hand of nature with singular felicity.

DORCHESTER, is an ancient town, about 4 1-2 miles south of Boston, having been settled in 1630. The roads are numerous and crooked, but mostly level and kept in good repair. Many fine country seats and substantial farm houses are thickly arranged on their sides. They have a town house, three congregational churches, and one for methodists. The population is about 4000. The peninsula, called Dorchester neck, borders on Boston harbor, and a part of it is incorporated with the town of Boston. Sarin Hill, in this town, is a place of considerable resort, and the peninsula of Squantum is famous for its yearly feast of shells.

ROXBURY, adjoining Dorchester on the west, has a population of more than 4000. The portion of the town next to Boston is thickly settled and forms a handsome village. Here are three churches within a few rods of each other; and there are two others in different parts of the town. Jamaica plains, at the west part, is a delightful spot, ornamented with tasteful and rich country seats, and well cultivated gardens. The pond which supplies the Boston aqueduct lies in that quarter.

BRIGHTON, 5 miles west of Boston, was formerly a part of Cambridge, and lies between that place and Brookline. Here is held the famous Cattle Fair, which was commenced during the revolutionary war, and has been increasing in importance ever since. Most of the cattle for the supply of the Boston market are brought in droves to this place; often from 2 to 8000 a week; every Monday is the fair day, when the dealers resort thither to make their purchases.

WATERTOWN is on Charles river, 7 miles W. N. W. from Boston, and is the seat of several extensive manufacturing establishments. The United States have an Arsenal established in this town. Fresh Ponds, one of the most enchanting retreats in the vicinity of the metropolis, lies partly in this town and partly in Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, 2 miles west of Boston. (*See p.* 225.)

CHARLESTOWN, is a place of singular shape, extending in a northwesterly direction from Boston harbor, about 9 miles in length and not averaging a breadth of one mile, and in some parts it is not a quarter of a mile wide. The compact part of the town is situated on a peninsula next to Boston and is laid out in regular streets. Charlestown contains a population of near 7000. It has five houses of public worship, a spacious alms house, and a handsome market house. Besides Charles River and Prison Point bridges which connect this town with Boston, there is Chelsea bridge on the Salem turnpike, and Malden bridge, both over the Mystick river. Breed's Hill and Bunker's Hill both lie within this peninsula; the former is 62 feet in height, the latter 110 feet. The U. S. Navy yard, in this town, consists of about 60 acres of land, on which are built

a large brick ware house, several arsenals, magazines for various kinds of stores, and a large brick mansion house for the superintending officer. The State Prison is at the west end of the town, and is built of granite, 200 feet by 44, of 5 stories. Extensive additions to the buildings were commenced in 1827. The Massachusetts Insane Hospital is delightfully situated upon Pleasant hill, on the west side of the town.

The **URSULINE CONVENT**, is on Mount Benedict, about 2 1-2 miles from Boston, commanding one of the most rich and variegated prospects in the United States. The plan of education pursued here is very extensive, embracing all those attainments which are considered necessary, useful or ornamental in society. Adjoining the establishment, is a garden beautifully laid out, to which the young ladies always have access. Besides this, they are allowed, on days of recreation, to extend their walks over the whole farm, attended however by one or more of their instructors.

BREED'S HILL is situated 1-4 of a mile north east of Charlestown, and affords a pleasant prospect of Boston, (3 miles distant,) the harbour, Cambridge and its colleges, and of an extensive tract of highly cultivated country.

In the month of May, after the battle of Lexington, it was conjectured from the movements of the British army that Gen. Gage intended to penetrate into the country. It was accordingly decided by the provincial congress to attempt a defence of Dorchester neck, and to occupy Bunker's Hill, just within the peninsula on which Charlestown stands. A detachment of 1000 men, under Col. Prescott, proceeded to execute these orders, but by some mistake, Breed's Hill, situated on the farther part of the peninsula, was selected for the proposed entrenchments.

The party under Col. Prescott proceeded in their work with so much diligence and secrecy, that by the dawn of day, they had thrown up a square redoubt, of about 40 yards on each side. Day-light discovered this new work to the British, and a heavy cannonade was commenced upon it from the shipping in the river. The fire was borne with firmness by the Americans, and did not prevent them from soon constructing a breast work, which extended from the redoubt to the bottom of the hill.

“As this eminence overlooked Boston, Gen. Gage thought it necessary to drive the provincials from it. To effect this object, he detached Major General Howe, and Brigadier General Pigot, at the head of ten companies of grenadiers, and the same number of light infantry, with a proper proportion of field artillery. These troops landed at Moreton's Point, where they immediately formed; but perceiving the Americans to wait for them with firmness, they remained on their ground until the success of the enterprize should be rendered secure by the arrival of a re-enforcement from Boston, for which General Howe had applied. During this interval the Americans also were re-enforced by a body of their countrymen led by Generals Warren and Pomeroy; and they availed themselves of this delay, to increase their security by pulling up some adjoining post and rail fences, and arranging them in two parallel lines at a small distance from each other; the space between which they filled up with hay, so as to form a complete cover from the musketry of the enemy.

“On being joined by their second detachment, the British troops, who were formed in two lines, advanced slowly under cover of a very heavy discharge of cannon and howitzers, frequently halting in order to allow their artillery time to demolish the works. While they were advancing, orders were given to set fire to Charlestown, a handsome vill-

age containing about 500 houses which flanked their line of march. The buildings were chiefly of wood, and the flames were quickly communicated so extensively, that almost the whole town was in one great blaze.

“It is not easy to conceive a more grand and a more awful spectacle than was now exhibited; nor a moment of more anxious expectation than that which was now presented. The scene of action was in full view of the heights of Boston and of its neighborhood, which were covered with spectators taking deep and opposite interests in the events passing before them. The soldiers of the two hostile armies not on duty, the citizens of Boston, and the inhabitants of the adjacent country, all feeling emotions which set description at defiance, were witnesses of the majestic and tremendous scene.

“The provincials permitted the enemy to approach unmolested within less than one hundred yards of their works, when they poured in upon them so deadly a fire of small arms that the British line was totally broken, and fell back with precipitation towards the landing place. By the very great exertions of their officers they were rallied, and brought up to the charge, but were again driven back, in confusion by the heavy and incessant fire from the works. General Howe is said to have been left at one time almost alone, and it is certain that very few officers about his person escaped unhurt.

“The impression to be made by victory or defeat, in this early stage of the war, was deemed of the utmost consequence; and therefore very extraordinary exertions were made once more to rally the English. With great difficulty, they were a third time led up to the works. The redoubt was now attacked on three sides at once, while some pieces of artillery, which had been brought to bear on the breast work, raked it from end to end. The cross fire too, from the ships and floating batteries, not on-

ly annoyed the works on Breed's hill, but deterred any considerable reinforcements from passing into the peninsula, and coming to their assistance. The ammunition of the Americans was now so nearly exhausted, that they were no longer able to keep up the same incessant stream of fire, which had twice repulsed the enemy; and on this third attempt, the redoubt, the walls of which the English mounted with ease, was carried at the point of the bayonet. Yet the Americans, many of whom were without bayonets, are said to have maintained the contest with clubbed muskets, until the redoubt was half filled with the king's troops.

"The redoubt being lost, the breast work which had been defended with equal courage and obstinacy, was necessarily abandoned; and the very hazardous operation undertaken, of retreating, in the face of a victorious enemy, over Charlestown neck; where they were exposed to the same cross fire from the Glasgow man of war and two floating batteries, which had deterred the reinforcements ordered to their aid, from coming to their assistance, and had probably prevented their receiving proper supplies of ammunition."

The number of British troops engaged in this action, was about 3000, and their loss in killed and wounded was 1050. The American force has been variously stated, from 1500 to 4000; and their loss, in killed, wounded and missing, amounted to 450. General Warren was among the number of the slain, and a handsome monument now marks the spot where he fell. The spot of ground on which this monument stands, was recently purchased by Dr. J. C. Warren, of Boston, a nephew of the lamented General, for the purpose, it is said, of preserving uninjured the few remaining traces of the memorable battle of '75.*

*The corner stone of a monument to be erected on Breed's Hill was laid on the 15th of June, 1825; at

FORT INDEPENDENCE, is situated on an island at the outlet of Boston harbor, 3 miles distant ; opposite to which is Governor's Island, containing a fort erected during the late war. These two forts command the entrance into the harbor of Boston. Seven or eight miles below is the light-house, at the north-eastern extremity of the channel, where vessels enter the Atlantic.

NAHANT,

Is a peninsula running three or four miles into the sea, and is situated fifteen miles north easterly from Boston. It is approached from the town of Lynn over a beautiful beach of a mile and a half in length. At the extremity of this beach, commences the peninsula, which is about two miles in length, and in some parts half a mile broad, although its shores are extremely irregular, and indented with small bays worn into the rocks by the unceasing action of the waves.

The surface is uneven, rising in some places to the elevation of sixty or seventy feet above the level of the sea. The shore is very bold, and presents, on all sides, a grand embankment of broken massy

which ceremony, the Marquis de La Fayette was present. The granite for this monument is to be conveyed from Quincy, 9 or 10 miles from Boston, on a rail road commencing at the quarry and terminating at a point of the harbor. This rail road is a little more than three miles long ; and has been used for conveying the granite of which several buildings are erected in Boston. It is on an inclined plane, enabling two horses to draw twenty tons, and return with the vehicle employed, to the quarry. It will be an object of interest to those who have never seen a rail road, to visit this ; from whence an excursion may be continued to the residence of the late President Adams, a short distance farther.

rocks. At several points these rocks are worn into fantastic shapes, and at the time of high tide, or a swell of the sea, the roar and foam of the waters among them, present a most interesting spectacle, which is contemplated by the quiet observer, seated on the summit above, with awe and admiration. The whole expanse of the ocean spreads out towards the east, and after a storm, the rolling waves come pouring in their immense burden upon these rocks, with such a power, sublimity and uproar of contending elements, as can hardly be conceived by any one who has not witnessed the scene. And again, when the sea is tranquil, it may be seen covered with shipping of all sizes, as far as the eye can extend, moving in different directions up and down the coast, and exhibiting an animating picture of the industry and activity of commerce. In short, for picturesque beauty and sublimity of scenery, as well as for the many advantages arising from its peculiar local situation, this place is not surpassed by any on the coast.

Besides a view of the ocean, Nahant presents a great variety of other interesting prospect. On one side is seen the village of Lynn, Swanscut, Phillips' Beach, Marblehead, Egg Rock, Baker's Island, and the north shore as far as the highland of Cape Ann ; on the other, Charlestown, Boston, the islands in Boston harbour, part of Dorchester, Braintree, Nantucket and Scituate, with the light-houses of Boston, Scituate and Baker's Island, forming together a panorama hardly to be equaled in beauty or variety.

The peninsula extends farther into the sea than any other head land in the Bay. It is distant from the nearest island in Boston harbor, to the south, seven miles—from the nearest point of the south shore, about twelve miles—from the north shore, between two and three miles. It is, on this side, connected with the main land by a beach a few rods

wide. Thus insulated and surrounded by water, Nahant enjoys a climate and temperature very cool, and, comparatively, very equable—a circumstance of much importance to the invalid, and which will determine the choice of a great portion of those who annually leave the city for the purposes of health or amusement.

Accommodations for visitors have lately been multiplied and greatly improved. A spacious and elegant stone edifice has been erected as a Hotel, near the extremity of the peninsula, in a very commanding and pleasant situation. This building contains 70 chambers, constructed on a plan of peculiar convenience, both for families and single persons. The dining hall is sufficiently spacious to accommodate 150 persons at table, besides which there are drawing rooms and private parlours. Large and commodious stables are appended to the Hotel; and a bathing house for warm and cold baths, and floating baths for those who may prefer the bracing action of sea water, make a part of the establishment. The Hotel is surrounded by piazzas, which afford a most delightful prospect in every direction, and receive the cool and refreshing breezes every part of the day. In a small village, a quarter of a mile from the Hotel, are several private boarding houses, where every accommodation can be had for invalids, and for those who seek retirement. Numerous cottages, too, are now erecting, by several individuals, which are intended to afford more extensive and elegant accommodations for those who may pass the summer in this delightful place of residence.

Nahant has many amusements. Angling with the rod may be enjoyed as a pleasant recreation, standing on the rocks; and those who would try their skill in decoying larger prey, may go out in boats, which are always in readiness, and furnished with suitable apparatus. Game, too, is abundant in the vicinity. But there are few amusements of

pleasures superior to that of riding, at suitable hours of the day, on the beach.

A beautiful building, in imitation of a Grecian temple, has been erected on an eminence, near the Hotel, in which are two elegant billiard rooms. There are also convenient covered bowling alleys, and such other means of amusement as are usually connected with the most extensive and elegant establishments at watering places.

On the whole, the proximity of Nahant to Boston—its facility of access—the beauty and grandeur of its scenery—and above all, the singular local advantages it affords for invigorating the constitution, the salubrity and bracing tone of its atmosphere, and the excellent accommodations it offers to visitors—will undoubtedly make it a place of general resort during the summer months, from all parts of the United States.

FROM BOSTON TO PORTLAND, (MAINE.)

A stage leaves Boston daily at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted,) reaching Newburyport at 1 P. M. and Portsmouth, N. H. at 5. Leaves Portsmouth the next morning at 8, and reaches Portland at 5 P. M. Distance, 120 miles—fare \$6. The intervening distances are as follows :

Lynn,*	9	York,	9
Salem,*	5	Kennebunk,	24
Newburyport,	24	Saco,	10
Portsmouth,	24	Portland,	15

LYNN is a large township, with a population of between 4 and 5000. It contains 6 churches ; and many large manufacturing establishments for ladies' shoes, which are sent to the southern states and

*These places are not on the direct route from Boston to Newburyport ; but it is, nevertheless, recommended to pass through them.

the West Indies. The Lynn beach connects the peninsula of Nahant with the main land.

SALEM is considered the second town in New-England in commerce, wealth and population. It is located on a peninsula formed by two inlets of the sea, called North and South rivers. On the opposite side of North river is the town of Beverly, to which a bridge leads, 1500 feet in length. Marblehead is on the opposite side of South river, which forms the harbor, defended by two forts. Salem contains a court house, 3 banks, an atheneum, a museum, an orphan assylum and 17 churches. The *Square*, near the centre of the town, is a beautiful tract of ground ; and is surrounded by numerous elegant private dwellings.

Salem was settled as early as 1626. Its Indian name was Naumkeag. In 1692, and for some time afterwards, several of its inhabitants became a prey to the greatest credulity and bigotry. Its prison was crowded with persons accused of witchcraft ; many of whom paid their life as a forfeit for their supposed crimes. The present population of the town is from 12 to 14,000.

NEWBURYPORT is handsomely situated on the south bank of the Merrimack river, three miles from its mouth, rising on a gradual acclivity from the water. The streets are wide, and intersect each other at right angles ; and many of the houses are elegant. The court-house, standing at the head of one of the principal streets leading from the river, adds much to the beauty of the place. The village contains 2 banks, 7 churches and 7,000 inhabitants, and is a place of considerable trade ; though it suffered much during the restrictive system, previous to the last war.

PORTSMOUTH is the largest town and only seaport in New-Hampshire. It is located on the south

side of the Piscataqua river, 2 miles from its mouth. The town contains 5 banks, an atheneum, an assylum for females, an alms-house, custom-house and 7 churches. A bridge, 2371 feet long, crosses the river at this place to Kittery, Me. on the opposite side. On an island between the two places is a navy yard. The town is handsome in its appearance, is a place of considerable trade, and contains a population of about 8000.

In 1695, this place was assaulted by a party of Indians, and 14 of its inhabitants killed, one scalped, who recovered, and four taken prisoners. After burning several houses, the Indians retreated through what is called the *great swamp*. They were, however, overtaken the next morning by a company of militia, dispersed, and the prisoners retaken.

After leaving Portsmouth, the villages of York, Welles, Kennebunk and Saco, are successively passed, before reaching Portland; affording very little to interest, if we except an old Fort about 3 miles and a half north east of Welles, and the falls at Saco, on the river of that name, which rises in the White Mountains of New-Hampshire. These falls are about 30 feet; and afford facilities for extensive manufacturing operations.

PORTLAND, the capital of Maine, and a port of entry, is a beautiful town, located on a peninsula projecting into Casco bay. This peninsula has two prominences; on one of which stands several elegant dwelling-houses, and on the other an observatory. The harbor is safe, well defended, and has a light-house at its entrance. Among the public buildings in the town are a state-house, an elegant court-house, a jail, custom-house, 2 banks, an academy, atheneum and 10 churches. Population, upwards of 9,000. From the observatory, an extensive prospect is had of the ocean and of the country at the

north-west, terminated by the White Mountains. On Bang's and House Islands, at the entrance of the harbor, are Forts Preble and Scammel. At the east, 32 miles distant, is seen the light-house at the mouth of the Kennebec river, with a great variety of islands intervening. West of the observatory is Fort Sumner, on a hill, with several intrenchments made during the revolutionary war.

Portland (then called Falmouth) was nearly laid in ruins in Oct. 1775. The inhabitants were required by Capt. Mowatt, of the British sloop of war *Canceau*, to surrender their arms; and on a refusal, he commenced a bombardment of the town, which lasted 9 hours; resulting in a destruction of 130 houses, three fourths of the whole number. A church which escaped the conflagration, is still standing, and continues to exhibit several marks of cannon shot received at the time.

Stages leave Portland every day (Sundays excepted) for Brunswick (the location of Bowdoin college) Bath, Hallowel, and Augusta. Fare from Portland to N. Yarmouth, 12 miles, 87 1-2 cents; to Freeport, 18 miles, \$1,25; to Brunswick, 27 miles, \$2; to Bath, 38 miles, \$2,75; to Bowdoinham village, \$2,50; to Richmond, \$3; to Gardiner, 52 miles, \$3,50; to Hallowel and Augusta, 58 miles, \$4.

Stages also leave Portland every Wednesday and Saturday mornings for the White Mountains in New-Hampshire, * passing through Westbrook, Gorham, Standish, Baldwin, Hiram, Brownsfield and Fryeburgh to Conway, which they reach at evening. Distance 55 miles—fare \$3. From Conway, a stage leaves on Monday and Thursday mornings, passing through Bartlett, Hart's Location, over the Avalanches at the Notch of the White Mountains, thro' Nash and Sawin's Location, Britton woods and Bethlehem to Littleton on the Connecticut river.

* See p. 230.

FROM BOSTON TO PROVIDENCE. 261

Distance 55 miles—fare \$3. [Littleton is 17 miles below Lancaster, 100 miles north of Concord, N. H. and is located at the mouth and falls of the Ammonoosuc river.]

STAGES FROM BOSTON TO NEW-YORK, *via Hartford and New-Haven, Conn.*

A stage leaves Boston, daily, at 1 P. M.; arrives in Hartford next morning at 6, in New-Haven at 2 P. M., and in New-York at 6, second morning—distance 210 miles, fare \$11. This line meets a steam-boat every day at New-Haven, except Sunday—fare through by stage and steam-boat, \$10,50. A stage also leaves Boston on Sunday and Wednesday, at 3 A. M. reaches New-London, Conn. at evening, where a steam-boat is taken, which reaches New-York the next morning. Another stage leaves Boston and New-Haven daily, passing thro' Hartford, and reaching the two first mentioned places at evening of the second day—distance 136 miles, fare \$7,50.

Either of the foregoing routes can be taken by travellers wishing to proceed *directly* to New-York; but where leisure will permit, an excursion by the way of Providence is recommended, on the route hereafter designated. It is more circuitous, but much more interesting; and will amply compensate the tourist for the additional time employed for the purpose.

FROM BOSTON TO PROVIDENCE, R. I.

40 miles.

A stage leaves Boston every morning at 3 o'clock, and connects with the steam-boat line at Providence on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; and with the steam-boat line at New-London, Conn. on Wednesday and Sunday. Stages also leave Boston daily at 7 and 10 A. M., and at noon for Providence. Fare \$1. The intermediate distances follow:

Roxbury,	2	Wrentham,	7
Dedham,	8	Pawtucket,	9
Walpole,	10	Providence,	4

In proceeding to Roxbury, (*see p. 248,*) the stage passes over what is called the Neck, a narrow strip of land, containing intrenchments thrown up in 1776, to prevent the British troops, who were then in Boston, from escaping. On Dorchester Heights, (*see p. 248,*) which are seen at the east, many of the works erected for commanding Boston and its harbor, are in tolerable preservation.

Passing the Blue Hills, 7 miles from Boston, which afford a pleasant retreat in the summer months, and a charming prospect of the surrounding country, the village of

DEDHAM is reached in going three miles farther. It is a large and beautiful town, containing a court-house, jail, bank, 6 churches, and between 2 and 3000 inhabitants. Charles and Neponset rivers run through the place, and afford numerous seats for mills and manufacturing establishments.

WALPOLE 10, and WRENTHAM 17 miles from Dedham, are small villages.

PAWTUCKET, 9 miles from Wrentham, is located at the falls of the Pawtucket river; and is one of the most extensive manufacturing places in the union. It contains 10 or 12 cotton factories, several shops for making machinery, and a number of factories for other purposes. Four miles farther, over a most delightful road, is the handsome and flourishing town of

PROVIDENCE.

The settlement of this place was commenced as early as 1636, by Roger Williams. He was a puri-

tan minister, and had been settled at Salem ; but holding tenets contrary to the faith of many of his people, he was banished the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. He came to what was called by the Indians *Mooshausick* ; but which, in gratitude for the providential safety he had experienced, he called **PROVIDENCE**. It is located on the river of the same name, just above the mouth of the Seekhouk or Pawtucket, 35 miles from the ocean, and is a port of entry. The town is built on both sides of the river, across which is an elegant bridge ; and is one of the most wealthy and enterprizing places in the union. Besides a great variety of extensive manufacturing establishments, it contains a court-house, town-house, market, hospital, 7 banks, a college, 3 academies, and several churches ; and its population in 1925 was 14,322.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, at this place, over which the Rev. FRANCIS WAYLAND, jun. presides, was incorporated in 1769. It soon rose to a respectable rank among the literary institutions of the country ; but afterwards declined. Under its present able and judicious President, however, it has attained a handsome elevation, and promises to become one of the best seats of learning in the union. The library has lately been much increased by donations from England ; and the philosophical apparatus which is extensive, is constantly improving. The college edifices, of which there are two, are located on a lofty eminence ; with streets leading thereto, richly decorated with fine mansions and elegant gardens.

“About a mile still farther east or north-east, stands a large building, called the Quaker College. It was built by the Friends, and is occupied as a boarding school of that persuasion, and is in excellent order. Near this, of corresponding dimensions and appearance, stands the new Alms house. A legacy of 60,000 dollars, has enabled the town to erect this noble structure. The town abounds with

the most delightful private residences. The new town, on the west side of the river, has more the appearance of a flourishing commercial city than the old. It also contains many spacious dwellings which impart to it an air of prosperity. The hill, or East Providence, as it is called, is occupied by gentlemen's private mansions, or country seats, all advantageously located, with fine court yards in front, thickly planted with shrubbery, while highly cultivated and beautiful gardens adorn the rear, and add immeasurably to their comforts. The charming residences of Messrs. Brown, Ives, and Governor Fenner are entitled to particular notice. It was on the present domains of Governor Fenner, that Roger Williams first planted himself, and it has so happened, that from that day to this, that situation has belonged to a governor of Rhode Island."

The BLACKSTONE CANAL terminates at this place. It commences in the Blackstone river at Worcester, 38 miles distant, and pursues the valley of the river to Woonsockett falls near the Massachusetts line; from whence there is an excavation to Providence. The cost has been estimated at \$500,000.

STEAM-BOATS leave Providence four times a week for New-York—fare \$6.

STAGES, also, leave Providence three times a week for Norwich and Middletown, and daily (except Sundays) for Hartford, Conn. arriving at those places at evening. Fare to Norwich, 45 miles, \$3—to Middletown \$4—to Hartford, 74 miles, \$4. A stage also leaves Providence twice a week for New-London, Conn. distant 59 miles, connected with a steam-boat line for New-York.

FROM PROVIDENCE TO NEWPORT.

Stages leave Providence daily, except Sundays, at 9 A. M. reaching Bristol at 11, and Newport at 4 P. M. Fare from Providence to Bristol, 15 miles, \$1—from Providence to Newport, 30 miles, \$2,33.

BRISTOL is a pleasant town, with a population of about 1500 inhabitants. The village is located on the east shore of the Narraganset bay, affording an excellent harbor for vessels of the largest dimensions.

NEWPORT is a large town, with an extensive harbor, which is defended by Forts Adams and Dumplings at its entrance, and by Fort Woolcott on Goat Island, opposite the town. There is also a small battery about a mile above the town, called Fort Green. The village is about a mile in length, and rises in a gentle acclivity from the harbor, giving to it a fine appearance, when approached from the water. It contains a state-house, theatre, five banks, 11 churches, several manufactories, and a population of about 8,000.

Newport was possessed by the British for a considerable time during the revolutionary war. In 1778, under an expectation of aid from the French fleet, which had sailed into the harbor, an American force, of about 10,000 strong, commanded by Gen. Sullivan, and aided by Gen. La Fayette, made preparations for attacking the place. On the approach of the Americans, the British abandoned their out posts and retreated to their works within the town. These posts were immediately possessed by the Americans; and the most flattering prospects existed, that the allied forces would be enabled to capture the entire British army. But the French admiral, who had been a military officer, and who, by a previous arrangement, was to superintend a part of the land as well as naval operations, took offence at some of the movements of Gen. Sullivan, and refused a co-operation. While an attempt at reconciliation was going forward, a British fleet suddenly appeared off Newport, which induced the French admiral, as a precautionary measure, to sail out of the harbor. A severe storm coming on, prevented a

NEWPORT.

pt Sundays,
Newport at 4
1, 15 miles,
miles, \$2,33.

naval engagement ; and both fleets, being left in a shattered condition, at the close of the tempest, retired—the British to New-York, and the French to Newport. During this time, Gen. Sullivan had laid siege to the town ; and though interrupted by the storm, in which his army suffered considerably, he had succeeded in annoying the enemy, and keeping him within the lines of the village. On the return of the French fleet, another effort was made to induce the admiral to co-operate with the Americans. But his ships had received so much injury in the gale, that he considered it necessary to repair to Boston, pursuant to previous instructions from his government. Under these circumstances, Sullivan determined on raising the siege. A retreat was effected in the night. But on its being discovered the next morning, the Americans were pursued by the British to Quaker hill, where a sharp contest ensued, which resulted in the loss of between 2 and 300 of each army. Sullivan afterwards retreated to Massachusetts, with little or no interruption ; and his retreat was considered fortunate, as a British reinforcement, which arrived at Newport the day after, would have been enabled effectually to cut him off from the main land.

During the possession of Newport by the British, a bold party of men under Col. Barton, landed from a boat in the night, proceeded to the enemy's head quarters, captured Gen. Prescott, and conveyed him away before they could be prevented by the land or naval forces then in the harbor.

From its elegant and healthy situation, its proximity to the ocean, and the salubrity of its climate, Newport, for several years, has been a place of considerable resort in the summer months. Were there a direct communication from this place, by stage, or steam boat, to New-London, Hartford or New-Haven, Conn. it would add much to the convenience of tourists. But, unfortunately, for this purpose,

the steam-boats which leave Providence and Newport four of five times a week for New-York, do not touch at any of the Connecticut ports ; and, in order to reach New-London by stage, it is necessary to return to Providence. Those who have travelled down by land, generally return by water.

Passing Fort Green, a prospect is soon obtained of *Mount Hope*, a few miles to the north west. It was the former residence of King Philip, of the Narraganset tribe of Indians, and was also the place of his death. Prudence, Patience, Hope and Despair Islands are successively passed. The latter is composed principally of rocks ; and its northern extremity is 20 miles from Providence.

FROM PROVIDENCE TO NEW-LONDON.

56 miles.

A stage leaves Providence twice a week in the morning, passing through Centreville, West Greenwich, Hopkinton, Stonington and Mystic, and reaches New-London at evening.

CENTREVILLE, 11 miles from Providence, is a manufacturing village, containing 2 cotton factories, several weaving shops, and a number of small houses.

WEST GREENWICH, 2 miles.

HOPKINTON, 15 miles.

STONINGTON, 11 miles. The village is incorporated ; contains a U. S. arsenal, several factories, a bank, an academy, 2 churches, and a population of more than 3,000. It has a good harbor, and is a place of considerable trade.

The settlement of the place commenced as early as 1649. It had previously been a part of the terri-

tory of the Pequots, a powerful and warlike tribe of Indians. The early English settlers, in different parts of Connecticut, had been frequently annoyed by this tribe; and, in 1637, it became necessary to take efficient steps for their expulsion. An expedition was entrusted to Capt. Mason; who, with about 300 colonists raised in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and 200 Mohegan and Narraganset Indians, encamped on the night of the 26th of May at a place called Porter's rocks, a short distance from the present village of Stonington, and about 3 miles from one of the principal forts of the Pequots, which was situated on the summit of a hill. Two hours before day, the little army was in motion; and on approaching the fort, it was found that the enemy, about 700 strong, were in a profound sleep, without their usual watch, having spent the previous night in revelry and drunkenness. On a close approximation of Mason's men, a dog within the fort commenced barking, which awakened one of the Pequots; who perceiving the approach of the assailants, aroused his comrades from their slumbers. Mason immediately advanced, and through the apertures of the pallsades poured in a fire, and then rushed in through a part of the fort slightly barricaded. Notwithstanding their confusion, the Pequots defended themselves with bravery; but having but few other weapons than bows and arrows, they were unable to withstand the assailants, who cut them down without mercy with their swords and bayonets. To render the victory complete, Mason ordered their wigwams to be fired. The blaze soon spread in all directions, compelling the besieged to ascend the pallsades; from whence more than one hundred were shot down by the assailants who had then surrounded the fort. Others attempting to break through the lines of the troops, were either shot or cut down; and several perished in the flames. The scene continued about an hour;

when it was found that seventy wigwams had been destroyed, and that the ground was strewed with the bodies of between five and six hundred of the slain. Mason's loss was only two men killed and sixteen wounded.

In August, 1814, a bombardment of Stonington took place from a British 74, a frigate, a sloop of war and an armed brig; but with the aid of two 18 pounders and a 4 pounder, the inhabitants defended the place; prevented the landing of troops from barges; and finally compelled the enemy to haul off, with his brig considerably shattered.

NEW-LONDON

is a city and port of entry. It has the best harbor in Connecticut, and is defended by Forts Trumbull and Griswold. The city is on the west bank of the Thames, within 3 miles of its mouth, and contains a court house, 2 banks, 5 churches, and a population of between 3 and 4000. Many of the houses on the heights, back of the town, and a few in the city, are handsome; but the general appearance of the place is uninteresting.

New London, like Stonington, was once within the territory of the Pequot Indians, and was settled at the same time. About 4 miles east of the city, on what is called Fort Hill, this nation had their strongest fortress. But slight remains of it, however, are now to be seen.

In September, 1781, after the treason of Arnold, an expedition was entrusted to his care against New-London. A strong detachment landed on both sides of the harbour at the mouth of the river. Arnold, who commanded in person the troops which landed on the west side, immediately advanced against Fort Trumbull, an adjoining redoubt, and New-London. These posts being untenable, were abandoned on his approach. Col. Eyere, who commanded the detachment which landed on the east-

ern side, proceeded to storm Fort Griswold, situate on Groton Hill. It was occupied by a garrison of 160 men, commanded by Col. Ledyard, a part of whom had just evacuated the works on the opposite side of the river. Ledyard defended the fort, until the British succeeded in entering the embrasures with charged bayonet. Further resistance being useless, Ledyard surrendered his sword to the British colonel ; who, in defiance of every rule of civilized warfare, plunged it into the bosom of the conquered officer, and continued the carnage until the greater part of the garrison was destroyed. Eyere, however, lost his own life in the affair, and 200 of his men were either killed or wounded. New-London was, at the same time, set on fire by the direction of Arnold, and most of its buildings and all the public stores deposited in the place, consumed in the conflagration.

Forts Griswold and Trumbull are still in tolerable preservation ; and were garrisoned by the government during the late war with Great Britain.

A steam-boat leaves New-London every Monday and Friday on the arrival of the Boston stage, which is generally at 7 P. M. and reaches New-York early the next morning. Leaves New-York for New-London every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M. ; and continues on her trip from New-London, every Monday and Friday at 4 P. M. up the Thames river to Norwich, 14 miles distant.

Stages also leave New-London on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. and arrive at Hartford, at 6 P. M. passing through Waterford, Montville, Salem, Colchester, Hebron, Marlborough, Glastenbury and East Hartford. Distance 47 miles—fare \$3. This is the most direct route ; but the traveller will find it interesting to take a trip up the Thames to Norwich ; from whence a conveyance may be had to Hartford three times a week, as noticed hereafter.

FROM NEW-LONDON TO NORWICH,
by *Steam Boat.*

Previous to the settlement of New-London, in 1648, the Thames was called the Pequot river ; but at that period it received its present name. It rises in the Mashapaug pond in Union, 3 miles N. E. of Hartford, passes into Massachusetts, re-enters Connecticut, and pursues a southerly course till it falls into Long Island Sound. It is navigable for large vessels no farther than Norwich. During the late war, while New-London was blockaded, the U. S. ships *Macedonian*, *United States* and *Hornet*, were moored in a cove above Massapeauge Point ; and a small battery erected for their protection.

MOHEGAN is on the west bank of the Thames, 4 miles south of Norwich, and is the residence of about 300 Mohegan Indians, the only remnant of that once powerful tribe, who formerly owned this section of country. On *Horton's Hill*, not far from this place, the lines of an old Indian fort can still be traced.

TRADING COVE, about 1 mile farther, is a bay extending a short distance into what was once the Indian country, and derived its name from the traffic which was here carried on between the colonists and the Mohegans. The residence of Uncas, their sachem, and early friend of the whites, was near this cove, now the centre of the Indian reservation.

NORWICH

Is an incorporated city. It contains three compact settlements ; of which Chelsea Landing, situate at the point of land between the Shetucket and Yantic rivers, is the principal. Its location is peculiarly romantic ; and it is a place of much enterprise and business. What is called the Town is 2 miles northwest of Chelsea, containing the court house and some other public buildings ; and the third settlement is Bean hill, in the western part of Norwich. The city contains a bank, 4 or 5 churches, and several manufacturing establishments. The Yantic falls, 1 mile from Chelsea, are handsome, and afford facilities for mills and manufactories. From a rock 70 or 80 feet in height, which overhangs the stream, tradition says a number of Narragansets once precipitated themselves when pursued by the Mohegans.

Settlements were commenced at Norwich as early as 1660. A part of the town was first conveyed to Thomas Leffingwell, a colonial militia officer, by the sachem Uncas, in consideration of services rendered him in a war with a neighboring tribe. A fort belonging to Uncas, on the Pequot river, was closely besieged by the Narragansets ; and the provisions being nearly expended, it was reduced to the last extremity. In this situation, Uncas contrived to notify the English at Saybrook fort of his distressed condition. Leffingwell, who commanded that fort, immediately conveyed to the besieged a supply of provisions ; which being soon known to the assailants, they were induced to raise the siege. For this generous conduct of Leffingwell, Uncas conveyed to him the land about the fort, and afterwards gave him a formal deed of a township, embracing most of the present town of Norwich.

On an elevated bank north of what is called the *Cove*, and near the Yantic falls, is the burying ground of the royal family of the Mohegans, con-

monly called "the burying ground of the Uncas-
ses." Many of their graves are still designated by
coarse stones ; on some of which, are English in-
scriptions. Uncas was buried here, and many of
his descendants ; but his family is now nearly ex-
tinct. There are one or two living who claim a
kindred ; but who have very little of the magna-
nimity or valor for which he was so conspicuous.

The *Plain* near the burying ground, was the
summer residence of the Mohegans ; and is a most
delightful spot.

Stages leave Norwich on Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday at 8 A. M., and arrive at Hartford at 8 P.
M. Distance 39 miles—fare \$2.50. The intermedi-
ate distances and places are as follow :

Bozrah,	5	Bolton,	4
Lebanon,	4	East Hartford,	13
Coventry,	12	Hartford,	1

EAST HARTFORD is located on the east bank of
the Connecticut river, directly opposite Hartford,
with which it is connected by an elegant bridge.
The village contains 4 churches, several manufactur-
ing establishments, and between 2 and 3000 inhab-
itants.

HARTFORD,

The largest city in the state, is located on the
west bank of the Connecticut river, at the head of
sloop navigation, and 50 miles from its mouth. The
city is handsomely laid out, and contains a number
of elegant buildings and private residences. Among
its public buildings, are a state house, arsenal, 3
banks, a museum, an academy, a college, an asylum
for the deaf and dumb, an asylum for the insane,
and 7 or 8 churches. Population, between 7 and
8000. The principal public houses are Bennet's,
Morgan's and Ripley's.

Washington College is on Main-street, in the south part of the city. It was opened in 1824, and consists of two edifices; one of which is 150 feet long and 4 stories, and contains the rooms of the students. In the other is the chapel, recitation rooms and library.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum is on Tower Hill, one mile west of the city; and was the first institution of the kind established in the U. States. It is under the direction of Mr. Gallaudet,* a gentleman eminently qualified for the station. He is assisted by Mr. Le Clerck, who is deaf and dumb, but a man of distinguished talents. The permanent fund of the institution, including a donation of land by congress, amounts to \$215,539; of which sum \$80,000 are available. The number of pupils is generally about 70; many of whom are supported by public and private charities.

A visit to the institution is unusually interesting. The utmost order and decorum prevail; and the stranger will be delighted with the means here employed for enlightening and cultivating the minds of an unfortunate class of the community; and with the rapid improvement they make, not only in writing, but in a study of many of the sciences. Every thing is communicated by means of signs. After being taught the mode of conveying the most necessary ideas, they proceed to study the alphabet employed at the institution; then the names of visible objects, and the order of the letters used in designating them; and finally a knowledge of absent objects

* This gentleman, a few years since, married one of his pupils, a most interesting and intelligent young lady. Though deaf and dumb, her penetration and understanding are surprising. She is enabled to carry on a rapid conversation by means of signs, not only on ordinary topics, but on many scientific and abstruse subjects.

and abstract ideas, by means of ingenious devices and definitions. Many soon attain a knowledge of writing correctly; and some are enabled to communicate their ideas in chaste and even elegant language.

In addition to mental improvement, they are taught habits of industry; and, among the males, several mechanical trades have recently been introduced.

The hospital for the *Insane*, is a stone building, 150 feet long and 50 wide, 4 stories high, with wings of 3 stories. It is located a little south of the city.

A settlement was commenced by the English at Hartford in 1634. The Dutch, from New-Netherlands, had previously established a trading house and port at the place, for the purpose of carrying on a commerce with the Indians, and were disposed to prevent the English from participating in the traffic. But finding that this could not be effected, without a bloody contest, they abandoned the design.

The charter which was originally granted to the colonists of Connecticut, having been demanded by the English monarch in 1686, through the medium of an agent, it was reluctantly surrendered by the colonial legislature. This took place in an evening; and while it remained on the table in a room where the agent and several British officers had assembled, the windows being open, on a preconcerted signal, the candles were extinguished by persons in the street, and the charter seized by a citizen in the room, and conveyed to a tree; in the cavity of which it remained for several years. This tree is still standing; and is known by the name of the *Charter Oak*. It is located in the lower part of the town in the street running east from the south church, and is directly in front of the ancient mansion of the Wyllis family. The charter is still preserved in the office of the Secretary of State.

STEAM BOATS.

A steam boat leaves Hartford for New-York on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 A. M. reaching New-York the next morning; and leaves New-York on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 4 P. M. reaching Hartford the next day at noon.

STAGES.

To New-Haven and New-York.—A stage leaves Hartford every morning, (Sundays excepted) which reaches New-Haven at noon, and New-York the next morning. Fare to New-Haven, 40 miles, \$2; to New-York, 123 miles, \$5.50.

To Boston.—A stage leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and reaches Boston at 12 at night. Distance, 136 miles. fare \$5.50.

To Litchfield, Ct.—A stage leaves Hartford on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M. and arrives at Litchfield at 3 P. M.—Distance 30 miles, fare \$2.

To Hanover, N. H. (up Connecticut river.)—A stage leaves Hartford daily, (except Sundays) arrives at Brattleborough, Vt. the first day, and Hanover, N. H. the second—passing through Windsor, Ct. Springfield, Northampton, Deerfield, and Greenfield, Mass. Brattleborough and Westminster, Vt. Walpole and Charlestown, N. H., Windsor and Hartford, Vt. to Hanover. [This line intersects the daily stage for Boston at Northampton, and the daily stage for Saratoga Springs at Charlestown.] Distance from Hartford to Hanover, 152 miles—fare \$7.25.

To New-London.—A stage leaves Hartford on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M. and reaches New-London at 5 P. M.—Distance 47 miles—fare \$3.

To Albany.—A stage leaves Hartford and Albany every morning (Sunday excepted) at 2, and arrives at each place at 7 P. M. Distance 96 miles—fare \$5.

FROM HARTFORD TO NEW-HAVEN,

The intermediate places and distances are as follow :

Wethersfield,	4	Durham,	7
Rocky Hill,	3	Northford,	8
Middletown,	8	New-Haven,	10

WETHERSFIELD is located on the west bank of the Connecticut river, 4 miles below Hartford. The soil, which is of the finest order, is principally devoted to the culture of onions ; of which large quantities are exported annually. The labor is principally performed by women and children. The new penitentiary of the state is erected at this place.

ROCKY HILL, 3 miles ; a parish in the town of Wethersfield, containing a lofty eminence, from which a rich and variegated prospect of the surrounding country is enjoyed. Six miles farther is a village, called Middletown Upper Houses ; from which to the city of Middletown is 2 miles.

MIDDLETOWN,

A port of entry, is handsomely located on the west bank of the Connecticut river, 31 miles from its mouth. Among its public buildings are a court-house, jail, almshouse, bank, 10 churches, and a military academy. There are also several extensive manufactories of rifles, swords, buttons, ivory combs, woollen and cotton goods, &c. The population of the city, in 1820, was 2,618 ; and, including the township, 6,479. Francis', Swathel's, and Boardman's are among the best public houses.

Capt. Partridge's Military Academy is pleasantly situated a short distance from the city. The

two principal buildings are each 150 feet long, 50 broad and 4 stories high. There is also a chapel, with recitation rooms above, and a dining hall. The latter is 120 feet long, and faces the parade. The whole assume a very handsome and imposing appearance ; and from the top of the chapel may be had an extensive view of the surrounding country. The course of instruction is similar to that pursued at the military academy at West Point. The scholars wear the uniform of cadets ; and, besides other sciences, are taught the use of arms, and are subject to a strict military discipline.

On the eastern bank of the Connecticut, opposite to Middletown, are several quarries of free stone, used for building. Immediately below the city, the river turns abruptly to the west ; and passes between two lofty hills, forming what are called the Narrows. Within these Narrows, on the south bank of the river, is a lead mine, which was used during the revolutionary war. It can be approached only in boats or by means of a foot path.*

In proceeding on the stage route to New-Haven, the only object witnessed worthy of remark, is a *natural ice house* in the parish of Northford, 18 miles from Middletown, and 7 from New-Haven. It is on

* Continuing a course down the river, the steam-boat successively passes Middle Haddam, Haddam, East Haddam, Essex or Petúpaug, and Saybrook, where the river enters Long Island Sound. The shores are generally bold and rocky, and present but few objects of interest. Saybrook was the first town settled on the river ; at which time (1635) a small fort was erected at the place. The town was originally granted to Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brook and others ; and derived its name from these proprietors. Yale College was located here for a time, and afterwards removed to New-Haven.

the declivity of a trap ridge near the road ; and contains ice throughout the year.*

NEW-HAVEN,

Is usually pronounced by travellers, to be one of the handsomest towns in the Union. It is located around a harbor which sets up about 4 miles from Long Island Sound ; and is the semi-capital of the state. The city is built on a large plain, encircled on all sides, except those occupied by the water, by hills and lofty mountains. It is divided into two parts,

* A natural ice house, of still greater extent, is in the town of Meriden, on another route from Hartford to New-Haven, and nearly equa-distant from those places. The Journal of Science remarks, that it is in a country composing " a part of the secondary trap region of Connecticut, and is marked by numerous distinct ridges of green stone, which present lofty mural precipices, and from their number, contiguity and parallelism, they often form narrow precipitous defiles, filled more or less with fragments of rocks of various sizes, from that of a hand-stone to that of a cottage. These fragments are the detritus or debris of these mountains, and every one in the least acquainted with such countries, knows how much they always abound with similar ruins.

In such a defile the natural ice house in question is situated. On the south-western side, there is a trap ridge of naked perpendicular rock, which, with the sloping ruins at the base, appears to be 400 feet high ; the parallel ridge which forms the other side of the defile is probably not over 40 feet high, but, it rises abruptly on the eastern side, and is covered by other wood, which occupies the narrow valley also. This valley is moreover, choked, in an astonishing degree, with the ruins of the contiguous mountain ridge, and exhibits many fragments of rock

called the old and new townships ; in each of which is an open square. The houses are generally neat, and some are very elegant. To each dwelling, there is generally attached a garden, and frequently a beautiful yard in front. Added to which, several of the streets are adorned with lofty trees, giving to

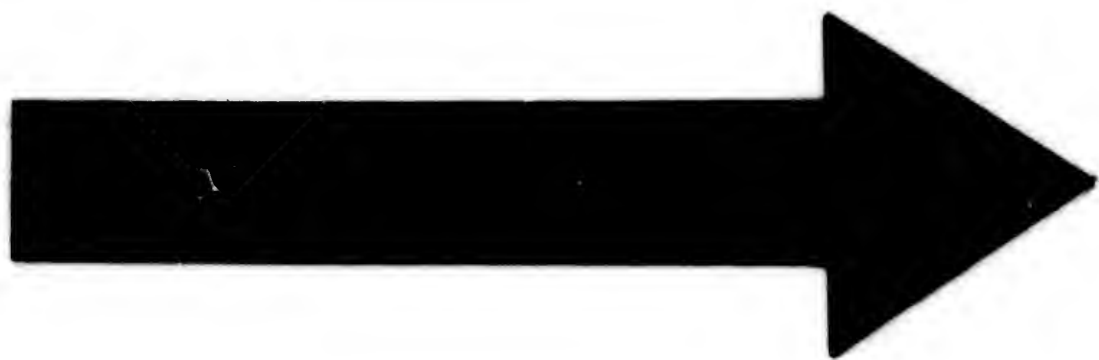
which would fill a large room. As the defile is very narrow, these fragments have, in their fall, been arrested here, by the low parallel ridge, and are piled on one another in vast confusion, forming a series of cavities which are situated among and under these rocks. Many of them have reposed there for ages, as appears from the fact that small trees, (the largest that the scanty soil, accumulated by revolving centuries can support) are now growing on some of these fragments of rock. Leaves also and other vegetable ruins have accumulated among the rocks and trees, and choked the mouths of many of the cavities among the ruins. This defile, thus narrow and thus occupied by forest, and by rocky ruins, runs nearly N. and S. and is completely impervious to the sun's rays, except when he is near the meridian. Then, indeed, for an hour, he looks into this secluded valley, but the trees and the rocks and the thick beds of leaves scarcely permit his beams to make the slightest impression.

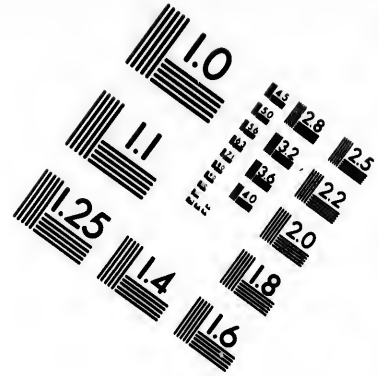
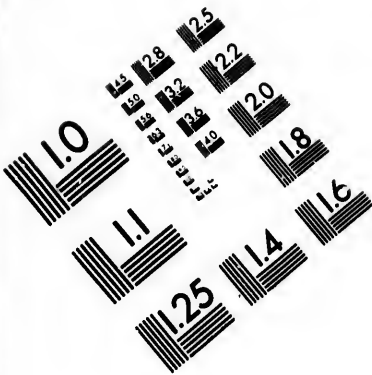
It is in the cavities beneath the masses of rocks already described, that the ice is formed. The ground descends a little to the south, and a small brook appears to have formed a channel among the rocks. The ice is thick and well consolidated, and its gradual melting, in the warm season, causes a stream of ice-cold water to issue from this defile. This fact has been known to the people of the vicinity for several generations, and the youth have, since the middle of the last century, been accustomed to resort to this place, in parties, for recreation, and to drink the waters of the cold-flowing brook."

the whole a rural and most delightful appearance. Among the public buildings, are a state house, the college edifices, 5 churches, a court house, jail, 2 banks, a custom house and 3 or 4 academies. The population is between 11 and 12,000.

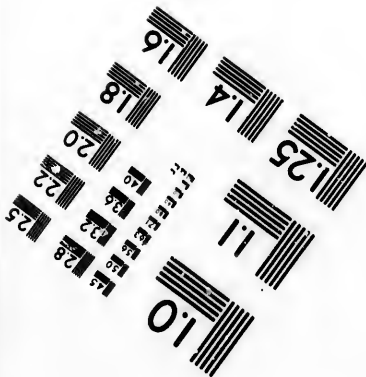
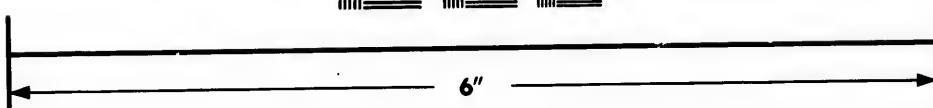
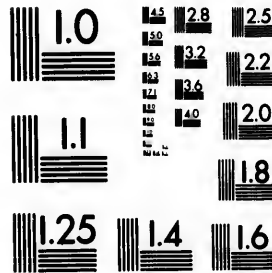
THE PUBLIC SQUARE OR GREEN, near the centre of the city, is an elegant spot, containing several acres, and is surrounded by stately elms. In the centre, are three churches and a state house; on the west side, the college buildings; and on the east side, fronting the state house, the Tontine Coffee house. The space immediately in the rear of the churches, called the Upper Green, was formerly used as a burying ground; but in 1821, the monuments were removed to the new burying ground, in the northwestern part of the city. The ancient monument of Dixwell, (*see page 242.*) is still to be seen; and it is believed by many that the other regicides, Goffe and Whalley, were also interred here; but this opinion is unsupported by evidence. Goffe died at Hadley, and was probably buried there; and of Whalley no certain information was ever obtained, after he left Hadley.

YALE COLLEGE was founded in 1701, and was named after its early benefactor, Elihu Yale, governor of the East India Company. It was originally located at Killingworth; afterwards removed to Saybrook, (*see p. 278*); and from thence, in 1717, to New-Haven. The faculty is composed of a president, 10 professors, a librarian and 8 tutors. The library consists of about 10,000 volumes; and the literary societies among the students have libraries amounting, collectively, to 5000 volumes. The cabinet of minerals is very extensive, and by far the most valuable of any in the union. The college buildings consist of four spacious edifices, each 4 stories high, 104 feet long and 40 wide, and each





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containing 32 rooms for students ; two chapels, one containing a philosophical chamber ; a Lyceum, containing the library and recitation rooms—all of brick ; and a handsome dining hall in the rear of the other buildings, built of stone. Seven of these buildings stand in a line fronting the green, the Lyceum occupying a central position ; and the whole, with the charming scenery around, form a most enchanting and elegant landscape. The medical institution fronting College street, is connected with the college, and has a valuable anatomical museum. The number of students at Yale, is generally from 450 to 500. The alumni of the institution amounted, in 1826, to upwards of 4000 ; of whom more than 2200 were then living.

THE NEW BURYING GROUND, containing several acres, is divided into parallelograms, which are subdivided for families. The ground is planted with trees, mostly willows ; and the white monuments, several of which are obelisks, seen through the foliage, with the taste and uniformity every where discovered, give to the whole a most impressive and solemn appearance.

The TONTINE COFFEE-HOUSE, kept by Messrs. Drake and Andrews, (the former a proprietor of the Congress Hall at Saratoga Springs,) is one of the best establishments of the kind in the union. It is located directly in front of the state house and college edifices, the public square intervening, commanding from its upper or fourth story, a beautiful and extensive view of the city and the surrounding country. The Tontine, which is built of brick, is 80 feet long, with a wing extending back 100 feet. It contains a spacious dining hall, cotillion room, 8 private and public parlours, and a sufficient number of lodging chambers to accommodate from 80 to 100 guests. It is kept in the best style, and is entitled to the most liberal patronage.

WEST ROCK is 2 miles north west of New-Haven. It is the southern extremity of the east ridge of the Green Mountains, and is a perpendicular bluff fronting the south, 400 feet in height. The village of Hotchkissstown is at its foot. The cave in which the regicide judges, Whalley and Goffe, secreted themselves for three or four years, (*see p.* 241,) is on the summit of the rock, about a mile north of the bluff. The cave is formed by the crevices between several large rocks, apparently thrown together by some convulsion, and is entirely above ground. Near the top of one of the rocks is this inscription: "Opposition to tyrants is obedience to God." During the continuance of the regicides at this place, they were furnished daily with food by a family who resided near the foot of the mountain.

EAST ROCK is 2 miles north east of New-Haven, and is the southern termination of the Mount Tom range of mountains. It is 370 feet high; and from its top a fine view is had of New-Haven, its harbor, the Sound and Long Island. It was for some years the residence of a hermit, who was found dead in his habitation a few years since.

The FARMINGTON CANAL, which was originally commenced at the north line of the state, terminates at New-Haven—distance 58 miles, lockage 218 feet. This canal has since been extended to Northampton, Mass. between 20 and 30 miles farther; and a branch has been constructed from Farmington up the Farmington river, to New-Hartford, 15 miles.

The towns bordering on the Sound, near New-Haven, are visited in the summer months by numerous invalids for the benefit of the sea breeze and a salubrious climate. Among these towns, GUILFORD, 15 miles east of New-Haven, is generally preferred. It has two harbors, is a place of consid-

erable trade ; and is constantly supplied with the best of oysters, lobsters and fish, taken in and near the harbors.

STEAM BOATS ply between New-Haven and New-York daily, leaving the former place at 9 P. M. and the latter at 7 A. M. The passage is generally performed in 8 or 9 hours. Fare \$2.

STAGES leave New-Haven daily, for Hartford, Boston, Albany, and New-York. Distance to Hartford 40 miles, fare \$2 ; to Boston, 136 miles, fare \$7 50 ; to Albany, 110 miles, fare \$7 ; to New-York, 86 miles, fare \$4.*

* This route is usually performed in 12 or 14 hours, and the intervening places and distances are as follow :

Stratford,	13	Stamford,	11
Bridgeport,	3	Greenwich,	6
Fairfield,	5	Harlaem,	30
Norwalk,	10	New-York,	8

BRIDGEPORT is handsomely situated on both banks of the Pughquonnuck river. The village contains a bank and two churches.

FAIRFIELD is a port of entry on Long Island Sound, containing a court house, academy, several churches, and a population of about 2000. It was on a low level piece of ground, which is seen on the left side of the road about a mile and a half after leaving the village, that the remnant of the Pequot tribe of Indians, after the destruction of their fort by Capt. Mason at Mystic (*see p. 268,*) were either killed or captured. The battle was severe and bloody, and some reliques of arms used in the contest are at this day occasionally found by the inhabitants.

NORWALK is on the Sound, and is a pleasant village, containing an academy and 3 churches.

FROM NEW-HAVEN TO LITCHFIELD.

A stage leaves New-Haven daily for Litchfield, passing through Waterbury and Watertown—distance 88 miles.

Passing West Rock, (*see p. 283,*) and proceeding from thence for a considerable distance in a northerly direction, through a beautiful valley, having on its right a lofty rocky barrier, with rude perpendicular precipices, *Beacon Mountain* is reached in travelling 14 miles from New-Haven. This mountain is a ridge of almost naked rock stretching to the south-west. "The road, which is formed in the natural gap of the mountain, here winds through a bold gulf or defile, so narrow, that at one place only a single carriage can pass at once. On both sides, the cliffs are lofty, particularly on the left; and on the right, a little distance from the road, they overhang in a frightful manner." Beyond this gap, the road turns more to the left, running along a rivulet; and after three or four miles, on rising an eminence, the Naugatuck, a branch of the Housatonic river, is discovered. It runs through a deep and narrow gulf, which is seen from the road.

WEST CHESTER COUNTRY, which is entered in a few miles after leaving Greenwich, and which was "neutral ground" during the revolutionary war, was selected by Mr. Cooper, the novelist, as the principal scene of his "Spy."

AT HORSENECK, 33 mile from N. York, the traveller is shown the steep down which Gen. Putnam descended on horse-back during the revolution.

AT HARLAEM, 8 miles from New-York, the road passes near the East river, affording the traveller a view of *Hurl Gate*.

WATERTOWN, 26 miles from New-Haven, is on a commanding hill, and is a beautiful little village, containing two churches.

LITCHFIELD is on a handsome eminence, and is considered one of the most pleasant villages in the state. The principal street extends more than a mile in length, and contains a collection of neat houses, adorned with gardens and court yards. Among the public buildings are a court house, jail, bank, and 2 churches. There is also at this place a young ladies school, which has obtained much celebrity; and a distinguished law school, established in 1784 by the late Tapping Reeve, and now under the charge of the Hon. James Gould. The number of students educated at this institution since its establishment is between 6 and 700.

Mount Tom, near the south-west corner of this town, is 700 feet above the river at its base; and affords from its top an extensive prospect.

The Great Pond, in Litchfield, comprises an area of about 900 acres, is the largest in the state, and is a beautiful sheet of water; affording at its outlet a number of valuable mill seats.

A Chalybeate Spring has been discovered within a few years, on the east side of Mount Prospect, four miles west of the village of Litchfield. It issues from an extensive bed of sulphuret of iron. "The spring (says a writer in the Journal of Science) is copious and perennial, exhibiting in its course much oxid of iron, ochre, and a white deposit. The extract from gall nuts, or an infusion of white oak leaves produces a copious precipitate of the gallate of iron, changing the color of the water nearly black; neither lime-water or sulphuric acid effected any change. A dense white precipitate was produced by acetate of lead, indicating probably a muriate or a sulphate. A peculiar smell, by popular opinion attributed to sulphur, is perceptible at the spring;

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the hands retain this smell for hours after washing in its waters. An astringent effect and soreness of the throat is produced by a free use of the spring. Iron is evidently the chief mineral ingredient of this water, but I was destitute of tests for satisfactory examination. A yellow deposit is observable in vessels containing standing water from this spring, and less effect is produced upon the water by astringent extracts. A patient afflicted by the rheumatism, attended by much debility, has been greatly relieved by a free use of the spring for a few days, and a complete cure is anticipated.

“Mount Prospect, above mentioned, is a rocky, wood clad, elevated ridge, of two miles extent. From its summit an interesting and diversified view is presented of villages and lakes, and of a well cultivated, healthy country. Sienite, rendered porphyritic by crystals of feldspar, is the predominant rock of the mountain; it presents ledges of considerable height and extent. Beds of sulphuret of iron are observed on both sides of the mountain, sometimes exhibiting a white efflorescence. Native sulphate of iron has been collected on this mountain, and used in dying by the adjacent inhabitants. The spring is already much resorted to, and has excited considerable interest.”

From Litchfield, a stage may be taken daily, passing through East Goshen, Norfolk, Canaan, Sheffield, Great Barrington, West Stockbridge, Chatham, Nassau, Schodack and Greenbush to Albany, and reaching the latter place in about 24 hours. Distance 72 miles—fare \$4. This is the most direct route, also, from Litchfield to Saratoga Springs: but, to make the tour of New-England more complete, it is recommended to proceed from Litchfield to Hartford, and from thence up the beautiful valley of the Connecticut river, which is variegated with villages and country seats, and presents some of the finest scenery on the continent.

FROM LITCHFIELD TO HARTFORD.

A stage may be taken at Litchfield on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M. passing through Harwinton, Burlington and Farmington, and reaching Hartford at 3 P. M. Distance 30 miles—fare \$2.

HARWINTON is a small village, 7 miles from Litchfield, on the Naugatuck river.

BURLINGTON, 7 miles.

FARMINGTON, 6 miles. This is a pleasant village, located on the Farmington river, which, after leaving the village, takes a northerly course for 15 miles where it is joined by the Salmon river. It then runs to the south-east, passing between lofty mountains and descends a cataract of 150 feet; after which it is called the Windsor river, and joins the Connecticut 4 miles above Hartford. Farmington contains 3 churches and a population of between 2 and 3000. [For a notice of the Farmington canal, which passes through this place, see page 283.]

HARTFORD, 10 miles. (*See p. 273.*)

ROUTE UP THE VALLEY OF CONNECTICUT RIVER.

Stages run daily between Hartford, Conn. and Hanover, N. H. up the Connecticut river, as noticed at page 276. Passing through East Hartford, (*see p. 273.*) the first village reached is

WINDSOR, 7 miles from Hartford, located on the west bank of the river. Settlements were commenced at this place, as well as at Hartford, in 1633. A fort was constructed for the defence

of the inhabitants, who were surrounded and oftentimes annoyed by different tribes of Indians.

SUFFIELD, 10 miles, on the west bank of the river, is a beautiful town. The village, which is on an eminence about a mile west of the river road, is composed principally of one street, half a mile in extent. The houses, with their handsome gardens and yards, present a picturesque and elegant appearance. A sulphur spring, a mile or two south-west of the village is a place of some resort by invalids.

WEST SPRINGFIELD, 9 miles, is located on the west bank of the Connecticut river, and contains several handsome private dwellings. A bridge here crosses the river, connecting the place with

SPRINGFIELD, on the opposite side; which is a large and handsome village. The houses are principally located at the foot of a hill; on the west side of which are several elegant residences, and on the summit a U. S. Arsenal. The village contains a court-house, jail, 2 churches, and several manufactories.

The buildings composing the Arsenal on the heights, occupy a large square, and are surrounded by a high wall. They are mostly built of brick and present a magnificent appearance. About 13,000 muskets are manufactured here annually. The water works employed for the purpose, are on Mill river, a mile south of the arsenal.

Springfield became the theatre of savage barbarity during Philip's war, in 1675. The towns still further up the river had, for some time previous, suffered severely from repeated Indian incursions. But the Springfield tribe had thus far remained quiet; and it was not till the month of October of this year, that Philip could succeed by his artifices, to enlist them in his favor. On the night of the 4th, it was

ascertained by means of a friendly Indian, that 300 of the tribe had suddenly and secretly assembled at a fort on Long hill, about a mile below the village. This intelligence produced much consternation among the inhabitants; and they immediately repaired to their fortified houses. No disturbance, however, occurring in the night, hopes were entertained that hostilities were not intended on the part of the Indians. Lieut. Cooper, the commandant of the place, and another, accordingly resolved on repairing to the fort, for the purpose of dissipating the fears that still existed among the inhabitants. Having reached the small stream at the lower part of the village, Cooper and his companion were shot by Indians who were concealed in the woods. This seemed to be a signal for attack; as the whole body immediately rushed into the town with a horrid yell, and set fire to the unfortified dwellings, and barns. The whole were soon enveloped in flames and consumed. During this period, a fire was kept up from the fortified houses upon the Indians, and several killed; but it was not till they had destroyed 32 dwellings and nearly as many barns, and plundered every thing within their reach, that they withdrew. A brick house standing at the time of this catastrophe, is still in tolerable preservation.

During the rebellion of Shays, in 1786, the armoury at this place was attacked by him. But he was repulsed, with the loss of a few men; and his followers subsequently dispersed.

Pursuing the course of the river on the west side, over a beautiful country,

SOUTH HADLEY FALLS are reached in going 12 miles from Springfield. The river here descends in the distance of two and a half miles, 52 feet; and on the east side, commencing at South Hadley village, a canal has been constructed, corresponding in extent with these falls, through which lumber and the largest river boats pass.

Previous to reaching Northampton, the river, (in which there is an abrupt turn,) passes between Mount Tom on the south, and Mount Holyoke (*see p. 238*) on the north. North of the latter mountain, a most charming and extensive plain is presented, embracing many elegant villages and country seats.

NORTHAMPTON, 5 miles from South Hadley. (*See p. 239.*)

HADLEY, 8 miles east of Northampton. (*See p. 241.*) The distance between the two villages is there erroneously stated to be 12 miles; it should have been 3.)

HATFIELD, 5 miles north of Northampton, on the west side of the river, is a neat and venerable town, having been settled as early as 1658. In October, 1675, after the burning of Springfield, (*see p. 289.*) the Indians under Philip, flushed with their repeated successes, made an attack on Hatfield; which was then defended by two companies, aided by a third, which came to their relief during the conflict. The Indians were about 700 strong, and made a furious assault upon the town in various directions, pillaging and burning several of the houses. But they were defeated, and compelled to seek safety in a precipitate flight. Many of the Indians were killed; and in their retreat across mill river, they lost several of their implements of war.

On the 30th of May of the following year, another attack was made upon Hatfield by 600 Indians. Twelve unfortified buildings were immediately burnt; but the others, which were palisaded, were defended by a few inhabitants. Part of the Indians then repaired to the fields, and attacked the men at their labor; but 25 young men crossed the river from Hadley, and rushing upon the Indians, killed

several, and finally, with the aid of the inhabitants, dispersed them.

In September, 1677, another descent was made by the Indians upon Hatfield, and 20 of its inhabitants, including several women and children, taken prisoners. One man was executed by the savages, and the rest of the captives conveyed to Canada ; where they were sold to the French. They were, however, subsequently ransomed, and returned to their families in safety.

MUDDY BROOK, 9 miles from Hatfield, is a small village, deriving its name from a stream which passes through the place, bordered by a narrow morass. The place in 1675, and for some time subsequent, was called *Bloody Brook*, in consequence of a battle which was fought with the Indians on the 18th of September of that year. Capt. Lothrop, who had been despatched with 80 men and several teams, to secure a quantity of wheat in Deerfield, two or three miles further north, was surpris'd on his return through this place, by a party of 700 Indians, who had secretly watched his movements, and who lay in ambush awaiting his arrival. He had no sooner crossed the small stream above mentioned, than they rushed upon him, pouring in such a deadly fire as to produce complete discomfiture. Lothrop and his men fled ; but being pursued and overtaken at all points, they resolved to sell their lives in a vigorous struggle. They accordingly posted themselves behind the neighboring trees ; when the conflict became a trial of skill in sharp shooting. At length the struggle terminated in the annihilation of nearly the whole of the English. Lothrop was killed in the early part of the action ; and his loss, including teamsters, amounted to ninety. The troops at Deerfield, under captain Mosely, hearing the musketry, hastened to the scene of combat, and arrived soon after its close. They found the Indians strip-

ping the slain. Mosely improving the favorable opportunity, rushed upon them, cutting them down in all directions, and driving the remainder into the adjacent swamps. The next morning, it was found that a few Indians had returned to the field of battle for the purpose of plunder ; but they were soon dispersed.

Though the loss of the enemy on the previous day was estimated at about 100, the engagement was, nevertheless, more disastrous in its consequences, to the English. The destruction of 90 valuable men, the flower of a thinly scattered population, was calculated to produce much despondency, and occasion the most serious apprehensions for the safety of the remaining colonists.

The place where this battle was fought, is near the centre of the village, about 30 rods south of the church. The bridge over the stream, is located at the place where Lothrop crossed. Some remains of a coarse monument once erected here, are still visible.

DEERFIELD, 3 miles from Muddy Brook, and 17 miles north of Northampton, is a handsome village on the west bank of the Connecticut river. It is in the midst of a very fertile and beautiful country, presenting a succession of rich and highly cultivated farms. The town was among the early settlements on the river ; and, more than any other place, was the theatre of Indian warfare. In September, 1675, an attack was made on the place, one man killed and several houses reduced to ashes. For about 20 years subsequent to this, owing to repeated incursions of the savages, the inhabitants were often compelled to abandon their dwellings and seek a temporary asylum in the neighboring towns. During the French wars under William and Anne, however, they maintained their ground until 1704 ; made many improvements and enclosed the centre of the

village by an extensive but imperfect palisaded work. This fortification was attacked by about 350 French and Indians in the month of February of that year. They had secretly taken a position two miles north of the village on the evening of the 9th ; from whence they cautiously proceeded to the fort the next morning before day. There being no sentinels posted, the fortification was easily entered, and the work of destruction commenced, ere the inhabitants had aroused from their slumbers. A feeble resistance, only, could be made.* All the houses, except one, within the palisades, were burnt ; between 40 and 50 of the inhabitants were killed, and 112, including women and children, made prisoners. In the drear of winter, with a scanty supply of provisions, and with little clothing, the unfortunate captives were compelled to take up their line of march for Canada. Mr. Williams, the clergyman of the place, and his family, were of the number. His wife † was murdered in two or three days after commencing the excursion ; and sixteen others either died or were massacred before reaching the Province. Most of those who survived, after remaining in captivity for some time, were redeemed. A daughter of Mr. Williams, however, who had married an Indian chief, refused to return. She assumed the habiliment of a savage, and died in Canada some years afterwards. Several of her descendants are still living there.

The house which survived the conflagration at Deerfield, is still standing. It is owned by Col.

*From one or two houses a sharp fire, for a short time, was kept up on the enemy ; and his loss in killed amounted to between 40 and 50.

†She was afterwards, with her husband, interred in the church-yard at Deerfield ; and marble slabs placed over their graves.

Elihu Hoyt ; is in a tolerable state of preservation ; and exhibits to this day the perforation made in the door by tomahawks, as well as the marks of balls in the interior. One of these marks is shown, as having been made by a ball which killed a female in the house ; and in one of the timbers a bullet is seen, which has never been extracted.

GREENFIELD, 4 miles from Deerfield, is a large and pleasant village, on the west side of the river ; from which it is distant 2 miles. It contains a court-house, jail, bank and 3 churches. It is a central position for the trade of the surrounding country ; and is a place of wealth and enterprise.

TURNER'S FALLS, on the Connecticut river, are 3 miles from Greenfield, in a north-easterly direction. The road taken in visiting them is east of the ordinary stage route ; and it is customary, therefore, after an excursion to the falls, to return to Greenfield. The route is principally over the ground taken by Capt. Turner, in his attack on the Indians in 1676. The fall is between forty and fifty feet ; but by the erection of a dam for the accommodation of a canal around the falls, the cataract has lost much of its original wildness.

The Indians, amounting to several hundreds, having taken a position on elevated ground, on the west bank of the river at the head of the fall, it was deemed important to dislodge them. This service was undertaken by Capt. Turner, at the head of about 160 mounted troops. He left Hatfield on the 17th of May, 1676, and reached within half a mile of the Indian encampment before day the next morning, without discovery. Here his men left their horses, and by a rapid march, reached the camp before the Indians awoke from their slumbers. A deadly and destructive fire was immediately commenced. Believing it to proceed from their ancient and powerful

enemy the Mohawks, many of the Indians fled to the river, and leaped into their canoes; but in attempting to cross, they were mostly shot or precipitated over the cataract. Others fled to the rocks of the river bank, where they were cut down, without resistance; and few escaped the victorious arm of the assailants. One hundred were left dead on the field; one hundred and forty were seen to descend the cataract; and their whole loss was afterwards ascertained to have been 300. Turner lost but one man.

In his retreat, he was less fortunate. He was attacked by other parties of Indians on the route—his men divided—himself killed; and the loss of his party, before they reached Hatfield, amounted to between 30 and 40. Capt. T. is supposed to have fallen in what is called Greenfield Meadow, at the mouth of a small stream on which a mill now stands; as his body was afterwards found at that place by a scouting party of the English.

BERNARDSTON, 5 miles north of Greenfield.

VERNON, 6 miles: the first town reached in entering the state of Vermont. Fort Dummer, built to protect the inhabitants against the Indians, was located at this place. It was attacked by the enemy in 1723, and four or five of the inhabitants killed. A body of troops marched from Northampton to relieve the besieged; but before they reached the fort, the Indians had withdrawn.

GUILFORD, 5 miles. Here are two slate quarries and several mills and manufactories.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, 6 miles, a flourishing village, is located on the west bank of the Connecticut river; over which there is a permanent bridge. White stone creek also passes through the place, affording a number of good mill sites. The village contains a bank, the most extensive printing establishment in the state, and several manufactories. Stages pass

daily between this place and Boston, Hartford, Albany and Hanover.

DUMMERSTON, 5 miles.

PUTNEY, 5 miles.

WESTMINSTER, 5 miles. The first newspaper printed in Vermont was issued from a press at this place ; though it was discontinued several years since for want of patronage. The village is located on a beautiful plain on the west bank of the Connecticut ; but it has not improved much within the last twenty years.

WALPOLE, N. H. to which a bridge leads, is on the opposite side of the river, and is noticed at page 223.

BELLOWS FALLS, on the Vermont side, 4 miles from Walpole. (*See p. 222.*) Proceeding up the river over a beautiful plain,

CHARLESTOWN, N. H. is reached in travelling 8 miles from Bellows Falls. It is handsomely located on the east side of the river, and is a neat village, containing a court-house, jail and bank.

A fort was built for the defence of this place in 1743, on rising ground south of the church, over which the present street passes. In March, 1747, while the fort was occupied by Capt. Stevens and thirty men, a furious assault was made upon it by a large body of French and Indians, under the command of M. Debeline. The fort being composed of materials which were combustible, the enemy attempted its destruction, by setting a log house and the fences to the windward on fire. To guard against a conflagration, the besieged, through great exertions, succeeded in making several subterranean passages under the parapet, with an opening at the top of each. From these passages, which were deep enough to protect the men from the enemy's shot, water, taken from a well within the fort, was

thrown upon the parapet, and the plan of the enemy frustrated. A sort of *mantelet*, loaded with dry faggots, set on fire, was then forced towards the fort, accompanied with flaming arrows; but all to no purpose. Stevens maintained his position, continued a fire upon the enemy whenever he presented himself, and refused all propositions of a surrender. After an assault of three days, and suffering severely in the loss of his men, Debeline withdrew from the siege. None of Stevens' men were killed; and but two wounded.

For this brave defence, Sir Charles Knowles, commandant of a naval force then in Boston harbor, sent Capt. Stevens an elegant sword. The town was subsequently named in honor of Sir Charles.

From Charlestown, a stage may be taken daily for Saratoga Springs, passing through Chester, Manchester, &c.; or for Boston, passing through Walpole, Keene, &c. (*See p. 220 to 225.*)

SPRINGFIELD, Vt. on the west side of the river, 5 miles from Charlestown.

WEATHERSFIELD, 6 miles; a fine agricultural township. Jarvis' farm, at what is termed Weathersfield Bow (a turn in the river) is considered one of the best in Vermont.

WINDSOR, 7 miles. (*See p. 228.*)

HARTLAND, 7 miles.

HARTFORD, 7 miles. There are two handsome villages in this town; one near the junction of the White river, and the other near the junction of the Queechy river with the Connecticut. In both there are several mills and manufactories. From Hartford, the river is crossed to

HANOVER, (noticed at p. 229) from which a stage may be taken three times a week for Burlington, Vt. or Boston.

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