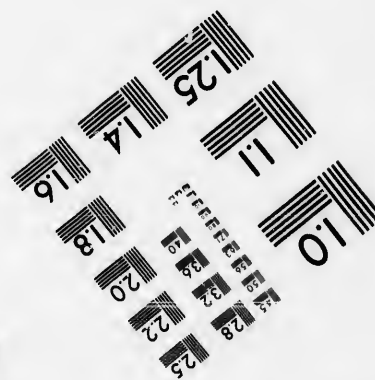
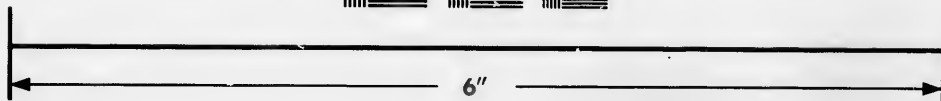
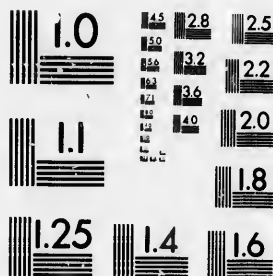


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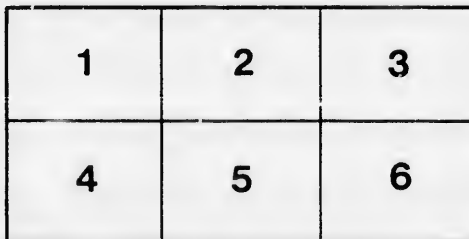
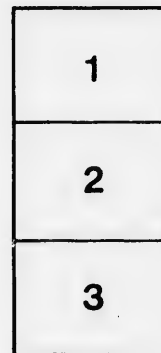
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OF  
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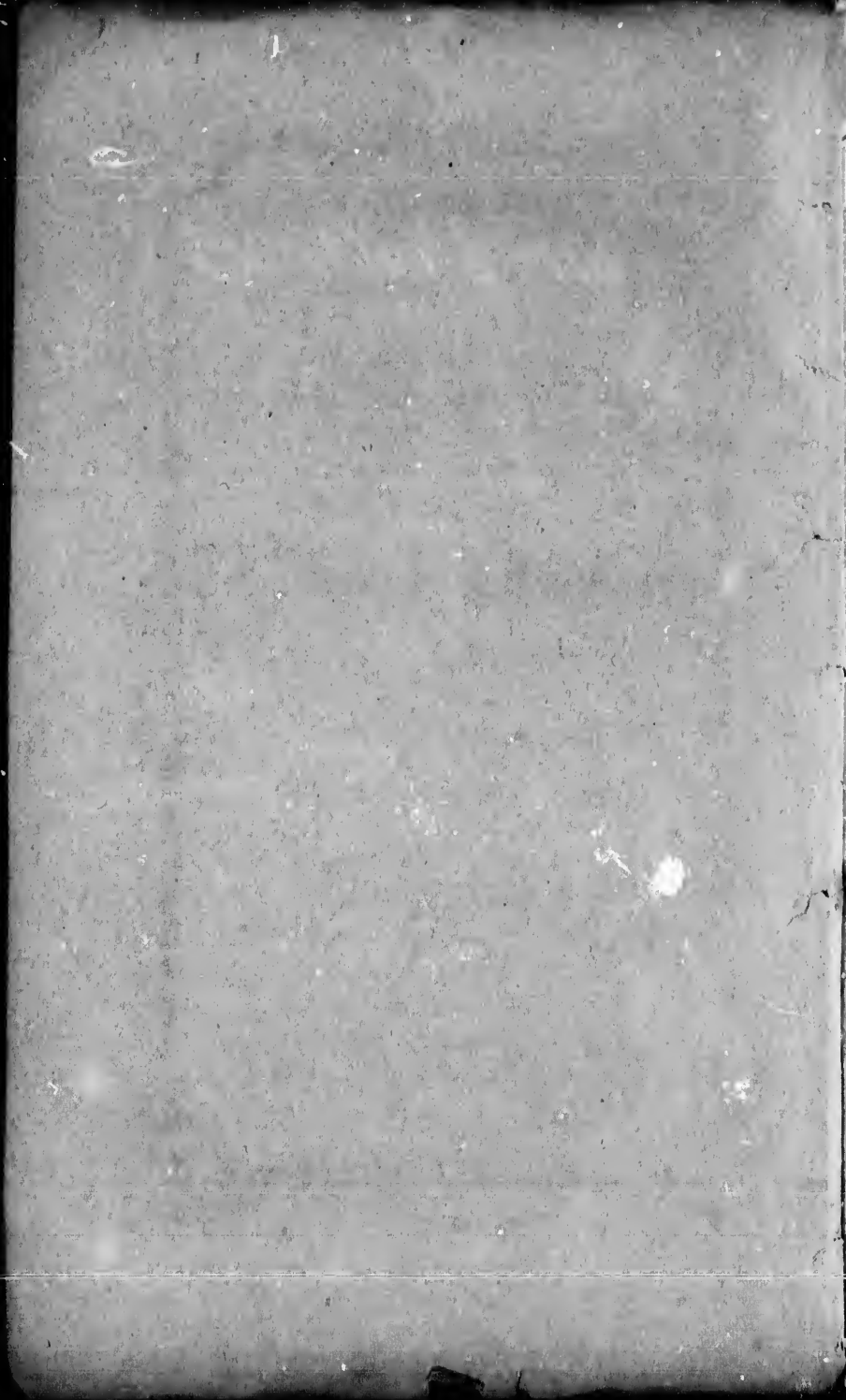
FOR  
**STRANGERS.**

BY GEO. H. HACKSTAFF,  
EDITOR OF THE IRIS OF NIAGARA.

NIAGARA FALLS :  
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## To the Reader.

We present to strangers a new Hand-Book of the Falls, being a concise Directory to the many interesting places in this vicinity.

This compilation we believe to be full and comprehensive. We have avoided giving any labored descriptions of the Falls, or of the different scenes around, because such are to be found every where; and we think, too, that every one who visits this land of "many wonders" can himself best comprehend and describe the objects presented.

We particularly invite the attention of our readers to the advertisements that accompany this publication.

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## Arrival and Going the Rounds.

On arriving at the Falls, on the American side, and the choice of Hotels is made—or you at once are induced to take one of the many conveyances direct to the Suspension Bridge—or desire first of all to cast a hasty glance at the Falls;—if the latter is your decision, then take Fall-street and pass the Buffalo and Niagara Fall Railroad Depot, and enter the grove beyond; the road which passes through the grove will soon lead you to the sheet of water.

Or, if your desire is to visit the Islands, pass the Bridge which crosses the rapids to Bath Island.

On one of the piers of this bridge was found the bonnet and shawl of Mrs. Miller, who disappeared so mysteriously from the Eagle Hotel of this village in, in November last.

Proceed from Bath Island across the Bridge, which takes you to Goat Island. Ascend the bank, and take the road to the right, pass on to the "Hog's Back," which is the extreme point of the Island. Nearly under this point, between the Biddle Staircase and the Cave of the Winds, Doct. Hungerford, of West Troy, N. Y., was killed by falling rocks while viewing the Falls from below, in May, 1839.

Descend the bank by the path at this point, to the Cascade or Centre Fall. By looking directly across this centre fall, you will discover three Profiles under the edge of the American Fall. Pass over the narrow bridge, and you are on Luna Island.

Cross to the opposite side of Luna Island and you reach a point which affords you the best view of the American Fall.

At this spot in June last occurred a most heart-rending accident. Mr. Charles Addington, a young man of much promise, in the midst of a party of joyous friends, advanced to a little girl, the daughter of Mrs. DeForest, who was also present, and touching her playfully on the shoulder, said, "I am going to throw you in;" the effect of which was to cause her to spring forward, and losing her balance she fell into the water, followed by young Addington. He caught her in his arms and vainly endeavored



to cast her to the shore—a second of time took them, over the Falls, forever beyond the reach of mortal help. Their lifeless bodies after several days were recovered from the water beaten rocks below.

Retrace your steps to the top of the bank. Proceed a few rods up the current, to the Biddle steps. You can descend the steps, or continue on to the Horse Shoe Falls. At this point Sam Patch made two leaps, from a platform raised on a ladder, 96 feet above the water's edge.

At the bottom of the stairway you will find two paths leading in opposite directions. First take the path to the right, down the current. Follow this path until you arrive at the Centre Fall. Behind this sheet of water is the "Cave of the Winds." If you have the curiosity, as many have, to pass under this sheet of water, into the Cave, you may do so. All who visit the Cave of the Winds speak of it in high terms.

When you have sufficiently studied the sublimity and grandeur which this point affords, return to the Biddle steps; continue your walk up the agitated stream. If the wind should be up the river, proceed onward to the foot of the Horse Shoe Fall. Cast your eyes upwards whence this mighty torrent comes, then downwards in its descent into the foaming gulf, and you will be lost in doubt, whether to wonder most at the grandeur above, or the sublimity below. Such scenes are only for silent meditation.

Returning to the Biddle steps to the height of the

Island, and taking a little necessary rest, proceed up the current until you arrive at a point called "Prospect place." Descend the bank to "Terrapin bridge;" pass over the bridge and ascend an Observatory 45 feet high; from this height you have an impressive view of the Falls.

Retrace your steps; cast your eyes up the rapids, gaze over the mighty flood before you, as you pursue your way, until you lose sight of the Falls, but are richly compensated with the picturesque scenery that increases in splendor as you approach the head of the Island.

The islands called the Three Sisters are about half way up on the south side of Goat Island. The outer one of this group, is the island from which Mr. J. R. Robinson rescued a Mr. Allen, who was cast upon it in the year 1841.

Near the foot of these Islands you will observe at your left a road leading back to the bridge, it is your nearest route to return. If you are not pressed for time you can pass onward to the head of the island.

Near the head of the Three Sister Islands, you will observe a cascade which was the favorite bathing place of Francis Abbott, the Hermit of the Falls.

The first of these is called Moss island, from the fact that it is covered with a heavy bed of moss.

People are pleased with the ramble to the head of the island. At this point you will have a view of the whole river above the Falls, and the smooth surface of the water in front. But turning your eye to

the right or left, you see the rapids in all their majesty. The first island you see to the right, near the Canada shore, is Navy Island. It belongs to Canada, and contains 304 acres. This island was occupied by the "Patriots" in the winter of 1837-8. Their object was to receive recruits to revolutionize Canada.

The land on the left is a part of Grand Island, 12 miles long, from 3 to 7 wide, and containing 17,384 acres. At the left of Grand Island is Buckhorn island; at this point it has the appearance of being a part of the same island, as the channel that separates them cannot be seen. These last mentioned islands belong to the State of New York.

On the American shore at the left, you will observe a rude massive chimney, quite too large for the small white building around it. This chimney is the last remnant of old Fort Schlosser, built by the French. It is about a mile distant from the head of the Island.

*Schlosser Landing* is two miles distant, and is noted as the scene of the Caroline affair. This ill-fated steamboat while lying moored at the wharf on the night of the 29th December, 1837, was surprised by a party of volunteers from Canada, cut out, towed into the stream and set on fire.

Pass around the head of the island to the American channel, until you arrive at a log house fronting the rapids. This was the residence of Francis Abbott for about a year in 1829.

Now we will recross the Bridge to Bath island. The white building to the left is a Paper Mill belonging to A. H. Porter, Esq. The small island back of the Toll-House is called Ship Island. You can pass to this island by a bridge leading to it from the end of the Toll-House. The other small island near this is called "Brig Island."

Recrossing the bridge to the main shore, we observe the first island below; it is called "Chapin's Island:" so named from this circumstance. Mr. W. Chapin, while at work on this bridge, was thrown from his scaffold into the rapids, and reached this island, from whence he was rescued by Mr. Joel R. Robinson, without injury.

Having returned from Goat Island to the main shore, we will now take the path to the left from the bridge, by the side of the rapids to the Ferry; a distance of about eighty rods.

At and near the Ferry you will have various and magnificent views of the American Falls, which the obliging Ferrymen will point out to your best advantage.

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Having now conducted you to all the places of interest in the immediate neighborhood of the Falls on the American side, we will take a ride to other places alike interesting on the same side.

The Wire Suspension Bridge and Bellevue Mineral Spring, the Whirlpool, Devil's Hole, Mount Eagle and Chasm Tower.

To most of these places carriages run regularly, or conveyances can at all times be obtained.

There are but few visitants who do not avail themselves of the pleasure of a jaunt to these points, and as they will necessarily demand from us some notice, we will speak concisely of each.

### The Village of Bellevue.

It is named from the very fine distant view which is presented of the Falls and river, and which has been greatly admired by visitors. A large Hotel is contemplated here, which with the bridge and other advantages which the place possess, it is not to be doubted but in a few years it will be one of importance.

### The Suspension Bridge.

If the eastern story-teller who charmed away the thousand nights, with her enchanting tales, had told her eager listeners that in a far off land, which the sun began to illumine when midnight had settled upon them, there was a river containing many times the volume of the Euphrates, supplied by inland seas larger in surface than their own happy land, and far more extensive in the aggregate than the Persian Gulf; whose waters combining the transparency of the crystal with the hue of the emerald, flowed on through a fertile and teeming land, until it plunged perpendicularly down a precipice of rock two hundred feet high into a chasm two hundred feet in depth, and then wound its way for hundreds of miles

between two great countries into the Atlantic ocean; that over this frightful chasm, within view of this mighty cataract, men like themselves had conceived and executed the project of throwing a fairy-like structure composed of metallic cords, over 1000 feet in length, drawn from the bowels of the earth, refined, attenuated, twisted and suspended in the air, from shore to shore, forming a highway over which men and carriages pass secure and safely. Probably the listeners would not have dreamed that the time would come when the romance of imagination would become the truth of history.

The work has been done, and thousands have already crossed and recrossed.

The frame columns of this bridge are 65 feet high; the wire cables 1000 feet in length; and the length of the foot way of the bridge, from bank to bank, 800 feet.

## The Steamboat Landing

### AND MAID OF THE MIST.

The road descends the high bank at Bellevue at the rate of nearly one foot in ten, and to the wharf it is about half a mile. There lies the trim little craft, the *Maid of the Mist*, from the deck of which when she cuts her way through the gulf of rock bound shores more than 200 feet high on either side, you will have a view of nature in all her grandeur, until you approach the Horse Shoe Falls. Directly before

you is the great wonder of nature; and not more than a hundred yards distant like a mighty avalanche comes rushing the foaming flood, with a velocity and power, that has caused many a cheek to blanch, and bold hearts to sink. Yet you catch the rainbow of promise, and amidst the boiling, roaring, rushing waters the gallant steamer bears you safely on, and in a few moments rounds to, at her landing place on the Canada side.

This trip affords the "ne plus ultra" view of the Falls.

### Mineral Spring and Baths.

The Bellevue Mineral Spring differs in some minute particulars from the Harrow Gate Springs of England, the White Sulphur of Virginia, and the Avon Springs of New York; all of which vary in slight respects from each other; yet they all have a common taste and appearance, and their medicinal affinities and remedial powers are of equal efficiency.

These waters have been used to great advantage in many diseases, among which the following are enumerated:

Salt Rheum, Itch, Blotches, Ring Worms, Pimples, Freckles, and for all eruptions and diseases of the skin. Chronic Rheumatism, and Rheumatism in all its stages; Scrofula, Old Sores, Stiffness, weakness, and contraction of the joints and limbs from disease, or from wounds and bruises.

For the purposes of the Bath no water surpasses

this in its medical qualities, it is destructive to the small animalculæ, that pervade and bury themselves in the cavities and pores of the surface, the cause of pimples, itching and irritation, and the fruitful germ of the most corruptive diseases. These it eradicates, leaving the skin smooth, glossy, and giving an unwonted animation both to body and mind.

The luxurious sensations afforded by the Sulphur Bath is to some persons so soothing, so sedative, that it becomes to them one of the greatest indulgencies of their lives.

### **Suspension Bridge Mill.**

This mill, occupying the place it does, makes it a curiosity. It is propelled by water below the machinery, and is driven by shafts coupled together, the whole length of which is 270 feet.

### **The Whirlpool.**

It is a curious and interesting phenomena, and a visit to the Whirlpool should never be omitted. The river here makes an abrupt bend, and the force of the water has worn out a very large basin in which the water constantly revolves; and in which logs, timbers, and other wrecks which are precipitated over the Falls, and dead bodies are also often drawn into this place, and continue to move round with the timber and wrecks together.



### The Devils' Hole.

This gulf is about half a mile below the Whirlpool. There is a saw-mill standing at the edge of the rock which is carried by the water of a brook called Bloody Run. It has its name from the battle that took place there between the Indians and British.

### Chasm Tower at Mount Eagle.

This Tower, erected in the summer of 1849, for the sole purpose of extending the view over one of the most interesting prospects in the world, is built upon a knole of land, called "*Mount Eagle*." It stands close to the perpendicular bank of the Niagara river, 100 rods north of the Devils' Hole. The top of the Tower to which the spectator ascends by flights of easy and convenient stairs, is about 400 feet from the waters edge.

There is no view so complete of the gorge of the Niagara river, and the scenery around as this; and being in the very centre of many great events, it is the best point of any other to call to mind the battle grounds of this country, and to describe other interesting localities, as this site affords a just conception of their relative positions, whether hid from view or seen by the eye. Instead of dispersing through our small publication in seperate articles, the subjects here noticed, we will, as we behold the varied prospect from Chasm Tower, with our descriptions, mingle some interesting reminiscences of the past.

1st. At the north the eye passes across Lake Ontario, 40 miles, and by the help of the Telescope in clear weather the City of Toronto can be observed. In April, 1813, might have been seen the fleet under Commodore Chauncey, conveying the army of Gen. Dearborn to York, now Toronto, and the explosion of the guns at the attack, might have been heard and seen.

2nd. The eye sweeps along the distant shore of the lake easterly till the land is lost sight of, and the dark expanse of waters appear as boundless as the ocean.

3rd. To the west the view extends to Burlington Bay and the head of the lake.

4th. Four miles east of Fort Niagara is the Four Mile Creek. At the mouth of this creek the British regulars and Provincial auxiliaries landed and entrenched themselves in 1759, in their advance upon Fort Niagara, then in possession of the French. At this creek also, Col. Chrystie landed with his regiment in 39 batteaux, in October, 1812, a few days before the battle of Queenston. The Colonel was taken prisoner in that battle, and his regiment that were not killed, were also made prisoners. And here may be mentioned a most singular want of management in providing boats for the conveyance of our troops from the American shore to Canada on that occasion. A large number of batteaux had been built at the Falls for this expedition, yet 13 boats were only ready. The forces were ferried over in

these, but as day dawned, and the enemy were enabled to direct his fire, many of them were soon disabled, and before the battle was over the whole were wrecked, destroyed or lost. The 39 boats of Chrystie's corps at the Four mile creek, only 11 miles distant lay unused; and those built at the Falls were noticed a few days after, strung along the road at different places to the very brow of the mountain. No doubt the disaster which happened at Queenston was helped on by the want of means of transportation.

5th. The ruins of Fort George, distant 8 miles, are now but just discernable, so completely are the works dilapidated, yet at the commencement of the war, this Fort was the strongest and most complete fortification of any this side of Quebec.

6th. The village of Newark, now known by the name of Niagara, is seen between Fort George and the lake. The battle of the 27th of May, 1813, took place near the Lake shore, a mile west of the village, and was for our arms a most brilliant affair. For three days previous an incessant fire of red hot shot had been kept up from Fort Niagara, the salt battery at Youngstown, and the other batteries on this side, upon Fort George and the British works; and nearly every building occupied by their troops was rendered untenable, or was burnt down. At sun rise on that day the American fleet was anchored out in the Lake, and two hundred boats under cover of the fire of the fleet, proceeded towards the shore; at the same time a terrific cannonade was kept up

from the American side. This scene, with the glorious sun just rising, clear and effulgent, is described by those who beheld it, as being inexpressibly grand, and absorbing the very soul with the intensity of the emotions which it excited. The troops landed, rushed up the bank, and their impetuosity soon drove the enemy from the field.

7th. A mile from the Fort on the American side is Youngstown, where was a large, effective battery, called the "Salt Battery;" having been at first made with about 500 barrels of salt, covered over with earth. It mounted two 18 pounders.

8th. Three miles this side of Fort Niagara is one of the old battle grounds of the French and English, in which, in 1759, the English gained a most decisive victory over a body of about 1500 men, who were on their way from the western posts of the French to reinforce the Fort.

9th. The Five Mile Meadow, a mile farther up the river. At this place, after the American victory obtained at Fort George, the Dragoons belonging to the army crossed in scows, but the enemy was not pursued. They made good their retreat, with their arms and some of their artillery and stores.

10th. Part of Lewiston is seen, but Queenston lies under the brows of the hill, and is hid from sight; but where the steam ferry boat now crosses the river, the troops were ferried over to the battle of the 13th of October, 1812. The conflict commenced between one and two o'clock at night, and continued till four

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o'clock in the afternoon. Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer was wounded and disabled from advancing at an early part of the engagement. He seated himself about half way up the high bank of the river, on an extreme point to be seen from this place, and called over with a loud voice for his comrades in arms to advance to the battle.

Just above where the ferry boat now crosses is to be erected the Lewiston Suspension Bridge—the work, it is said, is contracted for, and will immediately go forward.

11th. In full view raises up Brock's Monument, broken and shattered, from the heights of Queenston. The General and his Aid, McDonald, rest beneath its foundation. Brock met his fate about fifty rods below the monument, near a cherry tree on the side of the hill in the rear of Queenston. Below the mountain and beyond Queenston, on a point of land above the river, is the remains of Froman's battery; it did great execution on the day of the battle, and, at the close of the tragic result, when many vainly attempted to swim the river.

12th. On Lewiston heights was a heavy battery called Fort Grey, in sight, a mile and a half from the Tower—it was named after Col. Grey of the army under whose direction it was built. A constant but not very effective fire was kept up from it during the battle of Queenston.

13th. From the commanding site of the Tower, Niagara river is viewed for 11 miles, commencing at

the Whirlpool, and running torrent-like through its deep chasm to the termination of the mountain ridge; thence to Lake Ontario the current is strong, and unless agitated by the wind, is smooth and clear. Just as it connects with the lake, the small point of land on which old Fort Niagara stands, and where the American Flag is still seen to wave, jets from the east and intercept the eye from the river as it enters the lake. Of the many great and astounding events that have taken place at this old fort, they cannot be enumerated in this short detail of localities.

### Indian Village.

14th. Three miles from the Tower is the Tuscarora Indian village, the intervening wood prevents it being seen. The Junction of the Lewiston and Lockport Railroad lies just west of the Indian settlement. These Indians are partly christianized: they have considerable taste for music, with good voices; and their women employ much of their time in the manufacture and sale of bead work.

15th. On the fourth farm north from the Tower, on the Portage road, lived a man by the name of March. In the war his family had escaped, and he was preparing to leave, and was harnessing his horses, when a party of British Indians rushed upon him and slew him. Some American stragglers about two weeks after, venturing back and wandering over the desolation which had been made, found the hogs subsisting on the remains of their owner, which they gathered up and interred.

16th. Within three quarters of a mile runs the Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad, on which the trains are seen to pass from six to eight times a day.

17th. At the base of the Tower passes the old Portage road ; the oldest road in the country, and first traveled and formed by the French. It is now being converted into a plank road to run from Lewiston landing to the Falls. The location of the respective terminations are in view.

18th. Within a stone's throw the road formerly passed down a ravine towards the bank of the river. Here in 1759 took place a celebrated and bloody encounter, called the battle of the Devil's Hole, between a body of Seneca Indians, who had formed an ambush in the surrounding woods, and 100 British, escorting cattle and provisions. The whole number of the British, excepting four, were killed, or cast down the bank to perish. The bones of the slaughtered are yet found on the rocks below, two skulls were picked up in 1849, ninety years after the engagement.

19th. The farms around the Tower, a fair sample of this country. have a fine and garden like appearance, and are not surpassed by any in rural worth and beauty. The waving fields of grain, the velvet like pastures, the towering and unsubdued parts of forests of centuries which still on some sides close in the scene, give interest to the beholder; and the comfortable mansions of the inhabitants embowered in fruit and shade trees, evidence to the mind that if

there is comfort in this world, it is to be found in such retreats as these.

20th. Opposite on the Canada side lies the township of Stamford, a fine tract of country, thickly populated and in a high state of cultivation. The village, two miles to the west is hid by the woods.— Eight miles still to the west is the Beach woods or Beaver dams; there Lieut. Col. Boestler, in 1813, with between five and six hundred men unfortunately allowed himself to be surprised and surrounded by the enemy. What were not killed of the whole body were made prisoners. Thirty miles still west is Stonny Creek, another spot long to be remembered among the unfortunate affairs in which we suffered during the progress of that war. The enemy succeeded in capturing two Generals, a portion of the troops and of driving back the Americans with a heavy loss. This disaster, after which followed Boestler's just mentioned, totally eclipsed the brilliant prospects with which the campaign had opened.— From that time our arms were put upon the defensive; next followed retreat from the shores of Canada; then the invasion of the American side, the loss of Fort Niagara; and the devastation and depopulation of fifty miles of this frontier.

21st. Those three objects at the south west which are seen to spire above the woods, are observations built upon the ground of the bloody battle of Lunda's Lane. It took place on the 25th of July 1814. The action lasted from 5 o'clock in the afternoon until 12



o'clock at midnight, when both armies retired from the field. The Americans were under the command of General's Brown, Scott and Ripley; the two first were wounded and were obliged to retire before the close of the action. Gen. Drummond, who commanded the British, returned to Forts George and Niagara, and the Americans returned back to camp at Bridgewater, one mile above the Falls. The reported loss on both sides differed only 27. The Americans having that number less. Both parties claimed the victory.

22d. Casting the eye to the south is seen the spires of the churches and cupoloes of the hotels of the village of the Falls. The rapids just above the sheet of water are seen waiving and sparkling through the wooded beach of the river, and the spray rising gently over the great Cataract. Two miles beyond the Falls and hid by the woods of Goat Island is the battle field of Chippewa. This battle took place on the 5th of July, 1814. General Brown commanded and under him were General's Scott and Porter, who eminently distinguished themselves in that engagement, drove the enemy from all his positions, and obliged him to retreat.

Twenty miles beyond is Fort Erie on the British side, and Black Rock and Buffalo on the American, all these places are memorable as scenes of warlike action—of assault, bastions blown up, reciprocal invasions, day and night attacks, sorties, rapine and destruction.

Within this classic circle over which the eye and memory range, has been witnessed bloodshed, pillage, devastation, and conflagration upon conflagration, spreading one wide scene of ruin, and human suffering unknown to any country in modern times. These appalling scenes of the last war began in the burning of Newark, in Canada, in December, 1814. This was done by the Americans under General McClure. They had also sometime before burnt the village and mills at Bridgewater two miles above the Falls. Fort Niagara was taken by Col. Murray on the 19th of the same month. And then Youngstown, Lewiston, the Tuscarora Indian village, Manchester, Schlosser, Black Rock, Buffalo, and the intermediate farm-houses, were burnt as they fell into the enemy's hands; and of the inhabitants, those who did not fly, were not spared. In July the next year after, the Americans burnt the pleasant little village of St. Davids, two miles west from Queens-town.

Here has been fought the greatest number of battles of any spot in America, and more human life has been lost.

The victims of war within this circle of forty miles, of French, English, Indians and Americans, inclusive of epidemics, and diseases, incident to war, cannot be estimated at less than 30,000.

Such has been the awful deeds, the heart rendering scenes that have been witnessed here, but all is changed. The contrast is great. Phoenix-like towns

and cities have again arisen, the busy hand of improvement has already accomplished much, yet her work is just begun. Suspension bridges, railroads, the Erie canal on one side, its deep rock cutting, and on the other the Welland ship canal connecting Erie with Ontario. Within the same circle are the cities of Buffalo, Toronto and Hamilton, and there soon will be the cities of St. Catharine, and Lockport, and villages too numerous to mention. The world may be challenged to show greater works or more noble enterprises than is presented within these limits.

With the great Falls of Niagara, the extraordinary capacity of this portion of country, and its great adaptation to the enterprize of man, no limit can be set, and no true conception can be formed of its future greatness. If so much has been done in the very infancy of the country, what may not be anticipated, with its unrivaled advantages, of its maturity.

### Niagara Falls Railway and Ferry.

When the Ferry was first established at this place the traveller was compelled to descend a perpendicular bank of 90 feet on a ladder. Now there is a railway down the bank from the top of the hill to the water's edge, laid on substantial masonry—beside the railway is also a direct flight of 290 steps, both are roofed over, protecting them from the dripping water, or any thing falling from above. At the head of the railway is placed a wheel of eight feet diameter.

turning in a horizontal position, around which runs a rope  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, and 300 feet in length, attached to a Car at each end, and supported by pulleys, placed at intervals down the grade.

Good care has been taken to have excess of strength in every part of the machinery. It requires about two minutes to make the transit from the top of the bank to the boat landing.

### The Ferry at the Falls.

Perhaps there is not a sheet of water on the globe where at first sight the stranger would be less liable to hazard the attempt at crossing, than at this ferry. Notwithstanding the impression thus made, the fact once known that these violent waters have been ferried for the last thirty years—and during that period many thousand persons have passed on their agitated surface without the occurrence of accidents—while the ferries at Black Rock, Lewiston, Youngstown, and Fort Niagara, each have had their victims—all fears must be dissipated.

### The Canada Side.

Though we have incidentally referred to many things belonging to this side, and which will not need repeating, yet we shall be happy to accompany the inquiring tourist still further, and furnish him with a full epitome of the various objects of attraction to be found in this locality.

Should we take our course from the Ferry, there is a carriage road which passes up the bank. Hacks are always to be obtained, and you can either walk or ride. The Clifton House stands at the top of the bank, and should you feel disposed to call you will find yourself pleased with your reception and entertainment.

You will now proceed up the stream, and just this side of the Museum, Miss Martha Rugg, in company with another lady and a gentleman, on the 24th of August, 1844, passed along the bank. A flower or branch attracted her attention; she stepped aside to pick it; her foot slipped on the edge of the precipice and she fell on the rocks below. When reached she breathed, but soon expired.

A little farther up, is

### Barnett's Museum

Of natural and artificial curiosities; a place deserving patronage. The Museum is admirably arranged, and represents a forest scene, containing upwards of ten thousand specimens. There are bipeds and quadrupeds; birds, fishes, insects, reptiles, shells, minerals, and Indian curiosities. A collection of living snakes may also be seen. Live Buffaloes, and an endless variety of Birds. Attached to the Museum is a Camera Obscura, Green House and Garden. One of the best views of the Falls is obtained from the piazzas of this Museum. Mr. Barnett keeps a good

house of refreshment, and an assortment of Indian work for sale, and is polite and attentive to visitors.

Near the Museum is a spiral stair-case, constructed for the purpose of enabling visitors to descend and pass behind the sheet of water. Dresses for the purposes are furnished by Mr. Barnett.

### Prospect House

A few rods from the Museum, is the establishment of Mr. Charles Robinson; ever aiming to gratify the public, we are informed that he is about erecting a Camera Obscura and Observatory upon his grounds to aid visitors in looking over the river and falls at this point. Mr. R. furnishes guides and dresses to those wishing to pass under the sheet of water.

### Table Rock.

Proceed a short distance further, to a building near the Horse Shoe Fall, and you are on Table Rock.

This rock projects some forty or fifty feet over the bank, and although it has fallen from time to time within the memory of man, yet people venture upon it without any apprehension of danger. Through a considerable portion of it runs a wide and deep fissure, evidencing that it will not be many years before the outer part of it will be launched below. Some years since the person who kept the winding stairs at Table Rock, said, that on a certain day, he should put a number of kegs of powder in the fissure of the

rock and blow it off. It would have made a tremendous crash, but the gentleman who owned the principal interest in the privilege, would not allow it to be done, as it would put an end to the charm of the place—the visit under the sheet of water.

From the top of Table Rock House, you have one broad and imposing view of the whole falls, and much of the scenery of the rapids and islands.

If you are disposed to descend, you will proceed to the spiral stair-case; and if you wish to pass 153 feet behind the falling sheet, you can do so, the proprietor will furnish you with a dress and a guide. If not, you can descend the steps, take the path to the right, and go to the edge of the falling sheet. Above you hangs Table Rock—a fit place to think of the sword of Democles.

When satisfied with the scene above, below and around you, retrace your steps, and if you think proper to avail yourself of every advantageous point of view, ascend to the promenade on the top of the Clifton House, where you can revel in thoughts of this exhibition of nature's sublimity and power.

The other places of interest to which travellers resort on this side are shortly discussed as follows:

### **The Burning Spring.**

One mile up the river. The water is in constant ebulation; from it issues a stream of hydrogen gas, which quickly ignites by the touch of a burning match.

### Chippawa Battle Ground.

Three miles above the falls; fields and meadows now cover the ground where this struggle took place.

### Lunda's Lane Battle Ground.

Three Observatories, before alluded to, designate this ground. These observations invite the patronage of the stranger; they were built for his accommodation, and the prospects which they afford are pleasing and extensive.

For carriages to these places, or any others which the traveler is disposed to visit on this side, he will find it to his advantage to apply to the Clifton House at the Falls, or the Elgin House at the Suspension Bridge in Canada. Drivers, acting as guides, relating all the incidents connected with the different points, will make your ride more agreeable and interesting.

Having decided to return, we pass down, viewing that beautiful prospect of the Falls and river from Victoria point, and note the varied scenery of the rock-bound shores.

### Bender's Cave,

Is one mile from the Clifton House. Near the top of the bank you descend a ladder ten feet, and take a path which leads you into the Cave. Returning to the upper bank, you will find enough to attract



your attention until you arrive at the Suspension Bridge. If you do not please to stop at the Elgin Hotel, you can at your leisure pass the bridge, and when over, if you wish to be refreshed and renovated, take a warm, delicious Sulphur Bath at the Mineral Spring House.

### Churches at Niagara Falls Village.

Until of late Churches have been wanting at the Falls, and many visitors have been in the habit of returning to Buffalo, or of spending Sunday at some other place. This is no longer necessary. There is now a Presbyterian Church, a Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, and a Protestant Episcopal. In St. Peter's, P. E. Church one half of the seats are reserved for strangers, and they are made welcome in all the others.

### Useful Compendium.

The Falls are 22 miles from Buffalo, and 14 from Lake Ontario.

They are in lat.  $43^{\circ} . 6' N.$  and long.  $79^{\circ} . 1' W$  from Greenwich.

The Fall next New York shore is 56 rods wide and 167 feet descent. Luna Island adjoining is 20 yards in width, and the Center Fall about 10 yards.

Goat Island is about 80 rods, and the Horse Shoe fall is a  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile in a direct line across to Canada,

or  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile following the curve. This fall has a perpendicular descent of 154 feet.

It is estimated that 113,510,000 gallons of water pass the Falls per minute.

The depth of the water on the verge of the Horse Shoe Falls is estimated at 20 feet.

The depth of the water below the Falls is 250 ft.

The Falls are often distinctly heard at the distance of 25 miles; have been heard at Toronto 44 miles.

The cloud that rises at the Falls has been seen from Lake Erie, 100 miles distant.

The oldest dates found on the rocks at the Falls are 1711, 1726, 1745; on a tree on the island 1745.

Iris or Goat Island, received its name of Goat Island, from having some goats put on it in 1770.

The river falls from Lake Erie to Chippawa 20 ft. From thence to the Horse Shoe Fall (one mile) 154 feet; from thence to Lewiston 101 feet, making the whole descent from Buffalo to Lewiston 321 feet.

The number of Visitors to the Falls average from 25 to 30,000 per annum.

Persons known to go over the Falls formerly was about 2 in a year. Of late years the number has increased to about 4.

It was some years ago supposed that people could ramble up and down these banks, and pass under the overhanging rocks with impunity, as no accident had happened; but as numbers have increased, accidents have occurred. Visitors should be cautious in all exposed places.

Francis Abbott, or the Hermit of the Falls, resided on Goat Island in 1829, and was drowned just below the foot of the ferry stairs in 1831.

An ice bridge was formed in the river below the Falls last winter, and continued passable for about six weeks.

It is pleasant to visit Goat Island by moonlight—and the Lunar Bow which is formed in the rising spray of the Falls should be seen.

In the winter season the incrustations of the trees with congealed spray forms an unique and peculiar scene, on which account, many people declare, that the wintry view of the falls is superior to the summer view.

The discoverer of the Falls is not known; the earliest description of them is by Father Hennepin, 1678.

Some people are disappointed upon hearing the Falls; they expected to hear a deafening roar; the explosion of artillery; the bursting of boilers, or a roll of thunder. Still the noise is great; at night it is like the raging tempest, and the concussion of the falling water always jar the buildings in the neighboring village, sometimes less and at others more perceptibly.

A stranger was one evening preaching in the Methodist Chapel; he held on until a late hour, and at length observed, "you may think I am detaining you, but as none would like to venture out in the severe storm which is prevailing, I shall continue my remarks." One of his hearers looked from a window,

and saw the clear moon peeping through the branches of the trees, which were not disturbed by a breath of wind, It was the storm like roar of the Falls that had deceived the speaker.

The Rainbow, so distinguishing to the Falls, is seen on the American side in the forenoon, and on the Canada side in the afternoon.

### Health of the Falls.

No epidemics have prevailed here. Four cases of the Cholera were brought from Buffalo last summer; the persons were sick when they arrived; no cases originated here. That there is not only an exhilarating quality in the atmosphere of Niagara Falls, but also superior medicinal virtues, has been often asserted by persons whose judgment is to be relied on and is believed by many.

### Expenses.

A delicate subject. Some people complain of being taxed at every turn. They go on the Island for 25 cents; on the Whirlpool grounds for 25 cents; on Chasm Tower for 12½ cents; visiting and viewing those three unparalleled scenes, they pay but little more than half as much as they would have to pay Ole Bull for an hour's fiddling. There is no imposition in this, and it is a fair sample of other like charges. The 50 cents paid for the trip on the Maid of

the Mist is very low, and has never remunerated the proprietors—the trip is worth a dollar to every man who has the money, and can afford to pay it, and he should give it voluntarily. As to the Hotels at the Falls, it is believed they are not surpassed by any, and that their charges, if there is any difference, are more moderate, though justice entitles them to higher rates, as they do but three or four months business in the year. Ferriages, Bridge tolls, Omnibus fare, Hack hire, Steamboat and Railroad fare, people have to pay every where, and to pay them should not at the Falls be considered as peculiar. That a certain class do practice impositions here, as they do every where, is not to be doubted; the experienced traveler only can guard against such. The sum of the matter is, that every prudent man can regulate his expenses at the Falls, as well as at any other place, according to his wishes or his means, without grumbling, which is too nearly allied to meanness to be practised by a gentleman.


## TABLE OF DISTANCES.

### NIAGARA FALLS TO TROY AND ALBANY, VIA SARATOGA.

From N. Falls to Lewiston or Queenston,		7
“ Lewiston to Fort Niagara,	7	14
“ Fort Niagara to Rochester,	85	99
“ Rochester to Oswego,	58	157
“ Oswego to Syracuse,	38	195
“ Syracuse to Utica,	53	248
“ Utica to Schenectady,	78	326
“ Schenectady to Saratoga,	22	348
“ Saratoga to Troy,	23	381
“ Troy to Albany,	6	387

### NIAGARA FALLS TO ALBANY BY RAIL ROAD, VIA SARATOGA.

From Niagara Falls to Buffalo.		32
“ Buffalo to Batavia,	47	69
“ Batavia to Rochester,	32	101
“ Rochester to Canandaigua,	29	130
“ Canandaigua to Geneva,	23	153
“ Geneva to Auburn,	17	170
“ Auburn to Syracuse,	26	196
“ Syracuse to Utica,	53	249
“ Utica to Schenectady,	78	327
“ Schenectady to Saratoga,	22	349
“ Saratoga to Troy,	23	382
“ Troy to Albany, Steam Boat,	6	387

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# NORTHERN ROUTE.

**Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence.**

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT LINE,

From Buffalo and Niagara Falls to Montreal, Quebec,  
Saratoga, Troy, Albany, New York and Boston.



The steamers **ONTARIO**, Capt. Throop, **BAY STATE**, Capt. VanCleve, **NORTHERNER**, Capt. Childs, **CATARACT**, Capt. Chapman, in connection with the steamers **BRITISH QUEEN**, Capt. LaPlamm, and **BRITISH EMPIRE**, Captain Moody, will form a Daily Line between **LEWISTON** and **MONTREAL**. (Sundays excepted)

One of the above steamers will leave Lewiston every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 1-2 o'clock, for Rochester, Oswego, Sackets Harbor, Kingston, Brockville, Ogdensburgh, Cornwall and Montreal, through from Niagara Falls to Montreal in 48 hours, 24 hours sooner than via Toronto.

The Boats on this route are all new and all have Upper Cabins the entire length, and are fitted up with State-rooms in the most modern style. For comfort, speed and safety, they have no rivals on the Western Lakes.

The American steamers pass the Thousand Islands in the afternoon, arriving at Ogdensburgh early in the evening where Passengers remain until 8 o'clock next morning, when they take one of the River steamers, which pass down all the rapids of the St. Lawrence, arriving at Montreal about 4 o'clock P. M. the second day from Niagara Falls. Passengers going to Montreal will find it much to their advantage in point of scenery, comfort, speed and safety, to take the American steamers.

Meals and Berths on the Boats included.

A charge of 50 cents each will be made to Passengers who occupy a Berth in a state-room.

Passengers going east from Buffalo can leave by Railroad at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Niagara Falls, (22 miles,) where they remain 4 hours, then take the Cars at half past 2 P. M. for Lewiston, (where they take one of the splendid United States Mail Steam Packets, which leave Lewiston every afternoon at 3 1-2 o'clock, for Oswego, (150 miles) touching at Rochester landing (80 miles,) at 10 o'clock, P. M. arriving at Oswego early next morning, where passengers take the Express Mail Train, arriving at Syracuse (36 miles) about half past 7 A. M. in time to take the morning Train of Cars for the east, which arrive at Troy or Albany at 2 o'clock, P. M. giving passengers the Evening Boats to New York, and NO MISTAKE.

Office in the Western Hotel Block, Buffalo,

D. H. HAWES, Agent.

Office adjoining the Cataract House, Niagara Falls,

H. FILKINS, Agent.

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# CHASM TOWER.

## Mount Eagle Hotel and Boarding House.

Besides the Grand Panoramic view which is here presented, and the Specular medium on the top of the Tower, thro' which the landscape is viewed in varied and glowing colors; giving great satisfaction to all who have visited it.

There has been discovered a new Mineral Spring of great strength, in this place, now difficult of access; it soon will be made easy by a convenient way down the bank, and also a pathway will be made to the Fishing grounds at the river.

To those who desire to board a few weeks or months in this country, at a locality combining healthfulness, great beauty of prospect, with an opportunity for pleasant exercise and agreeable recreation, this will be found the very place to suit their wishes.

*Ne tournez pas votre dos.*

JOHN TELYEA.

Mount Eagle, May, 1850.

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# EAGLE HOTEL,

NIAGARA FALLS.

This establishment has just been re-opened by HOLLIS WHITE in the most *recherche* and comfortable style. The house has recently been repaired anew in all its parts. The carpets, tapestries, and Furniture are new, and in the latest fashion. The rooms are spacious and comfortably cool. The cellar is provided with a rich supply of the choicest wines. The service is performed by experienced, attentive and civil servants, while the kitchen is under the practical direction of a French Cook, who has been for several years attached to one of the most popular public establishments in New York.

The proprietor makes it a duty toward his patrons, and a pleasure to himself, to spare no means whatever, by which to render his guests as happy and as comfortable as they may feel at home.

Niagara Falls, May, 1850.

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## NIAGARA FALLS

# FERRY!

THE FERRY across the Niagara River, directly at the Falls on the American side, is in the best possible condition for the conveyance of Passengers

Row boats are provided to carry from TEN TO TWENTY persons each, under the management of careful and experienced Boatmen. A splendid New Boat has just been added which will carry thirty in perfect security and comfort.

The landing place is less than a five minutes walk from the Depot and Hotels, by dry and smooth gravelled walks, through a pleasant shady grove.

Passengers descend the high banks to the river by an easy flight of steps, or in cars moved by Water Power on an Inclined Plane 360 feet in length.

Fare to Canada, including the use of the descending Car or Steps, (as may be preferred) eighteen and three-fourth cents.

The Visitor arriving by the Morning Train from Buffalo, at half past 10, intending to depart in the Afternoon Train, who wishes to avail himself of this short interval to view the grand attraction—viz: the GREAT FALLS themselves, from every point of interest, and at the smallest expense, should immediately on the arrival of the Cars step to the Ferry; not a moment should be lost, for the sun soon attains an elevation which deprives the scene of one of its most striking beauties.

### THE MORNING RAINBOW.

One hour will suffice to accomplish the whole trip—crossing and returning—and leave him a full hour to enjoy the view from that unrivalled point in magnificence and splendor. Indeed he may spend an hour there and be back at his hotel on this side by noon. He will then still have an hour and a half of leisure to pass to the Islands, Pagoda, and other points,—all having their peculiar beauties and be ready to dine at the usual hour.

Baggage passed with perfect facility, and at a very moderate charge.

This ferry has been in use more than 40 years, and during that whole time not one life has been lost, or any serious accident occurred.

The passage of the river affords a front view of the whole Falls, and lower end of Iris Island. This view is one of matchless sublimity and grandeur.

The subscriber having passed nearly his whole life at this place, is prepared and will be happy to impart any local information that may be desired.


GEORGE W. SIMS,

In charge of the Ferry and Inclined Plane.

# CATARACT SALOON, AND BAKERY.

The undersigned would apprise Visitors to the Falls, that he has fitted up his SALOON in a comfortable manner, and is now prepared to serve up *REFRESHMENTS* of all kinds, at all seasonable hours. Having a good Pastry Cook, he will at all times be supplied with Cakes, Pies, Biscuit, Buns, Boston Crackers, and Fresh Bread.

Ginger Beer and Soda Pop.

 Oysters received every day by express.

Meals served up at short notice.

Fruits of all kinds in their season.

Saloon one door north of the Cataract House.

A. H. CURTISS.

Niagara Falls, May, 1850.

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DART'S

## Ferry Grove Boarding House,

*In the Grove, near the Ferry,*

NIAGARA FALLS.

The subscriber is now prepared to accommodate Boarders by the *Day, Week or Month*, on the most reasonable terms.

The house is roomy, comfortably furnished, and pleasantly situated.

Board \$3 per week, or 62½ cents per day.

Every attention will be paid to those making this house their stopping place.

WM. B. DART.

Niagara Falls, May, 1850.

**GREAT WESTERN  
INDIAN STORE,**

*Opposite the Cataract House,*

AMERICAN SIDE.

The largest, most rare and beautiful collection of

***Indian Curiosities,***

*COLLECTED BY W. E. HULETT, Agent,*

Will be exposed for sale during the season, directly  
in front of the Cataract House.

*SIGN OF INDIAN STORE.*

N. B. Also, a beautiful assortment of SHAKER  
FANCY WORK, both useful and ornamental.

*W. E. HULETT, Agent,*

Has established a store on Table rock, Canada side, at

**TABLE ROCK HOUSE,**

Where a large collection of the beautiful work can  
be procured, at wholesale or retail.

N. B. A Fish Pond is connected with this  
establishment, containing most of the varieties of  
Fish to be found in the Niagara river and vicinity.

**Ices, Fruits, Pastry, &c.**

*SUSPENSION BRIDGE.*

**ELGIN HOUSE,**

CANADA SIDE.

Travellers arriving at the Falls by the morning train of Cars, and wishing to visit the various places of interest in time to return by the afternoon train, should take passage on their arrival to the Suspension Bridge; cross over to the Elgin House, where they will find carriages to convey them to Table Rock, Burning Spring, Battle Grounds, &c. The drivers are all well acquainted with the different localities, and will take pleasure in communicating any information desired. The visitor can return in time to dine at the Elgin House, if he desires, and return to the Falls in time to take the cars for Buffalo, Lewiston, or Lockport.

The Hotel is well fitted up, pleasantly situated, and commands a fine view of the adjacent scenery.

Board \$1 per day.

Carriages always in readiness—terms moderate.

ISAAC GRIFFEN.

Elgin, Canada, May, 1850.



**W. R. FAIRCHILD,**

MANUFACTURER OF

**GOLD PENS,**

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,**

**No. 162, Main Street, Buffalo,**

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING DAMAGED  
PENS.

# NIAGARA FALLS MUSEUM!

BY T. BARNETT,  
NEAR TABLE ROCK, CANADA WEST.

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

"I take the liberty to say that I have been greatly delighted with this Museum; arranged and prepared as it is with science, taste and skill. In my judgement it richly deserves encouragement, and adds an important feature to the attraction of this most interesting region.

C. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, U. S.

Niagara Falls, September, 1838.

Mr. and Mrs. STEPHEN B. SHERWOOD and company, of Jamesville, Onondaga Co., N. Y., say:


"We have visited the mighty Cataract on the American and Canadian shore, and every spot of interest connected with both: but this Museum and Camera Obscura is truly the most interesting of all; situated as it is, with such a fine view of the Falls, I trust no American will leave without calling here or spending a day at least on British soil."

September 24, 1847.

The Galleries are arranged so as to represent an entire Forest Scene and contain upwards of

## 10,000 INTERESTING SPECIMENS.

Birds, Animals, Fish, Minerals, &c. A great variety of which were collected in the immediate vicinity; and it must be gratifying to visitors to be able to see in one collection, so large a variety of the productions of this region of country. A very large *CAMERA OBSCURA AND A BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GARDEN* are attached to the Museum, without extra charge to visitors.

 A pair of living BUFFALOES, Pelicans, Eagles, Birds, &c.

1850.

## THE STEAMER



1850.

# MAID OF THE MIST,

CAPT. THOMAS VEDDER.

Will ply during the season between the SUSPENSION BRIDGE (Bellevue) and Niagara Falls, for the accommodation of Visitors and Travellers, who wish a near and grand view of the Great Cataract.

This Boat passes nearly two miles through the Gulf of Niagara, with the banks more than two hundred feet high on either hand. From the deck of the Boat, all the great points of attraction are seen in a single trip.

## THE MAID OF THE MIST

Is of 100 tons measurement, staunch built, propelled by two engines of 25 horse power each, with broad Promenade Deck, Side Cabins, and Saloons, and well found with anchors, cables, and small boat.

The Public are assured there is no danger; she has run three seasons and not an accident occurred, and the Company ask patronage for the expense they have incurred in endeavoring to add by art to the many attractions of Nature, at Niagara. The Steamer will leave the Landing near the Suspension Bridge as follows, viz:

8½, and 11½, A. M., and 3, P. M.

Returning, leave the Canada landing

9½, 12, A. M., and 3½, P. M.

For parties of Ten, extra trips will be made from either side, to the Horse Shoe, passing in front of both Falls.

For the accommodation of those who would contemplate the wonders of Nature and Art, can be gratified by taking the Car, or Carriages, to the Boat and Suspension Bridge, leaving the Hotel 15 minutes in advance of the time.

N. B.—The Boat is supplied with India-rubber dresses, for those wishing to remain on deck whilst passing the Falls.

D. J. HALSTED, *Clerk.*

T. VEDDER, *Agent.*

Niagara Falls, May, 1850.

GENERAL

# CANE STORE.

Between the Eagle and Cataract Hotels.

J. A. MORONEL,

## Carver & Cane Maker,

Keeps constantly on hand Carved work and Canes of his own manufacture. Visitors and travellers desiring any particular ornament carved, will be accommodated on short notice.

A great variety of Indian Work, Geological and other specimens for sale.

J. A. M., speaks the Italian, French and German languages.

He also keeps an Omnibuss, "The Tyroler," to convey visitors to all the places of interest on both the American and Canada side of the river.

Parties of pleasure accommodated on reasonable terms.

Mr. Moronel resides at the "Tyroler House," No. 37, north side of Main street.

Niagara Falls, May, 1850,

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## J. SLAUGHTER,

The old established Village Barber, has removed his shop to the basement of Cataract Saloon, near the Cataract and Eagle Hotels, where he will be happy to serve his old customers and the public faithfully.

Hair Cutting and Shampooing always attended to. Razors set at the shortest notice; Bay Rum and Perfumeries.

Niagara Falls, May, 1850.

# "The Old Curiosity Shop"

A N D

## INDIAN STORE

This shop is situated about twenty rods from the back hall door of the Cataract House, directly on your route to the Falls from the Hotel. The Proprietor has made a tour of some 2,000 miles distance through the Indian country in the Canadas, and has just returned with a most rare and choice selection of **INDIAN CURIOSITIES**, which he offers for examination and sale during the summer months. Among this collection may be found the most beautiful work embroidered with the **HAIR OF THE MOOSE**,—the design and workmanship of which exhibits the most exquisite taste and skill; the examination of this collection will amply repay the curious. **Porcupine quill** and bead work from almost every tribe of Indians in America.

Niagara Falls, May, 1850.

## NIAGARA FALLS & BUFFALO



### Spring Arrangements,

**TWO TRAINS DAILY.**—On and after Thursday, March 14, the Cars will run as follows :

Leave the Falls at a quarter before 7 o'clock, A. M.

Leaves the Falls at 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Leaves Buffalo at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Leaves Buffalo at 5 o'clock, P. M.

**No freight taken with the morning run.**

WM. A. BIRD, Superintendent.

H. W. CLARK, Receiver.



## CAVE OF THE WINDS.

"Dread awe-inspiring Cavern! 'Mong the New,  
Wild, Wondrous objects that around I view,  
None strikes the soul like thee! Thou seem'st to me  
The very portal of sublimity!  
And Nature—as if dreading to expose  
The hidden mysteries of her mighty throes—  
Hath thrown over thee a wide spread, beautiful veil.  
Woven from the air-hung waters—snatched from out  
Their wonted channel for this strong avail—  
And dyed it with the loveliest tints throughout—  
E'en fringed it with a rainbow!"

### THIS WONDERFUL CAVE IS UNDER Center Fall & Luna Island

It was discovered a few years since by J. W. In-  
gram, Esq., who gave it its present name. It was  
first entered by Mr. G. W. Sims, and Mr. B. H.  
White of Niagara Falls, it was then a most hazard-  
ous and difficult undertaking; yet they acknowledg-  
ed themselves fully rewarded in the new and mag-  
nificent scene which this lofty cavern presented.—  
Since then, until the last two years, few have ventur-  
ed into it. But its safety can no longer be doubted.  
A wall has been built above, and rocks excavated  
below, so that it is now quite easy of access.

The subscriber would inform those who wish to  
visit this Cavern, that they have erected a dressing  
room under the bank, have furnished it with dresses  
suitable, and have put down a firm ladder into the  
mouth of the Cave, and are prepared to guide per-  
sons behind this sheet of water into the Cave with  
perfect ease and safety.

For farther particulars, enquire of the subscribers, at  
the Cataract House.

S. HOOKER & SON, Guides to the Falls.  
Niagara Falls, May, 1850.

**BATH ISLAND**  
**INDIAN STORE !**

The undersigned invites the attention of visitors to Niagara Falls, to his splendid collection of

**INDIAN WORK !**

consisting of the most exquisite and unique patterns ; the manufacture of various tribes of Indians,— in Moose hair, and Porcupine Quill work, in Bark and Deer Skin ; also, a choice assortment of **BEAD WORK !**

Gentlemen's Walking Canes in endless variety ; Soda Water and Lemonade, &c.

A call is solicited, and the undersigned will take pleasure in showing his goods in case parties do not wish to purchase.

M. L. FOX.

Niagara Falls, May, 1850.

**LOCKPORT & LEWISTON**



**RAILROAD.**

Cars leave Niagara Falls for Lockport every afternoon, at half past 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN SWEET, Conductor.

Cars leave for Lewiston at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., and half past 2 P. M.

B. KIDDER, Conductor.

**GOAT ISLAND**  
**EMPORIUM**  
**OF INDIAN WORK**

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The subscriber would respectfully invite the attention to his assortment of **INDIAN WORK** at his **EMPORIUM** on Goat Island, where will be found a collection not surpassed, if equalled by any other establishment in America.

From the nature of the business, it is impossible to enumerate the articles, especially as I am in constant receipt of **EVERY NEW** and **DESIRABLE STYLE OF Indian Work**.

Visitors are invited to call and examine my **LARGE** stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Flowers, Fruits, Strawberries and Ice Cream in the season.

~~It~~ Attached to the premises is a **Pleasure Garden**, free to visitors.

A. GRANT,  
Goat Island Emporium of Indian Work.  
Niagara Falls, May, 1850.

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**WARM AND COLD BATHS.**

The **BATHING ESTABLISHMENT**, on Bath Island, near the Toll Gate, has been comfortably fitted up with warm and plunging Baths; open from 5 in the morning until 9 at night. Visitors may depend upon receiving every attention. Apply at the Toll Gate.

M. L. FOX,  
Niagara Falls, May, 1850.

# THE WHIRLPOOL.

"From the cliff that commands both the approaching and departing stream, the prospect is tremendous. As the eye glances up the wild misty pass, the idea of WATER is most perfectly realised. From the moment the walled in flood gushes into sight to your very feet, is one rabble-route of billows; down they come roaring and rolling like liquid thunder heads until within half bow shot of the frightful gulf, when all sinks into the smoothness of descending oil, and slide, with a very scream-in-a-whisper into the torture dungeon of the Whirlpool. To a sensitive beholder the sight becomes for a moment absolutely painful."

*New World, August, 1842.*

"No gentleman ought hereafter to acknowledge that he has seen the Falls of Niagara, unless he could also say he had seen the Whirlpool from the water's edge."—*Steel's book of the Falls.*

~~As~~ The Whirlpool grounds are now open for Visitors every day in the week, Sundays excepted.

Price of admission, 25 cents. This sum once paid, and name registered, there will be no future charge for admission.

NELSON H. SANDERS.


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## JEWELLERY STORE,

NIAGARA FALLS.

The subscriber keeps on hand, at his store in the Brick Block, a large and superb assortment of

*Gold and Silver Watches, Guard Chains, Pens and Pencils; Real Diamond and chaste Jewellery; Silver Ware, Fancy Articles, and a great variety of Ladies Goods. Please call and be satisfied that the goods are cheaper than heretofore sold in Western New York.*

 Particular attention paid to Watch Repairing, and all work warranted.

 Sportsmen can at all times be accommodated, on loan, with Fowling pieces and Rifles, on reasonable terms.

THOMAS BROWN.

# NIAGARA FALLS.

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## ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL.



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### A GOOD HOUSE.

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This Hotel is pleasantly situated, and the House has been newly fitted up.

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•  Every possible attention paid to the COMFORT of visitors and travellers. 


Carriages at the Cars to convey passengers to the Hotel—FREE OF CHARGE.


Good and trusty Porters in attendance to take charge of Baggage.

Board \$1 per day.

C. H. SMITH, Proprietor.

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 This house is on Main-street, (only 26 rods from the landing of the Cars, and a good plank walk thereto.

 Omnibusses and Carriages leave this House hourly to convey visitors and travelers to the various places of Interest in the vicinity of the Falls and to the Suspension Bridge.

Niagara Falls, May, 1850.

## Prospect House and Terrace Garden, TABLE ROCK, CANADA WEST.

**C. ROBINSON**, formerly Proprietor of the late Point-view Garden and Observatory, on the American Side,

Returns his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement he met with for the past ten years in that establishment, and informs them that he has removed to the above location, on the *Canada side*, and intends devoting about two acres of his estate as a **PUBLIC GARDEN**, for the accommodation of visitors. The grounds extend from the Table Rock to the summit of Prospect Hill, upwards of 100 feet above the great Cataract, the natural location and formation of the ground being a succession of Terraces, commands the *very best View of the Falls* that can be obtained, superior to any other spot in the neighborhood, and will soon be laid out in convenient walks, and furnished with seats and summer-houses.

The celebrated **CAMERA OBSCURA** which for several years occupied the summit of the Chinese Pagoda on the View Point, and known as the *only one in the world* whose *prospect is mathematically correct*, is placed on the top of **PROSPECT HOUSE**, exhibiting on a convenient table, in all its brilliant coloring, a minute and faithful delineation of the splendid scenery of the Falls, the Rapids above and below the mighty Cataract; in short, a Panoramic view of every thing stationary or in motion that is about.

**REFRESHMENTS** of the best kind (spirituous liquors excepted) can be obtained at this establishment.

The Piazza from this house commands the most majestic and grand view of the celebrated Horse Shoe Fall, the Rapids above, together with the view of Grand and Navy Islands, so well known in American and Canadian history, which cannot be obtained from any other situation.

The store is fitted up as a Lounge for Visitors, which must be desirable to unbend the mind, as a recreation, after viewing this vast and terrific convulsion of nature, and is furnished with **INDIAN WORK** of the best and most costly description. Games cut in the vicinity of the Falls, and an extensive collection of Geological Specimens.

Every thing for sale is the production of the Falls and its neighborhood. At a great expense, the oldest and most intelligent and experienced **GUIDES** have been employed, and nothing will be omitted in this establishment to render it the most pleasing and attractive in the world.

Dresses and Guides furnished to go under the Sheet of Water.

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H. B. RUSSELL,

**Bookseller and Stationer.**

On the Corner of Main and Bridge Streets,  
*Between the Cataract and Eagle Hotels,*

**NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.**

Keeps always on hand  
The Cheap Publications and Magazines  
of the day; and all varieties of  
**JUVENILE AND SCHOOL BOOKS.**

Every description of Stationary, &c.

**FINE ENGRAVINGS;**

**Views of the Niagara Falls, &c.**

A general assortment of  
**TRAVELERS MAPS AND GUIDE BOOKS.**

**WESTERN HOTEL,**

Corner of Terrace and Pearl-streets, near the  
Niagara Falls Railroad Depot,

**BUFFALO.**

**IRA OSBORNE, Proprietor.**

**Old Established Tailor Shop.**

**A. W. ALLEN,**

Opposite the Cataract House, Niagara Falls.  
Has always on hand a good assortment of Cloths,  
Vestings, and Ready made Clothing, Shirts, &c.  
Garments made to order at short notice.





