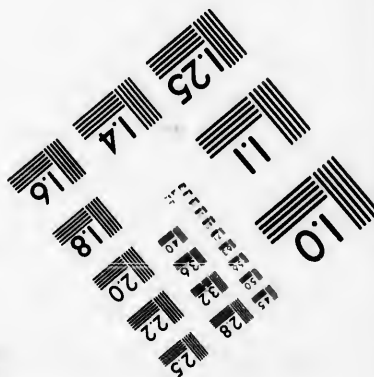
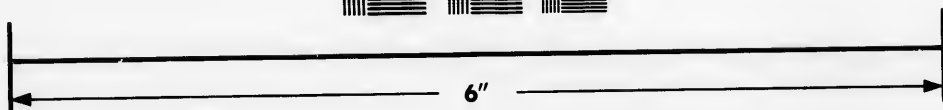
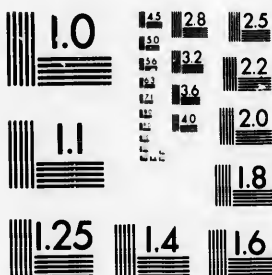


**IMAGE EVALUATION  
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Here, on the heights, where, suddenly arrayed,  
These hordes their last despairing effort made, &c.

In this expedition against the hostile Indians, which was committed to the management of General Sullivan, and crowned with the most complete success, the only stand made by the savages was at this place, August 29th, 1799. After a short skirmish they were driven from this their last hold, and pursued beyond the Genessee river. Forty of their towns, and upwards of 160,000 bushels of Indian corn were destroyed. The remnant of the tribes took refuge in Canada; and thus an immense extent of the the most fertile country of the United States was laid open to the enterprise of our active and industrious settlers. The white population of these parts of the State of New York, settled since, may be fairly estimated at three times the number of all the Indians within five hundred miles of the place.

Note 27—Page 44.

Huge loaded arks rush down the boiling tide.

These vessels are constructed of oak and pine plank, and built in the form of a parrallelogram; they are flat bottomed, and strongly floored; and capable of containing many thousand bushels of Wheat each; sometimes droves of oxen compose part of their cargoes. On arriving at their place of destination, and the cargo disposed of, the arks are sold to the lumber dealers, and taken to pieces with little trouble.

## Note 28—Page 44.

Columbia's harbor shelters them at last.

The town of Columbia, on the northeast bank of the Susquehanna, at Wright's ferry, ten miles from Lancaster, is the great depot for those immense stores of wheat, flour, lumber, &c., brought down the river for an extent of more than three hundred miles. The bridge which it is in contemplation to erect over the Susquehanna near this town, will be an additional source of prosperity to this thriving and populous place.

## Note 29—Page 45.

In two wide routes their waters seek the main ;  
Part through St. Lawrence meets the sea again,  
Part to the south pursues its wandering way,  
And rolls to Chesapeake's capacious Bay.

In a matter of fact poem, such as this, I need hardly observe, that the above is literally true. The proprietor of part of this meadow, assured me, that with his spade he could, at pleasure, send the waters either into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or the Chesapeake Bay. A species of salmon, common to the river Susquehanna and to Lake Ontario, has been frequently known to pass from from one to the other by this communication.

## Note 30—Page 46.

Here to the god.—Hunger.

## Note 31—Page 47.

The half-burnt logs, and stakes erected near,  
Showed that the sugar camp once flourished here.

In passing among these stately and noble trees, which grow here in great luxuriance, it is an object of regret to observe how unmercifully their trunks are cut and gashed with the axe; many of these notches are so deep, that the trees have either been killed, or overthrown by the first storm of wind. It is well known that all this chopping is unnecessary; and that a small auger-hole is equally efficient, nowise injurious to the tree, and may be done in one tenth part of the time.

## Note 32—Page 48.

Surrounding hills this peaceful place inclose,  
And form a scene of sheltered sweet repose.

This Indian town, Catharine, situated near the head of the Seneca Lake, in one of the most delightful and romantic spots imaginable, contained a great number of houses, with large orchards and extensive corn fields.— It was totally destroyed in 1779, by the troops under the command of General Sullivan, who, entering the place at night, found it nearly deserted of its inhabitants. One miserable old squaw alone remained, who, from extreme old age, was incapable of walking; and looked like “the last survivor of the former age.” The general ordered a hut to be erected for her, with provisions for her subsistence; but she did not long survive the catastrophe of her nation.

## Note 33—Page 50.

Through this sweet vale, that wooded hills inclose,  
A clear deep stream in glassy silence flows.

Catharine's Creek, which forms the head waters of the Seneca Lake, and falls into its southern extremity. From this lake to the landing, a distance of about five miles, the creek is navigable for large loaded boats. The country between this place and Newtown, on the Susquehanna, is generally level; and the distance in a direct line, probably not more than twenty miles. The practicability of uniting these two waters, by a canal, at a comparatively small expense, and the immense advantages that would result from the completion of such an undertaking, have long been evident to all those acquainted with that part of the country.

## Note 34—Page 50.

Gigantic walnuts, bare and blasted, rise  
And stretch their bleached arms midway to the skies.

Some of these trees, owing to the richness of the soil, grow to an extraordinary size. I measured one that was nearly thirty feet in circumference.

## Note 35—Page 50.

There sits the hawk.—The fishing-hawk, or osprey; differing considerably from the bird of that name in Europe.

## Note 36—Page 51.

The far famed canvass-backs——

These celebrated and justly esteemed ducks, appear to be the *Anas Ferina* of Linn. From the great abundancy of their favorite food, (the roots of the *Valiseneria Americana*,) in the tide waters of many of our large rivers, it is probable that their flesh is much more delicious here than in Europe.

## Note 37—Page 52.

Plovers.—These were of various kinds ; among which I found two species hitherto undescribed.

## Note 38—Page 52.

A fleet of ducks——

The black-duck, *Anas Perspillata*, very numerous here.

## Note 39—Page 52.

But now the Lake——

The Seneca Lake. This beautiful sheet of water is about forty miles long, by from one and a half to three miles in breadth. The shores are generally precipitous, consisting of a brittle blue slate, in which many curious impressions of marine shells are perceivable. In a short search I found upwards of twenty.

## Note 40—Page 53.

Two snow white storks——

*Ardea Alba* of Lin. These are only summer birds; and very transient visitants in these northern regions.

## Note 41—Page 53.

A hawk whose claws, white tail, and dappled breast,  
And eye his royal pedigree confest.

The white tailed eagle (*Falco fulvus*), so much sought after by the Indians of North America for its quill and tail feathers, with which they plume their arrows, ornament their calumet, and adorn their dresses. It inhabits from Hudson's Bay to Mexico. The claws and beak of this bird are of an extraordinary size.

## Note 42—Page 54.

Splendid summer ducks——

Called by some the wood-duck (*Anas Sponsa*), the most beautiful of its tribe in North America. They are easily tamed, and become very familiar. About thirty-five years ago, a Mr. Nathan Nichols, who resided in Maryland, on the west side of Gunpowder river, succeeded completely in domesticating these ducks; so that they bred and multiplied with him in great numbers. In their wild state they build in hollow trees, and fly directly in, without alighting at the entrance.



## Note 43—Page 59.

## The lake Cayuga—

This lake is about thirty-eight miles long, and from two to three and four miles in breadth. It is nearly parallel with, and about eight or ten miles east from the Seneca lake. The bed of the former is said to be thirty or forty feet lower than that of the latter, which flows into the Cayuga nearly at its outlet, and forms what is usually called Seneca River. The waters of both these lakes are extremely clear and transparent; are much frequented by wild ducks, and contain abundance of various kinds of fish, particularly salmon, and also suckers of a very large size. One of these last, which we purchased from a party of Indians encamped on the shore, measured upwards of two feet in length.

## Note 44—Page 61.

## O'er rocks and narrows—

These are passes on the high steep sides of the mountains overhanging the Susquehanna, and in some places will scarcely admit more than one person abreast.

## Note 45—Page 63.

Now like dull stars the lighted bridge appears.

This bridge extends across the lake, which at this place

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is about a mile in width. It is built of wood, is laid on two hundred and fifteen trustles; each consisting of three posts, connected by girths and braces. The posts are sunk to hard gravel, which is generally about thirty feet from the surface. The expense was twenty thousand dollars.

Note 46—Page 63.

Here from the shore, low marshes wide expand,  
Where bare and bleak the little salt-works stand.

This saline is about eight miles from the outlet of the lake. The wells are from fifteen to twenty feet deep, and the water is much stronger than that of the ocean. The proprietor informed me that he made about thirty-five bushels daily.

Note 47—Page 65.

The skunk's abhorred effluvia filled the room.

The reader is not to imagine that this animal formed part of our trapper's game. It is never seen in this particular part of the country; and the trappers take advantage of this circumstance to circumvent their prey. In the lower parts of the state, where this animal is abundant, there are people who collect the liquor with which Nature has supplied it for its defence. This is put into small vials, sealed, placed mouth downwards in a pot of

earth, and sold to the trappers. A drop or two of this precious aroma is put on or near the steel-traps after they are set, and the strange and extraordinary odor is said to decoy other animals to the spot. Our landlord himself being furnished with a bottle of this essence of skunk, and his traps profusely saturated with the same, produced the effect above mentioned.

Note 48—Page 67.

Fort Oswego.—This post was finally abandoned on the 28th of October, 1804, about a week before our visit there.

Note 49—Page 69.

Queenstown.—This place lies on the Canada side of the Niagara river, seven miles below the falls.

Note 50—Page 69.

Saw in the east the coming tempest lour, &c.

These storms are very frequent on this lake; and the want of sufficient sea-room is also dangerous. A few days previous to our arrival at Oswego, a British packet called the Speedy, with the judge advocate on board, the judges, witnesses, and an Indian prisoner, and others, to the amount of twenty or thirty persons, foundered in a

violent gale, and every soul perished. No part of the vessel was afterwards found except the pump, which we picked up, and carried to Queenstown.

Note 51—Page 71.

There, high in air, the fortress full in view, &c.

Fort Niagara, originally built in 1725, by the French, was held by the British from 1759 to 1796, when it was delivered up, with the rest of the western posts, to the United States. It lies on the north east point at the entrance of Niagara river into lake Ontario; and is a strong and very important post.

Note 52—Page 71.

There o'er their fort, the British ensign flies.

Fort George, built and occupied by the British since 1794, stands about a mile higher up the river than the American garrison, on ground thirty or forty feet higher than that of the latter, and on the Canada side. The town of Newark is adjoining, containing about two hundred houses.

Note 53—Page 72.

Now full in front the Ridge its height uprears.

This singular ridge commences about the head of lake

Ontario, and running in an easterly direction, loses itself in the country towards the Seneca lake. The plain, extending from its base northwardly to the shores of the lake, and is between two and three hundred feet lower than that extending from its top, south, to lake Erie.

Note 54—Page 73.

—Though five short miles ahead,  
All sound was hushed and every whisper dead.

This will appear almost incredible to those who have heard it asserted that the noise of the cataract is frequently heard at the distance of forty miles. Both these facts, however are actually true, and depend entirely on the state of the atmosphere and current of the air.

Note 55—Page 74.

Whence hurrying clouds of boiling smoke arose, &c.

This train of black clouds extends along the heavens in the direction in which the wind blows, as far as the eye can reach, forming a very striking and majestic appearance.

Note 56—Page 76.

Till the tall ladder's tottering top appeared.

This ladder was placed in an almost perpendicular po-

sition, not leaning on the brink; but fastened to a projecting root, in such a manner that, on descending, the steep was on our right hand, and a tremendous abyss, of a hundred and fifty feet deep, presented itself before us.

Note 57—Page 77.

—tremendous rocks were spread,  
That from our feet in headlong fury fled.

These rocks, being worn smooth by the perpetual action of the water, and lying upon a steep declivity, composed of loose masses of smaller ones, were displaced at every pressure of the foot, so that masses larger than mill stones were easily lanced down with a single kick, rendering it highly dangerous for more than one person to pass abreast.

Note 58—Page 77.

—'midst such clamor drowned.

A few days before our arrival the body of a man who had been drowned above the falls, was found below them, among the rocks. Finding it impossible from the state of the body, and I may add the ladder, to raise it to the brink of the precipice, and there not being a particle of earth in the gulf to cover it, the people were at a loss how to dispose of it, until one of the company discovered a hollow gum log, into which the body was thrust, and the entrance barricaded with large stones.

Note 58—Page 77.

—Slow Fort Slusher's down was seen to roam.

The height of this fall is said to be 154 feet. The current above is much slower than in another part of the river near the falls, and the water drops here almost perpendicularly, presenting the appearance of an immense white curtain of foam.

Note 60—Page 78.

——— and at the Horse-shoe ends.

These falls are twelve or fourteen feet lower than those of Fort Slusher on the American side; and the main body of the river rushes over at this place with indescribable violence and uproar.

Note 61—Page 78.

One last grand object———

The Great Pitch. Of the general appearance of this tremendous scene I find it altogether impossible for me to give any adequate conception.

Note 62—Page 79.

While the whole monstrous mass and country round Shook as with horror at th' o'erwhelming sound!

This is literally true. In the house where we lodged, which is more than half a mile from the falls, the vibrations of a fork, stuck in a board partition, were plainly observable across the room.

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