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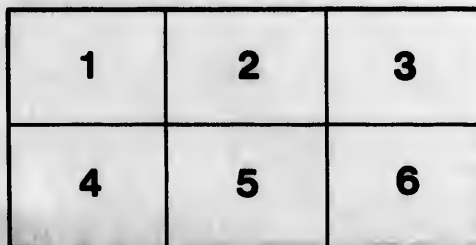
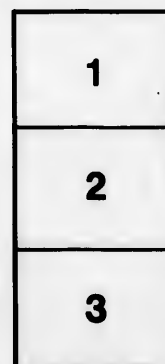
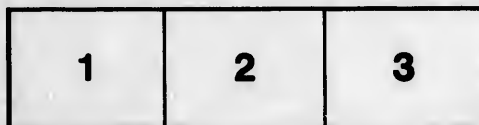
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THE

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THE
TOURIST,
OR
POCKET MANUAL
FOR
TRAVELLERS

ON
THE HUDSON RIVER, THE WESTERN CANAL, AND
STAGE ROAD, TO NIAGARA FALLS.

COMPRISING ALSO

THE ROUTES TO LEBANON, BALLSTON, AND
SARATOGA SPRINGS.

SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

NEW-YORK:
PRINTED BY LUDWIG & TOLEFREE,
No. 72, Vesey-street.

1831.

177

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1831, ROBERT J. VANDEWATER, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the title of which is in the words following, to wit:

"The Tourist, or Pocket Manual for Travellers on the Hudson River, the Western Canal, and Stage Road, to Niagara Falls, comprising also, the Routes to Lebanon, Ballston, and Saratoga Springs. Second edition, enlarged and improved."

The right whereof he claims as proprietor, in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

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

PREFACE.

IN presenting the second edition of the *Tourist* to the public, the publisher offers his acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage received by the first; and hopes the emendations, and numerous additions will meet with general approbation.

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

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

ALMANAC.....1831.

Being, after the 4th of July, the 56th of American Independence.

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REFERENCES.

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

E. S. East side of the river.

W. S. West side of the river.

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

Distances on the canal will be seen by referring to the table at page 41.

STEAM-BOATS FROM NEW-YORK.

NORTH RIVER LINE.

From the foot of Barclay-street.

North America Capt. James Benson
Albany J. G. Jenkins

Leave New-York and Albany, alternately, every day (except Monday) at 7 o'clock, A. M.

New Philadelphia Capt. G. E. Seymour
Dewitt Clinton Sherman

Leave New-York alternately, every day, except Sunday, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and Albany, alternately, every day, except Sunday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

HUDSON RIVER LINE.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street.

Ohio Capt. M. Bartholomew
Constitution A. Hoyt
Constellation R. G. Cruttenden

Leave New-York alternately every day (except Sunday) at 5 o'clock, P. M. On Sundays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Leave Albany every day, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

UNION LINE.

For Philadelphia, from the Battery, Pier No. 1, North River.

Swan Capt. De Graw
Leaves every day (except Sunday) at 7 o'clock, A. M. Through by daylight, via New-Brunswick and Trenton.

Thistle Capt. Diehl
Leaves every day (except Sunday) at 12 o'clock, noon. Passengers lodge at Trenton and arrive in Philadelphia early next morning.

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CITIZENS' LINE.

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

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

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON LINE.

President Capt. R. S. Bunker
Leaves the foot of Cortlandt-street, Sundays,
at 5 o'clock, A. M., and Wednesday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.
Benjamin Franklin Capt. E. S. Bunker
Leaves Mondays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, P. M.
Chancellor Livingston Capt. B. W. Comstock
Leaves the foot of Beekman-street, twice each
week. The above boats go to Providence, Rhode
Island, where passengers take stages, and ride 40
miles to Boston.

Chief Justice Marshall Capt. Davison
Leaves foot of Beekman-street, on Mondays and
Thursdays, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

NEW-HAVEN LINE.

From the foot of Maiden-lane.

Superior Capt. Sandford
Leaves every day, except Sunday and Monday,
at 6 o'clock, A. M.

United States Capt. Beecher
Leaves on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
at 12 o'clock, noon.

HARTFORD LINE.

Victory Capt. Whiting
Macdonough Havens
Oliver Ellsworth Waterman
Leave the foot of Beekman-street, East River, for
Hartford, daily, (except Sunday) at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Newark Capt. B. Tate

Leaves the foot of Barclay-street every day, (except Sunday) at 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M., for Newark, New-Jersey.

General Jackson Capt. Vanwart

Leaves the foot of Warren-street for Tarrytown, Singing, and Peekskill, every morning at 8 o'clock, and returns in the afternoon.

Orange Capt. ———

Leaves the foot of Robinson-street for Nyack, every day (except Sunday) at 11 o'clock A. M., and leaves there returning, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Bolivar Capt. O. Vanderbilt

Leaves Whitehall dock, daily, at 8 and 11 A. M., and 3, 5, and 7 P. M., for the Quarantine ground, (Staten Island), and returns at the intermediate hours.

Flushing Capt. C. Peck

Leaves Fulton-market slip every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for Sawpitts, Stamford, and Norwalk, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Steam Ferry-Boats.

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

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

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

There are a number of other small steam-boats which ply to and from various places.

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Laws.

Rates of Fare in Hackney Coaches in New-York.

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

For taking a person any distance not exceeding one mile - - - - - \$0 25

For taking one person any distance exceeding a mile, and within the lamp and watch districts - - - - - 50

For every additional passenger - - - 25

For carrying a passenger to the new almshouse and returning - - - - - 75

For every additional passenger and returning - - - - - 37½

For conveying a passenger around the first or Sandy Hill tour - - - - - 1 00

For conveying a passenger around the second or Love Lane tour - - - - - 2 00

For conveying a passenger around the third or Lake's tour - - - - - 2 50

For conveying one or more passengers around the fourth or Apthorp's tour, with the privilege of detaining the carriage two hours - - - - - 3 50

For conveying one or more passengers to Harlæm and returning, with the privilege of detaining the carriage two hours - - 4 00

For conveying one or more passengers any distance not herein mentioned or described and returning, for every mile which they may proceed from the said stands respectively - - - - - 50

Children under 14 years of age half price.

The above is an extract from the Corporation Laws.

ROUTE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW-YORK.

PASSAGE UP THE DELAWARE.

STEAM-BOATS leave for New-York, one line at 6 o'clock, and the other at 7 o'clock, daily, except Sunday. After starting, the ship-house in the Navy Yard will be seen opposite. A number of ship-yards, and three or four glass-houses will be noticed; also a shot-tower, and a number of tall spires which appear conspicuous among the great mass of buildings. The boat moves on in the "even tenor of her way," and the traveller soon finds himself at

BURLINGTON, 18 miles from Philadelphia, which, like most of the villages along the Delaware, fills a very interesting page in the history of the Revolution. It is a very handsome town, beautifully located on an inclined plain, and many of the buildings display much taste.

BRISTOL, nearly opposite, presents to view a number of handsome buildings, with extensive and beautiful gardens attached. After proceeding 10 miles further, the boat arrives at

BORDENTOWN, a handsome village, situated on an elevated bank. A short distance north of this, will be seen the seat of the ex-King of Spain, Joseph Buonaparte, who now styles himself the Count de Survilliers. His Observatory can be seen from the river, although the dwellings are not in sight. When the water is low in the river, the boats are frequently obliged to land at Bordentown, but they generally proceed on to

TRENTON, 35 miles from Philadelphia. This is quite a large and populous town, and appears to be in a flourishing condition. Here the passengers take stages and move on to

PRINCETON. This pretty village is situate on elevated ground and affords the stranger an extended view of the surrounding country. Princeton College, and a Theological Seminary are located here. Three miles further and you arrive at

KINGSTON. Here the stages change horses and proceed on to

NEW-BRUNSWICK. On approaching the town it has a handsome appearance, and the churches, theological seminary, &c., are very prominent.

PASSAGE DOWN THE RARITAN.

THE boat lies at the wharf in readiness, and as soon as the passengers can be transferred from the stages, she gets "under weigh," and proceeds through very picturesque scenery, 13 miles, to **PERTH-AMBOY.** There is very little here to attract notice, except some shipping which usually lies at the wharves.

SOUTH-AMBOY is directly opposite. This is the terminating point of the *Camden and Amboy Rail Road*, and will of course, be the head of steam-boat navigation after the rail-road goes into operation, which will probably be in the spring of 1832.

ELIZABETHTOWN POINT, 15 miles from New-York. The village is two miles from the landing. The boat now enters New-York Bay, and Fort La Fayette is seen between Long and Staten Island, in the passage to the sea called the Narrows. On the right is Governor's Island and Castle Williams, on the left are Ellis's and Bedlow's Islands, which are both fortified, and in front an immense deal of shipping lying at the wharves, with an extended back-ground of lofty buildings, among which the scattered spires of churches appear very conspicuous.

ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY.

PASSAGE UP THE HUDSON.

THE Hudson River was first discovered, September 4, 1609, by Henry Hudson, from whom it derives its name. It is a noble river, abounding with scenery of the most sublime, picturesque, and romantic character; not surpassed, for variety and grandeur, by any in the world.

At the time appointed, the boat moves from the wharf, "like a thing of life," and the stranger finds himself in the midst of a varied and splendid scene. On the right he has New-York, with its Battery, and Castle Garden; on the left Jersey City and Hoboken, and on the South a view of the Narrows leading to Sandy Hook, and a far view of the Atlantic Ocean, 22 miles from the City. Directly opposite the Battery is seen Governor's Island, on which is situated Castle Williams. The Quarantine ground at Staten Island is also seen in a southerly direction, and its white buildings form a striking object in looking down the bay. As the boat proceeds, on the right are seen the Red Fort, the old State Prison (which is no longer occupied, as the prisoners have been removed to the new prison at Singing), Fort Gansevoort, and the Episcopal Theological Seminary, built of grey hewn stone. On the left, the shady walks of Hoboken, and Col. Stevens's mansion on the promontory called "Hoboken Point," arrest the attention. A short distance above, the hills of Weehawken are seen. Weehawken, the romantic beauties of which have inspired the sprightly muse of Halleck, is the celebrated duelling ground, and the spot where the fatal duel between Col. Aaron Burr and Gen. Hamilton

was fought, 1804. It is three miles from the city, and its retired walks and convenient solitude have created its notoriety as the place where "affairs of honour" are generally settled. A neat marble monument was here erected to the memory of Hamilton; but it has been removed within a few years, his remains having been interred in Trinity Churchyard, beneath a fine monument, enclosed in an iron railing.

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

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

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

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

Fort Washington. (E. S.) The ruins of this fortress are on the summit of a high hill 12 miles from the city. This Fort was surrendered by the Americans to the Hessians in 1776, together with 2,600 men.

Spuyten Duyvel Creek, (E. S.) 13 miles from the city. This creek derived its name from the following circumstance. When New-Amsterdam (now New-York), was in possession of the Dutch, Peter Stuyvesant, then governor, sent Antony Van Corlaer, his right-hand man and sounder of brass

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alias, trumpeter, on an important message up the river. On his arrival at this creek, having no means of passing it, he paused in much perplexity: but his zeal to accomplish the mission was not to be overcome by the want of a boat, so he very heroically threw off his coat and made a vow he would cross it "spuyten duyvel." "It was a dark and stormy night when the good Antony arrived at the famous creek, (sagely denominated Harlaem River) which separates the island of Manahatta from the main land. The wind was high, the elements were in an uproar, and no Charon could be found to ferry the adventurous sounder of brass across the water. For a short time he vapoured like an impatient ghost upon the brink, and then, bethinking himself of the urgency of his errand, took a hearty embrace of his stone bottle, swore most valorously that he would swim across *en spijt en Duyvel* (in spite of the Devil!) and daringly plunged into the stream. Luckless Antony! Scarce had he buffeted half way over, when he was observed to struggle violently, as if battling with the spirit of the waters—instinctively he put his trumpet to his mouth, and giving a vehement blast—sunk for ever to the bottom!

Knickerbocker, p. 232.

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

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

DOBBS' FERRY, (E. S.) $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the city.

TARRYTOWN, (E. S.) Major Andre was captured* at this place when returning from his visit to Gen. Arnold, and on his way to the British lines,

* David Williams, one of the captors, still survives, and resides in Schoharie, 25 miles distant from Albany. He enjoys good health, and takes great pleasure in recurring to past events, and "fighting all his battles o'er again."

September 23, 1780. The tree under which he was taken was struck by lightning in 1801. It was uncommonly large, being 26 feet in circumference and 111 high.

TAPPAN. (W. S.) Andre was executed about a mile from this village. The spot where he was buried is still pointed out and frequently visited, although his remains were disinterred a few years since, and taken to England.

NYACK, a small village a little north of Tappan.

HAVERSTRAW, (W. S.) a short distance above Nyack.

SINGSING, (E. S.) 33 miles from the city. The new *State Prison* is located on the bank of the river at this place. It was commenced in 1825, and has been tenanted nearly three years. Its dimensions are 44 by 480 feet: it has a double row of cells, built back to back, four tiers high, and 200 in each tier; making in all 800 cells. It is built of hewn marble, quarried on the premises. The whole work was performed by the convicts. They are now building, and have nearly finished, two extensive wings, which extend from the main building to the wharf. The discipline is that of the Auburn prison, probably the best now in use.

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

Grassy Point, (W. S.) one mile south of Stony Point. There is a fine mansion here belonging to Mr. Platt, of New-York.

Stony Point, (W. S.) 40 miles from New-York, is a bold, rough promontory, with a light-house on its summit. It was fortified during the American war and taken from Gen. Wayne by the British in 1778: but retaken the same year.

VERPLANK'S POINT, (E. S.) opposite, was also

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the site of a Fort. There is a splendid mansion, lawn, arbour, &c. situated upon it, and occupied by Mr. Philip Verplank.

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

PEEKSKILL VILLAGE is directly opposite Caldwell's.*

Antony's Nose. (E. S.) The mountain of this name is not, as is generally supposed, the one that exhibits a resemblance of the profile of a human face. It is directly opposite *Fort Montgomery creek*. Its elevation is 1228 feet from the level of the river, and its name is derived according to Irving, from the nose of Antony Van Corlaer. The christening of the mount is described in the story of the Dutch Governor's first voyage up the Hudson, as follows: "Just at this moment the illustrious sun, breaking in all his splendour from behind one of the high cliffs of the Highlands, did dart one of his most potent beams full upon the refulgent nose of the sounder of brass. The reflection of which shot straightway down, hissing hot into the water, and killed a mighty sturgeon that was sporting beside the vessel! When this astonishing miracle came to be made known to Peter Stuyvesant, (the Governor,) he, as may well be supposed, marvelled exceedingly; and as a monument thereof, gave the name of *Antony's Nose* to a stout promontory in the neighbourhood, and it has continued to be called *Antony's Nose* ever since."

After proceeding about 2 miles farther, an extensive range of mills are seen on the west side of the river. These are supplied by a stream, called *Buttermilk Falls*. This is a beautiful little cascade

* Enoch Crosby, the original of Cooper's "Harvey Birch," in the novel of the "Spy," is now living, and resides near Peekskill.

which comes foaming and tumbling down the rocks, and has a milk-white appearance. The mills are the property of Mr. Lydig. Richard Arden's mansion is seen directly opposite Buttermilk Falls. This gentleman has an immense tract at this place, on which is situate the "Beverly House,"* a quar-

* During the Revolution, this house was the property of Charles Beverly Robinson, (a colonel in the British army, though an American by birth,) but in possession of the Americans and the quarters of General Benedict Arnold, who infamously attempted to betray his country to her enemies in the year 1780. His plot was discovered in time to avert the fatal blow, but not to secure the traitor. Col. Beverly and Major Andre were sent, by Sir Henry Clinton, the British commander, on board the sloop of war Vulture, at New-York, with orders to proceed up the river and have an interview with Arnold. They anchored opposite Fort Montgomery. Andre went to Beverly House, saw the traitor, and received the draughts of all the works at West Point and the passes leading to them. Previous to this time, Arnold had never entrusted a paper out of his hands which might expose him to detection; but he now saw no danger in confiding these to Andre, who was to re-embark directly on board the sloop and make sail for New-York. Andre returned alone to the beach, whence a boat was to convey him to the Vulture; but this arrangement was defeated by an obstacle wholly unexpected,—the sloop having weighed anchor and moved down to Teller's Point, which divides Tappan and Haverstraw Bays. This movement having excited the suspicions of the rowers of the boat in which Andre was to return, caused them peremptorily to refuse taking him on board. Finding all entreaties vain, he returned to Arnold and consulted him on the propriety of urging the men to proceed. Arnold advised him to assume a disguise and return by land; and wished to withdraw the papers entrusted to him, thinking it hazardous to send them by land. To this, however, Andre refused to accede, as he was desirous of showing Clinton with what punctuality he had executed his mission. He disguised himself in a dress provided by a man named Joshua Smith, and, after secreting the letters in his boots, proceeded on his journey accompanied by Smith; each had a passport from Arnold "to go to the lines of White Plains, or lower if the bearer thinks proper; he being on public business." When they arrived in sight of the ground occupied by the English, Smith, seeing no one, said, "You are safe; good bye," and returned at full speed. Andre proceeded and was about entering the village

ter of a mile south of his dwelling,—not in sight from the river. Three miles above, the location of the celebrated *United States' Military School* comes in view.

* **WEST POINT.** (W. S.) West Point is celebrated as the theatre of several important events during the revolutionary struggle, the remembrance of which will cause every feeling heart to glow with patriotism. The Military Academy, under the superintendence of Col. Thayer, is alike creditable to him and honourable to our country. The cadets parade every evening, at 6 o'clock, which exhibition, together with the "eloquent music" discoursed by the *band*, is calculated to excite the admiration of every visitor. On approaching the point, the first building noticed is the *Hospital*, which is a fine stone edifice, with a piazza in front, and an extensive wing at each end. The next objects worthy of attention are the *ruins* of the venerable *Fort Putnam*, which occupy a majestic and commanding situation. Near the river is a kind of niche in the cliff, accommodated with a number of benches. This is called *Kosciuszko's Garden*. Clusters of

of Tarrytown, when he was accosted by three men, arrested, searched, and the fatal papers found on him. Arnold soon heard of his arrest, immediately ordered his wife to burn his papers, flew to his barge (which was always ready manned and lay at the small dock opposite Buttermilk Falls,) and ordered the men to row him down to the Vulture. He arrived on board safe and gave the men privilege to remain, or return with the barge. They chose the latter. He was elevated to the rank of Brigadier General in the British army, which he held until June 14, 1801, when he died, at Gloucester-place, London, and went down

"To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonour'd, and unsung."

Andre was tried as a spy, convicted, and suffered an ignominious death, which must have been preferable to the life of Arnold, rendered miserable by the contempt of those for whom he had sacrificed his friends, his home, his country, and his honour.

lilacks are still growing, which are said to have been planted by the Polish patriot. There is also a spring of very fine water, over which the cadets have placed a marble reservoir, in which the water boils up with fine effect. It was formerly difficult of access, but is now accessible by means of a flight of stone steps. A short distance from this place Kosciuszko's monument is seen: it is built of fine hewn marble; the inscription on it is "Kosciuszko. Erected by the corps of cadets, 1828." After turning the Point, the *Hotel* comes in view: it is a fine spacious House, and kept by Mr. W. B. Cozzens, a gentleman long and advantageously known to the visitors of West Point. During the war, a *Chevaux-defrise* was extended across from the wharf to Magazine Point, on Constitution Island, to prevent vessels from passing farther up the river.

About a quarter of a mile above is a monument to the memory of a cadet who was killed by the bursting of a cannon. The names of several cadets are inscribed upon it. A short distance farther, at the water's edge, is a small cove, where is seen a small white house. This house is on the site of the building in which Gen. Washington held his headquarters during a part of the revolution. After proceeding about a mile beyond the landing, by taking a retrospect, the traveller has a magnificent view of the *Military Academy*, and all the buildings appertaining thereto. There are nine brick buildings for the Officers and Professors. The view of the Point from this distance is highly imposing. Mr. Samuel Gouverneur has a beautiful residence opposite West Point. The *Highland School* is located half a mile north. It was commenced in 1830, and is now becoming very popular.

The Crow's Nest, (W. S.) is the first mountain north of West Point, and has an indenture on its summit resembling a nest, hence its name.

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COLD SPRING. (E. S.) A small village about 2 miles north of West Point on the opposite side—derives its name from a spring in the vicinity, which supplied the troops with water during the war. The *West Point Foundry*, under the superintendence of Gouverneur Kemble, Esq., is situated at this place. This establishment, for the manufacture of cannon and machinery, comprehends two blast furnaces, three air furnaces, three cupola furnaces, a boring mill of nine gun beds, and one for mortars and cylinders, with lathes, &c.; three water wheels, one of iron, 36 feet in diameter, with extensive shops, and a steam engine in Beach-street, New-York, for the manufacture of steam engines and other machinery. The whole establishment employs daily from 450 to 500 workmen.

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

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

Polopell's Island. This is the name of the small round island in the middle of the river at this place. This island is the residence of nothing save snakes, which are found in immense numbers;

having never been subjected to the influence of a tutelar saint, with snake-compelling powers like those of the renowned St. Patrick.

CORNWALL. (W. S.) A small village, 4 miles south of Newburgh.

NEW-WINDSOR, (W. S.) is 2 miles south of Newburgh. There are two docks at this place: a few yards back from the south dock is seen a low house with three dormant windows; in 1774, this was the domicil of Mr. Ellison; Gen. Washington resided with his family most part of that winter and held his quarters there; a short distance back of this, on the eminence, is a beautiful mansion belonging to Mr. Bullus; from this place there is a delightful prospect for 20 miles around.

* **NEWBURGH.** (W. S.) Newburgh was first settled by some emigrants from Palatine, in the year 1708, and is now a place of some considerable magnitude, containing a population of about 4000. Being situated on the declivity of a hill, it probably makes a better appearance from the river than from any other point. A stage runs from this place to Ithaca daily. A quarter of a mile south of the village stands the old stone house in which Washington held his quarters at the time when the celebrated "Newburgh Letters" made their appearance.

Presqu' Isle, nearly opposite Newburgh, is the residence of Mr. — Denning. This situation affords a most delightful prospect of country, and its gardens, shrubbery, and forest trees are very charming.

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

LOW POINT, (E. S.) There is a small cluster of

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white buildings on this Point. It is two miles above Fishkill.

Dans Kamer Point, (W. S.) $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Newburgh, is a rough peninsula. *Knickerbocker*, speaking of Gov. Stuyvesant's passage up the river, says, "Even now I have it on the point of my pen to relate, how his crew was most horribly frightened, on going on shore above the Highlands by a gang of merry roistering devils, frisking and curvetting on a huge flat rock, which projected into the river, and which is called the *Duyvell's Dans Kamer* to this very day."

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

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

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

JEW'S CREEK, (W. S.) is one and a half miles above Hampton. Brick manufacturing is carried on, at this place, very extensively.

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

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

* POUGHKEEPSIE, (E. S.) is located about a mile from the landing. This place was originally settled

by some Dutch families, about the year 1735, and derived its name from an Indian word, *Apokeep-sing*, signifying safe harbour. It was incorporated as a village in 1801, and now contains a population of more than 5,000. It is a beautiful and pleasant place; the buildings and grounds of its inhabitants displaying much taste. Its importance as a river town is very considerable, as it has an extensive back country to support its commercial prosperity. The shore is rough and bold, and the steam-boat landing is not seen until the boat reaches the dock, in consequence of a high rocky projection, called the "Call Rock." There is a very fine view, for several miles north and south, from the top of this rock. There are two fine hotels in the village, equal to any between the cities of New-York and Albany.

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

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

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

Esopus Island is situated at the mouth of the creek.

Lewis's Dock. (E. S.) After proceeding a few miles farther and turning a point of land, a small

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dock is seen, and a splendid yellow building a few yards in the rear. This is the residence of Gen. Morgan Lewis, formerly Governor of the State of New-York. A few yards above Governor Lewis's is the beautiful mansion of James Duane Livingston.

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

*** RHINEBECK. (E. S.)** This is a small landing whence a sloop sails twice a week with produce for New-York. The village is three miles in the interior. This place affords a fine distant view of the Catskill Mountains, and the Mountain House.

Columbus Point is on the opposite side of the river. The junction of the Waalkill Creek with the Hudson river is at this place. The terminating point of the Delaware and Hudson Canal is about 4 miles inland, where it empties into the Waalkill. The Canal at the surface is 36 feet in breadth and 4 feet deep. The locks are 72 feet in length and 9 feet wide. The water rises in them from 8 to 11 feet. Two packet boats are in operation on the Canal, and leave Bolton, one and a quarter miles from Columbus Point, every Monday and Thursday, for Honesdale, the head of the Canal, from whence passengers are taken to the coal mines on the rail-road. Stages are in readiness at Honesdale to convey passengers to Utica, Binghampton, Owego, and Ithaca.

KINGSTON is 3 miles inland. It was burnt by the British, October 25, 1777.

Magdalen Island, (E. S.) 8 miles above Rhinebeck, is the property of Dr. Mastin. His residence is handsomely located on the south end of the island. He has an harbour "founded on a rock," from which a splendid view of the river is afforded, both north and south.

Shultz's Dock. (E. S.) A sloop sails from this

place to New-York once a week. There are three buildings, viz. a dwelling, storehouse, and barn.

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

GLASGOW VILLAGE, (W. S.) $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Lower Red Hook landing. A short distance above here is the residence of Rev. Mr. Overbagh.

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

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

Ury, (W. S.) opposite Upper Red Hook landing. Country seat of Henry Barclay, Esq.

SAUGERTIES VILLAGE, situated about one mile west from the confluence of the Esopus and Hudson rivers. The interjutting hills obstruct the view of the most considerable portion of it, from the latter stream. It is only of four or five years' growth, and at present contains very extensive manufactories of bar iron, paper, and white lead; besides many other of minor importance; a population of 2500 souls, and a water-power still unemployed, which promises a corresponding continuance of prosperity for many years to come. This village chiefly owes its origin and importance to the exertions and enterprise of the proprietor of the seat last named. There are falls of about forty-five feet perpendicular height on the Esopus river, at this village, occasioned by natural and artificial obstructions, which flood the water back two or three miles, forming a most beautiful sheet or lake. Farther up, at the distance of about a mile, are the great falls of the Esopus, which, together with the variety and beauty of the adjacent scenery, present claims for the gratification of the curious, of no inferior order. The roads in the neighbourhood, during the temperate and bland season of the year, are generally good, and that in particular, which leads to the Pine Orchard through Kauterskill Clove. The scenery along this clove is truly alpine and unsurpassed by any of the same character within the United States. Fishing affords excellent sport, particularly for trout, which are taken in great quantities a few miles back in the country. There is a good hotel, and carriages and horses for the convenience of sojourners; and the climate being healthy, there are few places equally accessible to the citizens of New-York, which offer greater inducements for a temporary residence during the summer months.

BRISTOL. (W. S.) Two sloops sail from this village to New-York.

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

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

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

* **CATSKILL. (W. S.)** Contains a population of 2165 souls. This is the landing place for those who visit the *Catskill Mountain House*. A stage leaves Catskill for Ithaca every morning at 7 o'clock, to meet the steam-boat on Cayuga Lake, which runs to Cayuga bridge, where stages are in readiness to convey passengers immediately to Rochester. Passengers for Ithaca generally land at this place or Newburgh.

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

Stages are always at the dock on the arrival of the 7 o'clock boats from New-York, ready to take parties to the Mountain. The distance by the road is 12 miles, although in a direct line, it is only 8. The time taken in performing the journey is about 4 hours in going, and a little over 2 hours in returning. The road is very fine and level for 9 miles, when the ascent from the foot of the mountain commences by a winding road which leads to the west end of the *Pine Orchard*; for the following description of which, we are indebted to Mr. N. G. Elliott, of Catskill.

PINE ORCHARD.—Few places of fashionable resort present stronger attractions to the tourist than the Pine Orchard. A few years ago this delightful retreat was almost unknown and rarely visited, but by the hardy hunter in pursuit of the deer, the bear, and the wolf, who had hitherto maintained undisturbed possession of its cliffs and caverns. At length the tale of the extent and beauty of the prospect and the grandeur of the scenery, drew the attention of individuals of taste, and the glowing descriptions they gave of its surpassing magnificence effectually roused and fixed the attention of the public. Each successive season the number of visitors has increased till the temporary buildings, at first erected for their accommodation, have given place to a splendid Hotel, 140 feet in length and four stories high. This establishment has been erected by the Mountain Association, at an expense of about \$22,000. It occupies the Eastern verge of a table of rock some six acres in extent, and about 3000 feet above the river. An excellent line of stages is established to this place from Catskill, a distance of twelve miles. The ride to the foot of the mountain is not particularly interesting—but as you ascend every moment develops something magnificent and new. The sides of the mountain, steep and seemingly inaccessible, tower far above you, clothed in the rich deep foliage peculiar to such regions; while below your path a clear stream runs, one moment bubbling over its rocky bed, and the next leaping down its cascades to the valley. The road is extremely circuitous, and so completely hemmed in by the luxuriant growth of forest trees that the traveller is for a long time unable to judge of his progress in the ascent by any view of the country he has left. At an abrupt angle of the road, however, he obtains at once a full view of the Mountain House—perched like the eyrie of an

eagle among the clouds—or rather like the enchanted castle in a fairy tale; seemingly inaccessible to mortal foot, still it reminds him of such terrestrial comforts as are sure to be acceptable after exercise in the pure air of the mountains. Another turn and it again disappears, and the excited traveller next finds himself on the level rock of the Pine Orchard, and approaching the Hotel from the rear. A moment more and he is on the edge of the precipice in front of the noble building. At first glance he would be led to believe, with Leather Stocking, that creation was all before him, and he is forced to admit that his wildest anticipations are more than realized. The view from Table Rock has been compared, by those who have seen both, to that from the summit of Vesuvius over the bay of Naples and the adjacent coasts. In features they are unlike; but in character the same. From this lofty eminence all inequalities of surface are overlooked. A seemingly endless succession of woods and waters—farms and villages, towns and cities, are spread out as upon a boundless map. Far beyond rise the Taghkanick Mountains, and still farther the highlands of Connecticut and Massachusetts. A little to the left, and at a still greater distance, the Green Mountains of Vermont stretch away to the north, and their blue summits and the blue sky mingle and melt together. The beautiful Hudson, studded with islands, appears narrowed in distance, with steam-boats almost constantly in sight; while vessels of every description, spreading their white canvass to the breeze, are moving rapidly over its surface, or idly loitering in the calm. These may be traced to the distance of nearly seventy miles with the naked eye; and again at times all below is enveloped in dark cloud and rolling mist, which, driven about by the wind, is continually assuming new, wild, and fantastic forms. The

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whole produces an effect on the beholder unequalled by that of any other scene in this country. The gazer turns from the sight, compelled to acknowledge that all is beautiful and all is new. Visitors who have here assembled from various motives, all depart satisfied and delighted. The student, pale and exhausted with study and confinement, has for a while forsaken his books, and found new vigour in the "medicinal freshness" of the mountain air. The idler and the invalid have been well rewarded for their toils; the one by the accession of health and strength, the brightened eye and quickened pulse, and the other by obtaining excitement, exercise, and pleasure, in exchange for the irksome monotony of the world below. All are for a while freed from the idle ceremonials of life, and permitted to hold unrestrained converse with Nature and her works. From the Pine Orchard a ride or walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, brings you to the

CAUTERSKILL FALLS.—Here the outlet of two inconsiderable lakes, leaps down a perpendicular fall of 180 feet—then glides away through a channel it has worn in the rock to a second fall of 80 feet. Below this it is lost in the dark ravine through which it finds its way to the valley of the Catskill. The waterfall, bold as it is, forms, however, but one of the many interesting features of this scene. Standing on the edge of the first fall, you look down into a dreary chasm whose steep sides, covered with the dark ivy and the thick foliage of summer, seem like a green bed prepared for the reception of the waters. Making a circuit from this spot, and descending about midway of the first fall, you enter a footpath which conducts into an immense natural amphitheatre behind the waterfall. The effect of this scene is imposing beyond description. Far over your head projects a smooth surface of rock, forming a magnificent ceiling to this amphitheatre.

In front is the ever-falling water, and beyond, the wild mountain dell with the clear blue sky above it: the scene can only be appreciated on the spot. The tourist should bear in mind that the falls must be seen from below to produce the best effect, and that the view from the Pine Orchard is much finer from 3 o'clock P. M. till sunset, than in the middle of the day.

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

* HUDSON, (E. S.) was first founded in 1784, by 30 individuals, emigrants from Providence, R. I., and is now quite a large and important city; the only one between New-York and Albany. Its population is 5,500. It is situated on an elevated plain, and the bank rises from the river in the form of an abrupt bluff, from 50 to 60 feet in height. Hudson has great advantages of water-power in the vicinity, and ranks as the third in manufacturing importance in the state. A company of gentlemen of this place, have recently engaged in the whale fishery. They have three ships employed, and are likely to make it profitable. This is the landing place for those who wish to visit NEW-LEBANON SPRINGS at the *Shaker Settlement*, on the road from Albany to Boston, about 25 miles from Albany, and 30 from Hudson. It is a delightful village, containing many attractions for travellers, among which is a mineral spring, which, together with the pleasantness of the country, renders it the resort of invalids, and those who seek for health in the fresh air of the country. There are here several bathing houses, well conducted, for which the water is well adapted, being less medicinal than that of the

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Saratoga Springs, but clear and soft. In the vicinity of the spring is the Shaker Village, consisting of a considerable number of plain wooden houses, painted and adorned in the most unostentatious manner. The peculiar religious services of this people excite the curiosity of strangers, and access to them is easily obtained. The settlement consists of about 600 persons, which "little community slowly increasing in numbers, pretty rapidly in wealth and power, is a sort of miniature of a world, all of one sort, beyond which it is deemed fatal to extend a look or a mental vision !"

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

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

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

Four Mile Point, (W. S.) is a high rocky point of land, opposite Columbiaville.

*** COXSACKIE LANDING. (W. S.)** This is quite an enterprising place; a number of sloops sail for New-York daily with the produce of the interior. The village is one mile in rear of the *Landing*, and has about the same number of buildings. There is a handsome brick church at the landing, an extensive *hay-press* and a *ship-yard*, in which many sloops and canal boats are built, and two or three steam-boats have been constructed. Small ships occasionally haul up here to repair.

*** STUYVESANT LANDING, (E. S.)** contains about 50 houses, a few stores, a post-office, church, &c. Nearly opposite is a light-house, erected in 1829, under the direction of Samuel Swartwout, collector of the port of New-York. Two miles above, on the east side, is another, which was erected at the same time.

KINDERHOOK is situated 5 miles inland.

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

*** COEYMANS. (W. S.)** Red store-house on one wharf, white on the other. There is a stone building just south of this landing, on which an antiquary might gaze with interest. A flouring mill will be seen a little north of the village.

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

Mr. J. B. Staats's place, (E. S.) 5 miles from Albany, is called *Hoge-bergh*, which, in English, signifies high hill.

Van Wie's Point, (W. S.) 5 miles from Albany.

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

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

ALBANY—The capitol of the State, contains a population of 25,000 souls. About the year 1612, the first settlement was made here by some emigrants from Holland; and except Jamestown, Virginia, it is the oldest settlement in the United States, hence it is technically termed the "ancient city." There are many fine specimens of old Dutch architecture still to be seen in various parts of the city; its general appearance, however, has been much modernized within the last thirty years, as many lofty and splendid edifices have been substituted for more humble ones of the "olden day." On approaching from the river the stranger receives a more flattering idea of Albany than he would from any other point, it being built principally on high ground, by reason of which most of the public buildings, and many of the best private ones have a very prominent location. The Capitol, the City Hall, (which has a gilded dome,) the Academy, and the lofty spires of several churches, appear conspicuous above the general mass of buildings.

On the arrival of the boat at Albany, stages will be found in waiting, on the wharf, ready to convey passengers to almost any point of the compass.

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

The *Academy*, a few rods north of the Capitol, is a fine, substantial building. Its architecture has been much admired. The *Lyceum* of the Albany Institute occupies a part of this edifice. The *City Hall*, in Eagle-street, is a very fine structure. *State House*, in State-street, is a building of antique appearance; but not otherwise remarkable. It is oc-

cupied by the secretary of state, chancellor, register, &c.

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

The MUSEUM BUILDING, at the corner of State and Market-streets, is built in nearly a semi-elliptical form, four stories high besides the basement, and is without doubt one of the most splendid buildings in the state, both as it regards architecture and the material of which it is constructed. The three upper stories are occupied by the *Museum*, containing a very large collection of curiosities, of various descriptions, all of which are preserved and arranged in the most scientific manner. This concern is well worthy a visit. The terrace affords a very extended view of the surrounding country.

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

The ALBANY THEATRE is a handsome brick building, scantily supplied with architectural ornaments in front. The interior is commodious and elegant.

There are now no packet-boats on the canal between Albany and Schenectady. Two boats of this description were employed on this route in 1827; but did not succeed, in consequence of the detention at the locks, no less than twenty-seven in number. The distance is $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles. By the turnpike it is only 15 miles, which is accomplished in between two and three hours, while on the canal the passage

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

For TROY, 6 miles north of Albany, stages leave every hour, and there are small steam-boats which leave on the arrival of every boat from New-York, and at intermediate hours.

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

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

For *Whitehall*, daily, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at 4 o'clock, to meet the steam-boat on *Lake Champlain*, which runs to St. John's, where passengers take stages for Montreal, distant about 30 miles.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THORPS' & SPRAGUE's Stage Office, corner of State and North Market-streets.

RICE & BAKER's Office, corner of Hamilton and South Market-streets.

WALBRIDGE & YOUNG's Office, corner of Division and South Market-streets.

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WESTERN ROUTE FROM ALBANY.

THE traveller leaves Albany, and after riding 15 miles over a sandy road, and through a barren country, with nothing to attract or interest the eye, he finds himself in the ancient city of *Schenectady*. According to tradition, this place seems to have been, long before the knowledge of it by Europeans, the head-quarters of the Mohawks, a very numerous and powerful tribe, who could at one time muster 800 warriors. The city, consisting of 63 houses and a church, was totally burned in the dead of night, 1690, by a party of French and Indians from Canada. Many of the inhabitants were massacred, some taken captive, and part fled to Albany, of whom a number lost their limbs, and all had well-nigh perished by the cold. Its present population is 4,500. This was a place of some considerable business, principally forwarding, a few years since, when goods were carried across the turnpike to the *batteaux* on the Mohawk River; but since the canal has been in operation, the business of Schenectady has been nearly annihilated, as it passes immediately on to Albany.

The *Schenectady and Saratoga Rail Road Company* are now making preparations to commence the construction of this road; from which the villages of Ballston Spa, and Saratoga Springs, will derive almost incalculable advantages. That portion of it between the two villages will be ready for use in the course of next summer.

The *Mohawk and Hudson Rail Road* is "being built" between this city and Albany. The first ground was broken on the 29th of July, 1830. It will probably be finished in 1832. There is a very fine Hotel at Schenectady, kept by H. Davis.

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

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

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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	334
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
Little Falls	16	88	22	182	275
Herkimer	7	95	15	175	268
Frankfort	5	100	10	170	263
Utica	10	110	0	160	253
Whitesborough	4	114	4	156	249
Oriskany	3	117	7	153	246
Rome	8	125	15	145	238
Smith's	7	132	22	138	231
Loomis's	6	138	28	132	225
Oneida Creek	3	141	31	129	222
Canistota	5	146	36	124	217
New-Boston	4	150	40	120	213
Chitteningo	4	154	44	116	209
Manlius	8	162	52	108	201

	place to place.	DISTANCE FROM			
		Albany.	Utica.	Rochester.	Buffalo.
Orville	3	165	55	105	198
Syracuse	6	171	61	99	192
Geddes	2	173	63	97	190
Nine-Mile Creek	6	179	69	91	184
Canton	6	185	75	85	178
Jordan	6	191	81	79	172
Weed's Basin	6	197	87	73	166
Port Byron	3	200	90	70	163
Montezuma (Lakeport)	6	206	96	64	157
Clyde	11	217	107	53	146
Lyons	9	226	116	44	157
Newark	7	233	123	37	130
Palmyra	8	241	131	29	122
Fullom's Basin	13	254	144	16	109
Pittsford	6	260	150	10	103
Rochester	10	270	160	0	93
Ogden	12	282	172	12	81
Adams' Basin	3	285	175	15	78
Brockport	5	290	180	20	73
Holley	5	295	185	25	68
Newport	10	305	195	35	58
Portville	4	309	199	39	54
Oak Orchard	5	314	204	44	49
Middleport	7	321	211	53	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

FROM

Rochester.

Buffalo.

105	198
99	192
97	190
91	184
85	178
79	172
73	166
70	163
64	157
53	146
44	157
37	130
29	122
16	109
10	103
0	93
12	81
15	78
20	73
25	68
35	58
39	54
44	49
53	42
63	30
70	23
82	11
90	3
93	0

The Canal Packet Boat, by which the traveller to the west continues his journey from Schenectady, is about 80 feet in length, and 14 wide. A cabin in the forward part of the boat is fitted for ladies, with twelve births, in a similar style to those of the steam-boats on the Hudson. The dining cabin is about 35 feet in length. The gentlemen's births are not stationary, but are hung up in the dining cabin at bedtime, by means of hooks fitted for the purpose. Back of the dining cabin is the kitchen and sleeping cabin for the hands.

After leaving Schenectady, the boat passes through the town of Rotterdam, a most delightful tract of country, to the first lock, which will prove an interesting sight to those unacquainted with the science of canal navigation. The lower gates are opened, the boat runs in, the gates are closed, and the upper flood gates opened. As an equilibrium takes place between the high water above the lock and that in the lock, the boat rises gradually about 8 feet, to the level of the water above. The acclivity being thus surmounted, the upper gates are opened, and the boat moves on uninterrupted. The distance from Schenectady to Utica is 80 miles, and the passage is performed in from 18 to 20 hours. The boats are drawn by three horses ahead of each other. The horses are changed about every 10 miles. After proceeding 15 miles, the tourist has a view of the village of

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

SCHOHARIE CREEK. The Canal crosses this creek by means of a guard lock on each side, the gates of which are closed, when the water is higher in the creek than the level of the canal, in order to prevent it from rushing into the canal and tearing

away the embankments. The ruins of *Fort Hunter* are to be seen near the mouth of the creek. The *Indian Church*, called *Queen Anne's Chapel*, formerly stood on the spot where the eastern guard lock now is.

FULTONVILLE, 27 miles from Schenectady. A stage leaves here for Saratoga Springs, daily, except on Sunday. Caughnawaga is directly across the river.

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

CANAJOHARIE, 38 miles from Schenectady. The canal runs through the northern section of this village, and a bridge crosses the river to *Palatine*. This will be the terminating point of the projected *Catskill and Canajoharie Rail Road*.

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

LITTLE FALLS, 22 miles from Utica. These are rapids rather than falls. On each side the mountains are very high, leaving but a narrow space for the river, canal, and road to pass through. For about 2 miles the canal is formed by throwing up a wall into the river from 20 to 30 feet high, then excavating into the mountain and filling it up. This was one of the most difficult and expensive parts of the canal, as it was necessary to blast the rock with gunpowder, to form the bed of the canal, for nearly the whole distance. A beautiful *marble aqueduct* crosses the river at this place, and leads into a basin opposite, where boats discharge and receive lading. The aqueduct has an elliptical arch of 70 feet, embracing the whole stream, except in time of freshets, and one on each side of 50 feet span. It is elevated about 25 feet above the surface of the river, "a

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foaming torrent, dashing over the bare rocks in a fearful and sublime style." There is a bridge just above, from which you have a fine view of the aqueduct, and the slab on which is engraved the names of the canal commissioners, the builders, &c. There are a number of fine buildings in the village on the opposite side of the river, principally of stone. Passengers disposed to pedestrianism, generally leave the boat at the second lock, and walk until they reach the last. They are six in number, by which the boat is so much detained, that a person may walk quite leisurely through the most wild and romantic scenery that can easily be imagined. A stage runs from this place to Trenton Falls every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at half past 8, A. M., distance 24 miles. After leaving Little Falls, you pass through a most delightful plain, called *German Flatts*, for 7 miles, when the village of

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

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

UTICA is located on the site of old *Fort Schuyler*, on the south bank of the Mohawk River, 96 miles west of Albany. A charter was granted to this village in 1798, since which time its population has increased very rapidly. In 1813, it contained 1700 inhabitants; and now, by the census of July, 1830, it contains 8324 souls,—4338 males, and 3986 females. Among the public institutions are the following: the Oneida Institute of Science and Industry, which has a large farm attached to the Institution, on which each student labours from 3 to 4 hours each day—the Classical Academy, a Library,

the Lyceum, Museum, two Banks, and nine Churches. Very pleasant excursions are frequently made from this place to Whitesborough, York Mills, Clinton Village, (containing Hamilton College,) Rome, and to the wild, picturesque, and romantic Trenton Falls. Stages leave Utica every morning at 5 o'clock for *Auburn, Rochester, and Buffalo*; they also leave in all directions on the arrival of the packet boats from the east and west: stages leave for *Trenton Falls*, 4 times a day, during the summer months; Packets leave for Schenectady every morning.

TRENTON FALLS, 13 miles from Utica, constitute an object of curiosity and admiration, to which the traveller is irresistibly attracted. It does not comport with the design of this work to enter into a detailed description of these falls; merely to call attention to them fulfils our design. They are on the *West Canada Creek*, a large stream, which empties into the Mohawk, and are about 24 miles above its mouth. They consist of several *chutes*, commencing near the Black River Road, and terminating at Conrad's Mills, a distance of more than two miles. The *Upper Fall* is 18 or 20 feet, but the previous descent of the water in the two miles above, is supposed to be 60 feet. The water at this first fall is received into a large basin, and winds its way downward through a precipitous ravine 100 feet in depth. and on the summits of its banks 200 feet across. This ravine presents some of the most romantic peculiarities. In many places the topmost crags overhang the stream, and some hardy trees, rooted in the crevices of the rock, throw their branches athwart the abyss. There are six distinct falls; the one we have already noticed, which is above the bridge on the Black River Road. The next consists of two pitches, and is known as "*the Cascades*," where the water is compressed into a very narrow space, and falls 18 feet. At the *Mill-dam Falls*,

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next in succession, the descent is 14 feet. A short distance below is the *High Falls*, consisting of three pitches, the first of which is 48 feet, the second 11 feet, and the third 37 feet; the three, including the intervening slopes and pitches, constituting a descent of 109 feet. The fifth is called *Sherman's Falls*, about 70 rods below the High Falls, and the descent is about 35 feet. The last fall is at *Conrad's Mills*, and is six feet. The whole descent from the top of the upper fall to the foot of that at Conrad's Mills is 387 feet. When the water is high, many of the distinct pitches are lost in the rushing cataract; and it is only when the stream is low that each fall can be separately seen. A stairway is formed at the bottom of the ravine, by means of which a view is obtained of Sherman's Falls, and whence the visiter passes up within the ravine, under over-arching rocks, to the foot of the high fall. The whole forms a stupendous scene; and those feelings of awe which the wilder works of Nature impress upon the mind are powerfully excited. Organic remains have hitherto been found in abundance in the ravine, and Mr. Sherman, (at whose house accommodations are afforded to visitors) has a cabinet of these remains, which are exhibited to the curious.

The following are the principal Hotels in Utica: the Canal Coffee House, kept by Mr. Shepard, late of the United States Hotel, is at the Packet Boat landing—the National Hotel, three doors north of the Canal, by J. Welles, late of the Canal Coffee House—Mr. Bagg's Hotel, corner of Main and Genesee-streets; United States Hotel; Oneida Temperance House, and Clinton House, are all very fine establishments.

The PACKET BOATS leave Utica every day at 2 o'clock, P. M., for Rochester. The following is an extract from the advertisement of the proprie-

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

SYRACUSE is the most important place between *Utica* and *Rochester*, and contains about four hundred buildings; among which are a church, two very extensive hotels, one on each side of the Canal, which is lined with lofty ware-houses, giving it the appearance of *New-York* in miniature. The importance of this flourishing village is principally owing to the immense quantity of salt produced in the vicinity. Great quantities are manufactured from the vast number of springs by which the whole body of the soil is impregnated. The salt is manufactured by solar evaporation. The water is brought in logs from the village

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Salina, about one mile and a half distant, and emptied into the vats, which occupy nearly 300 acres. The vats are all covered with light roofs, which are moveable at pleasure, to admit the rays of the sun upon the water, or to prevent the rain from mingling with it. The salt is removed from the vats twice or three times in the course of the summer.

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

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

GEDDES is a small village, 2 miles west of Syracuse. A number of valuable salt springs have been discovered at this place very recently. The manufacturing establishments are within a few rods of the canal. After pursuing its course 7 miles farther, the canal crosses *Nine Mile Creek*, by means of an aqueduct with two arches, under which the creek flows.

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

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

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

MONTENZUMA is a flourishing village. There is a salt manufacturing establishment one mile north of it, to which a side-cut from the canal affords means of communication. Passengers intending to visit Ithaca Falls land here.

ITHACA. This is a beautiful village, situate at the head of Cayuga Lake. Founded by the present Surveyor General at an early day. In 1810 it had 400 inhabitants; it has now over 3000. It contains several churches, manufactories, an academy, and literary societies, several newspaper and book establishments, several fine hotels, and is surrounded with the most splendid scenery. It is situated on a flat of great extent, through which the Cayuga inlet passes on the western side of the village. It has some fine mills, and immense water powers yet unemployed.

This place has a very extensive commerce with New-York and Pennsylvania. It is said that one-eighth of the tolls paid upon the canal at Montezuma for produce going east, is paid by the traders of Ithaca and its vicinity.

To tourists, its great attraction consists in its scenery, and for this reason we give it so particular a notice. During the last season a great many persons visited it and were astonished at what they saw. The following is a brief description of the Falls at and near Ithaca.

The Falls, of Fall River, are near the village, and are seen on entering the village from the steam-boat landing. Its height is 116 feet, with a proportionate breadth. Two immense piles of

rocks enclose the stream, and on the right hand, high up the bank, a mill race is seen winding round a point of the bank, suspended in mid-air, and now and then an adventurous visiter carefully treading his way along the dizzy path. This race-way was built in an extraordinary manner:—A person let himself down from a tree standing on a high point above, and swinging over the giddy steep, he there dug out places in the rock in which to fasten the principal supporters of the race. The view from this point is grand and impressive. A short distance from this, up the rocky bed of the creek, the visiter proceeds until his steps are arrested by another splendid fall; the bank presenting the most curious forms, and the most surprising strata. The fall is beautiful; it is not so high as the preceding, but it is more wild; the water pours over in large sheets, commencing as it were from the topmost ledge, and then spreading out widely and boldly below. The basin into which the water falls is also very picturesque.

There are two more falls beyond these, which, with the others, make the descent 438 feet, in the short space of one mile.

There are some beautiful falls on the Cascadilla, though the effect of two of them has been destroyed by a high mill dam thrown across the bed of the stream.

On the Six Mile Creek, and on the Buttermilk Creek, are also a great number of beautiful and romantic falls, all worthy of particular notice and equal to any thing in this country. These are all at the village.

On the Five Mile Creek, which is a few miles south from Ithaca, is one of the most splendid falls of water ever beheld. It is impossible to describe its majestic character.

At Goodwin's Point, there is still another fall, called The Taghcanic. This point is a place where the steam-boats land daily.

The Ravine is ascended for about a quarter of a mile, and then the eye is amazed with a fall of water of 200 feet in perpendicular height, a breadth of 60 feet, and banks of rock 360 feet high. The stream of water varies in quantity, though it is always a full stream.

There is fine fishing and shooting during the season about Ithaca.

The lake is a lovely sheet of water 40 miles long and from 1 to 4 miles wide. Several neat villages are situated on its banks, and its surface is often white with sails. Travellers who wish to embrace the pleasures of this excursion will find the following routes decidedly the best :

From New-York, via Newburgh, to Ithaca, 2 days.

“ “ Catskill, “ “ 2 “

“ “ Utica and Auburn, 3 “

“ “ Montezuma & Canal, 4 “

The steam-boat *De Witt Clinton*, low pressure, with elegant accommodations and making the passage in from 4 to 5 hours, including 10 landings, leaves the Bridge, East Cayuga, every day, at 1 o'clock, P. M., Ithaca at 7, A. M.

The *Telemachus*, every other day, with canal boats in tow.

These boats are owned by Messrs. De Witt and Bloodgood, of Albany. They are both on the Annesly plan, which is found in these instances to succeed admirably.

There is a superb *hotel* called the *Clinton House*, at Ithaca.

One mile from Montezuma the canal enters the Montezuma marsh, 3 miles in extent, which is a most solitary, desolate, and dreary swamp. After

leaving the marsh and travelling 8 miles, the traveller passes the flourishing village of

CLYDE, which contains a glass-blowing establishment.

PALMYRA is a handsome business-looking village, in Wayne county. It is built on the southern side of the canal. There are a number of factories and mills in the vicinity situated on *Mud Creek*, which runs eastward about 40 rods from the main street. Passengers and goods destined for *Canandaigua*, land at this place.

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

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

ROCHESTER, the most extensive, populous, and important place in the western country. It has been termed the "Western New-York." The *Genesee River* passes through the village, and the Great Falls, 97 feet in height, are about 80 rods below. From the centre of these falls the celebrated *Sam Patch*, of immortal memory, made his "last jump," in the autumn of 1829. He precipitated himself from a scaffold erected 25 feet above Table Rock, making an elevation of 125 feet. An immense number of persons had collected from many miles distant, to witness this last, and, as it proved, fatal leap. His body was not found until the ensuing spring. In 1812, Roches-

ter was a wilderness; and in the short space of 18 years its growth has been unprecedented, as will be perceived by a slight glance at its present statistics. It contains 2000 buildings, and a population of 10,885. In the south part of the village the canal runs parallel with the eastern bank of the river for half a mile, and at but a short distance. At the centre of the village it crosses the river by a *splendid aqueduct*, 804 feet long, with 11 arches of from 26 to 50 feet chord, elevated 14 feet from the surface of the river. It is constructed of red freestone, and cost over \$80,000. The height of the canal at Rochester is 501 feet above the tide waters of the Hudson, and 64 feet below Lake Erie. There are two bridges across the river. The principal hotels are, the *Eagle Tavern*, *Rochester House*, *Mansion House*, *Arcade House*, and *Clinton House*. The principal public buildings are, the Court House, Jail, Globe Buildings, 11 churches, and 2 banks, viz: Bank of Rochester, and Bank of Munro. In the vicinity of the village there are eleven flouring mills, with 53 run of stones, capable of grinding 12,000 bushels of wheat every 24 hours.

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

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

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distance 104 miles ; and via Caledonia, Leroy, and Batavia for Buffalo, distance 77 miles.

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

BROCKPORT. This is a pretty village; the buildings and grounds of its inhabitants displaying much taste. It chiefly owes its origin to, and derives its name from, the enterprising Hieghl Brockway, Esq.

OAK ORCHARD, 44 miles from Rochester. It is located on the bank of a creek of the same name. The largest arch on the whole line of canal is at this place, over which the canal crosses the creek. Travellers, wishing to see this "work of man," must leave the boat a short time before reaching it, as no stop is made, and walk rapidly forward in order to gain time; and they will be taken on board at the village, when the boat passes. There is a passage to the bottom of the arch by means of circular steps, and a path underneath, which leads to the village. 19 miles farther is the flourishing village of

LOCKPORT. It is situated on the *mountain ridge*; and there are here 5 locks for ascending and 5 for descending by the canal, situated a few yards below the village. These locks are constructed in the most permanent manner, and the science and solidity displayed by them has often been spoken of with admiration. There are stone steps between the rows of locks, guarded on each side with iron railings. This is the most stupendous work on the whole route. In 1821, there were but two houses at this place; now, there are nearly 400, and more than 2000 inhabitants. Passengers, who intend visiting the Nia-

gara Falls, frequently take stage here, and proceed to *Manchester* (the American Fall), 23 miles distant, or to Lewiston, which is 7 miles below the Falls, and visit Manchester afterward. After passing Lockport 7 miles, the boat arrives at *Tonnewanta Creek*, which forms the canal for 12 miles to its mouth. Hence the canal is carried along the shore of the Niagara river for 8 miles to the village of

BLACK ROCK, which is on the west bank of the river, and is a place of considerable size, containing 700 inhabitants. The former activity of this village has recently much diminished, as Rochester has overgrown it, and attracted most of the business once transacted here. The private mansion of Gen. Peter B. Porter, late secretary of war (who resides here), makes quite a splendid appearance from the water. From Black Rock the canal runs along the bank of the river, 3 miles, to Buffalo.

BUFFALO is a beautiful, flourishing village, at the outlet of Lake Erie, possessing the two-fold advantages of a lake and canal navigation. The time is not far distant when it will rank as one of the principal places in the state. As a point for the concourse of strangers and voyagers, passing to and fro for pleasure or business, Buffalo in the summer season presents a singularly busy and active scene. The daily ingress and egress of such persons, by canals, stages, and steam-boats, would seem incredible for a place of its size, as much for variety of their origin and destination, as for their numbers. All the world in variety, seem to be passing here. Besides the busy hum and animating effect of business, the love of nature and of pleasure will ever keep their swarming devotees hovering over such a stupendous and attractive object, as Niagara's everlasting cataract.

Buffalo seems to be the principal place of repose, in approaching to and receding from this scene. And the daily panorama of grave philosophy, of beauty, of fashion, and of pleasure, exhibited here, as if about to bend in adoration before the imposing spectacle of the mighty waters, thundering from the heights above into the ever raging abyss below, or as if returning satiate from the deafening and ceaseless roar of this wondrous water-fall, presents so shifting and variegated a picture as never to tire the lookers-on.

Its population is about 6,500. There are about 1000 buildings. The *Court-house*, in the highest part of Main-street, and the *Presbyterian Church*, in the same street, are very beautiful buildings. There are a number of fine Hotels: among which is the *Eagle Tavern*. This house ranks among the best in the Union. At the Farmers' Inn, in Main-street, there is a very good *Livery Stable*, kept by Mr. John Mahon, who furnishes coaches for Lewiston, the Falls, &c., "at short notice."

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

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

STEAM-BOATS leave Buffalo every morning, at 8 o'clock, for Chippewa village, (passing round Grand Island,) and reach there about noon. Stages are in readiness at this place to convey passengers to the Falls. The Boats return to Buffalo at 7 in the evening.—Every other day for *Detroit*, via *Erie*, Grand River, Cleaveland, and Sandusky; distance 305 miles.—Every day for *ERIE*, (Penn.), via Dunkirk and Portland.

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

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

NIAGARA FALLS. These Falls are situated below Grand Island, on the Niagara River, about 20 miles from Lake Erie, and 14 miles from Lake Ontario. This river unites the waters of these two lakes, and is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 miles in width. Above the Falls, the banks are from 4 to 100 feet in height, and, immediately below, not less than 300. They gradually diminish in height until they reach the shores of Lake Ontario. The river at the Falls is about one mile in width; the cataract pours over a conical summit, and falls (on the American side) almost perpendicularly 164 feet. The horse-shoe fall (on the Canada side) descends, in a curved form, projecting about 50 feet from its base, to the distance of 158 feet. The descent of the rapids above the falls about 58 feet, making the whole height over 200 feet. *Table Rock*, which projects about 50 feet, is generally considered the most eligible place for viewing the Falls on the Canada side. The descent from the rock is by circular steps, which are enclosed; at the foot of these stairs commences the passage under the great sheet of water, where visitants are supplied with dresses and a guide. The farthest approachable distance is *Termination Rock*, 153 feet from Table Rock.

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

driven against us. Fortunately, the direction of this gale of wind was always more or less upwards, from the Pool below, right against the face of the cliffs; were it otherwise, I fancy it would be impossible to go behind the Falls with any chance of coming out again. Even now there is a great appearance of hazard in the expedition, though experience shows that there is no real danger. Indeed, the guide, to re-assure us, and to prove the difficulty of the descent, actually leaped downwards to the distance of five or six yards, from the top of the bank of rubbish at the base of the Cliff, along which the path is formed. The gusts of wind rising out of the basin or pool below blew so violently against him that he easily regained the walk."

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

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

IRIS ISLAND, near Goat Island. At the foot of this island is what is called the *Biddle stairway*, erected by *N. Biddle, Esq.*, President of the U.S. Bank. Here Sam Patch made a leap of 118 feet

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descent into the water below ; a platform supported by ladders was erected for the purpose. This was in the fall of 1829, a short time previous to his last fatal jump at Rochester. A celebrated tourist says, "All parts of Niagara are on a scale which baffles every attempt of the imagination to paint, and it were ridiculous, therefore, to think of describing it. The ordinary materials of description, I mean analogy, and direct comparison with things which are more accessible, fail entirely in the case of that amazing cataract, which is altogether unique." And we, fully concurring in his opinion, leave all farther description for the imagination of the tourist. Two fine Hotels are located on the American side, in what is called the village of Manchester. This village was burnt by the British, in 1813.

ROUTE FROM ALBANY TO BALLSTON AND SARATOGA SPRINGS.

THE traveller has merely to send his name and address to the Stage-office, and he will be called for by the stage. At the northern extremity of the city is the Mansion House of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, who is possessed of an immense estate; (extending 10 miles along the river, and nearly 20 east and west), and bears the old Dutch title of "Patroon of Albany." His liberality in advancing literature, agriculture, and charitable institutions, is proverbial, as he contributes largely to all. Here the stage strikes the *MacAdamized road*, which is just finished, between Troy and Albany. It is six miles in length, and cost over \$90,000. After travelling five miles upon this delightful road, you arrive at the U. S. ARSENAL, located in a most eligible situation on the west bank of the Hudson. The buildings are constructed of brick and stone. From the arsenal to the upper ferry is a continued range of houses divided into three villages, viz.: Watervliet, Port Schuyler, and West Troy; but where the lines of distinction between these places are drawn it is difficult to tell. There are two routes hence to Waterford; one leading through Troy and Lansingburgh, and the other by the junction of the Erie and Northern Canals and *Cohoes Falls*, which are worthy of a visit. The traveller can pass over both routes in going to and returning from the Springs. In pursuing the *Troy and Lansingburgh route*, the stage crosses the Hudson in a horse-boat from West Troy to the city of Troy.

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THE CITY OF TROY is located on the eastern bank of the Hudson, and the scenery in the vicinity is remarkable for its beauty, presenting on all hands the alternation of hill and vale, covered with refreshing verdure, and the indications of a fertile soil. The streets in the city cross at right angles, running east and west, and north and south. The buildings are many of them elegant, and generally of brick; and in some streets are shaded by trees on each side. Among them are three banks, 7 churches, a court-house, jail, and market. The most splendid are the Episcopal Church, (a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture), the Court-house, a very fine building; the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, and the Farmers' Bank, adjoining each other, both built of freestone, are very respectable buildings. The *Troy Female Seminary*, under the superintendence of Mrs. Willard, occupies a large three story brick building belonging to the Corporation. A canal packet boat leaves here daily at 9 o'clock, for Whitehall, and runs through in about 22 hours.

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

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

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

WATERFORD. This is an important village, located at the confluence of the Mohawk and Hudson: the Northern Canal communicates with the river at this place, which gives it many advantages for trade. It has a population of 1700. There is a fine hotel kept at Waterford by Mr. Demarest, and another by Mr. Fisk.

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

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

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

Dunning-Street is 8 miles north-west of Mechanicville, containing a few dwellings, two taverns, and a store. It derived its name from a family, who were the first settlers, and still reside there. Four miles thence, in a north-westerly direction, is the *Ballston Spa*, and *Saratoga Springs* are 8 miles north. A road goes from here direct to Saratoga, which is 3 miles nearer than by way of Ballston Spa.

BALLSTON SPA is the resort of hundreds of travellers during the summer months. There are a

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number of springs in the vicinity, the waters of which are not unlike those of Saratoga. A beautiful creek flows along the east end of the village, called the *Kayaderosseras*, on which a mill is situated a short distance from the village. This creek is a great resort for sportsmen, particularly those who delight to sit on the bank of a meandering brook,

"And from their depths, delude the spotted fry."

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

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

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

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

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

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

A regular mail arrives and departs every day. Strangers should be particular to have their letters directed "Ballston Spa," as there is another post-office in the town of Ballston.

BALLSTON LAKE is six miles from the village, and a ride to its banks affords a very pleasant excursion. It is 5 miles long and one in width. Hunting and fishing abound on the borders and in the waters of this lake.

SARATOGA SPRINGS are situated 7 miles from Ballston Spa, in a north-easterly direction. The celebrity of these springs, not only for their medicinal qualities, but as a fashionable resort during the summer months, renders any minuteness of detail unnecessary, were it not incompatible with the objects and dimensions of this work. The springs are numerous, and among the most celebrated are the Congress, Hamilton, High-Rock, Columbian, Washington, President, and Flat-Rock. They lie east of the village, on the borders of a valley. The Congress spring is the most important, and has the best accommodations for visitors. The High-Rock spring, so called from its being enclosed in a rock of a conical shape, five feet in height, over the sides of which it formerly flowed, is nearly half a mile from the Congress spring. The water in the former now rises only to within two feet of the summit of the rock, and from this circumstance it is conjectured, probably with correctness, that it has found an outlet beneath its base. Commodious bathing houses are established at the Washington, Hamilton, and Monroe springs. A Library and a suit of Reading Rooms are connected with a bookstore in the village. They are conveniently arranged,

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and well furnished with periodicals, newspapers, maps, &c. A mineralogical collection is also attached to this establishment, containing a variety of specimens, both European and American, and all those discovered in the neighbourhood. A book is also kept here, in which the names of visitors to the Springs are registered. The public houses here are conducted on an extensive scale, and equal, in elegance and the accommodations afforded the traveller, to the hotels of our largest cities. *Congress Hall*, kept by Mr. J. Westcott, is located in the near vicinity of the Congress spring. Its dimensions are large, its situation eligible, and a shaded avenue communicates with the spring; and it can accommodate about two hundred persons. *The United States' Hotel* is situated in the centre of the village, and being four stories in height, has a very imposing appearance. Other buildings have been added to the main one. This establishment is partly surrounded by grounds, laid out in a tasteful manner, and shaded by flourishing trees. It is a splendid house, and admirably kept by Mr. J. M. Marvin. *The Pavilion* is next in importance. It is built of wood, and ornamented with colonnades in front of very chaste architecture. It is near the Flat-Rock spring is conveniently arranged, and can accommodate nearly one hundred and fifty visitors. Its proprietor is Mr. J. C. Dillon. *The Union Hall* is also an extensive and commodious hotel. It is situated opposite Congress Hall, is three stories high, and has a spacious piazza in front, supported by ten lofty pillars. The grounds connected with this house are laid out with taste. Its internal arrangements are convenient, and its landlord, Mr. W. Putnam, thoroughly understands the art of making his guests comfortable. *The Columbian Hotel*, situated near the Pavilion, in the midst of

gardens, is also a good house, and will not lose by comparison with its rivals. It is kept by Mr. Williams. In a more retired position, is *Washington Hall*, of which Mr. I. Taylor is proprietor; pleasantly situated at the north part of the village, where the invalid, and those who do not mingle with the gay throng, who pursue pleasure instead of health, may be accommodated in the best style. Amusement is always to be found during a sojourn here. Besides that which arises from the contemplation of the various shades of character with which the crowded scene is enlivened, the library, the reading rooms, the billiard rooms, and dancing, which seems to prevail among the fashionable invalids, afford all the opportunities for killing *Time*—that arch enemy—which could be desired. There are also ponds in the vicinity, where the angler can realize all the pleasures so philosophically described by honest Isaac Walton: and true enjoyment certainly consists in a privilege

“To walk, ride, sit, or sleep, at one’s own ease,
And please a man’s self, none other to displease.”

Excursions of a few miles to Saratoga Lake are frequently made, where the visiter can spend his time in trout-fishing or shooting, or enjoy a sail along the lake, which is nine miles in length, in boats kept ready for the purpose. There are two pleasant houses on the western border of the lake. The mail from New-York arrives every evening, and leaves for New-York and Boston every morning. Visitors should order their letters to be directed to the Saratoga *Springs*, as there is another post-office in the town of Saratoga, some miles distant, to which, otherwise, they may chance to be sent. Stages leave the Springs at nine, A. M., and three, P. M., daily, for Schenectady, passing through Ballston, South Ballston, and Burnt Hills, to meet the canal packet boats and

stages for the west. Persons wishing to visit Schenectady frequently take this route in returning to Albany, which is the same distance as by the way of Troy, (37 miles.) Stages are always ready at Schenectady to convey passengers immediately to Albany.

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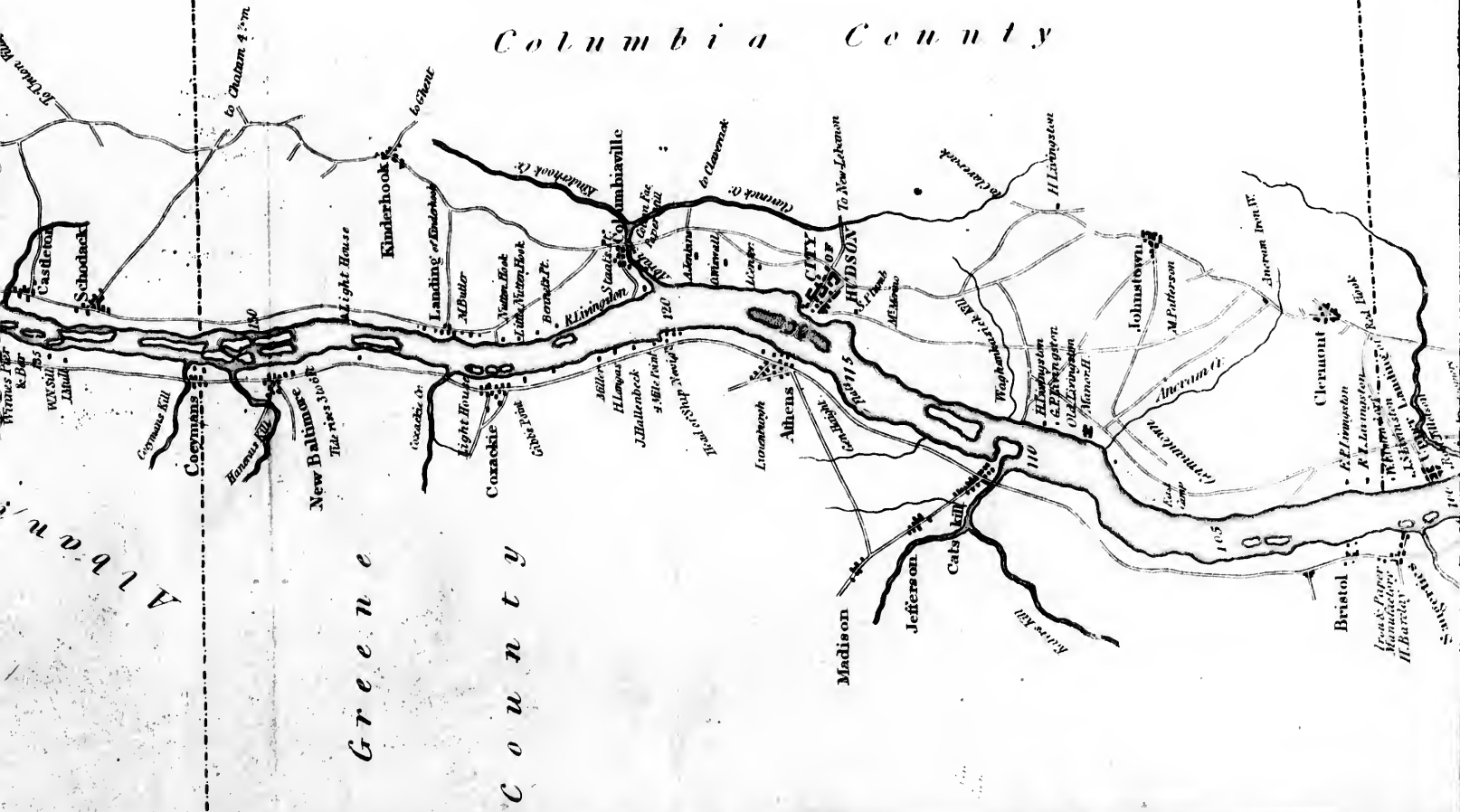
~~Saratoga County~~

The logo for the Mohawk River, featuring a stylized river winding through a landscape with the words "MOHAWK" and "RIVER" integrated into the design.

Lat. 42° 39' 00" CITY OF ALBANY

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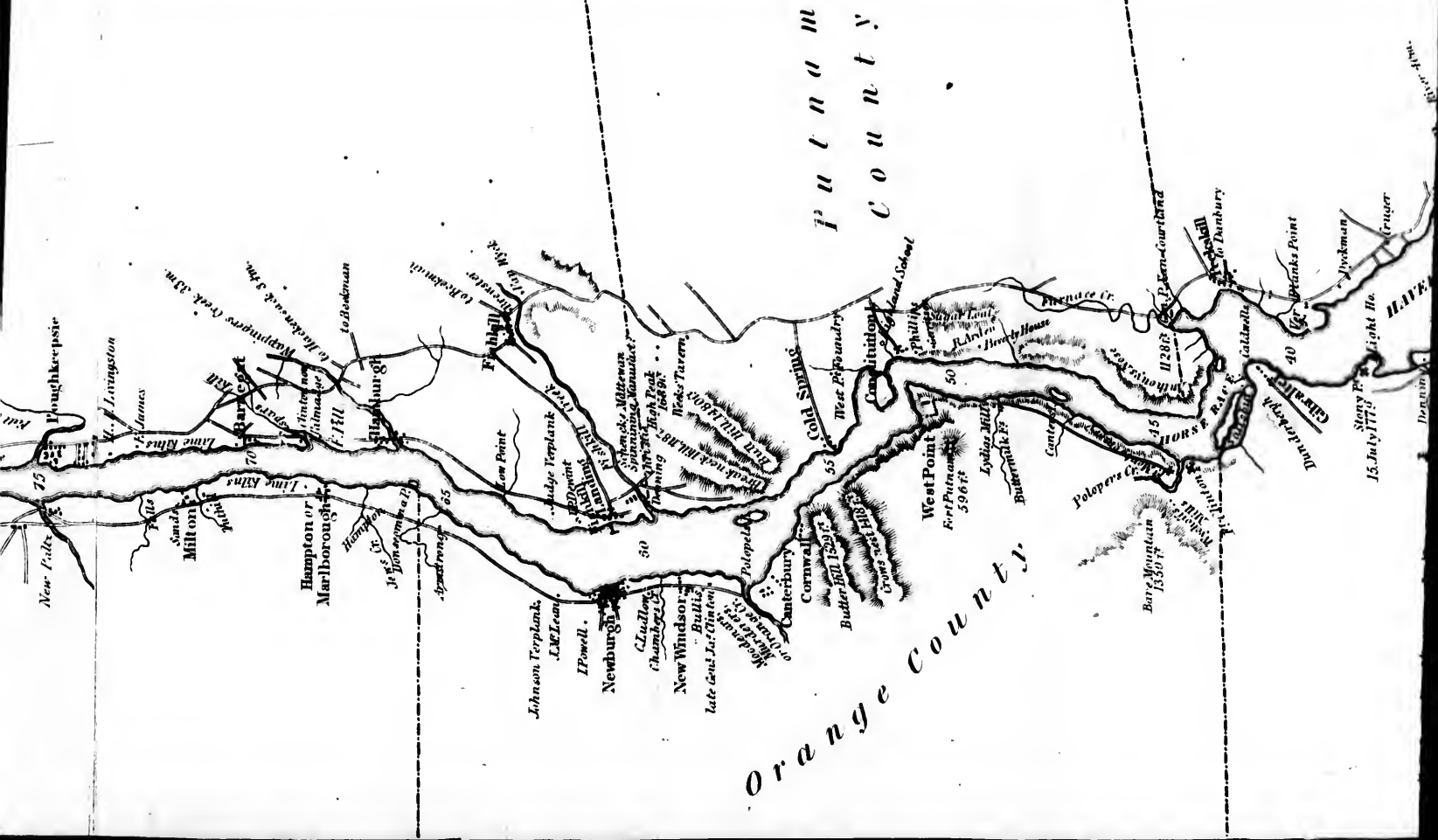
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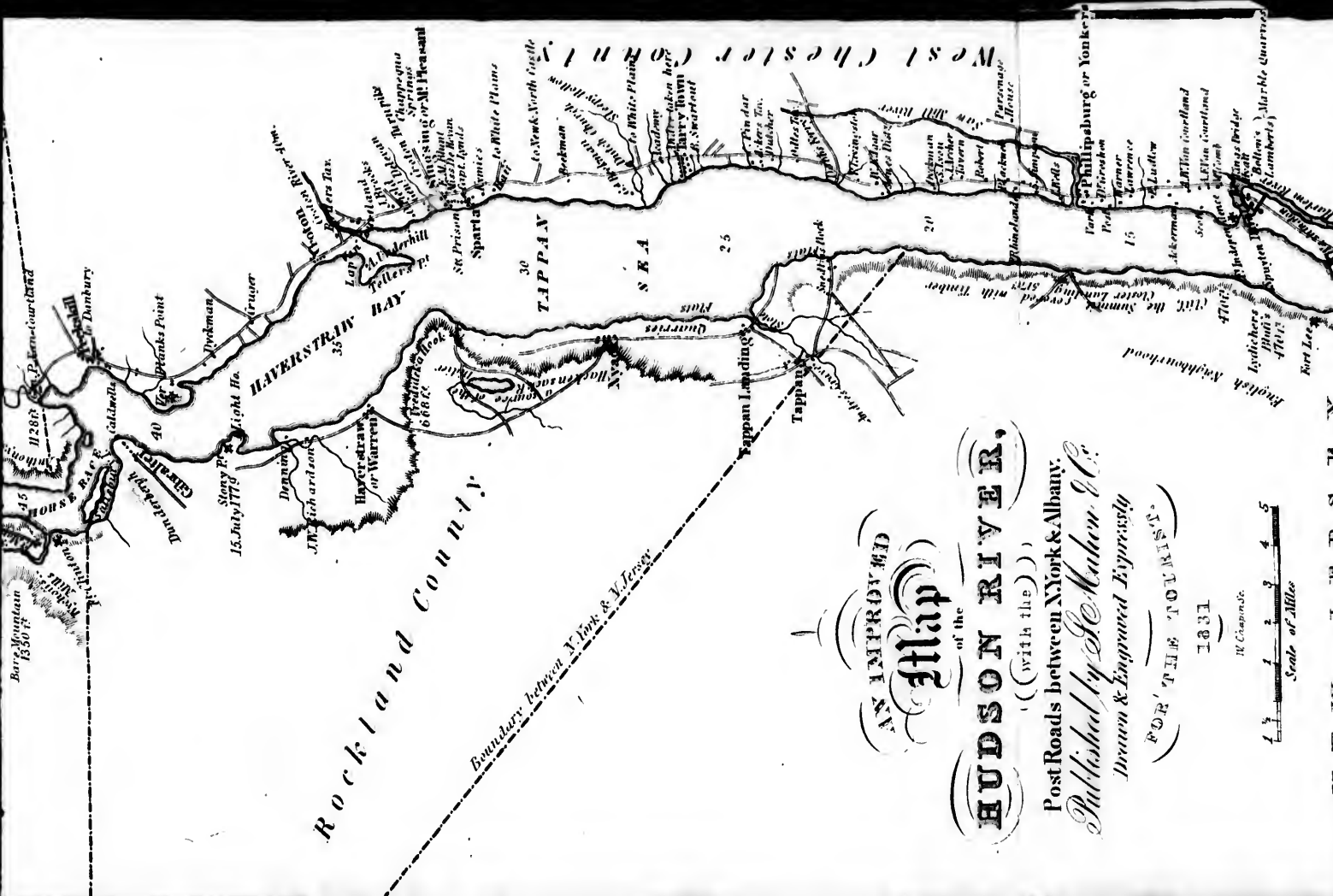


Ulster County

Dutchess County







AN IMPROVED
Map
 of the
HUDSON RIVER,
 ((with the))

Post Roads between N York & Albany.
 Published by G. C. Menden & Co.
 Drawn & Engraved Expressly

FOR THE TOURIST.

1831

W. Chapman & Co.



Scale of Miles

NEW JERSEY

FOR THE TOURIST.

1831

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Scale of Miles

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