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About 1 M. below the Railway Suspension Bridge is the *Whirlpool, of which we get a good distant view from the top of the cliff. The river here bends suddenly at right angles to its former course, and the Whirlpool is occasioned by the full force of the current impinging against the cliffs of the left bank.

Here, within the compass of a mile, those inland seas of the North, Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and the multitudes of smaller lakes, all pour their floods, where they swirl in dreadful vortices, with restless undercurrents boiling beneath the surface of that mighty eddy. Abruptly from this scene of secret power, so different from the thunderous splendours of the cataract itself, rise lofty cliffs on every side, to a height of two hundred feet, clothed from the water's edge almost to their crests with dark cedars. Noiselessly, so far as your senses perceive, the lakes steal out of the whirlpool, then, drunk and wild, with brawling rapids roar away to Ontario through the narrow channel of the river. Awful as the scene is, you stand so far above it that you do not know the half of its terribleness; for those waters that look so smooth are great ridges and rings, forced, by the impulse of the currents, twelve feet higher in the centre than at the margin. Nothing can live there, and with what is caught in its hold, the mael-trom plays for days, and whirls and tosses round and round in its toils, with a sad maniacal patience'. (*Howells.*)

The RIVER ROAD ascends along the American side of the river from Goat Island Bridge to (1 M.) the *Old French Landing*, where La Salle and Father Hennepin are said to have embarked in 1678 after their portage from Lewiston. Nearly opposite, on the Canadian shore, is the village of *Chippewa*, where the Americans defeated the English in 1814. About 1 M. farther up is the *Schlosser Landing*, fortified by the French in 1750 and by the English in 1761. *Navy Island*, near the Canadian shore, gave shelter to the insurgents of the 'Mackenzie War' (1837-38). Just above is *Grand Island* (26 sq. M. in area; comp. p. 220), which obtained some notoriety in 1820, when Major Noah proposed to found here the city of Ararat, as a universal refuge for the Jews. Opposite Grand Island, on the American shore, 5 M. above the Falls, is the mouth of the *Cayuga*, where La Salle launched the 'Griffon', the first vessel to navigate the Great Lakes (1679).

The *Observation Trains* of the N.Y.C.R.R. between *Niagara Falls* and (7 M.) *Lewiston* (return-fare 25c.) afford admirable Views (to the left) of the gorge of the Niagara. — *Lewiston*, a pleasant little village, is the starting-point of the steamers across Lake Ontario to Toronto (comp. *Baedeker's Canada*). — On the opposite shore, on the Michigan Central E.R., is *Queenston*, where Gen. Brock fell on Oct. 11th, 1812 (spot marked by a monument 195 ft. high). — About 8 M. to the N.E. of Niagara Falls is the *Reservation of the Tuscarora Indians* (p. 205; baskets, etc., for sale). — *Fort Niagara*, at the (14 M.) mouth of the river, first established in 1678, is now garrisoned by U. S. troops. Opposite is the watering-place of *Niagara-on-the-Lake*. — Comp. *Baedeker's Handbook to Canada*.

30. The St. Lawrence River and the Thousand Islands.

Passengers who make the St. Lawrence trip from American soil usually join the steamer at *Clayton* (p. 226), which is reached from New York (346 M.) via the N. Y. C. R. R. to (238 M.) *Utica* and the *Rome, Watertown, & Ogdensburg R. R.* thence (10 hrs.; through-carriages; fare \$ 8.27; comp. R. 28 a). — The Montreal steamer of the *Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.* leaves *Toronto* daily in summer at 2 p.m., and *Kingston* (where it receives most of its passengers) about 5 a.m., calling at Clayton 1 hr. later (fare from Clayton to Montreal \$5.25). Montreal is reached about 6.30 p.m. — Those who wish merely to visit the Thousand Islands may do so by the steamer 'St. Lawrence', which makes daily round trips from Clayton (fare 50c.). Comp. *Baedeker's Handbook to Canada*.

The *St. Lawrence*, the outflow of the Great Lakes, has a length (from Lake Ontario to its mouth) of 500 M. and pours more fresh water into the Ocean than any other river except the Amazon. It is navigable for large vessels to Montreal and for small steamers all the way, though some of the rapids have to be avoided by means of canals by boats ascending the river (comp. p. 227). During 4-5 months, however, the navigation of the lower *St. Lawrence* is stopped by ice. Comp. *Baedeker's Canada*.

Distances in the following route are calculated from Kingston.

Kingston (*Hôt. Frontenac*, \$3-3½; *British American Hotel*, \$2½-3½), a city of 19,264 inhab., with picturesque fortifications, situated at the point where the *St. Lawrence* issues from *Lake Ontario*, is described in *Baedeker's Canada*. A small steamer plies regularly to *Cape Vincent*.

On leaving Kingston our steamer almost at once begins to traverse the expansion of the *St. Lawrence* known as the ***Lake of the Thousand Islands**, which is 40 M. long and 4-7 M. wide and contains about 1700 islands, big and little. Many of these islands are favourite summer-resorts, with hotels and boarding-houses, while others are private property, with the country-houses of rich Americans and Canadians. The voyage through them is picturesque, and many of the islands are illuminated at night. Our course at first lies between *Wolfe* or *Long Island* (r.) and *Howe Island* (l.).

24 M. (r.) **Clayton** (*Hubbard*, \$2-4; *Walton*, \$2; *West End*, \$2-3), a village and summer-resort with 1748 inhab., is the terminus of the R., W., & O. R. R. from (108 M.) *Utica* (comp. p. 206). Opposite is the large *Grindstone Island*, behind which, on the Canadian shore, lies *Gananoque*.

27 M. (r.) *Round Island*, with the large *Hôtel Frontenac* (\$3-4).

30 M. (l.) **Thousand Island Park** (*Columbian*, \$3; *Thousand Island Park Ho.*, \$2½), a great Methodist resort, at the W. end of *Wellesley Island*.

38 M. (r.) **Alexandria Bay** (*Crossmon*, \$4; *Thousand Isle Ho.*, \$3-5; *Edgewood Park*, from \$4; *Central Park Ho.*, \$2-3), the chief resort among the Thousand Islands, lies on the American shore, opposite *Wellesley Island*, and counts pretty scenery and good boating and fishing among its attractions. Among the most prominent villas on the neighbouring islets are those of the late *George M. Pullman* (d. 1897) and *H. H. Warner* (of the 'Safe Cure'). — *Westminster Park* (Hotel Westminster, \$2-3) lies at the E. end of *Wellesley Island*, opposite *Alexandria Bay*.

Farther on we pass the *Summerland Islets* (l.) and the long *Grenadier Island* (l.), leave the Lake of the Thousand Isles, and reach the open river, here about 2 M. wide. For some distance now the voyage is monotonous and uninteresting.

61 M. (l.) **Brockville** (*Revere*, *St. Lawrence Hall*, \$2-2½) is a Canadian city with 8793 inhab. and good fishing.

—73 M. (l.) *Prescott* (*Daniels Ho.*, \$2-3). — Opposite lies —

73 M. (r.) **Ogdensburg** (*Seymour Ho.*, \$2-2½; *Lovejoy*, \$2),

a city with 11,662 inhab. and a trade in grain. From Ogdensburg to *Rouse's Point*, see p. 128; to *Rome* and *Utica*, see p. 206.

About 10 M. below Ogdensburg we pass through the *Galoup Rapid* ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M. long), which is followed, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. lower, by the *Rapide Plat*. Neither of these is very noticeable, though each is avoided by a canal (Canadian side) in going upstream. Between the two rapids we pass the narrowest point in the river (500 ft.). Numerous islands.

95 M. (l.) *Morrisburg*, just below the *Rapide Plat*.

— 109 M. (r.) *Louisville Landing*, whence stages run to (7 M.) *Massena Springs* (Hatfield Ho., \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Harrowgate Ho., \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2; comp. p. 207).

109 M. (l.) *Dickinson's Landing*, at the head of the ***Long Sault Rapids**, between the Canadian shore and *Long Sault Island*. The rapids are 9 M. long and are tumultuous enough to give a slight suggestion of danger to the process of 'shooting' them. They are avoided in ascending by the *Cornwall Canal*, $11\frac{1}{2}$ M. long. Part of the water of these rapids is to be deflected into a great power-canal for industrial purposes.

121 M. (l.) **Cornwall** (*Rossmore Ho.*, \$2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$), a town of 6805 inhab., at the foot of the Long Sault Rapids. — The boundary between the United States and Canada bends away from the river here, and the Indian village of *St. Regis*, opposite Cornwall, is in the *Province of Quebec*. The *Adirondack Mts.* (p. 183) are now visible to the right.

135 M. *Lancaster* lies on the expansion of the river named *Lake St. Francis*, 28 M. long and 5-7 M. wide. — Beyond (142 M.) *Port Louis* (r.) both banks are in Quebec.

At (151 M.) *Coteau Landing* the river is crossed by a railway swing-bridge (comp. *Baedeker's Canada*). We now enter a series of rapids which follow each other at short intervals, with a combined length of about 11 M.: *Coteau Rapid*, *Cedar Rapid*, *Split Rock Rapid*, and the **Cascades*. These are avoided, in going upstream, by the *Beauharnois Canal*, $11\frac{1}{4}$ M. long. The large Roman Catholic churches of the villages that line the banks are now very conspicuous.

164 M. (r.) *Beauharnois*, at the foot of this series of rapids, lies opposite the mouth of the *Ottawa River*, which enters the *St. Lawrence* by two channels, enclosing the island of *Perrot*. The village of *Ste. Anne*, on the E. bank of the E. branch, is the scene of Tom Moore's well-known 'Canadian Boat Song'. — The *Lake of St. Louis*, which we now traverse, is 12-15 M. long.

180 M. (l.) *Lachine* (Lake View, Harvey, Dominion, \$2) lies at the head of the famed ***Lachine Rapids**, the shortest (3 M.) but most violent of all, forming an exciting and dramatic close to our voyage. The rapids begin just below the fine bridge of the *Canadian Pacific Railway*. Soon after leaving the rapids we pass under the **Victoria Bridge*. To the left lies —

194 M. **Montreal** (see *Baedeker's Handbook to Canada*).