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The hundred wonders of the world

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Cataracts and cascades.

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Londonderry, Antrim, and Down; the latter of which it touches by a small point on the south-east side. It receives six considerable rivers, four of smaller note, and several brooks; notwithstanding which, it has but one outlet for the discharge of this great flux of waters. Among its peculiarities, it has that of petrifying vegetable substances.

LOUGH-ERNE is divided into two branches, the Upper and Lower, which are thus formed by the water being contracted into the compass of a considerable river for several miles, after which, having spread, it forms the lower lake. In both its branches, it takes its source through the whole length of the county of Fermannagh, from the south-east point to the north-west, nearly dividing it into two equal parts. It abounds with a great variety of fishes, among which are pike of a prodigious size.

CATARACTS AND CASCADES.

FALLS OF NIAGARA.

THE river Niagara, in Upper Canada, takes its rise in the eastern extremity of Lake Erie, and, after flowing for twelve leagues, empties itself into Lake Ontario. Its breadth is nine hundred feet, and its depth very considerable; but its current is so exceedingly strong and irregular, and its channel so frequently interspersed with rocks, that it is navigable for small boats only. Proceeding lower, the stream widens, the rocks gradually recede from the view, and the current, though strong, is smooth and regular. At fort Chippeway, however, situated one league above the cataracts, the scene is again changed, and the river so violently agitated, that a boat would be inevitably dashed in pieces, were it permitted to pass Fort Niagara, situated on its bank. So impetuously do the waves break among the rocks, that the mere sight of them, from the adjacent shore, is sufficient to strike terror in the spectator. As it approaches the falls, the stream rushes along, with redoubled fury, until it reaches the edge of the stupendous precipice, when it tumbles suddenly to the bottom, without meeting with any obstruction in its descent. Precisely at this place, the river strikes off to the right, and

the line of cataracts winds obliquely across, instead of extending, in the shortest direction, from the one bank to the other. It ought to be observed, that the water does not precipitate itself down the vast abyss in one entire sheet, but, being separated by islands, forms three distinct collateral falls.

One of these is called **THE GREAT, OR HORSE-SHOE FALL**, from the similarity of its form to that of a horse-shoe. It is situated on the north-west extremity of the river, and is most deserving of the attention of the spectator, as its grandeur is evidently superior to that of the adjacent cataracts, although its height may be considerably less. As the extent of this fall can be ascertained by the eye only, it is impossible precisely to describe its limits; but its circumference is generally computed at one thousand eight hundred feet, somewhat more than one-third of a mile. Beyond the intervening island, the width of which may be equal to one thousand and fifty feet, is **THE SECOND FALL**, about fifteen feet wide; and at the distance of ninety feet, occupied by the second island, is situated **FORT SCLOPER FALL**, so called from its proximity to that fort. The dimensions of this cataract may be reckoned equal to those of the large island; so that the entire extent of the precipice, including the intermediate islands, is four thousand and five feet; a computation which certainly does not exceed the truth. The quantity of water precipitated from the falls is prodigious; and, agreeably to a late estimate, amounts to *six hundred and seventy thousand, two hundred and fifty tons per minute.*

From the eminence entitled "the Table Rock," the spectator has a fine prospect of the terrific **RAPIDS**, above the falls, and of the surrounding shores, embellished with lofty woods. He there sees to advantage the adjacent **HORSE-SHOE FALL**, and the dread abyss, into which he may look perpendicularly from the edge of the rock, if his courage be equal to his curiosity. The immensity of the various objects which here present themselves to the view, infallibly overwhelms a stranger with astonishment, and several minutes must elapse before he can possibly collect himself sufficiently to form any just conception of the awful and magnificent scene before him, which requires that all its component parts should be separately examined, and

which affords so truly surprising an exhibition, that persons who have resided in its vicinity for several years, and who have been constantly habituated to its sublimity, ingenuously acknowledge, *at their last visit*, that they were never able before to discover its peculiar grandeur.

From a cliff nearly opposite to one extremity of FORT SCLOPER CATARACT, the falls are seen in a very interesting point of view: the scenery there, it is true, is less magnificent, but is infinitely more beautiful than from any other station. For several miles beneath the precipice the river is bounded, on either side, by steep and lofty cliffs, composed of earth and rocks, which in most parts are perpendicular. The descent to the bottom of the falls is here accomplished by two ladders, formed of long pine trees, with notches on their sides, on which the traveller rests his feet, and passes down amidst a variety of huge misshapen rocks and pendent trees, which seem to threaten him with instantaneous destruction. The breadth of the river in this part is about two furlongs; and towards the right, on the opposite side, FORT SCLOPER FALL appears in a very advantageous point of view. About the one half of the HORSE-SHOE FALL is concealed by the projecting cliff, but its partial prospect is extremely fine. The bottom of the former of these falls is skirted with a beautiful white foam, which ascends from the rock in thick volumes, but does not rise into the air like a cloud of smoke, as is the case with that of the latter fall, although its spray is so considerable, as to descend like a shower of rain, near the second ladder, on the opposite side of the river. On its brink, and along the strand, to the GREAT FALL, are to be constantly seen shattered trees and bodies of animals, which have been carried away by the extreme violence of the current.

The colour of the water of the cataracts, as it descends perpendicularly on the rocks, is occasionally a dark green, and sometimes a foaming brilliant white, displaying a thousand elegant variations, according to the state of the atmosphere, the height of the sun, or the force of the wind. A portion of the spray, resulting from the falls, frequently towers above the height, and literally mingles with the clouds: while the remainder, broken in its descent by fragments of rocks, is in continual agitation. The noise, irregularity, and rapid descent of the stream, continue about

eight miles farther; and the river is not sufficiently calm to admit of navigation, till it reaches Queen's-town, on the west side of the straits of Niagara, and nine miles distant from the falls.

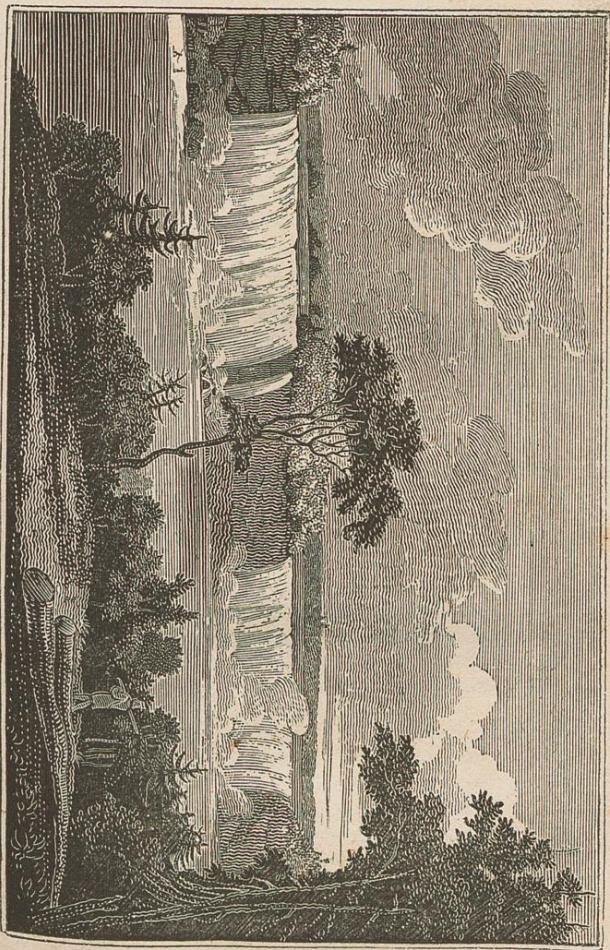
To attempt an adequate description of them would be a fruitless task. Their wondrous reality puts to flight the most sublime ideas of anticipating fancy, and overpowers the soul of an intelligent spectator, with such enthusiastic feelings as can never be rightly conceived, unless by those who have, on some occasion, contemplated a similar scene.

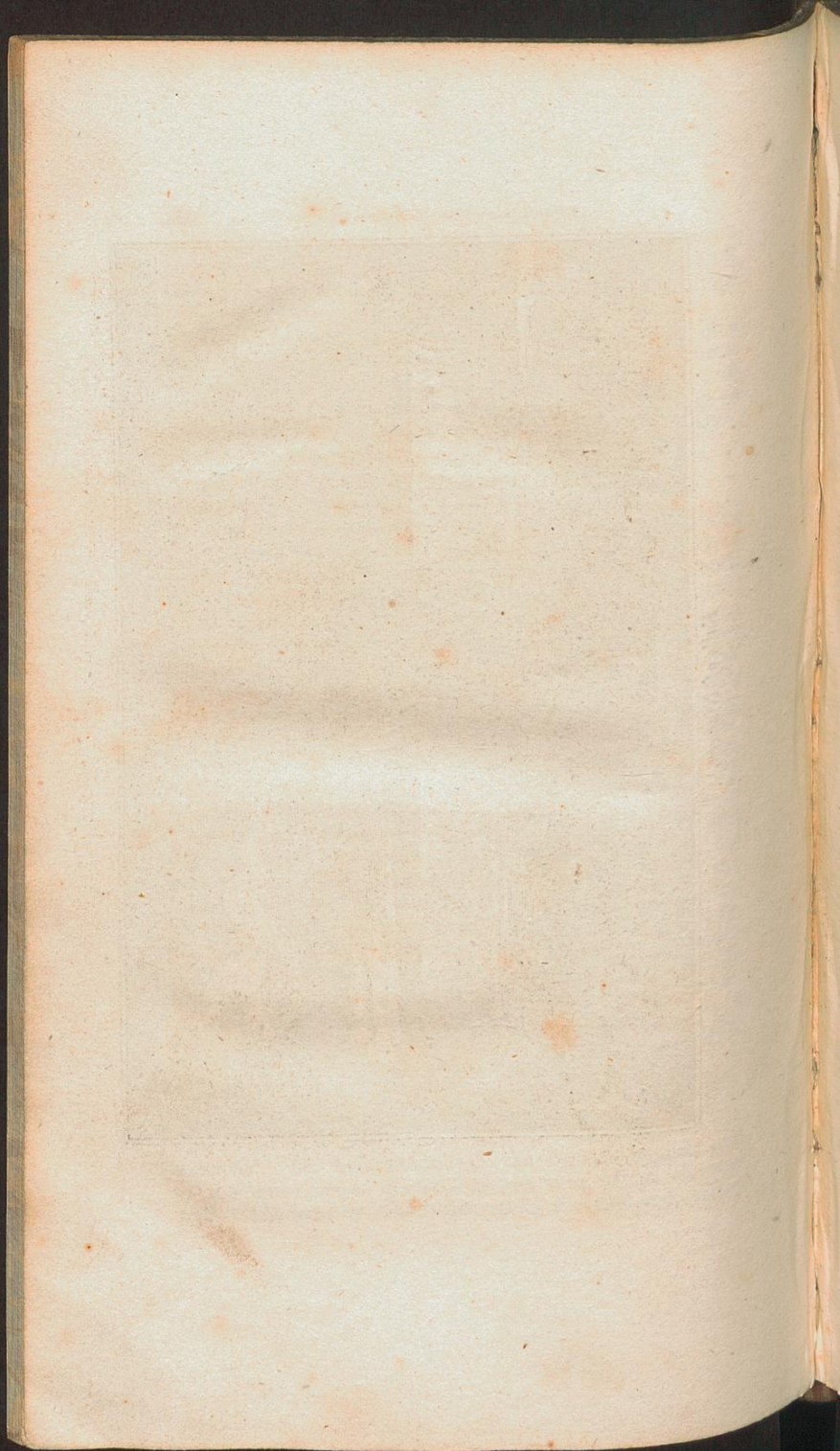
FALLS OF THE MONTMORENCY.

THE Montmorency empties itself, at the distance of about eight miles north east of Quebec, into the great river St. Laurence, to the coast of which it gradually descends from the elevated mountain on which it has its source. At a station called La Motte, situated on the northern extremity of a sloping ground, its waters diffuse themselves into shallow currents, interrupted by rocks which break them into foam, and accompanied by murmuring sounds which enliven the solitude and solemn stillness prevailing throughout the surrounding forests and desolate hills. Farther down, its channel is bounded by precipitous rocks, its breadth becoming extremely contracted, and the rapidity of its current proportionably augmented. At a place called 'the natural steps' there are several beautiful cascades of ten or twelve feet. These steps, which are extremely regular, have been gradually formed by the accession of waters the river receives in its progress, at the breaking up of winter, by the melting of the snows. From the middle of April to the end of May, its waters roll with increasing height and rapidity. Being powerfully impelled in their course, they insinuate themselves between the strata of the horizontal rock, vast fragments of which are detached by the rushing violence of the sweeping torrent.

On the eastern side, the bank, which is almost perpendicular, and fifty feet in height, is surmounted by lofty trees. The south-west bank rises beyond the steps, and terminates in a precipice. On the opposite side, the bank is regular, and of a singular shape, resembling the ruin of an elevated wall. The trees by which the banks are enclosed, united

Falls of Niagara.





with the effect produced by the foaming currents, and the scattered masses of stone, form a scene wild and picturesque. The stream now taking a southern direction, is augmented in its velocity, and forms a grand cascade interrupted by huge rocks. A quarter of a mile lower down a similar effect is produced. After exhibiting an agreeable variety through its course, the river is precipitated, in an almost perpendicular direction, over a rock two hundred and fifty feet in height. Wherever it touches the rock it falls in white clouds of rolling foam; and, beneath, where it is propelled with uninterrupted gravitation, it forms numerous flakes, like wool or cotton, which are gradually protracted in the descent, until they are received into the boiling profound abyss beneath.

The effect from the summit of the cliff is awfully grand, and truly sublime. The prodigious depth of the descent of the waters of this surprising fall; the brightness and volubility of their course; the swiftness of their movement through the air; and the loud and hollow noise emitted from the basin, swelling with incessant agitation from the weight of the dashing waters, forcibly combine to attract the attention, and to impress the mind of the spectator with sentiments of grandeur and elevation. The clouds of rising vapour, which assume the prismatic colours, contribute to enliven the scene. They fly off from the fall in the form of a revolving sphere, emitting with velocity pointed flakes of spray, which spread in receding, until they are interrupted by the neighbouring banks, or dissolved in the atmosphere.

The breadth of the fall is one hundred feet; and the basin, which is bounded by steep cliffs, forms an angle of forty-five degrees. When viewed from the beech, the cataract is seen, with resplendent beauty, to flow down the gloomy precipice, the summit of which is crowned with woods. The diffusion of the stream, to the breadth of fifteen hundred feet, and the various small cascades produced by the inequalities of its rocky bed, on its way to the river St. Laurence, display a very singular and pleasing

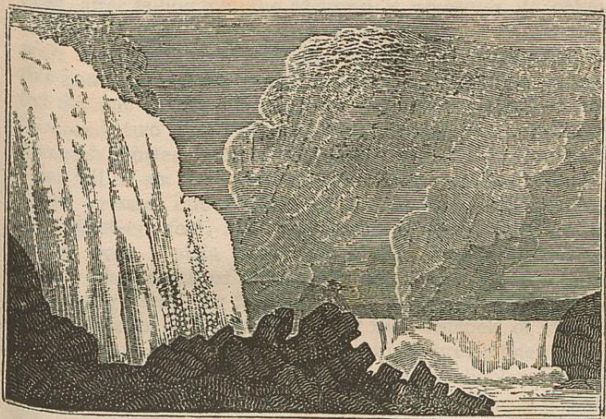
THE TUCCOA FALL.

THIS fall, in Franklin County, Georgia, is as yet scarcely known to the best informed of our geographers, and is notwithstanding one of the most beautiful that can be conceived. It is much higher than the great fall of Niagara; and the water is charmingly propelled over a perpendicular rock. When the stream is full, it passes down the steep in one expansive sheet magnificent to behold.

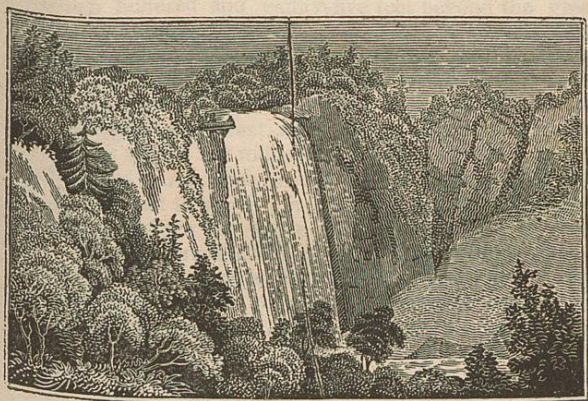
FALLS OF THE MISSOURI.

THE most prominent features of this great American river which is fed by so many streams, having their sources in a great variety of soils and climates, are its wonderful falls, rapids, and cascades, the following connected view of which is abstracted from the very accurate draught and survey made by Captain Clarke.

This river is nine hundred feet wide at the point where it receives the waters of Medicine river, which is four hundred and one feet in width. The united current continues five thousand four hundred and twelve feet, somewhat more than a mile, to a small rapid on the north side, from which it gradually widens to four thousand two hundred feet, and at the distance of nine thousand and forty-two feet (nearly a mile and three-fourths) reaches the head of the Rapids, narrowing as it approaches them. Here the hills on the north, which had withdrawn from the bank, closely border the river, which, for the space of a mile, makes its way over the rocks with a descent of thirty feet: in this course the current is contracted to sixteen hundred and forty feet, and, after throwing itself over a small pitch of five feet, forms a beautiful cascade of twenty-six feet five inches; this does not, however, fall immediately perpendicular, being stopped by a part of the rock, which projects at about one-third of the distance. After descending this fall, and passing the Cotton-wood island, on which the eagle has fixed its nest, the river goes on for eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight feet (more than a mile and a half) over rapids and little falls, the estimated descent of which is thirteen feet six inches, till it is joined by a large fountain boiling up underneath the rocks near the edge of the river. ¹²⁴⁰



Falls of Niagara.



Falls of Montmorenci.



1871



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which it falls with a cascade of eight feet. It is of the most perfect clearness, and rather of a bluish cast; and even after falling into the Missouri it preserves its colour for half a mile. From this fountain the river descends with increased rapidity for the distance of three thousand five hundred and thirty-one feet, during which the estimated descent is five feet: from this, for a distance of two thousand two hundred and twenty-seven feet, the river descends fourteen feet seven inches, including a perpendicular fall of six feet seven inches. The river has now become pressed into a space of one thousand four hundred and nineteen feet, and here forms a grand cataract, by falling over a plain rock, the whole distance across the river to the depth of forty-seven feet eight inches: after recovering itself, the Missouri then proceeds with an estimated descent of three feet, till at the distance of sixteen hundred and eighty-three feet it again is precipitated down the crooked falls of nineteen feet perpendicular; below this, at the mouth of a deep ravine, is a fall of five feet, after which, for the distance of sixteen thousand and five feet (upwards of three miles) the descent is much more gradual, not being more than ten feet, and then succeeds a handsome level plain for the space of two thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven feet (more than half a mile,) with a computed descent of three feet, making a bend towards the north. Thence it descends, during seven thousand nine hundred and twenty feet, about eighteen feet and a half, when it makes a perpendicular fall of two feet, which is fourteen hundred and eighty-five feet beyond the great cataract, in approaching which it descends thirteen feet, within a distance of about six hundred feet, and gathering strength from its confined channel, which is only eight hundred and forty feet wide, rushes over the fall to the depth of eighty-seven feet and three quarters of an inch. After raging among the rocks, and losing itself in foam, it is compressed immediately into a bed of two hundred and seventy-nine feet in width; it continues for five thousand six hundred and ten feet to the entrance of a run or deep ravine, where there is a fall of three feet, which, joined to the decline of the river during that course, makes the descent six feet. As it goes on, the descent within the next three thousand nine hundred and sixty feet is only four

feet; from this, passing a run or deep ravine, the descent for one thousand six hundred feet is thirteen feet; within three thousand nine hundred and sixty feet, is a second descent of eighteen feet; thence two thousand six hundred and forty feet further, is a descent of six feet; after which, to the mouth of Portage creek, a distance of four thousand six hundred and twenty feet, the descent is ten feet. From this survey and estimate it results that the river experiences a descent of three hundred and fifty-two feet in the course of two and three quarter miles, from the commencement of the rapids, to the mouth of Portage creek, exclusive of almost impassable rapids which extend for a mile below its entrance.

WATER-FALL OF SOUTH AFRICA.

THE great chain of mountains which runs from north to south through the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, divides into two branches, one of which stretches south-east, and the other due south. At the extremity of the latter branch is "the water-fall mountain," in one of the clefts of which a large stream of water falls from the high rock above, and presents, in the winter season, when swollen by the rains, a glorious spectacle. To view this fall to advantage, the traveller has to climb to a considerable height over the steep and broken rocks which form one side of the mountain, and, on reaching the top, sees it on the other side. Its height is estimated at between eighty and ninety feet, and its breadth at between thirty and forty. Adequate terms cannot be found to describe the sublimity of this scene, after abundant rains, when it is in its full beauty. In the vale beneath, the water is collected in a vast and deep basin, excavated in the stone; and by the side of the stream is a grotto, which runs within the rock to the depth of between thirty and forty feet. The arched entrance to this grotto is close to the falling water, when the stream is full. The rocks about it are thickly grown over with shrubs, which are then sprinkled by the spray. The European travellers who proceed from Cape Town to the interior of Southern Africa, seldom fail to make a pilgrimage to this enchanting spot.

CATARACTS OF THE NILE.

THIS celebrated river, through its long and fertile range of about two thousand British miles, in winding through abrupt and precipitous countries, exhibits very considerable cataracts, ten or twelve of which, having a descent of more than twenty feet, occur, before it reaches the level of Egypt. The one which, by way of eminence, is called the CATARACT OF THE NILE, was visited by Mr. Bruce, from whose relation the following particulars are extracted.

At the distance of half a mile beneath the cataract, the river is confined between two rocks, over which a strong bridge of a single arch has been thrown, and runs into a deep trough, with great roaring, and an impetuous velocity. On ascending, the cataract presents itself amid groves of beautiful trees, and exhibits a most magnificent and stupendous sight, such as, Mr. Bruce observes, ages, added to the greatest length of human life, could not efface or eradicate from his memory. It struck him with a kind of stupor, and a total oblivion of where he was, as well as of every sublunary concern. At the time of his visit, the river had been considerably increased by rains, and fell in one sheet of water, above half an English mile in breadth, and to the depth of at least forty feet, with a force and noise which were truly terrific, and which, for a time, stunned him, and made him giddy. A thick fume, or haze, covered the fall in every part, and hung over the course of the stream both above and below, marking its track, although the waters were not seen. The river, although much swollen, preserved its natural clearness, and fell, partly into a deep pool, or basin, in the solid rock, and partly in twenty different eddies to the very foot of the precipice. In falling, a portion of the stream appeared to run back with great fury on the rock, as well as forward in the line of its course, raising waves, or violent ebullitions, which chafed against each other.

CATARACT OF THE MENDER.

THE cataract which constitutes the source of this river, the Scamander of the ancients, is thus beautifully described

by Doctor Clarke. " Our ascent, as we drew near to the source of the river, became steep and rocky. lofty summits towered above us, in the greatest style of Alpine grandeur; the torrent, in its rugged bed below, all the while foaming on our left. Presently we entered one of the sublimest natural amphitheatres the eye ever beheld; and here the guides desired us to alight. The noise of waters silenced every other sound. Huge craggy rocks rose perpendicularly, to an immense height; whose sides and fissures, to the very clouds, concealing their tops, were covered with pines. These grew in every possible direction, among a variety of evergreen shrubs; and enormous plane-trees waved their vast branches above the torrent. As we approached its deep gulf, we beheld several cascades, all of foam, pouring impetuously from chasms in the naked face of a perpendicular rock. It is said the same magnificent cataract continues during all seasons of the year, wholly unaffected by the casualties of rain or melting snow. Having reached the chasms whence the torrent issues, we found, in their front, a beautiful natural basin, six or eight feet in depth, serving as a reservoir for the water during the first moments of its emission. It was so clear, that the minutest object might be discerned at the bottom. The copious overflowing of this reservoir causes the appearance, to a spectator below, of different cascades, falling to the depth of about forty feet; but there is only one source. Behind are the chasms whence the water issues. We entered one of these, and passed into a cavern. Here the water appeared, rushing with great force, beneath the rock, towards the basin on the outside. The whole of the rock about the source was covered with moss; close to the basin grew hazel and plane trees; above were oaks and pines; and all beyond a naked and fearful precipice."

The bold and precipitous country of the Alps offers a variety of waterfalls and perpendicular torrents which are well deserving of notice; more particularly those in the vicinity of Mount Rosa, a part of the northern boundary of Piedmont. The river Oreo, fed by numerous streams from Mount St. Gothard, Mount Cenis, and several branches of the Apennines, forms at Cerosoli a vertical

cascade estimated at four hundred fathoms, or two thousand four hundred feet; while the torrent Evanson, descending from another part of Mount Rosa, exhibits a fall of more than two hundred fathoms, rolling down pebbles of quartz, veined with the gold which is occasionally traced in the mountains of Challand. The *CASCATA DEL MARMORE*, or *MARBLE CASCADE*, so denominated from the mountain down which the Velcino falls being almost wholly of marble, is about three miles from Terni. In proceeding towards it, the traveller is struck with terror on viewing the precipices, which are of a romantic height; but is sufficiently rewarded, when, on reaching the summit of the mountain, he regards the stupendous cataract, formed by the river as it rushes from the mountain. Having reached the declivity of its channel, the waters descend with a rapid course for a short space, and then fall from a perpendicular height of three hundred feet, breaking against lateral rocks, which cause vapours to ascend much higher than the summit of the cataract, by which the neighbouring valley receives a perpetual fall of rain. After this descent, the waters rush into the cavities of the rocks, and then bursting through several openings, at length reach the bed of the river.

The *GRAND CASCADE OF THE ANIO*, near Tivoli, flows down the edge of a steep rock; and at its foot, the water, in a succession of ages, has hollowed grottoes of various shapes and sizes, so beautifully picturesque as to baffle all description. Of these, the grotto of Neptune is the most celebrated. Near to it are three smaller cascades, which rush murmuring through the ruins of the villa *Mecænas*, down the woody steep which forms the opposite bank of the river, and present the painter with one of the most picturesque views imaginable, the foreground varying beautifully at every step he takes.

In *SAVOY*, the Arvo flows many miles between high, craggy, and inaccessible rocks, which appear to have been purposely cleft to give its waters a free passage. The surprising echoes and continual sounds occasioned by its streams, the trampling of the horses and mules, the hallooing of passengers, &c.—are, in these places, reverberated three, four, and even in some parts six or seven times, with a noise so deep and wild, as to strike with terror the

traveller who is unaccustomed to them; and the firing of a gun or pistol, is there more terrible than the loudest claps of thunder. A steep precipice, with monstrous impending rocks, which seem ready to fall, joined to the roaring of the river, add largely to the general sublimity. The cataracts of this river are more or less loud and terrible, in proportion as the waters are more or less swollen by the melting snows, with which the tops of the mountains are covered. One in particular, called the *NUN OF ARPENA*, falls from a prodigiously high rock with great noise and violence: its descent is said to exceed eleven hundred feet.

In *DALMATIA*, the river *Cettina* forms a magnificent cascade, called by the inhabitants *VELICA GUBAVISA*, to distinguish it from a less fall a little below. The waters precipitate themselves from a height of above one hundred and fifty feet, forming a deep majestic sound, which is by the echo resounding between the steep and naked marble banks. Many broken fragments of rocks, which impede the course of the river after its fall, break the waves, and render them still more lofty and sonorous. By the violence of the repercussion, their froth flies off in small white particles, and is raised in successive clouds, which are scattered, by the agitation of the air, over the valley. When these clouds ascend directly upward, the inhabitants expect the noxious south-east wind called the *sirocco*.

The fall of the *Staub-Bach*, in the valley of *Lauterbrannen*, is estimated at nine hundred feet of perpendicular height; and about a league from *Schaffhausen*, at the village of *Lauffen*, in *Switzerland*, is a tremendous cataract of the *Rhine*, where that river precipitates itself from a rock said to be seventy feet in height, and not less than four hundred and fifty feet in breadth.

In *Sweden*, near *Gottenburgh*, the river *Gotha* rushes down from a prodigiously high precipice into a deep pit, with a dreadful noise, and with such amazing force, that the trees designed for the masts of ships, which are floated down the river, are usually turned upside down in their fall, and shattered in pieces. They frequently sink so far under water, as to disappear for a quarter of an hour, half an hour, and sometimes for three quarters of an hour. The pit into which the torrent precipitates them, is of a depth not to b

ascertained, having been sounded with a line of several hundred fathoms, without the bottom being reached.

In addition to the stupendous North American cataracts already described, may be noticed the one formed by the river Possaick, which discharges itself into the sea at the northern extremity of the State of New Jersey. About twenty miles from the mouth of this river, where it has a breadth of about a hundred and twenty feet, and runs with a very swift current, it reaches a deep chasm, or cleft, which crosses its channel, and falls about seventy feet perpendicular in one entire sheet. One end of the cliff is closed up, and the water rushes out at the other with incredible rapidity, in an acute angle to its former direction, and is received into a large basin. It thence takes a winding course through the rocks, and spreads again into a very considerable channel. The cleft is from four to twelve feet in breadth, and is supposed to have been produced by an earthquake. When this cataract was visited by a late British traveller, the spray formed two beautiful rainbows, primary and secondary, which greatly assisted in producing as fine a scene as the imagination can conceive. It was heightened by another fall, though of less magnificence, about ninety feet above. The falls of St. Anthony, on the river Mississippi, descend from a perpendicular height of thirty feet, and are nearly eight hundred feet in width, while the shore on each side is a level flat, without any intervening rock or precipice.

In ENGLAND, among the cataracts which merit a brief mention, may be cited the one in Devonshire, near the spot where the Tamer receives the small river Lid. The water there falls above a hundred feet: it proceeds from a mill at some distance, and after a course on a descent of nearly one hundred feet from the level of the mill, reaches the brink of the precipice, whence it falls in a most beautiful and picturesque manner, and, striking on a part of the cliff, rushes from it in a wider cataract to the bottom, where falling again with great violence, it makes a deep and foaming basin in the ground. This fine sheet of water causes the surrounding air at the bottom to be so impregnated with aqueous particles, that those who approach it find themselves in a mist.—In Cumberland there are several cataracts; but these are exceeded in beauty by a remarkable fall of the Tees, on the western side of the county of Durham, over

which is a bridge suspended by chains, seldom passed unless by the adventurous miners.—Asgarth force, in Yorkshire, is likewise a very interesting fall.

In SCOTLAND, the FALL OF FYERS, near Loch-Ness, is a vast cataract, in a darksome glen of a stupendous depth. The water rushes beneath, through a narrow gap between two rocks, and thence precipitating itself more than forty feet lower into the bottom of the chasm, the foam, like a great cloud of smoke, rises and fills the air. The sides of this glen are stupendous precipices, blended with trees overhanging the water, through which, after a short space, the waters discharge themselves into the lake. About half a mile to the south of this fall, is another which passes through a narrow chasm, whose sides it has undermined for a considerable distance. Over the gap is a true Alpine bridge, formed of the trunks of trees covered with sods, from the middle of which is an awful view of the water roaring beneath. In Perthshire, the river Keith presents a very considerable cataract, the noise produced by which is so violent as to stun those who approach it.—The western coast of Ross-shire is, however, peculiarly distinguished by these natural wonders, among which may be cited the grand cataract of the river Kirkag, and the cascade of Glamma, which latter being situated amid the constant obscurity of woody hills, is truly sublime.

In IRELAND, the noble river Shannon has a prodigious cataract, which, at about fifty miles from its mouth, prevents it from being longer navigable for vessels of a larger burthen.

SPRINGS AND WELLS.

SAINT WINIFRED'S WELL.

HOLYWELL, in Flintshire, is famous for SAINT WINIFRED'S Well, one of the finest springs in the world. On account of the sanctity in which it was holden, it gave name to the town. This well pours out, each minute, *twenty-one tons of water*, which, running in the middle of the town, down the side of a hill, is made use of by every house as it passes, after which it turns several mills, and is employed in various