

14. Six miles above Albany, there is a smaller city, named *Troy*. Here, as in Harrisburg and Pittsburg, are great furnaces and iron works. We have now been from early morning until late afternoon upon the river, and have gone from New York to Troy, one hundred and fifty miles.

15. We can go no farther than Troy on the steamer, for here the stream becomes too small, and, like the upper Mississippi, its course is filled with rapids and waterfalls. The finest of these is *Glens Falls*. There, and at the other rapids and falls, are mills of different kinds, the wheels of which are moved by the water of the river. Thus the upper Hudson, as well as the lower and larger part, is very useful. Its source is far away in the northern part of the State, among high, rugged mountains called the *Adirondacks*.

16. Nearly every part of the Hudson thus lies among mountains. Above the Palisades, mountains — sometimes near at hand, sometimes far off — are in sight of the river through the whole distance to its source. Along the entire length of the Mississippi, nearly ten times that of the Hudson, there is not a single mountain range; the bluffs are the only high land to be seen. The Mississippi is the river of the Great Plain, but the Hudson is a mountain river.

17. The Hudson has only one large tributary, the *Mohawk*. It flows from the west, and enters the Hudson near Troy. The Mohawk valley is full of fine farms, and covered with pretty villages; and along the river are busy cities. The Dutch, who founded New York, made settlements about the mouth of the Mohawk; and some of their fine old mansions are still to be seen.