Title of the bland*. 

this town, near the N. W. part, and makes very fine intervals along its course. This is a fine mill stream, and has a sufficient quantity of water for all seasons. There are also some other streams, which run through this town, on which are fine mill seats. Some pine timber on this town, but not in abundance.

These notes close with the following comparison of the probable relative value of the several towns. Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, are very little to choose in point of quality. 6 is best situated, but 7 is most excellent. 5 would be called best by those New England people, on account of the luxuriance of the soil on Deer Creek. 2 is an exceeding good town, but is not so good as 7. 8 and 9 are very good towns. 10, the north part is exceedingly good. 11, the west part is excellent. 7 has the preference for quality and situation together, and 6 for situation only of the whole. No 1 is well situated, but I fear has not good mill seats on it. 8 has excellent mill seats and 9 also, but is some broken. 10 is bad in the south line, and 9 also is cold and herolocky."

The islands in the St. Lawrence, and Lake, were included in the original contract* of Macomb, with the state, of June 22, 1791, but, from the uncertainty about the boundary, they were not patented till long after. The claim of Macomb passed to Daniel McCormick, and was recognized by the commissioners of the Land Office, Jan. 28, 1814, when they directed the surveyor general to survey such islands as were clearly within the limits of the state, at the expense of the owner, and a release of damage was to be granted, should the lands so laid out, hereafter be included in Canada, upon the running of the boundary. McCormick sold his interest to D. A. and T. L. Ogden, which was also sanctioned by the commissioners, May 14, 1817. For running the boundary agreed upon by the treaty of Ghent, Gen. Peter B. Porter, was appointed commissioner, and Samuel Hawkins, agent for the United States, and John Ogilvie, commissioner on the part of Great Britain, who met at Regis, and after carefully ascertaining the line of 45° north Lat., by a series of astronomical observations, proceeded thence in two parties, one to Lake Champlain, and the other up the river. In 1818, the latter had reached Ogden's Island, and in 1819 their labor was completed. Patents were issued for the islands, as follows:

All the islands in the state, between a line drawn at right angles to the river, from the village of Morristown, and a meridian drawn through the western point of Grindstone Island to Elisha Camp, Feb. 15, 1823. These islands contained 15,402.9 acres, of which Grindstone Island contained 5,291, Well's Island