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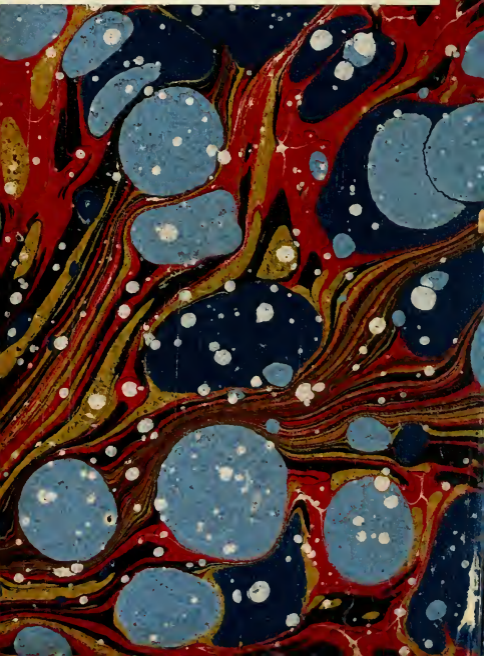
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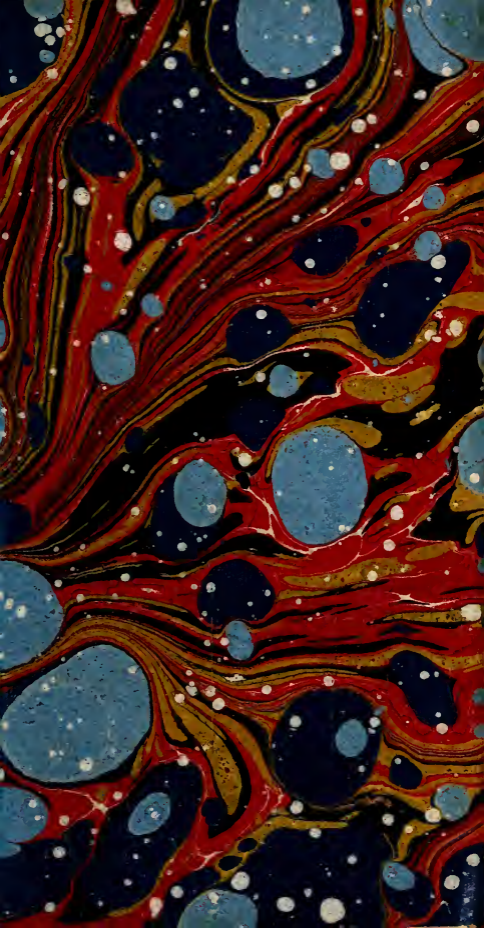
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NEW
States and Territories,

OR THE

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan,
North-Western, Missouri, Lou-
isiana, Mississippi and
Alabama,

IN THEIR REAL CHARACTERS,

IN

1818;


Showing, in a new and short way, the situation, size, number of Inhabitants, Whites and Indians—the number of Counties, Villages, Printing Offices, Banks, Factories, Furnaces, Forges, Mills, &c. of each; and the *name, situation, extent*, and number of Inhabitants of each County, with its County-Town, & number of Houses, Stores, Banks &c. in each, by a MAP TABLE. Also, a description of the Rivers, Roads, Settlements, qualities and prices of Lands; the Timber, Water, Climate, Diseases, prices of Produce, Stock and Goods—and the advantages and disadvantages of each, and of their particular parts; and of the new parts of York State, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky; with a few words concerning the impositions and difficulties experienced in moving, settling; &c.

—◆◆◆◆◆—
By ANDREW MILLER.

—◆◆◆◆◆—
PRINTED FOR THE BENEFIT OF EMIGRANTS,
AND OTHERS, INTENDING TO VISIT
THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

1818.

2961 E353 M64

 NOTE—The object of this sketch was, to form as plain, correct and comprehensive a view as possible, in as short a space as could be; in order to correct erroneous notions, and convince the curious, the uninformed, and the enterprising, of the real state of things, in these much talked of countries; without the expense, fatigue, and perplexity, of buying and perusing numerous large books; or exploring these wide territories. It is believed it will answer this end.

The statement of facts is collected from the accounts of Gentlemen residing in various parts of the different States and Territories—from Indian Traders, Indian Agents, Officers of the late Army, Surveyors, Travelers—the different Authors extant on the subject, viz. M'Kenzie, Shultz, Lewis and Clark, Pike, Carver, Emigrant's Directory, Ohio Gazetteer, and Personal Observation.


7/27/31

1877
The Government of the
District of Columbia
has the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter
of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you
that the same has been
forwarded to the
proper authorities for
their consideration.
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
John A. [Name]

times, with the following
letter of each, will be used for the words
as n. for north.

JAY
2961 E353
M64

 NOTE—The object of this sketch was, to form as plain, correct and comprehensive a view as possible, in as short a space as could be; in order to correct erroneous notions, and convince the curious, the uninformed, and the enterprising, of the real state of things, in these much talked of countries; without the expense, fatigue, and perplexity, of buying and perusing numerous large books; or exploring these wide territories. It is believed it will answer this end.

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7/27/31

MAP TABLE OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

L A K E E R I E .

NEW CONNECTICUT.

NOTE.

The first line is the name of the county, 2d the number of inhabitants and extent, 3d the county seat, 4th, the number of houses and stores, † printing offices, ‡ banks of each county. Read thus:—Hamilton County, containing 18,700 inhabitants, 50 miles east and west, 16 north and south, county seat Cincinnati, containing 13,000 houses, 70 stores, 3 printing-offices, 4 banks.

INDIAN LANDS.

[The Indian title to a great proportion of these lands, has been extinguished by the late Treaties.]

Cuyahoga 1500 40—20 Cleveland 40 3 ‡	Geauga 3000 35—20 Chardon 40 2	Ashtabula 3000 25—32 Jefferson 20 1
Huron 1000 40—35 Huron 5	Medina 2000 33—20 not organized yet.	Portage 4000 30—25 Ravenna 25 3
		Trumbull 1000 25—35 Warren 60 5 † ‡

Richland 3000 30—30 Mansfield 30 3	Wayne 5000 30—29 Wooster 74 7 † ‡	Stark 7000 30—30 Canton 80 7 † ‡	Columbiana 13000 30—30 New Lisbon 130 9 † ‡
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Knox 5000 30—20 Mount Vernon 90 8 † ‡	Coshocton 3000 30—30 Coshocton 80 4	Tuscarawas 4000 30—30 New Philadel'a 80 5	Harrison 7000 27—24 Cadiz 100 11 †	Jefferson 1300 20—27 Staubenville 450 40 † ‡
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Licking 6000 39—24 Newark 80 8 ‡	Muskingum 11000 30—30 Zanesville 325 25 † ‡	Guernsey 5000 26—35 Cambridge 85 8	Belmont 12000 27—21 St. Clairsville 140 15 † ‡
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Fairfield 1400 36—40 Lancaster 200 12 † ‡	Washington 7000 63—20 Marietta 120 20 † ‡	Monroe 2000 28—18 Woodfield 15 1
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Athens 4000 42—30 Athens 110 5

Jackson 2000 20—24 Scioto Salt Works. 35 8 †
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Scioto 4000 28—22 Portsmouth 100. 6 † ‡	Lawrence 1000 20—22 Hilly, poor Land.
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MIAMI COUNTRY.

Dark, 1500 21—34 Greenville, 20 1	M'ami, 3000 20—34 Troy, 30 1	Champaign, 1000 20—28 Urbana, 120 9 † ‡	Delaware, 5000 38—26 Delaware. 67 7	Franklin 2000 22—22 Franklinton 70 4	Pickaway 9000 23—18 Circleville 250 13	Highland 7000 25—22 Hillsborough 75 7	Adams 10000 28—25 West Union 100 9 † ‡	Pike 2300 32—15 Piketon 25 1	Scioto 4000 28—22 Portsmouth 100. 6 † ‡
Preble, 5335 18—34 Eaton, 50 4	Montgomery, 14000 21—23 Dayton 130 18 † ‡	Green, 8000 20—26 Xenia 125 11 †	Madison, 2000 19—30 London 100 3	Fayette 4000 23—18 Washington 50 2	Ross 16000 46—22 Chillicothe 425 40 † ‡ ‡	Adams 10000 28—25 West Union 100 9 † ‡	Clermont, 12000 26—30 Williamsburgh 75 4 † ‡	Butler, 11800 27—18 Hamilton, 75 14 † ‡	Warren, 12000 20—19 Lebanon 95 8 † ‡ ‡
Hamilton, 18700 50—16 Cincinnati, 13000 70 † ‡ ‡ ‡ ‡ ‡	Clinton 4600 20—20 Wilmington 50 8 †	Franklin 2000 19—30 London 100 3	Franklin 2000 22—22 Franklinton 70 4	Pickaway 9000 23—18 Circleville 250 13	Highland 7000 25—22 Hillsborough 75 7	Adams 10000 28—25 West Union 100 9 † ‡	Clermont, 12000 26—30 Williamsburgh 75 4 † ‡	Butler, 11800 27—18 Hamilton, 75 14 † ‡	Warren, 12000 20—19 Lebanon 95 8 † ‡ ‡

MUSKINGUM COUNTRY.

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7/27/31

NEW
STATES AND TERRITORIES.

HOLLAND PURCHASE.

THE tract of land belonging to the Holland Company, called the "*Holland Purchase*," is about 100 m.* e. and w. by 70 n. and s. comprising nearly all of the six western counties of York State. There is in this tract much good land. The prices, at present, are high, and the best parts taken up. Unimproved lots sell at from 3 to 10 dollars an acre, according to quality and situation. Improved lots, from \$5 to 25. It is bounded n. by lake Ontario, w. by Niagara river, lake Erie, and a part of Pennsylvania; s. by Pennsylvania. Watered on the s. by the Allegany, and its tributaries, Oswyhee, Oil, Ishua, Olean, Great Valley, and Jockki creeks; Connewango river, and branches of Brokenstraw and French creeks. The

* N. B. As in these descriptions the words "north, south, east, west, rods and miles," will frequently occur, the first letter of each, will be used for the word, as n. for north.

streams running north into lake Ontario, are Genesee river, Allen's Oak Orchard, 18 mile, and Sandy creeks. Tonawanda, Murderer's, Elevenmile, and Elicot's creeks run w. into Niagara river. Buffalo, Sunfish, Chana-gatchie, Cattaragus, Silver, Canada-way and Chautauque creeks run n. w. into lake Erie. The south half of this tract is high, considerably broken, and may be called a rugged country. It is well watered and springy; good for grazing, but too wet, cold and frosty for grain in general. The timber, beech, maple, hemlock, and the most lofty and extensive groves of white pine, on all the streams that take rise in this high country. The country north of the ridge that divides the waters, gradually subsides to a dead level, and in the centre of this level country, lies Tonawanda swamp; which stretches a good part of the way across the purchase east and west, and is from 2 to 5 miles wide. The levelness of the country between it and lake Ontario, seems to intimate, that it was once a part of the lake, as does also the ridge (road,) about mid-way between the swamp and lake, or 7 m. from each. This ridge extends two thirds the length of lake Ontario, is

exactly parallel with its present beach, and appears evidently to have been once itself the beach. It is from 3 to 7 feet high, and from one to 5 rods wide; and appears in all respects to have been formed by the action of waters. The soil of the northern parts of this tract is fine, a deep grey loam—as you proceed towards the lake, approaching to the red, getting more sandy, better adapted to grain, less to grass; springs and running streams scarce, ponds and pools more frequent—timber, beech, maple, basswood, ash, elm, some butternut, and cherry, and near lake Ontario, oak, chesnut, and hickory, also on Cattaragus, Chautauque, Canadaway, and the shores of lake Erie. The late *Robert Morris*, of Philadelphia, purchased this tract of the state of Massachusetts and the Seneca Indians, for less than 6 cents an acre. It was surveyed under Joseph Ellicot, Esq. in 1799, and commenced settling the same year.—There are settlements now formed in all parts, and the best bargains are to be had, in buying out the settlers; which can often be done for a small allowance. The terms of sale at the land office, which is kept in Batavia, are one eighth down, and the residue

in six equal annual payments, to commence in two years from the purchase; the two years without interest, if 5 acres are cleared and fenced, and a house built and occupied the first year. The land in no case is sold again, till the 8 years elapse; and then if occupied and improved, the custom is, to renew the article, putting the back interest in. This tract presents great advantages, when compared with the dear and rough lands of older parts; but considering the coldness of the climate, price of the lands, and badness of the water where the lands are good, it is not to be desired, when compared to the cheap lands, and mild climate of the more western countries.

PENNSYLVANIA.

South of New-York state, and east of Ohio, lies PENNSYLVANIA; and in several of the western counties, are large tracts of wild land. Erie county joins lake Erie, York state and Ohio; and is finely watered by numerous creeks running into lake Erie. It abounds with springs, and fine mill-seats. Near the lake, the soil is a sandy loam; timber, oak, hickory,

chesnut, black walnut, basswood. About 3 m. from the lake, the land rises about 100 feet, and from this, to the south of the county, the timber is beech, maple, white wood, elm, ash, basswood, &c. soil deep and grey, calculated well for grazing. This is settling fast, and land fast rising in value. Prices are now from 4 to 6 dollars an acre. On French creek, and its tributaries Le Bouef, Sugar, and Miles' creeks, are fine lands. *Erie* is the principal town in this county. It stands on the margin of a bay of lake Erie; 100 m. s. w. of Buffalo, has a good harbor for light shipping, contains upwards of 100 houses, court-house, jail, printing office, &c.—*Waterford* is 16 m. s. from Erie, on Le Bouef creek, and is the place of embarkation to descend the French creek, into the Allegany and Ohio. It contains about twenty houses. The other western counties of this state, are more hilly and lighter soil, but well watered, producing good crops of grain and grass; abounding in iron ore of the first quality, and stone coal.

OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS.

These states lie in the order named,

west of Pennsylvania, and comprise at present, the great theatre of emigration from the northern states. The Ohio river bounds them all on the south, the Mississippi on the west, and a line parallel with the south end of lake Michigan, (supposed to be in 41 deg. 50 min. north latitude,) and lake Erie on the north. The state of Ohio, is 220 miles square, separated from Indiana, on the west, by a line running due north from the mouth of the Great Miami. The state of Indiana, is 280 miles n. and s. 150 e. and w. separated from Illinois Territory, on the west, by the Wabash, from its mouth to 40 m. above Vincennes, thence due n. to the north boundary. Illinois Territory is 350 m. n. and s. by 200 e. & w. They all have the same latitude on the north (viz. 41, 50, which is near 2 degrees or 120 miles north of the city of New-York.

OHIO,

Is 220 m. square, containing 25 1-3 million acres, 400 thousand inhabitants,* 3 thousand Indians, 48 counties, 230 villages, 33 printing-offices,

* The author of the Ohio Gazetteer estimates the present population at 500,000. †

27 banks, 6 furnaces, 8 forges, 5 glass, 8 woollen, 12 cotton, 8 paper, and three nail factories, 3 colleges, styled universities, 9 academies, 8 public libraries, an almost infinite number of stores, grist, merchant, and saw-mills, with schools in all parts, and churches for all denominations. In 1810 this state contained 230,000 inhabitants, among whom were ten thousand more males than females. In 1801 it had 45,000. It commenced settling about 60 years ago, and was admitted into the union in 1803.

Surface, soil, timber. This much talked of state, and partially understood, is not as is generally supposed, unlike all other countries; an uniform dead level, intersected here and there by a lazy stagnant river, with flats unbounded, without the appearance of stone, spring, hill, or brook. There are in this, as in all other states, all the different qualities of land from the worst to the best; but perhaps a greater quantity of good, than usually falls to the lot of others. From the Pennsylvania line, along the Ohio river on the south of the state, is a strip 50 miles wide, very uneven, with high hills, and deep vallies; soil rich at first, but grows thin as you proceed.

west. After you pass the Muskingum river, the hills begin to subside; but continue to a greater or less degree through the whole state for some distance from the river. The flats or bottoms of the Ohio are from one to two miles in width. There are usually three bottoms one rising above the other. These are thickly wooded with beech, sugar-maple, elm, ash, black walnut, honey locust, buckeye, hackberry and sycamore: with crab-apple, plum trees, grape vines, spice wood, dogwood, pawpaw, &c. underneath. The hills are timbered with oak, hickory, chesnut, sugar maple, ash, locust, sassafras, &c. The other parts of the state are neither hilly nor level, but on a medium between the two. The prevailing timber on all the uplands, back of the oak hills of the Ohio river, is beech, sugar maple, elm and bass wood, but interspersed with various other kinds, such as the different kinds of ash and locust, poplar, cherry, black walnut, oak, hickory and buckeye. There is a sufficiency of stone for common use in all parts. Lime stone are most frequent, but there are quarries of free stone; and on the Connecticut Reserve are made, grind, whet, and mill-

stones. On Raccoon creek in Athens county, are extensive quarries of stone, from which burr mill-stones are made, equal to the best English burrs. They are so good that all the western states are supplied with them. The north western part of the state, is the most level, wet and unhealthy. This part faces to the north, and the soil is more cold and spongy. No state has a greater number of large navigable rivers than this; and very few are better watered in general. Two thirds of the state, the eastern and south-eastern parts, are remarkable for the abundance and purity of their waters. Although there are steam mills in several places, it is not because there are not a sufficiency of mill streams; but because they are not exactly in the place desired. There is no country, but is well supplied with suitable mill streams, and many have now from 40 to 50 mills in operation. About one fifth of this State belongs yet to the Indians.

Climate and Diseases. The summers are pretty warm and regular, winters mild;* and although near marshes and stagnant waters, fevers and

* The Ohio river has been frequently crossed on the ice at Cincinnati.

agues prevail, when first settled; yet the country and climate are allowed by good judges, to rank among the healthiest in the world.

Form of Government. In this respect, the state of Ohio is strictly republican. Every free man (that is, every one that is 21 years of age) if he has resided in the state one year and paid a tax, is entitled to vote in all cases. Assemblymen are chosen for one year, by the people, senators for two. These together form the assembly; and have the sole power of enacting all the state laws; the assent or signature of the governor not being necessary in any case whatever. The legislature also elects the judges, for 7 years. The supreme court consists of four judges, who hold a court once a year in each county. One president judge is elected in each district, of which there are 6 in the state, and 3 associate judges to each county; who hold a court of common pleas three times a year in each county. The people elect justices of the peace in person, for three years, in each township. They have no civil jurisdiction out of the town in which they are elected. The people also, elect the governor for 2 years, who

is commander in chief of the militia, and commissions all officers of the state. This state, as spoken of in parts, is called by the 4 following districts, or countries, (viz.) The Miami Country, the Scioto, the Muskingum, and New Connecticut.

MIAMI COUNTRY.

This country is situated in the southwest corner of the state; and is, without doubt, the best section of land in it. It is 90 m. n. and s. by 60 e. and w. and comprises the eleven following countries (viz.) Hamilton, Butler, Preble, Dark, Miami, Montgomery, Warren, Clermont, Clinton, Green and Campaign.* [For their relative situations, size, population, county seats, &c. see the MAP TABLE.] They are watered by the Big and Little Miamies and their trib-

* The legislature, at the session of 1818, formed 6 new counties, by dividing the old ones. Three of these are in this section. Logan was taken from the north of Campaign, and is 26 by 16 m. county town for the present Belville. Clark was taken from Campaign and Green, and is 25 by 16 m. county town Springfield. Brown, from Clermont and Adams, it is 17 by 80; Ripley the present county town.

utaries, and by 18 or 20 large creeks running into the Ohio; the chief of which are Mill and Deer creeks, Red-oak, Straight, Whiteoak, Bullskin, Bear, Big Indian, Little Indian, Cross and Muddy creeks. The Great Miami rises near the St. Mary's and Auglaize branches of the Miami of the lakes or Maumee, and running a s. w. course with a rapid current, through the counties, of Miami, Montgomery, Butler and Hamilton, puts into the Ohio, 20 m. below Cincinnati, by a mouth 40 r. wide. Its tributaries on the west are White water, Still water and Loramie's Creek; with Indian, St. Clair, Elk, Franklin, Bear, Wolf, and Fawn Creeks of lesser size: on the east, Mad river, and Stoney, Musketoe, Spring, Lost, Honey, Holes', Clear and Duck creeks, affording an abundance of fine mill seats. The Little Miami, rises in the s. w. corner of Madison county, and runs s. w. through Green, Warren and Hamilton counties; putting into the Ohio 7 m. above Cincinnati, by a mouth 25 r. wide. It receives Sugar and Beaver creeks on the west, and East Fork, Tod's Fork, Shawnæ, Obannon and Turtle, Cæzars' and Massies' creeks on the east. It waters an extensive

valley of fine land ; affording by its creeks, forks, and at its several falls in Green County, a great number of fine mill seats. There are now 40 mills upon the main stream, 2 of which are paper mills. There is not a bad county of land in this section, though many of them have considerable tracts of indifferent quality. In the old settled counties land is high. Hamilton the s. w. county of this district, and of the state, is one of the oldest settled counties. The seat of justice for this county, and the largest town in this state, is Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, is situated on the north bank of the Ohio river, opposite New Port, at the mouth of Licking River, of Kentucky. It stand about 100 m. s. and near 700 w. of the city of New-York in 39 n. lat.—It is 600 m. w. of Philadelphia, 500 from Pittsburg by land, 500 by water. 85 m. from Lexington and Chilicothe, 100 from Louisville at the falls of the Ohio, and 1700 from New-Orleans. It was commenced in 1788, and stands on two plains ; the first is 70 feet above low water mark, and 50 rods wide ; the 2d, 50 feet higher, and one mile wide.

The lower end of the first plain, is

sometimes subject to inundation.—
 The streets are mostly 4 rods wide, and cross each other at right angles, 9 running n. and s. 8 e. and w. There are about 1300 buildings, mostly of wood and brick, and elegantly painted: a stately court house, large and elegant brick and frame churches for the different denominations, 3 brick market houses, an elegant brick Lancasterian seminary, capable of receiving 1100 scholars, a stone steam-mill 62 by 87 feet, 9 stories or 110 feet high, walls at the base 10 f. thick, founded on a rock, upon a limestone rock on the beach of the river; and around it at times the waters rise awfully majestic. This mill is capable of flouring 100 barrels per day. There is a steam saw mill with 4 separate saws, producing 800 feet an hour. A cotton and woollen factory with 3300 spindles for cotton, and 400 for woollen; 3 other cotton spinning factories, and another woollen factory producing 50 yards of cloth per day. Extensive rope walks for cables and cordage. A white and red lead factory, producing lead sufficient for the whole state—6 tons a week. Two glass factories, an iron foundery, three printing offices, four banks, a land of-

rice, breweries, distilleries, &c. Seven public roads enter Cincinnati, and 9 mails arrive weekly. Lots are high, \$200 per foot front, in the best situations; out lots from 500 to 1,000 an acre; farms a few miles out, from \$50 and 80 to 100 per acre. The markets, 4 days in the week, are well supplied with beef, pork, mutton, veal, vension, fish, poultry, butter, cheese, and tame and wild fruits. Grapes are often in the markets, from Newport and Vevay, and small vineyards near the town. Dry Goods come by Pittsburgh from Philadelphia; heavy goods from Orleans in steam boats; lead from the Missouri lead mines; powder from Kentucky; salt from the Great Kenhaway, stone coal from Pittsburgh, and pine shingles and boards in abundance from the Allegany. Cincinnati exports, beef, pork, lard, bacon, butter, cheese, wheat, flour, corn, whisky, peach brandy, beer, porter, candles, soap, pot and pearl ashes, hemp, staves, hats, saddles, rifles, cherry boards, chairs and cabinet furniture; and is in a word, a large brisk and growing town. There are 8 or 9 other handsome villages in this county; and numbers of country mills, particularly on Mill and Deer

creeks, which fall into the Ohio, one above, the other below Cincinnati. The next county north is Butler, county town, Hamilton, on the east bank of the Miami. North is Preble, surface pretty level, timber, ash, poplar, black walnut ; n. is Dark, surface level, soil rich, in places wet, barrens and prairies in the n. w. timber chiefly oak, on the bottoms walnut, sugar maple ; a few small tracts of United States land of second quality ; county seat, the site of old fort Greenville. East of Dark is Miami, waters, Stillwater, Panther, Greenville, Loramie, Fawn, Lost, and Honey creeks ; surface pretty level, moist and rich. Troy is the seat of justice. Its site is handsome, but its contiguity to marshes and a swamp renders it unhealthy. *Piqua town*, is of the most importance by far, of any in the county. " This is owing to the beauty of its situation, being the site of the old national town of the Shawanoes Indians, who named it after one of their principal tribes (viz) the Piqua tribe. The falls of the Great Miami river at the town, afford many sites for water works. The Shawanoes were routed and driven from this place about the year 1780, by the

Kentuckiana. It is 77 miles north from Cincinnati, about 80 miles west from Columbus, the permanent seat of government for the state, 125 miles south of fort Meigs, at Miami bay of lake Erie, 3 miles below the mouth of Loramie's creek, the principal navigable stream of the Miami; and which affords a navigation for keel boats, batteaux and perogues, within 12 miles of St. Mary's, which with the St. Josephs, forms the Miami of the Lakes at fort Wayne; and thence running a north course enters lake Erie at Fort Meigs. Piqua town is 39 miles by land from St. Mary's, and the same distance from Wapaughkonetta, at the head of navigation on the Auglaize river, another principal branch of the Miami of the lakes, which enters it at fort Defiance, fifty miles by land from Wapaughkonetta. The navigation of the Auglaize is not considered so safe as that of the St. Mary's; but it is the shortest route of the two, by five or six days to the lake. Both routes are much used by flat boats, keels and perogues, in transporting the surplus produce of the country to the different military establishments on the lake. A canal to connect the waters of the Ohio, with

those of the lake, between the heads of Loramie's creek, St. Mary's and the Auglaize, is quite practicable; and is anticipated at no very distant period. It is probable no where else so practicable, within the limits of this state. Piqua has five mercantile stores, two taverns, a market house, cabinet maker, several house carpenters, two blacksmiths, two boot and shoe makers, two saddle and harness makers, two windsor chair makers, two house painters, one tannery, a grist and two saw mills; two practising physicians, and one apothecary shop; two tailors, two hatters, a clock and watch maker, and one silver smith: two wheel rights, one blue dyer, one carding machine. One Seceder meeting house in the town, and a Methodist meeting house in the vicinity. The country around Piqua, is settled by emigrants chiefly from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Kentucky; they are an industrious, moral, and religious people; and many of them possessed of considerable wealth. Religious denominations are Methodists, Presbyterians, Seceders, Baptists and Newlights. The country is healthy and fruitful, abounding with springs of the purest water. The

lands generally of the first quality. Timber—the different kinds of ash, the oak, walnut, hickory, beech, maple and sugar tree ; cherry, buckeye, honey locust, &c.

All the unsold lands belong to the United States, and they are to be purchased at the land office in Cincinnati, at two dollars per acre ; one fourth of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of entry or purchase, one fourth in two years after, one fourth in three years, and one fourth in four years ; and at the expiration of the fifth year, if not paid out for in full, the land reverts to the United States, and is offered at public auction, and sold to the highest bidder. But such is the force of public opinion, that none are found hardy enough, to come forward and bid against the original claimant. He, in almost every instance is permitted to re-enter his land, and in this way ultimately redeems it. By the act of Congress, there are in every township, three sections, of 640 acres each, reserved for future sales ; and these are held at four dollars an acre. A whole section, a half, or a quarter may be purchased ; but the government will not dispose of a lesser quantity than a

quarter section, or 160 acres. When the land is paid for, patents issue from the Department of state, signed by the President, and returned to the land office, where the claimants will receive them, on paying the postage from the seat of government. These titles are of the best kind; entirely safe, and indisputable. In every township, there is one section of public land, set apart for the support of schools. No country can offer greater inducements to the industrious, enterprising emigrant, if we regard the soil, the climate, the low price of lands, the goodness of the title, and certain prospect of a market for the surplus produce; for the out-let to the sea is both ways, viz. by the lakes and the Ohio. Improved land sells from 4 to 25 dollars an acre.

As in all new countries, manufactures are in their infancy, all the handicraft arts of the first necessity are in use. The farmers, in a great degree manufacture their own clothing. Sheep are found to answer well, and there are great numbers for a new country. Half-blooded and quarter merinoes are common. Great numbers of horned cattle and hogs are raised and driven to market. The price of pro-

duce the present year (1817) is as follows: corn 33 cents per bushel, wheat 75 cents; buck-wheat 37 1-2 cents; oats 33 cents; pork \$4 50 per hundred; beef \$3 50; whiskey 62 1-2 cents per gallon; a good milch cow, \$15; a good working horse, \$40; sheep \$3 50 each; butter 12 1-2 cents per pound; cheese 12 1-2; flour for market delivered at St. Mary's and Wapaghkonetta, \$6 50 per barrel. The prices of produce the present year are higher than usual, the last season being very unfavorable for crops of wheat, corn and grass. Corn is usually purchased here in the fall, for 25 cents, buck-wheat and oats the same, wheat 50 cents, pork and beef \$2 50, to \$3.

In the county of Miami there are no slaves, and very few free blacks.—Slavery in every shape is prohibited throughout the state; and our laws interdict the residence of free blacks, unless under very special circumstances. There is not any prospect, that the constitution of this state will ever be altered, so as to allow slavery.

The average produce of lands in this county is about as follows: corn 50 bushels to the acre; wheat 25 bushels; oats 30 bushels; hemp grown

remarkably well, but there is but little raised. Crops of hay are very heavy, and the country is well adapted to grass of all kinds.

In the land district of Cincinnati, there remains yet to be sold, about a million and a half of acres. These lands lie chiefly in the counties of Campaign, Miami, and Dark. These three counties extend northward to the Indian boundary. Persons purchasing for prompt payment, reduces the price to \$1 64 cents the acre. A discount of 8 per cent is made on all payments made before they become due. The lands still occupied and owned by the Indians, within the limits of this state, belong to the Wyandots, Shawanoes, and Ottawas. Several attempts have been made to extinguish their title by purchase; all of which have failed. The Wyandots are the most ancient inhabitants, and are considered the chief owners of the soil. It is probable, however, that in a few years, the extinguishment will be effected, as the lands are becoming useless to the natives for the want of game. Civilized habits are making some progress among these Indians, the society of Friends, are the chief agents in this work.

Emigrants approaching this country from New-York, or the states east of that, would save much labor and expense, to land at fort Meigs or Lower Sandusky; from the former to proceed by water up the Miami-of-the-Lakes, to fort Defiance or fort Wayne, and ascend the Auglaize or St. Mary's. If their destination was the new state of Indiana, from fort Wayne, they could pass a portage of 8 miles, haul their craft over, and descend the Wabash, to any given point below."*

South of Miami county, lies Montgomery; surface uneven; with rich hills, and narrow vallies; on the large streams, wide bottoms. *Dayton*, is the county seat; it is handsomely situated, on the west bank of the G. Miami, a little below the mouths of Mad river and Stillwater. It contains about 130 houses, besides shops; 18 stores, several fine churches; a Bank, Printing-Office, Academy and Library; and is the largest village between the Miamies, except Cincinnati.

South of Montgomery is Warren, surface happily waving, being neither too hilly, or too level; south half this

*Em. Directory.

soil, and oak timber; north, very fertile; timber, poplar, sugar-maple, black walnut, basswood, blue ash. *Lebanon* is the county seat. It is a healthy town, with excellent water; on the main road from Cincinnati to Chillicothe; near a junction, of two branches of Turtle Creek. It has 85 houses, a Baptist, and a Methodist church; school house, Printing-Office, library, bank, &c.

South of Warren, lies Clermont, on the Ohio river, a very large county, with many good situations unoccupied. South part oak hills, north more level; wide bottoms on the Ohio, and heavily timbered.

Williamsburg is the county seat, on the east fork of the little Miami; well supplied with water for mills and other uses.

North of Clermont lies Clinton; a small new county, surface generally level, some places marshy; but there is still much good land, some unimproved. County seat *Wilmington*, about equidistant from Cincinnati and Chillicothe; or 50 miles from each.

North of Clinton is Green. "The Great Falls of the Little Miami are in this county; in the course of a mile,

the river is precipitated from several successive tables ; which produces a vast number of fine mill seats." "The vallies are wide, rich and productive ; the uplands, generally of second quality, with a proportion of oak barrens." County Town *Xenia*, on Shawanoes creek, 3 m. e. of Little Miami, 55 n. e. of Cincinnati. It has a brick court house, an academy, three churches, and a printing-office.

North of Greene lies Campaign. "No county in the state possesses a greater number of durable streams, or finer situations for mills. Its name, is a correct index to its surface : it has extensive alluvians, or champaigne tracts, on the east side of Mad-river ; on the west side, are rich heavy timbered lands ; barrens and swampy prairies are to be found towards the eastern side. It is however a large and fertile county ; and holds out great advantages to emigrants." *Urbanna* is the county town, of 100 houses, printing-office, bank ; and fever & ague annually. Two permanent brooks flow through the town. Eleven miles south is Springfield, on a fork of Mad-river. It has a fine creek on the s. with a fall of 30 f. on which is a woollen factory.

J. McCullough Esq. and Captain Chase, two gentlemen of veracity and respectability, of the town of Seneca in Ontario county, York state, took a route through the states of Ohio, and Indiana, into the Illinois territory, in July and August, 1818. Their course going down, was through the centre of the State of Ohio, by Zanesville and Columbus, to Dayton: Thence direct to Vevay in Indiana; from Vevay to Madison, and thence to Vincennes; thence into the Illinois territory, and down south to Shawanoe town, on the Ohio river. From this place they crossed the Ohio, took a circuit thro' Kentucky, crossing again above by Cincinnati, and returning by Urbanna, upper and lower Sanduskies, Cleveland and Buffalo, home. They had a fair view of these countries; and appear to like them well. Captain Chase informed me, that in his opinion, the crops generally in those parts were nearly or quite double, to those of our county, (Ontario;) which is deservedly esteemed equal to any other in York state. He thinks that the places he travelled through are also better watered in general, than Ontario county. Mr. McCullough informs me, that he frequently saw, particular-

ly in the state of Ohio, in the Miami country, on Mad-river, and in various places, the largest and finest fields of wheat he had ever beheld : and as to corn, he states he frequently saw, on the prairies, in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, patches of corn, of a thousand acres and upwards in one field ; without a fence tree or stump between, where from his own conviction, and the statements of the owners, each acre would turn out one hundred bushels of shelled corn. These gentlemen appear to be well pleased with the soil and productions ; and also with the timber, water, climate, and commercial advantages ; for they state that goods are as cheap as in York state. Good coffee in Cincinnati was two shillings and six pence, green hyson tea, fourteen shillings per lb. dry goods very cheap.* Travelling expenses, Esq. McCullough informs me, are quite low in Indiana, Illinois, and the southern parts of Ohio, but in the northern parts of Ohio, extravagantly

* Their chief objections are, that the good lands are mostly all taken up, till you come into the Illinois territory. Improvements, however, might be bought reasonably ; and some very choice new tracts at \$10 per acre.

high, the lands here, being owned by speculators and capitalists in a good measure, and occupied by indolent or careless tenants, who lay their exactions on unwary travellers, without mercy or distinction. This is not true of all New Connecticut; but applies mostly to the western, and newest parts. The roads through the central parts of the state of Ohio are tolerably good; many of them very fine; but generally speaking, considerably hilly. The roads in Indiana and Illinois, and in the south part of Ohio are exceeding hilly; the hills long and tedious, and frequently steep: but these roads are smooth, and generally pretty hard and dry, which renders them passable.

NOTE. The above, it is believed, is a faithful sketch, of the general features of the Miami country. There are in every county however, numerous smaller creeks, sufficient for mills and other purposes; and numerous villages not mentioned; to particularize the whole of which, would make it tedious and confusing to the reader.

SCIOTO COUNTRY.

This country lies east of, and adjoining the Miami country, and is 120 m. n. and s by 60 e. and w. comprising the 12 following counties, (viz.)

on the north Delaware, south of Delaware is Franklin, in which is Columbus the metropolis of the state. South of this are Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto. These six counties all lie on the Great Scioto, in the order mentioned. West of these six counties, are Adams on the Ohio, and Highland, Fayette, and Madison north of each other. Lawrence and Jackson lie east of Scioto and Pike. See the Map Table.

Rivers and Streams.—This district is watered by the Great Scioto and its numerous large and small tributaries. The Great Scioto rises near the head of the Sandusky, and running in a s. e. course, through the six counties as above mentioned, puts into the Ohio 133 m. e. and 35 s. of Cincinnati. It is navigable, 130 m. to Columbus for large keels; and for small boats within 4. m. of the Sandusky. The chief tributaries of the Great Scioto from the west are Paint creek, very large and long; and Darby's, Deer, Mill and Boques' creeks. From the east Salt, Bigbelly and its forks, Walnut and Alum creeks; and Whetstone, with several of less magnitude from each side. The two south counties Scioto and Adams, have 8 or 10 large creeks emp-

tying into the Ohio, some of which are excellent for mill sites.

Surface, Soil, Timber.—The five northern counties on the Scioto, and Madison west of Franklin, are inferior to no counties in the state. Their surface gently waving, soil rich, and well calculated for cultivation.—These are populous and wealthy counties, with elegant buildings, and extensive improvements, particularly Ross, the third county from the Ohio, on the Scioto, whose county seat is Chillicothe, the former seat of government for the state. In this county, one is delighted at every step, with the marks of plenty and independence. Nor are the inhabitants unworthy their favored situations: for unlike the rich and wealthy of most places, who starve and gripe with a niggardly meanness, they appear never better satisfied, than when pouring forth their generosity to those who call. In these counties wild lands are scarce, and improved farms worth from 10 to 45 dollars per acre, according to situation. The 5 southern counties of this district are hilly, and second and third rate land, except the bottoms which are fine on all the streams. But Adams county, although hilly, has a rich soil, and is a

populous county. In this county is an abundance of iron ore on Isaac's creek, on which is a furnace. The other counties are settled thinly, and afford many good situations for settlers.—Timber on the hills, as mentioned before, chiefly oak. The Scioto abounds with fish. Catfish have been caught at its mouth weighing upwards of 70 pounds.

Towns and Villages.—The largest and oldest town in this section of the state is Chillicothe, which is the county town of Ross county, and was till a few years back the seat of the state government. *Chillicothe* is a large and handsome town, situated on the west side of the Scioto, 45 m. in a direct line from its mouth, on a beautiful plain, surrounded with a fine country, and many elegant country seats. It contains about 500 buildings; several stately public buildings, 4 churches, 40 dry good stores, 3 printing offices, 2 banks, a cotton and woollen factory, rope walks, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, &c. COLUMBUS the established seat of the state government, which in June 1812 was a forest, is situated on the east side of the Scioto in Franklin county on an elevated prairie, and is better than a mile in length.

Its main streets running n. and s. fronting the river are more than 5 r. wide ; those crossing them, 24 in number, more than half that width. Broad street on the n. of the public square is 7 r. wide, through which leads the main road to Zanesville and Pittsburgh. A bridge is built over the Scioto at the commencement of Broad street.—The public square in the center of the town containing 10 acres, is a beautiful spot, on which stands the state house of brick, 75 by 50. The state prison is in the s. w. corner of the town. There are at present about 300 houses mostly elegant, 12 stores, 6 taverns, 2 printing offices, a bank, &c. Two springs issue east of the town and put into the river one on each side. They are capable of moving machinery a good part of the year. Lots have sold already in this town as high as \$2000.

MUSKINGUM COUNTRY.

This country lies in the s. e. corner of the state, and runs n. to New-Connecticut. Its form is nearly that of a triangle ; the Ohio river running from the n. e. to the s. w. corner. On the w. and n, it is about 100m. each, and

and contains the following 18 counties, (viz.) Washington at the mouth of the Muskingum, and n. of it Muskingum, Coshocton and Wayne, all on the Muskingum river. West of these lies Gallia on the Ohio, and north of it Athens, Fairfield, Licking, Knox and Richland. The 6 last mentioned counties, join the Scioto country, and are watered by the western tributaries of the Muskingum, (viz.) Whitewoman, Licking, Wakotamika, large and boatable, and Owl and Walnut creeks. The Great Hockhecking and its branches, and 6 or 8 large creeks falling into the Ohio. Richland on the north has the head branches of Huron and Sandusky rivers. East of the first 4, lies Monroe on the Ohio, and Guernsey, Tuscarawas, and Stark n. of it, one after the other. These are watered by the eastern tributaries of the Muskingum, (viz.) Nimishillen, Bigsandy, Tuscarawas, Stillwater and Wills' creeks, mostly large and boatable streams. Guernsey, Monroe, and Belmont n. of Monroe on the Ohio are three hilly counties of thin soil and oak timber. North of Belmont lies Harrison, which is considerably hilly, but better soil. East of Harrison lies Jefferson, having the Ohio on the east

and south. This is also a very hilly county, but of a rich soil. It is one of the oldest settled in the state. North of Jefferson lies Columbiana, having the Ohio and Pennsylvania on the e. and New-Connecticut on the north. Like Jefferson it is hilly but of rich soil and thickly populated. They are both watered by large creeks running into the Ohio, and affording a sufficiency of the best mill seats, Columbiana is rich in agricultural products, mills, coal mines, iron ore, and valuable timber. It contains about 49 grist and saw mills, several extensive manufactories of cotton and woollen, a furnace and several forges.

Surface, Soil, Timber.—The surface of the Muskingum country generally is hilly. The hills in the southern counties which border on the Ohio, and in the next tier north of them are large and of thin soil; timber chiefly white oak, and hickory, as mentioned in the first general description of the state. The northern counties, taken as a body, are still more high and elevated as you ascend the streams, but the hills are not so large, and the soil becomes strong and fertile: timber, white and black oak, hickory, ash, and cherry; with some beech, maple,

black walnut, and butternut intermixed. The counties that join New-Connecticut, and the 4 northern ones that join the Scioto country, are excellent counties of land, and pretty thickly settled. There are not many prairies in this quarter of the state except in Wayne county in which are a number. Good new lands are scarce ; and none belonging to the states. Some choice tracts may be bought for, from 5, to 25 dollars the acre. The southern counties though hilly and of thin soil, are still considerably well settled ; and on account of the number of streams on which are fine bottoms and great conveniences for mills, possess no small advantages. The ease and convenience of clearing (as they are not thick wooded) is another advantage. In these counties are many large tracts of unoccupied land ; some belonging to the states, and many advantageous situations may be found.

Rivers, Streams, &c.—The Muskingum is the largest river belonging to the state. It is 50 r. wide at its mouth, and navigable for large boats 100 m. to Coshocton ; and for small craft 45 m. further into a small lake, from which is a portage of one m. to the Cuyahoga of lake Erie. The

Hockhocking is 10 r. wide, and navigable to its falls a few miles above them, 40 m. from the Ohio. The head branches of the Muskingum are large and numerous; on which account the country is better watered than the West. The Tuscarawas is navigable to the boundary of Stark county; and the Killbuck to the town of Wooster, Wayne.

Towns, Villages, &c.—The largest town in this district is Steubenville, the seat of justice for Jefferson county. “*Steubenville* is delightfully situated on the first and second banks of the Ohio, 72 m. by water, 36 by land below Pittsburgh: and 20 above Wheeling. It is nearly as large as Pittsburgh, and promises to rival the first cities of the west. It contains about 400 houses, many of them elegant and costly. Its growth for the last 4 years has been uncommonly rapid. I passed it in 1805 and found it so small as scarcely to be preserved in recollection during an absence of 10 years. In approaching this town by water in April, 1816, I was surprised to hear the music of its ponderous steam engines several miles before I had a view of the town. It has about 40 mercantile stores, 6 taverns, p

rice, book-store and printing office." It has also a land office, 2 banks, an iron foundry, and a cotton and woollen factory, a papermill and grist mill driven by one steam engine ; a brewery, stillery, soap and candle factory, &c. Lots have risen in a few years from 10 to 10 and 1500 dollars.

"*Mountpleasant*, 12 m. n. of Steubenville has about 150 houses, 7 stores, 3 taverns, 3 saddlers, 3 hatters, 4 blacksmiths, 4 weavers, 6 boot and shoe makers, 1 baker, 1 apothecary's and 2 wagon maker's shops, 8 carpenters, 3 tailors, 3 cabinet makers, 2 tanneries, 1 shop for making wool carding machines, 1 with a machine for spinning thread from flax, 1 nail factory, 1 wool carding machines." It has a brick church, 92 by 60, brick school house, and market house. "Within the distance of 6 miles from the town are 9 merchant mills, 2 grist mills, 12 saw mills, a paper mill with 2 vats, a woollen factory with 4 looms, and 2 rolling mills."*

Zanesville, the seat of justice for Muskingum county, is the next in size and importance to, and will soon equal Steubenville. It is situated on the

*Em. Directory.

east bank of the Muskingum nearly opposite Putnam, and the mouth of Licking ; and contains about 320 houses, which are not large, but neat and well built. It contains 25 stores, 2 banks, and 2 printing offices, a land office, a court house and jail, a market house, meeting houses, 3 glass factories, a papermill, book bindery, nail factory, and numerous mechanic's shops. On the falls opposite the town, are erected, and erecting numerous mills, and factories, among which are several flouring and saw mills, a wool-len factory &c. The falls are 6 feet, in the space of a few rods. A company called the "Zanesville canal and manufacturing company," are opening a canal round them through the town, and intend shortly to "manufacture iron in all its various branches, cotton, wool, hemp, flax, paper, &c." "Four miles up Licking is a forge and furnace extensively carried on by Dillon and son." An elegant and durable bridge is constructed over the Muskingum at the mouth of Licking, which connects Putnam with Zanesville, and serves to cross both rivers. A half a mile above is another across the Muskingum. Owing to these advantages and the abundance of stone

coal in all the hills about the town, Zanesville promises to become a large and flourishing town.

Marietta, the seat of justice of Washington county is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Ohio immediately above the mouth of the Muskingum. It contains 200 houses, 20 mercantile stores, a bank, a printing and a land office, 4 excellent taverns, an elegant presbyterian meeting house; the public county buildings, an academy, and a steam mill. It was commenced in 1787 by the Ohio Company from Connecticut, and is characterized by the politeness and urbanity of its inhabitants. It formerly carried on ship building to considerable extent, and is now commencing it again. "In March 1816 a large commercial and exporting company was here formed, and in April following the schooner *Maria* of 50 tons burden cleared out from this port for Boston, where she duly arrived."* A serious inconvenience to this town is, that Water st. and several others annually overflow; and sometimes to the depth of 8 or 10 feet.

Canton, the county seat of Stark

* Ohio Gazetteer.

county is a handsome village situated on the Nimishillen, of 85 houses, 9 stores, a printing office, a land office, a bank, an oil mill, and a wollen factory near it; and in other respects is equal to Mountpleasant. Near Canton are a number of fine bridges over the large streams with which this county abounds. Two of them one on stone the other on wooden piers, are about 40 rods each, and 20 feet from the water. One is a toll bridge. Stark co. commenced settling in 1806, and the population now amounts to 7000. It contains fine mill streams, and an abundance of iron ore. A furnace is now building.

Wooster, the seat of justice for Wayne county was commenced in 1811 and now has upwards of 70 houses, 7 stores, 4 taverns, a large brick banking house, land office, printing office, school and meeting houses, &c. A number of public roads center in the town. Wayne is a fine county of land and beautifully watered by large and small streams.

NEW CONNECTICUT.

This tract (a part of which on the west is called the fire lands, on ac-

count of having been given by the state of Connecticut to certain sufferers by fire,) is about 120 m. e. and w. by 52 n. and s. comprising 7 counties; and bounded e. by Pennsylvania, n. by lake Erie, w. by Indian lands, and s. by north lat. 41 degrees. This country is also known by the name of Connecticut Reserve. Its name is derived from the circumstance of having been reserved when the other part was given up by a compromise, which was also claimed by Connecticut, under a charter from King Charles II. of England, including all lands between 41 and 42 degrees of north latitude from Providence plantations on the e. to the Pacific Ocean or South Sea as it was then called, on the w. excepting New-York and Pennsylvania colonies. The United States at this compromise, guaranteed to the state of Connecticut this tract, including 4,000 000 acres; but reserving to themselves the right of jurisdiction, they annexed it to the territory now state of Ohio. For a view of the counties and county towns see the Map Table.

Rivers and Streams.—These are Conneaut, Ashtabula, Grand, Chagrine, Cuyahoga, Rocky, Black, Vermillion, Huron, Pipe, and Cold creeks.

—Sandusky, Portage, Toussaint and Maumee rivers, are in the Indian territory. These all run north into lake Erie. Conneaut puts into the lake in the edge of Pennsylvania, and the others in the order mentioned as you proceed w. from ten to twelve m. from each other. They are upon an average about 45 m. long, and from 6 to 10 rods wide. Those e. of Cuyahoga, are rapid and unnavigable. They have generally gullied deep channels several hundred feet beneath the surface, and afford fine mill seats. The banks of Cuyahoga are also high and romantic, current brisk, but may be navigated. As you proceed w. the streams are more gentle, with banks less elevated. The Sandusky is the largest river on this side of the state except the Maumee. It has a brisk current, making its way through a fine country of land, navigable almost to its head. Forts Ferree and Stephenson are situated on this river; the first being frequently called the Upper Sandusky, 40 m. up the river from fort Stephenson, which is also known by the name of Lower Sandusky, being situated on the w. side of the river opposite the lower rapids, 18 m. from the bay. This lower post is famous for having

successfully sustained a furious assault, made by the British in July, 1813, with vastly superior force.

Here is a small village of 30 houses called Croghansville. The purchase of the Indians at this place is 2 miles square. From this post to fort Meigs is 40 m. four of which is through the black swamp; and from this to the eastern boundary of the Indian lands or Huron county is 30 m. A strip was purchased of the Indians through this whole route, that is 70 m. long & one wide, for a road and a line of settlements. Portage or carrying river is small, but may be navigated near to its head. Toussaint is a crooked stream of little or no current being apparently an arm of the lake. At its mouth 20 miles east of the Maumee it is 20 rods wide, but its head is not over 12 miles from the lake. It is choaked up with pond lilies wild rice and aquatic plants, and in its numerous windings through the prairies forms many hiding places for the ducks, geese, muskrats, otters, &c. with which it abounds.

The *Maumee*, sometimes called *Miami* of the lakes and *Maurice* is 105 m. to its forks. *St. Joseph's* and *St. Mary's* at Fort Wayne, 40 r. wide and

navigable the whole year for batteaux, and to Fort Meigs at the lower rapids 18 m. from the lake for vessels of 60 tons. The St. Joseph's branch comes from the w. and is navigable 50 miles. The St. Mary's from the s. e. and is navigable 150 m. to old Fort St. Mary's, 12 m. n. e. of which is Fort Amanda at the head of the Auglaize river, which runs n. by Wapakonetta, Tawa Town, and several other Indian villages into the Maumee at Fort Defiance or Winchester, 50 m. below Fort Wayne. The navigation of the Auglaize is not so safe, but is more used than the St. Mary's, as it is the shortest route by 2 or 3 days. The Maumee is a fine large river, course n. e. banks high, gradually sloping to the water, and covered with luxuriant verdure. The Wolf rapids are ten miles above the others, but neither oppose any very serious obstruction to the navigation. This river abounds with fish, water fowl, &c.

Surface, Soil, Timber.—Much of the surface of New Connecticut is ridgy or waving. A strip of 3 or 4 m. wide on the lake is of a light loamcy, and gravelly soil; timbered with oak, hickory, and chesnut, reaching w. as far as Rocky river. South of this

strip is a moister and deeper soil, timber beech, maple, blackwalnut, cucumber, and on Grand and Chagrine rivers, white pine, and some hemlock and spruce.

Towns and Villages.—*Warren*, the seat of justice for Trumbull county, which is one of the oldest settled in the reserve, contains 60 buildings, a bank, 5 stores, the county buildings, &c. It is situated on the Big Beaver, or Mahoning river, 77 m. n. e. from Pittsburgh. Trumbull, and Portage, and Medina w. of it are fine counties of land, well watered by the head branches of the several rivers, abounding in iron ore of the first quality.—Trumbull has a furnace and several forges. Medina has a furnace and a number of mills building. Lands are here worth from 3 to 15 dollars unimproved.

Cleveland, a growing commercial town is beautifully situated on the e. side of Cuyahoga river half a m. from the lake, 200 feet above the water, but still is subject to billious fevers & agues.

Painesville situated on the w. bank of Grand river 3 m. from its mouth in Geauga county is said to be advancing equal to any place in the reserve. The harbor is deep and capacious after

entering the river, and a vessel may load by placing a single plank from the deck to the shore.*—“This town contains, a post-office, 6 stores, a saw and grist mill, a fulling mill, sundry carding machines, a carding-machine factory, a very extensive tannery, a distillery, three blacksmith’s shop, one tinner, three physicians, one lawyer, two taverns, with sundry mechanics not here mentioned.” A bridge 24 rods in length is built over the river over which passes the main road to Cleveland. For the other towns and the situation, extent, &c. of the counties, see the Map Table.

Climate, Diseases, &c. The climate of New-Connecticut is not so mild and steady as in the southern parts of the state. The winters however are considerably milder and by three weeks shorter than in the northern and western parts of York State. From about a m. east of Huron river to the Maumee, the country is low and flat near the lake, consisting of prairies and woodlands alternately. This part of the country for 8 10 and some places 20 miles from the lake is unhealthy, being subject to billious and

*Ohio Gazetteer.

intermittant fevers, agues, &c. The number of stagnant marshes about the mouths of the rivers, together with the sluggish current of the streams (being choaked up with pond lillies, grass, weeds, and more essentially by the surf of the lake) are no doubt the causes; together with the changeableness of the climate: for the climate is subject to frequent sudden and severe changes at all seasons, in the vicinities of the large northern lakes. All the rivers and bays in this quarter afford plenty of the various kinds of lake fish; and are literally covered at times with ducks, geese, &c.

Sales of land — The United States' lands are all sold in the first instance by an uniform established rule, according to laws enacted for the purpose. (viz.) The President is authorized to dispose of certain tracts in various places by public auction, which he does by proclamation, notifying the time, place, and quantity of land for sale, &c. After these sales are closed the lands are sold for one dollar and sixty-four cents per acre, for money in hand: but if on credit, two dollars, one fourth down at the time of purchase, one fourth in 2, one in 3, and the other in 4 years, all without

interest if paid as due, with 8 per cent discount if paid before due. Other lands are sold in various ways and at different prices.

ALLEGANY and OHIO rivers. These rivers form at present the great high road and thoroughfare of the emigration to the west. The Allegany is formed by the confluence of the Olean and East Branch at Olean Point or Hamilton village. This is the point of embarkation to descend the river, and strangers may calculate on finding it a dear point. The roads from Geneva are very bad in wet seasons. On the common route by Bath, there are intolerable long and heavy hills for 20 miles. The way by Canandaigua, Bloomfield and Dansville, is not more than 3 miles farther, and has but two or three large hills in all. As boats and schooners are getting plenty on lake Erie, and a steam boat is now running, there is no doubt the main current of emigration from the northern parts will soon be turned that way. From Geneva to Buffalo, on the east end of lake Erie is but 100 m. road perfectly level and smooth. The navigable waters of the Muskingum and Scioto are about fifty miles from the lake, and roads are made and

fast improving in every direction. So that movers may take water at Buffalo, and ascend the Sandusky or Maumee ; or get hauled to the head of the Muskingum or Scioto ; or proceed direct by land from Buffalo, along the lake, and then down south through any part of the state. The roads are level and good from Buffalo to Cleveland 200 m. except 5 miles which is bad. On account of the newness of the country and richness of the lands in this state, the roads are bad in many places ; but contrary to the vulgar report of the citizens of Ohio being indolent, they are remarkably industrious and public spirited, bestowing great labor in adorning their country with fine buildings, roads, bridges &c. The Allegany is from 50 to 150 rods wide, easy and safe of navigation, except in extreme high floods, running nearly south 300 m. to Pittsburgh. The Monongahela uniting with it at this town forms the Ohio. The Ohio is a beautiful large and gentle river, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a m. wide, flowing in a w. and s. w. direction 900 m. and uniting with the Mississippi in 37 degrees n. lat. 1100 m. above New-Orleans. In a direct line from Pittsburgh to its mouth it is

but 600 m. The current of this river is 3 m. an hour at a medium pitch of water. Its navigation is always safe and easy, except at the highest or lowest pitches. There is a rapid or fall at Louisville 200 m. from its mouth of $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet in 2 m. Boats generally go down these falls in safety and frequently ascend them. A company is incorporated with a capital of one million, to make a canal round these falls through Louisville on the Kentucky side. When this is completed it is expected the present course of trade (which is by the tedious and expensive route of 300 m. by land from Philadelphia across the Allegany mountains to Pittsburgh,) will be turned altogether to New-Orleans by steam boats, which are already considerably used and are peculiarly suited to the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi. The navigation up the Ohio is interrupted for 8 or 10 weeks in the winter season by the floating ice, for it freezes over annually for 400 miles below Pittsburgh. This river rises and falls every year 50 feet, and some years 70. It has Virginia and Kentucky states on its south, and Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, on the north embosoming numerous Islands, some

of which are large and finely cultivated.

Boats, Navigation, &c.—At Olean Point, Pittsburgh and the other places of embarkation to descend the Allegany and Ohio rivers, a great part of the trade and employ consists in making, buying and selling boats. The prices of the boats are as much as the seller can get. This always depends on the number wishing to buy and the number wishing to sell. Most of the small and common ones may be constructed on the spot by those wanting them, and for about half the sum they generally sell at. A scow or flat 20 feet long and 6 or 8 wide will cost, from 15 to 30 dollars, and three men may make one in two days. A large skiff which would carry 1500, will cost from 5, to 10 dollars, made of rough inch boards without being tarred. One man will make one in a day, with 100 feet of boards, which will cost him 6 shillings, and 2 or 3 pounds of nails, which he may bring with him. The cheapest and most convenient way to descend the Allegany is to procure a raft of boards. One raft of moderate size will be sufficient to accommodate 3 or 4 families, and a handsome profit can be made on

the boards after having answered the purpose of a boat. The navigation is so safe and easy, that most people navigate themselves without a pilot. If a hand should be hired, he should not be paid till at the place of destination; as they not unfrequently engage, get their money, or a part of it by some scheme or pretence, and the next day or night decamp, leaving the employer to profit by his experience in getting another. A man in any degree acquainted with managing a boat can conduct one safe on these rivers at all times when there is a moderate pitch of water. In good weather many people run at night. This although an accident very seldom happens is rather imprudent for entire strangers to the river. The chief difficulties to be avoided are the sand bars, drifts of wood at the heads of islands, and in the Mississippi planters, sawyers, bayous and falling banks. The fogs on the Ohio produce a difficulty called a "falsity of vision," which deceives people much at night, and sometimes till late in the morning. Persons under the influence of this deception frequently make for the shore judging it close at hand; and after rowing for half an hour with all dili-

gence find themselves further off than they supposed at first. At other times supposing themselves remote from shore are on it before they are aware. The nearest shore may always be known by making a noise, as there is usually a great echo, and it will be heard first from the nearest shore. Persons moving on to descend the rivers had better lay in their provisions and sell their property such as teams and tackle in the rich and populous counties of Cayuga, Seneca, & Ontario, else they will have to make great sacrifices. A team can be sent back 150 or 200 m. for one fourth the sum that is always sacrificed on them at the head waters.

INDIANA,

Is 280 m. n. & s. by 150 e. & w, containing 150,000 white inhabitants, 10,000 Indians, 15 Counties, 30 Villages, 5 Printing Offices, 2 banks, 2 United States' Land-Offices. Its southernmost point is in 38 degrees north lat. its capital town Vincennes.

RIVERS. This state is not so well supplied with streams as the state of Ohio, but is nevertheless pretty well watered. The *Wabash*

is the most important river. It rises in the n. e. part of the state, and runs in a s. w. direction across it, forming its western boundary for 240 m. from the Ohio river. Its length is about 500 m. Its width from 40 to 70 rods. It overflows its banks in high water except in places, but the floods do not last long and do but little damage. It has several small rapids between its mouth and Vincennes, but not sufficient to prevent boats from ascending. From Vincennes to Ouitanon 200 m. the current is very gentle. The rapids at Ouitanon are impassable with boats. Above Ouitanon it is navigable for flat bottoms to within 8 m. of Fort Wayne at the head of the Maumee. From Ouitanon to its mouth is 400 m. and thus far it is navigable for large keels. Its tributaries from the east are Petoka, White, Deche, Little, St. Marie, Rocky, Petite, and Calcut rivers, and Massasinway which heads in Darke county Ohio. On the n. w. side it receives, beginning at the head, Eel river, Richard's creek, Rock river, Tippacanoe, Pine and Redwood creeks, Rejoicing, Little ~~Vincennes~~ Vincennes, Erabliere, Duchat and Bre^u~~u~~ rivers. *Whitewater* is a fine little river of pure water, watering several

counties on the eastern side of the state, and putting into the big Miami 8 m. from its mouth. Tanner's, Loughery's, Indian and Wyandot creeks, and big and little Blue, and Anderson's rivers, water the s. part, and fall into the Ohio in the order named as you proceed west. The northern part of the state is watered by the two St. Joseph's and their branches, and by the heads of the rivers Raisin of L. Erie, Black river, Chemin, big and little Kenomic of lake Michigan and the head branches of the Illinois. In the north part of the state there are 40 or 50 lakes mostly small. *White river* is a large and important river, running in a s. w. direction nearly across the s. end of the state. The lands on this river are fine and better watered in general than in any other parts of the state. Scarcely a lot can be found without springs and small streams.

Aspect of the Country. "A range of hills called the knobs extends from the falls of the Ohio to the Wabash nearly in a s. w. direction, which in many places produces a broken and uneven surface. North of these hills lie the flat woods 70 m. wide reaching nearly to the Ouitanon country. Bor-

dering all the principal streams except the Ohio there are strips of bottom and prairie land, both together are from 3 to 6 m. in width. Between the Wabash and lake Michigan the country is mostly campaign, abounding alternately with wood lands, prairies, lakes and swamps."*

Prairies. These are numerous and some very large, as far as the eye can reach. There are two kinds of prairies (viz.) bottom and upland. The bottom prairies are alluvian flats without timber. The upland prairies are far the most numerous and extensive, and are from 50 to 150 feet higher than the bottom prairies, and frequently of uneven or ridgy surface. Both kinds are of exhaustless fertility.

Counties, Settlements, Villages.

There are but 15 counties at present organized, they lie in the south part of the state, the north part being yet a wilderness, only inhabited by the native Indians. Dearborn county lies in the s. e. corner of the state adjoining the Ohio state and river. Its villages are Lawrenceburgh, Edinburgh, and Rising Sun. North of Dearborn lies Franklin, north of Franklin is Wayne. These three counties are

* Em. Directory.

bounded on the east by the state of Ohio. The villages of Franklin county are Brookville and Harrison. It is a populous county and has been established about 4 years. Oats and corn sell in this county at 25, rye 40, wheat 75 cents per bushel, beef 3, pork 4 cents per pound. The other counties are Switzerland, county town Vevay. Jefferson, county town Madison. Clark, county town Charleston, besides it has Jeffersonville at the head of the falls of the Ohio, and Clarksville and New-Albany a little below the falls. Harrison, county town and seat of the state government for 8 years Sorydon. Perry a new county. Posey, at junction of Wabash & Ohio. Posey has extensive prairies but subject in many places to inundation both from the Wabash and the Ohio, for the Ohio sets back the Wabash and inundates its bottoms for 6 or 7 m. in high floods. All the above counties except Franklin and Wayne lie on the Ohio river in the order mentioned proceeding west. North of Posey on the Wabash lies first Gibson, county town Princeton, next Knox, county town Vincennes. East of Knox lies Orange, county town Paoli, e. of Orange is Jackson, county seat Browns-

town. South of Jackson lies Washington which runs south till Harrison. Salem is the county town of Washington 23 m. from Jeffersonville on the Vincennes road. Thus it will be seen the settlements are on the borders of the state only, but they are spreading rapidly and rather fastest in the western parts on account of the new purchase from the Indians and the greater abundance of prairies. This new purchase contains upwards of $2\frac{1}{2}$ million of acres described to be fine land by those who surveyed and others who have been over it. The lands in the vicinity of Fort Harrison are said to be beautifully situated, of the first quality and sell high, as it is supposed this will be the site of a new county very soon. Fort Harrison is on the Wabash 120 m. by water 65 by land above Vincennes. It is garrisoned by 150 riflemen under Major Morgan. There are 4 or 5 families who have lived about the fort several years, their crops have been abundant where they have tilled the ground. The tide of emigration is at present towards this place, and into the Illinois territory. Prairies are numerous here and of different sizes from a half to 5 m. wide and of different lengths.

The timber about them is principally oak, which is fine for rails and shingles. These prairies are destitute of water, but it is easily procured by digging.

Crops and Fruits. In Indiana corn is raised easy, and stock with little attention and less fodder. Wheat is said not to be so plump as in York state, but yields neat farmers 68 lbs. to the bushel and never gets smutty or winter killed. Apple trees bear every year. Peaches currants cherries and other fruits do well.

Prices. • Wheat is 75 cents per bushel, flour \$3 a hundred, delivered at Fort Harrison 4, corn 25 cts. pork \$4, beef \$4, butter and cheese from 12 to 25 cts. honey 50 cts. per gallon. Maple sugar 25 cts.' European goods somewhat high ; salt at Vincennes \$2 a bushel, at the United States' salt works, 26 m. below the mouth of the Wabash from 50 to 100 cts per bushel. There have been salt wells made by boring to the depth of 500 feet where the water was found very strong. There are also salt licks on the Indian lands. The chief supply of salt comes from the Great Kenhaway.

Climate. • The winters in the s. part of Indiana are mild, There are

usually three or four weeks of freezing weather. Snow falls at times 6 or 8 inches deep, and the Wabash has been crossed on the ice with safety. By the middle of February the winter breaks up, and the peach trees are in bloom by the first of March, and by the 10th of April the woods are clad in green.' The summers are not so warm, but a blanket is comfortable at night. The climate admits the rice, cane, cotton, indigo, the sweet potato and grape vine to flourish in the south part of the state.

Game. Deer, Bears, Wolves and wild Turkeys are plenty; so are Squirrels Pheasants and small game. Mole Mice, and the small animals are plenty as to be very troublesome. Reptiles and venomous serpents are scarce. There are a few rattlesnakes and copper heads.

Towns and Villages. VINCENNES (formerly called St. Vincennes) stands on the east bank of the Wabash 100 m. in a direct line or 200 m. the course of the river from its mouth 120 west of Jeffersonville at the fall of the Ohio. It has been settled nearly a century, contains about 100 buildings, bank, printing-office, land office, brick tavern, jail, academy, church

team-mill, &c. The houses are mostly small and scattering, with high and strong picketed gardens to prevent the thefts of the Indians. The town is regularly laid out, the streets crossing at right angles, and being surrounded by a fine country promises to become an important city. Lots sell at from \$100 to 1000.

Brookville the seat of Justice for Franklin county is situated in the forks of Whitewater about 42 m. n. w. of Cincinnati. It is pleasantly and advantageously situated for trade, manufacturing and agriculture.—Whitewater is one of the finest streams in the state. Its forks from their junction to their sources abound with excellent seats for mills and other machinery. They have fine bottoms bounded by small hills, above which is a level rich country timbered with beech and maple, oak, hickory, ash, elm, poplar, buckeye, &c. These lands produce wheat weighing from 55 to 68 lbs. per bushel, and “corn, oats, rye, flax, hemp, sweet and Irish potatoes in abundance, and tobacco equal to Virginia or Kentucky.” At the close of the war Brookville contained but 10 or 12 houses. It now (July 1817,) contains upwards of 80

buildings exclusive of shops, stables, and out houses, the greater number of which were built during the last season. The buildings are frame and a great number of them handsomely painted. There are within the precincts of the town one grist mill and two saw mills, two fulling mills, three carding machines, one printing office, one silver smith, two saddlers, two cabinet makers, one hatter, two tailors, four boot and shoe makers, two tanners and curriers, one chair maker, one cooper, five taverns and seven stores. There are also a jail, a market house, and a handsome brick court house."

Vevay the seat of justice for Switzerland county is situated on the second bank of the Ohio $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile above the upper vineyards. These vineyards cover from 10 to 15 acres of ground. They are made by a small colony from Switzerland, in Europe. They make an abundance of excellent wine, and raise produce for their own use. *Vevay* commenced in 1814 and there were erected the first year 45 houses, 4 stores and 2 taverns. "There are at present (1817) 84 dwelling-houses, besides 54 shops. The court-house, jail, church, market

house, and school-house are of brick. It has 8 stores, 3 taverns, 2 lawyers, 2 physicians, a printing-office, a library of 300 volumes, and a literary society in which are several persons of genius, and literature. Vevay is about equidistant from Cincinnati Louisville and Lexington or 45 m. from each.

Jeffersonville at the head of the falls nearly opposite Louisville promises to become a place of wealth and elegance. It has about 140 houses brick, frame, and hewn logs. The most eligible boat channel is on the Indiana side of the river.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

This territory lies w. of Indiana & was formerly included in it. It is 350 m. n. and s. and on an average 200 m. e. and w. containing 35,000 white inhabitants and 5,000 Indians. Its latitude on the north is the same as Ohio and Indiana 41 deg. 50 min. On the south it has 37 degrees. The Ohio river separates it from Kentucky on the south, the Mississippi from the Missouri Territory on the west a line parallel with the south end of lake Michigan from the N. W. Territory

on the north, the Wabash for 240 m. from its mouth from Indiana on the e. This Territory so nearly resembles Indiana in soil, climate, productions, and most other things that a slight description will suffice.

Rivers and Streams. To particularize all the rivers and creeks would be tedious and unprofitable. I shall barely mention the most important.—The *Illinois* is the largest that is peculiar to this territory. This is a beautiful river rising near the south end of lake Michigan. Its head branches are called Plein and Theakaki or Kenkakee. The Plein is navigable within two miles of Chicago river of lake Michigan and boats are said to have passed over loaded in high water from one to the other, the distance between being a marsh which in high floods is perfectly inundated. The Illinois runs in a s. w. direction about 400 m. and empties into the Mississippi by a mouth 80 rods wide 200 m. above the mouth of the Ohio and 20 above that of the Missouri. The country through which it passes is said to be equal to any other in the west. It receives a number of large rivers on each side, and passes through a lake called Illi-

nois lake 20 m. long and 5 wide. This river is well calculated for navigation being of a smooth gentle current, and unbroken by rapids throughout its whole extent. Kaskaskia is the next largest, its course is more southerly, it is about 300 m long and puts into the Mississippi 100 m. below the Illinois Fifty m. lower down the Auvase empties in ; this river and its branches waters a district 70 by 24 m. square. Between the Illinois and Kaskaskia is Wood river, and between Kaskaskia and the Auvase is the little river Marie. Above the Illinois is Sandbay and Rocky rivers which are large and run nearly west. The Saline (on which is the United States' salt-works) 26 miles m. below the Wabash. Sandy creek and Cash river fall into the Ohio on the south. Little Wabash, Fox, Embarrass, Mascontin, St Germain, and Tortue put into the Wabash as you proceed n. before you reach Fort Harrison. Those putting into the Wabash above, were mentioned in the description of Indiana. There are a number of small lakes in this territory, mostly in the north part, and on the American bottom. They all abound with fish and wild-owl.

Surface and Soil. This territory taken together is somewhat more level than Indiana. The north west part is hilly and broken. The extensive valley watered by the Illinois and its branches is level or gently waving. The prairies on this river are numerous, and many of them very large, extending further than the eye can reach. On many of the other rivers and generally through the territory there are an abundance of prairies. The banks of many of the streams present a bold and rugged appearance. The banks of some of the tributaries of Kaskaskia are 140 feet perpendicular, of solid lime stone. The soil of this country is equal to any in the world for richness and durability. The American bottom on the Mississippi, between the Illinois and Kaskaskia containing about 600 square m. has been cultivated in places for 120 years and still continues its original fecundity without manure. The prairies both upland and bottom are little if any inferior to these bottoms.

Timber. Oak is the prevailing timber of Illinois, and of this all the different kinds are common throughout the territory. The bottoms are timbered with black walnut, honey lo-

cust, pawpaw, beech, maple, buckeye, &c. The mulberry and plumb tree are common on the Illinois.—Beech, maple, elm and basswood are common in all parts, with the other woods mentioned in Indiana. White pine is found on the head branches of the Illinois.

Minerals. Copperas and lead are found in several places, stone coal, & beds of white clay. The most common stone is lime. From 2 to 300,000 bushels of salt are made annually at the United States' salt works on the Saline.

Settlements and Villages. The settlements are chiefly on the Wabash, Mississippi, and Kaskaskia, there are some scattering ones on the Illinois. Kaskaskia is the most noted village. It is situated on the w. bank of the Kaskaskia river 11 m. from its mouth, and six from the Mississippi, it is 150 m. s. w. of Vincennes. This is the seat of government for Randolph county and for the territory. It was settled better than 100 years ago by the French from Lower Canada. There are at present upwards of 160 houses, post office, land office, printing office, &c. The inhabitants are more than half French; they raise large

stocks of horned cattle, horses, swine, poultry, &c. Above Kaskaskia are Prairie du Rochers, St. Phillippe, and Cahokia. Cahokia is the seat of justice for St. Clair county and is nearly opposite St. Louis the seat of government of the Missouri territory. 'It contains about 160 houses, mostly French, who were its founders.' It has a post office, Roman Chapel, &c. and is 35 miles below the mouth of the Illinois and about a mile e. of the Mississippi on a small stream putting into it. Shawanoctown, Wilkinsons-ville, L'Aigle, and Edwardsville are situated on the Ohio river.

Roads. There are two roads leading from the Ohio to Kaskaskia, and one from Vincennes. They are not very good, and travellers have to lie in the woods one or two nights. There is a pretty good road from one village to another along the Mississippi. The scattering settlements have roads that answer for horsemen and packers.

On the Kaskaskia the country is said to be very pleasant, rich and healthy; the inhabitants, if not as polished, at least as moral and religious as any other people. Here are a number of mills, and the settlements flourishing.

Military Lands. There are about 3½ millions of acres of military bounty lands in this territory. They lie on the north of the Illinois and near the Mississippi. They are said to be fine lands, but have not been much explored: Government has just surveyed them—vegetation is so luxuriant that but little progress could be made in surveying during the summer. There are upwards of 16,000,000 of acres in the territory to which the Indian title is extinguished.

It is supposed the Illinois, at no remote period, will form the most important channel of communication between the southern and northern states. Its placid and gentle current, the ease with which a canal may be made connecting it with lake Michigan, and the easy navigation of the lakes, all contribute to establish this opinion.

This territory is expecting to be admitted into the union as an independent state at the next session of Congress. A convention is now framing their constitution.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

This territory is nearly a peninsula.

having lake Erie, Detroit river, lake and river St. Clair, and lake Huron on the e. and n. e. the straits of Michilimackinac and lake Michigan on the n. w. and w. and a part of Indiana and Ohio on the s. It is 250 m. n. and s. and 150 e. and w. containing about 15,000 white, and 3000 Indian inhabitants—chief city and seat of government Detroit, of 300 houses.

Rivers, Bays, Lakes. There are 15 rivers of considerable size running w. into lake Michigan. The largest of these are St. Joseph's 200 m. long, 40 r. wide, and Grand river 300 m. long and 50 r. wide, falling in towards the s. end. On both of these rivers are fine prairies and wood lands. They frequently pass from lake Erie to Michigan with laden boats up Huron and down Grand river without a portage or even unloading the boats. Five or 6 rivers the largest of which is Saganaum run n. into lake Huron. Belle and Huron rivers run e. into St. Clair lake. The lands on this Huron are the best in the territory. French settlements commenced here 20 years ago. They settle fast now, and a number of mills have been lately built. Rouge, and Ecoree rivers and Magau-

ga and Brownstown creeks run e. into the strait of Detroit. Huron or little Huron river, Swan, Rocky, and Sandy creeks, Raisin river, Otter and Wapoo creeks, run east into lake Erie. Grand Traverse bay of Michigan is 12 m. long and 5 wide. Saganaum bay of Huron lake is 40 m. long and 12 wide. Miami bay of lake Erie is of an oval form 18 m. long and 3 or 4 wide. Besides the large lakes that bound this territory, there are a number of small ones in the interior from 1 to 12 m. long.

Surface. The surface of this territory is generally level, having a northern and western inclination with a number of marshes and swamps. Soil, good, and well adapted to grain, grass and fruit. Prairies are numerous, some of a fine soil, others wet and barren. Timber, beech and maple, oak, hickory, elm, ash, basswood, cucumber, poplar, cedar, cherry, locust, yellow and white pine, crab apple, plumb, &c. An extract of Gen. Hull's letter published in the Emigrant's Directory is as follows:—

“ There is very little settlement on the w. part of lake Huron, or on the e. part of lake Michigan. While I was at Detroit, I made a treaty with

the different nations of Indians, and purchased their lands for the United States, from the Miami of lake Erie, nearly to Saganaum bay, including all the lands, between that distance on lake Erie, the river Detroit, lake St. Clair, and lake Huron; and extending back to the westward about eighty m. I believe the Indian title has not been extinguished to any other lands within the territory of Michigan excepting some small tracts in different situations.

“ Within this tract, are the rivers Miami, Raisin, Huron, Rouge, Huron of Lake St. Clair, Trent, and some branches of the Saganaum river, besides many other smaller streams.— There is supposed to be included within this tract, about seven millions of acres. The lands on all those rivers are fertile, and capable of abundant productions. The country is generally level, and easy to be cultivated. While I was in Detroit, I sent in the fall of the year, a number of oxen, and cows, in company with others, amounting probably to 2 or 300, with one man to take care of them, give them salt, &c. on the upper branches of the river Rouge. In the spring when they returned, the cows had fine

calves, and the whole were in excellent order ; they looked better than those fed on hay. I consider that country, after it is cleared, a very healthy country. My family were at Detroit eight years, and were more healthy than when they lived in this town, [Newtown,] which is thought to be as healthy as any in Massachusetts. The climate is much milder, than in the same latitude in the Atlantic. We rarely have sleighing many days, excepting on the ice. I believe there is no part of the world where the soil is better for wheat, and fruit of all kinds."

It is settled the whole length of this purchase on the e. along the strait and lakes and up some of the rivers some distance. The greatest part of the inhabitants are French. Raisin river of Lake Erie has a French settlement extending back 15 miles. It was commenced better than 30 years ago, and they now have plenty of fruit, and make cider and peach brandy for exportation. DETROIT, the principal city, stands on the w side of Detroit river or strait 18 m. from Lake Erie. It contains 300 houses, brick, frame and hewn logs. Some of its buildings are large and elegant. There are a

number of stores which have a brisk and rich trade chiefly with the Indians; printing office, nunnery, Roman chapel, Fort, &c. Fish, fowl and game, are more plenty in this than any other section of the United States, and for trade it is surpassed by none.

NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY,

Lies w. of Michigan Territory and lake. It is bounded by lake Michigan on the e. Superior and the grand portage n. Mississippi river w. and Illinois Territory s. It is 700 m. e. and w. 400 n. and s. containing about 1000 whites and 6000 Indians. Its chief town is Prairie Des Chiens. This territory much resembles Michigan in soil, timber, fish, fowl, game, climate, and productions. Its surface is more uneven being in many places broken and mountainous. In respect to its waters it more especially resembles Michigan, having three of its sides bounded by large lakes and the Mississippi; and its other rivers of which it has a prodigious number, running in three different directions into the 3 great waters by which it is bounded. There are vast tracts of excellent and fertile land; but the territory derives

its chief importance at present from its mines, wild game, fish, fowl, and wild rice. With this wild rice all the rivers and bays are covered, in so much that together with the vast numbers of fish and wild fowl, the Indians are supposed to be entirely exempt from the contingencies of famine. This rice, called by the French "folle avoine," by which name they call one of the tribes of Indians, because they live almost entirely upon it, grows in all the marshes, ponds, lakes, and rivers of this and Michigan territory, where the water is from one to seven feet deep, unless the bottoms are hard and gravelly. It grows 6 or 7 feet above the water, the stalk resembling the reed cane of Kentucky, and the branches those of oats. This territory has but few settlements and those small. There is a small French settlement and Fort at the mouth of Fox river which empties into the south end of Green Bay, and another considerable one with a strong fort at Prairie Des Chiens at the mouth of Ouisconsin river, which runs into the Mississippi. This is the channel through which the Northwest Company convey their goods to the Mississippi and its waters. From Mack-

inac to Green Bay, and up the bay to Fox river ; up Fox river and over a portage of two miles, and down Ouiscossin to Prairie Des Chiens, situated on the east bank of Ouiscossin one mile from the Mississippi and about six hundred from Mackinac. Prairie Des Chines contains 65 houses and five hundred inhabitants. When the traders assemble there are near eight hundred inhabitants who are chiefly French, but a considerable number of them part Indian blooded from inter-marriages with that people. There are from 20 to 40 thousand pounds of lead made yearly at Dubuque's mines near Mississippi below the mouth of Ouiscossin. The mines cover a tract of ten miles by sixty. Virgin copper has also been found in several places, and iron ore. *Carver's purchase* of which so much has been said is in this territory. It is about 120 miles square, bounded by the Mississippi on the west from St. Anthony's falls to lake Pepin. His title is said to be spurious which is no doubt a fact.

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

This Territory might almost be said to be without bounds, as it com-

prises chief of the country west of the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean. Upper Canada bounds it on the n. the Mississippi e. Louisiana and the Gulph of Mexico s. and Spanish possessions and the Pacific Ocean w. It is 1500 m. n. & s. and 900 e. & w. It contains sixty thousand white inhabitants, and one hundred thousand Indians. Its principal city and seat of government is St. Louis. A few of the distinguishing features of this and the remaining states are all I shall notice. This territory comprises all the different kinds of surface, soil, timber, climate, and productions animal vegetable and mineral to be found in the United States. Its vast and almost innumerable rivers, its extensive and unbounded forests, its numerous and nearly unlimited plains and prairies present to the mind, a wide and interesting prospect; where for ages and centuries to come, the nations may multiply, colonize and form states and societies, equal to the brilliant clusters that now adorn the eastern parts of our continent. The inexhaustible mines of lead on the Maremeg, the extensive salines in many places, and the plains of white salt from 2 to 6 inches deep made by

the sun as is supposed, the mines of solid rock salt, and the vast droves of Buffalo and wild horses, with the innumerable kinds of other animals show the resources of this as yet wilderness land. The *Missouri* river joins the *Mississippi* in about 39 n. lat. It has been explored 3090 m. and its source is still undiscovered. Its course is somewhat south of east. Its navigation is good for 1600 m. channel deep, current strong. At its mouth it is near half a mile in width. Away to the s. the *Arkansas* enters the *Mississippi*. This is also a majestic river upwards of 2000 m. in length. Between these two rivers the *St. Francis* and *White* river enter the *Mississippi*, both large and having some settlements on, as has also the *Arkansas*. The chief settlements are on the *Missouri* for 150 m. up it, and on the *Mississippi* from the mouth of the *Missouri* to that of the *Ohio* river, a distance of near 200 m. and some scattering ones below the mouth of the *Ohio*. These settlements are pretty thick and reach a considerable distance from the rivers in many places. There are 15 handsome villages. *St. Charles* the largest on the *Missouri* is 21 miles from its mouth and contains upwards

of a thousand inhabitants. *St. Louis* is 15 m. below the mouth of the Missouri and has three parallel streets extending along the Mississippi for two miles, and rising one above the other in a beautiful and romantic manner. The houses are built of stone and whitewashed on the outside. It contains 3000 inhabitants, a bank, printing office, &c. *St. Genevieve* is 75 m. below *St. Louis*, and has about 350 houses, an academy, and about a dozen stores. It was commenced in 1774 and is the depot for the mines of *Maremeq*. The lead mines on this river are accounted the most extensive in the world, 100,000 tons of lead being smelted here annually. *Boone's* settlement now *Howard* county is about 150 m. up the Missouri. It now contains about 5,000 inhabitants. Farmers first settled here in 1811. *Boone's* lick salt works supply an abundance of excellent salt. The country is fine, climate mild and healthy. There are about two and a half million of acres of military bounty lands in this territory. Surveyors are now running them out. They lie between 35 and 40 n. lat. and 10 and 12 w. lon. from Washington city. They are watered by the Missouri, Great Osage, Gasconade, John's and Gravel rivers.

LOUISIANA.

This state is bounded on the n. and w. by Missouri territory ; on the s. by the Gulf of Mexico ; and on the e. by Pearl and Mississippi rivers. It is 300 m. e. and w. and 240 n. and s. situated between 29 and 33 n. lat. containing 130,000 whites and slaves and 3000 Indians ; chief city and seat of government New-Orleans, of 30,000 inhabitants.

Besides the numerous large bayous that leave the Mississippi and make their ways in different directions to the sea or Gulf, the country has a number of other important rivers, of which *Red river* is the largest. This river enters the state in the n. w. corner, and runs s. e. and joins the Mississippi in 31 n. lat. It receives Black or Washita river on the n. is navigable 1500 m. and is 80 r. wide. This river is covered in places with bridges of drift wood 50 m. in length, having trees and woods growing on them, and so exactly resembling the adjoining bottoms that one may pass over them without observing when he went on or came off of the river. Red river is settled on both sides for 200 m. and the wealth that floats down it

annually is incredible. Chief of the rivers and bayous have settlements on, but they seldom extend back more than one or two plantations from the streams, as that brings them to the swamps. The make of a great part of this state is such that the land instead of rising, gradually declines from the rivers, being highest at the banks. The aspect of the country here differs widely from the northern states. The surface is generally level, the forests, consisting of cypress, cedar, magnolia and many other trees not seen in the n. are all shrouded and overspread with a kind of stuff called "Spanish beard." This grows from a small plant with fibrous roots, which gathering dust and sand driven by the wind, and increasing by the warmth of the climate, hangs dangling in all directions, sometimes completely overloading the trees and filling up the spaces between the branches. Sugar, cotton, and rice, are the staples of this state, and the wealth of the planters is incalculable. Some of them have from 10 to 20 thousand head of cattle, and their income \$20,000 a year. They have from 2 to 300 slaves each, and plantations from 800 to 1000 acres. You will frequently see 300 acres of cotton

in one field. An acre of the best land will produce 2000 cwt. of cotton in the seed. *New-Orleans* is situated on the e. bank of the Mississippi 105 m. from its mouth. The island of Orleans on which it stands is 150 m. long, having the river Iberville and lakes Maurepas Ponchartrain, and Borgne on the eastern side. This city is the great emporium for the merchandise of all the western world ; and if one wishes to see the world at a single glance this is the place. Here are ships, vessels, boats, sailors, citizens, adventurers, goods, wares, and productions, from almost every kingdom, port and city in the old world ; and state, river and province in the new. There is an embankment called a levee, near the whole length of the island of Orleans made to keep out the floods of the Mississippi. This levee is in many places 15 feet high and 50 feet wide at the base. When these levees break they cause greater consternation to the inhabitants than the great fires do in the northern cities. The exports of New-Orleans and Louisiana are said already to exceed those of all the New-England. states by \$150,000 a year.

MISSISSIPPI & ALABAMA.

Mississippi state lies e. of Louisiana, and e. of this lies Alabama Territory, both bounded by the Gulf of Mexico on the s. and Tennessee on the n. Alabama has Georgia and a part of West Florida on the e. Mississippi state and Alabama Territory are what used to form the Mississippi territory. They are situated between 30 and 35 deg. n. lat. They are each about 340 m. n. and s. and 150 e. & w. Mississippi contains 24 thousand whites, 21 thousand slaves and 13 thousand Cherokee, 12 thousand Choctaw and 4 thousand Chickasaw Indians. Its largest town is *Natches*, of about 3 hundred houses. It stands on the e. bank of the Mississippi, 300 m. above New-Orleans in 31½ deg. n. lat. New Orleans is in 30. Washington of 150 houses situated on Catharine's creek 20 m. east of the Mississippi in a s. e. direction from Natches is the present seat of government. Alabama has 23,000 whites, 11,000 slaves and 20,000 Creek Indians. The rivers of both run s. into the Gulf. The chief rivers of Mississippi are Pearle, Pascagola, and Tombigbee. The Tombigbee is the

largest. It rises near the Muscle Shoals in Tennessee river, and is either assumed for the boundary between this state and Alabama Territory, or runs nearly parallel with the boundary in a south direction 450 m. and unites with Alabama river 72 m. from the sea or Gulf. From this junction to the Gulf it is called Mobile river and bay. Mobile river is 45 m. long, the bay 30 and 12 wide. Alabama river is the largest of that territory. It rises near the s. e. corner of Tennessee. Its two main forks Coose and Tallapoose unite at Fort Jackson, hence it runs s. w. nearly 300 m. to Fort Claiborne ; thence to the Tombigbee 60 m. Vessels drawing eleven feet water can ascend some distance above the junction. Boats and batteaux can ascend to Fort Jackson.

Surface, Soil, Timber, Climate, & Productions. In all of these the Alabama Territory and Mississippi and Louisiana states much resemble each other. For 80 or 100 m. from the Gulf, the country in all of them is flat with very few hills or rising grounds soil sandy, timber on the highest and driest parts, chiefly the long leaved pine ; in the lower and more swampy parts the prevailing timber is Cypress

but with oak, cedar, loblolly and magnolia interspersed. These lands will produce cotton, indigo, corn, rice, sugar cane, fruits, and garden vegetables better than would be expected. As you leave the level pine sandy country the forests gradually change to oak, hickory, black walnut, sugar maple, poplar, elm and hackberry; the surface becomes elevated and beautifully waving; the soil a deep vegetable mould. The country continually improves as you proceed n. till you arrive at the Tennessee boundary and here for one or two hundred m. each way is said to be the garden of America. The richness of the soil, the excellence of the waters, the luxuriance and variety of the productions, the fine navigable rivers, and above all the agreeableness and healthfulness of the climate unite to render it deservedly the most desirable. These parts, being the s. and w. parts of Tennessee and the n. of Mississippi and Alabama are rapidly settling, and no country holds out greater advantages to emigrants. The wealth derivable from the rich range for stock over all these states, and the valuable forests of timber, to say nothing of the cotton, sugar, rice, indigo and other rich productions,

will outweigh that of any other country.

Towns and Villages. ST. STEPHENS is situated on the Tombigbee, 36 m. above Fort Stoddart at the junction, and 80 above the town of Mobile at the head of Mobile bay. It contains 260 houses, 15 stores, an academy and printing office and is the head of ship navigation. The town of *Mobile* situated on the head of the bay is fast improving, it contained some time since 300 houses and 25 stores. Some of its houses are of brick and very elegant.

The state of Virginia has a number of tracts of fine new land and quite cheap. They lie in the western parts of the state on and near the Ohio river. Kentucky state has as fine a climate & a soil as rich and as well watered as any state in the union. It has also a large quantity of rough and indifferent lands. The bad lands lie mostly on the borders of the state. The centre of the state for one hundred miles and better around Lexington is said not to be surpassed by any country in America either in the agreeableness of the climate, or the variety of productions, and beauty of improvements. In different places in the western parts of

Kentucky there are valuable tracts of wild land of the first quality, and many good situations may be found in the less fertile parts of the state, on account of the valuable range for cattle and hogs, and the caves of salt petre which are a source of great wealth.

Curiosities. From the great northern lakes south to the Gulph of Mexico, a distance of near 2 thousand miles, and for nearly that distance east and west, the country in every direction exhibits the traces of numerous ancient population. Where the lands are the best they appear to have been the most thickly inhabited. They appear from their traces to have been neither entirely savage or civilized. It is evident from the ruins of works yet to be seen the inhabitants must have been a very warlike race, and capable of enduring the most severe labor. The works yet visible are their mounds, which it appears were their burying places either in peace or war or both; their military embankments or fortifications, the walls of stone houses, the ruins of towns and cities, the appearances of ancient roads, &c. &c. These marks cover the earth in every direction, there is scarcely a county in all the

western states but has more or less of them. They are of all sizes and dimensions and appear to have been made at very different and remote periods. Some of the mounds are from 80 to 100 feet and 800 feet in circumference at the base, with old and very large forest trees growing on them; while others are small and wooded with young timber. On being opened immense quantities of human bones were discovered. They also contain arrows, stone axes, &c. in greater or less quantities, and pieces of well glazed potters ware, and some copper ware of curious form have been taken out of them. The fact of these mounds having been established at very different periods is proved from the circumstance of the human bones being in some instances quite entire, and in a state of preservation, while others are almost entirely decomposed and in a state of putrefaction; some being strong, bearing to be handled and moved, others not bearing their own weight. The fortifications cover in many places from sixty to 160 acres of ground, with covered ways now in ruins. The walls some of stone others of earth are from 5 and 8 to 10

and 25 feet high in places yet standing. One wall of stone reaching from the Great to the Little Scioto in the state of Ohio is 7 miles long, but no mark of an iron tool is to be seen on this or any other of their works.

TO EMIGRANTS.

The chief difficulties experienced by movers arise either from inexperience or want of due care. The worst evil befalling them either on their way or when settled, is the loss of health. This as often or perhaps oftener happens through imprudence than any other cause. Let a person be in what country he may, if he expose himself to wet and cold, to hunger and fatigue, to unwholesome food, to bad river or puddle water, he has no reasonable ground to expect a continuance of health. Let travellers then and movers take due care in these respects. Let them prepare a sufficiency of wholesome food, plenty of clothing, some useful medicines, and avoid the stagnant ponds, unhealthy situations and river water. Many people by choosing an easy situation instead of a healthy one, and by using unwholesome water instead of taking the trou-

ble of digging for better have had reason to repent their folly. A little caution should be taken of the speculators, and others who lurk in the way watching their opportunity to pick what they can from the unwary. Poor and honest men frequently pass a life of hard service by buying land of those who have barely bought it themselves. After having paid or nearly paid for his farm by hard labor and severe economy, he finds by the alarming call of the real owner he has lost his labor. The pretended owner not having paid a cent for the land, and having consumed in idle living what the innocent honest man has paid, there is no remedy left but to pay for the land again or leave it for another to enjoy.

TABLE

Of principal Roads and distances chiefly in
the State of Ohio.

[m. signifies county town.]

From Albany to Detroit, (miles)	685
Utica, m	100
Geneva,	100
Buffalo, m	100
Erie, (Penn.) m	100
Ohio state line	25
Hattersfield	29
Painesville	17
Chagrine river	10
Euclid	10
Cleveland, m	10
Granger	7
Black river	15
Vermillion river	12
Huron village m	12
Croghansville	30
Carrying river	16
Perrysburg or Ft. Meigs	20
Detroit	72

From Pittsburgh in Penn. west through
the centre of the state of Ohio to Indiana
state line

Steubenville, O.	38
Cadiz m	25
Cambridge m	42
Zanesville m	25
Licking Falls	4
Irville	8
Newark m	13

Granville	6	161
Columbus	28	189
Urbana m	40	229
Troy m	25	254
Greenville m	25	279
Indiana state line	12	291

From Pittsburgh to Cincinnati; thence
by Vincennes to Kaskaskia in Illinois Ter-
ritory

To Zanesville m	130	130
Somerset m	18	148
Lancaster m	18	166
Tarlton	18	184
Chillicothe m	18	202
Bainbridge	18	220
New-Market	24	244
Williamsburgh m	20	264
Columbia	22	286
Cincinnati m	6	292
Cleves	16	308
Mouth of Great Miami	4	312
Rising Sun in Indiana	24	336
Vevay m	22	358
Madison m	30	388
Jeffersonville at Ohio falls	15	403
Salem m	25	428
Paoli m	40	468
Vincennes m	50	518
Kaskaskia	150	668

From Cincinnati north to Fort Meigs		223
Reading	10	10
Franklin	24	3

Dayton m	17	51
Troy m	22	73
Piqua	8	81
Loramie's	17	93
Fort St. Mary's	12	110
Fort Amanda	12	122
Fort Jennings	18	140
Fort Brown	22	162
Fort Defiance	16	178
Fort Meigs	45	223

From Portsmouth at the mouth of the Scioto north to lake Erie

Piketon m	26	26
Chillicothe m	19	45
Circleville m	19	64
Columbus	26	90
Delaware m	25	115
Indian boundary	13	128
Rocky fork creek	12	140
Upper Sandusky	15	155
Tyemochtee creek	12	166
Seneca village	19	185
Lower Sandusky	9	195
Mouth Sandusky	10	205
Lake Erie	10	215

From Marietta north to lake Erie

Olive Green creek	18	18
Zanesville m	44	62
Coshocton m	30	92
Wooster m	40	132
Granger	48	180

TABLE of Distances, Time and Expenses of Transporting Goods from the City of New-York to the Falls of Ohio.

From New-York to	Miles	mode of conveying.	days.	charges per cwt.
Albany	160	by steam-boat	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$ 40
Schenectady	15	by turnpike road	$\frac{1}{2}$	16
Utica	104	by 5 & 10 ton boats	5	75
Oswego	100	by the same	3	25
Lewistown	172	by sea vessels	3	50
Fort Schlossar	7	level road		
Black Rock	17	by ten ton boats	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
Presque Isle	90	by sea vessels	2	50
LeBeauf	15	turn pike road	1	50
Pittsburgh	207	by 10 ton boats	5	50
Louisville, at falls	630	by 10 50 or 100 ton ds.	12	75
Whole distance	1517	time to go it	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$ 5 56
Or from Albany				
to Geneva	250	by ten ton boats	12	2 00
Olean Point	120	tolerable roads	5	1 50
Pittsburgh	300	by ten ton boats	5	50

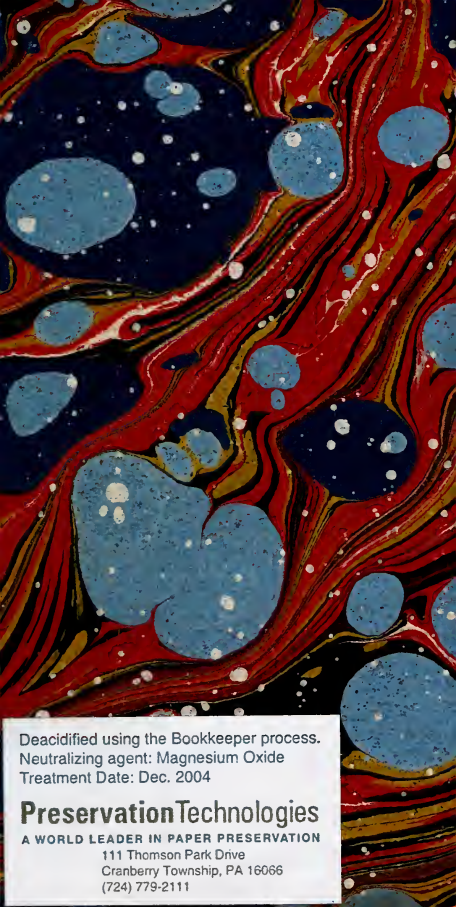












Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: Dec. 2004

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