

Manchester Islands. -----	7½	401¼
Channel to the left. These islands are connected by a large bar at their head, at low water. Keep well over to the left shore, opposite the head bar of the islands, and cross over, passing the foot of the large island, towards the right shore. The town of Manchester is on the right, just below the islands. This is a post town of Adams county, Ohio.		
Cabin Creek, on the left.-----	6	407¼
Brook's Run, left side. -----	3	410¼
Below the mouth of Brook's run is a large snaggy bar. Channel near the left shore.		
Limestone Creek, on the left.-----	3	413¼
MAYSVILLE.		
MAYSVILLE, formerly called Limestone, stands on the Kentucky shore, just below Limestone creek. It has a fine harbor for boats. It is situated on a narrow bottom, between the high hills, which rise just behind it, and the Ohio. It has three streets, running parallel with the river, and four crossing them at right angles. The houses are about 700, and the inhabitants about 3,500. It is the depot of the goods and merchandise intended to supply the eastern part of the state of Kentucky, which are imported from Philadelphia and the eastern cities, and which are landed here, and distributed all over the state. The great road, leading from Lexington to Chillicothe, also crosses here. It is a very thriving, active town. Washington, the county town, and a wealthy village, is situated four miles south-west from Maysville, and is surrounded by a fertile and populous country.		
Eagle Creek, on the right. -----	7	420¼
There is a large bar in the middle of the river, immediately above the mouth of Eagle creek, and directly opposite the town of Charleston, Ky. Channel to the left, and when past the bar, incline over towards the right shore.		
RIPLEY, right side, -----	2	423¼
Is a post town of Brown county, just below the mouth of Red-oak creek. It contains about 100 houses, 1000 inhabitants, and several stores. It is 46 miles above Cincinnati.		
LAVANA, right side, 2 1-2 miles.		
DOVER, on the left.		
Straight Creek, right side, 2 miles.		
There is a bar at the mouth of Straight creek, Channel near the left shore opposite the mouth of Straight creek, keep close down the left hand shore for one mile to the mouth of a small run on the left, then		

wear over within 200 yards of the right, to avoid a large sand bar on the left, opposite the mouth of White oak creek. Just below the mouth of that creek is Higginsport, keep down one mile below Higginsport, then bear into the middle of the river, which keep until you come opposite Augusta, then wear in within 150 yards of the left hand shore, and keep down that shore for one mile and half to avoid Augusta bar on the right.



Directions for Map No. 10.—Ohio River.

AUGUSTA, on the left. ----- 9 432 $\frac{1}{4}$

AUGUSTA, a town beautifully situated on the Kentucky shore. A college has recently been founded at this place, which is fast rising in importance, under the special patronage of the Methodist society. It was organized in 1828, under the auspices of an able and popular faculty, at the head of which is the Rev. Martin Ruter, president of the institution. It has at present, in the preparatory department, and in the college classes, about two hundred scholars.

There is a large bar opposite to Augusta. Channel to the left, and when you are past the town, keep to the right.

Bullskin Creek, right side. ----- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 435 $\frac{3}{4}$

A large bar at its mouth. Channel near the left shore; and when you are past the bar, keep to the right, to avoid the bar at the mouth of Turtle creek, on the left, about two miles below.

MECHANICSBURGH, on the right. ----- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 439 $\frac{1}{4}$

There is a large bar opposite Mechanicsburgh. Channel to the left, and when past it, keep the middle of the river

NEVILLE, right side. ----- 3 442 $\frac{1}{4}$

MOSCOW, right side. ----- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 445 $\frac{3}{4}$

POINT PLEASANT, on the right. ----- 3 448 $\frac{3}{4}$

NEW RICHMOND, right side, ----- 5 453 $\frac{3}{4}$

Is post town in Clermont county. It contains about 100 houses and 500 inhabitants, and has three or four stores.

There is a large bar on the left, above New Richmond, which throws its channel pretty close to the right shore, from one and a half miles above until you pass the town then incline to the left, to avoid a small bar at the mouth of Twelve Mile creek.

Muddy Creek, right side. ----- 6 459 $\frac{3}{4}$

There is a bar in the middle of the river, opposite to Muddy creek. Best channel to the left. Two miles below this, is another low bar in the middle of the river. Channel either side.

Higginsport

Augusta

Rock Spring Landing

Turtle Cr.

Bullskin Cr.

Mechanicsburg

Neville

Moscow

Indian Cr.

Point Pleasant

L. Indian Cr.

Belmont

OHIO—No. 10.

Susannah

New Richmond

12 Mile Cr.

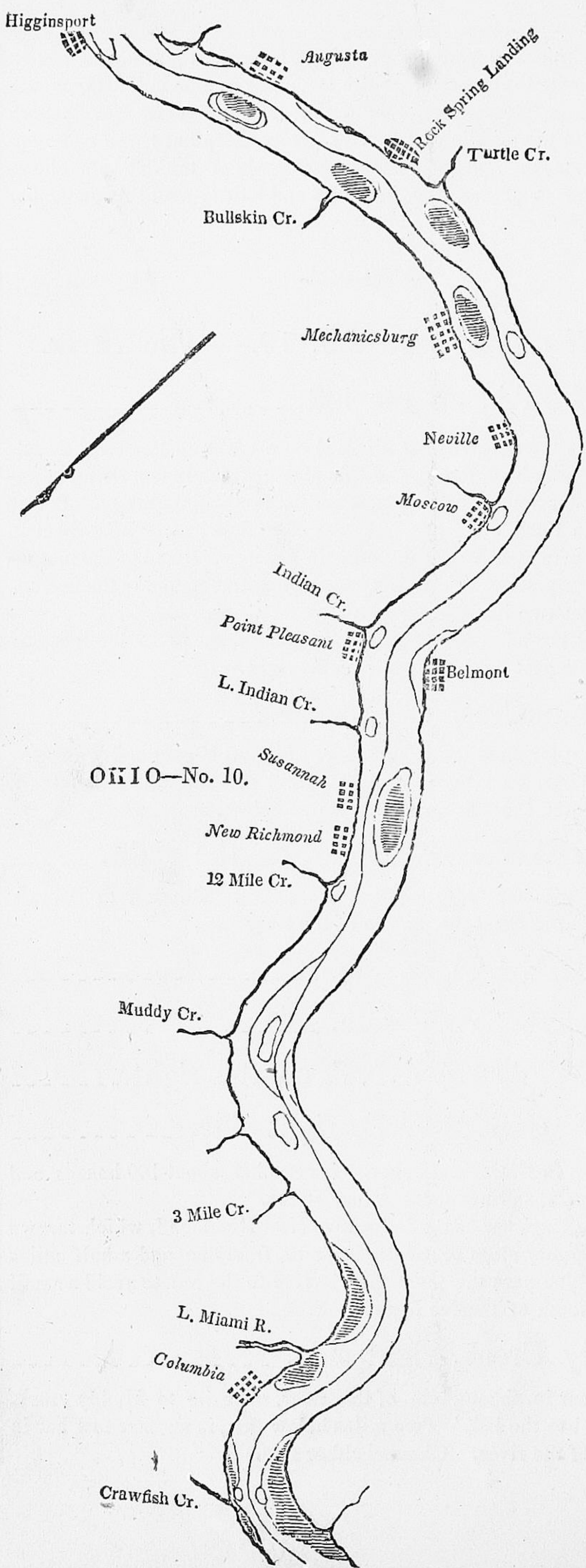
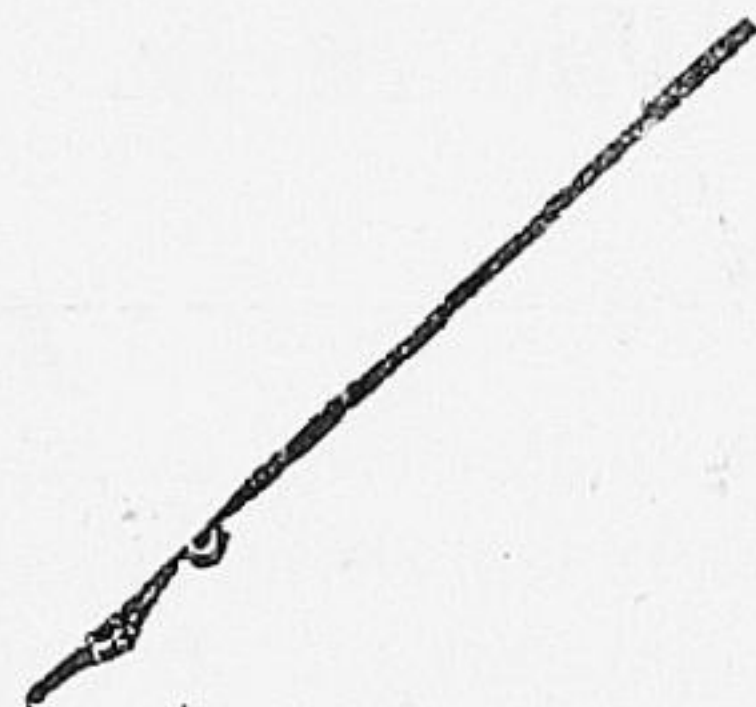
Muddy Cr.

3 Mile Cr.

L. Miami R.

Columbia

Crawfish Cr.



Little Miami, right side. -----

8

467 $\frac{3}{4}$

This stream rises in Madison county, Ohio; traverses Clark, Green, Warren, and Hamilton counties and enters the Ohio seven miles above Cincinnati. It flows through a very fertile country, and has about fifty mill seats upon its banks, which makes it a river of great utility. About seventy miles from its mouth, and in the neighborhood of the Yellow Springs, are singular falls, where the river, in a short distance, falls two hundred feet. These falls have cut a narrow channel, to a great depth, through solid rock, or cliff, of limestone, which are covered with cedar, hemlock, and other evergreens. In some places, the stream is so contracted that a person can almost leap from one bank to the other. The depth of the water, in some places in this channel, has never been sounded. The high, picturesque, and perpendicular walls on each side of the foaming stream,—the wild and grotesque appearance of the rocks, and the noise of the falling waters, contrasted with the mild and beautiful aspect of the surrounding country, form a landscape of exceeding beauty. About three miles from this place, and on some of the highest table land in the state, is the celebrated watering place, called "Yellow Springs," which for variety and beauty of natural scenery, purity of atmosphere, and rural attractions, is not surpassed by any spot in the western country, and affords a cool and delightful retreat from the heats of summer.

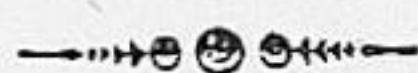
There is a large bar at the right hand point, above the Little Miami, and an ugly, snaggy bar below its mouth. Channel near the left shore, until you are nearly a mile below the Little Miami, then steer across for the red house at Columbia.

Crawfish Run, on the right. -----

3

470 $\frac{3}{4}$

Keep near the right shore, from Columbia, until you approach Crawfish creek; then incline a little to the left, until you are half a mile below its mouth; then keep near the right shore, to avoid a large bar on the left, commencing a little below Crawfish creek.



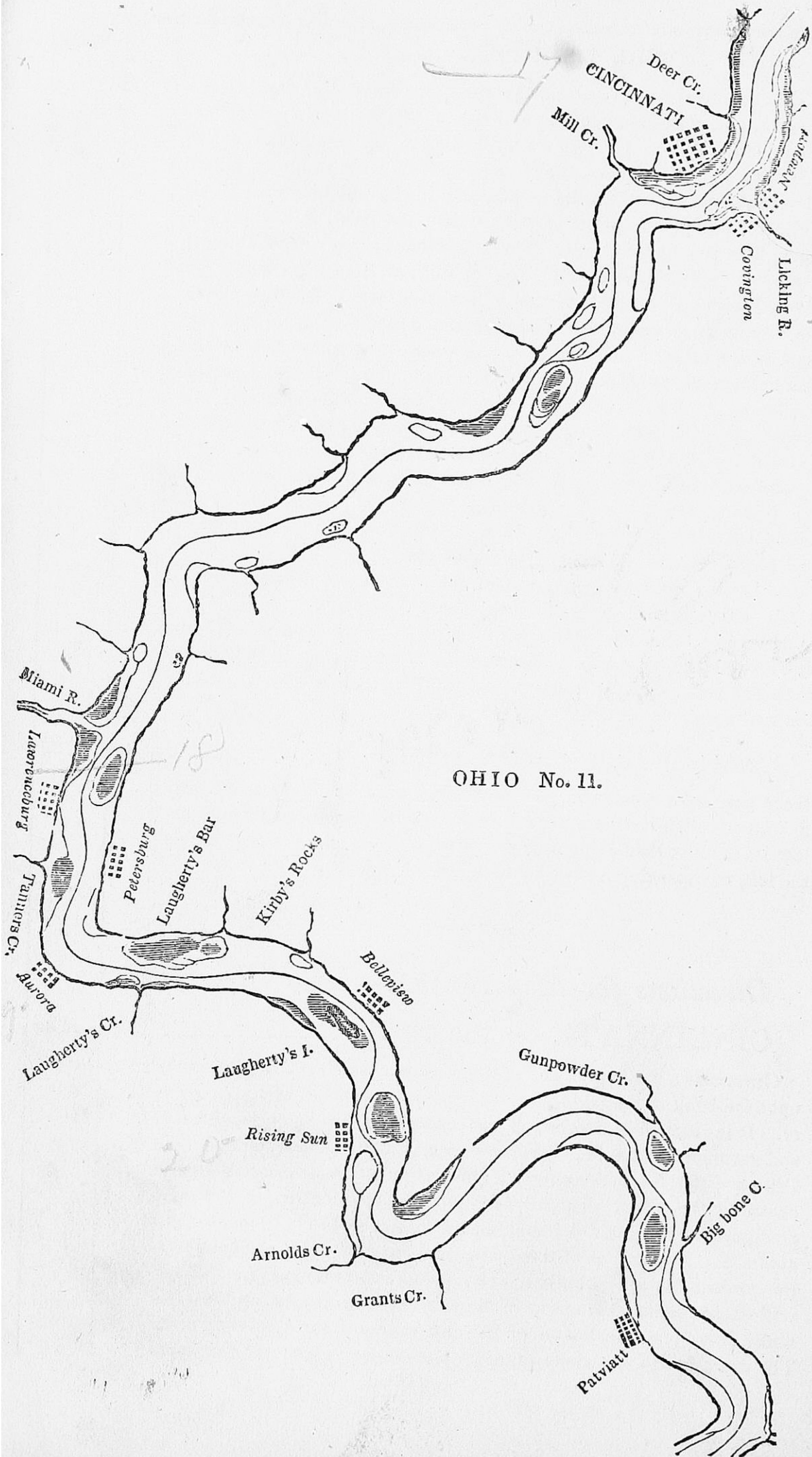
Directions for Map No. 11.—Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, on the right. -----

5

475 $\frac{3}{4}$

CINCINNATI, the largest city of the west, except New Orleans, stands upon the bank of the Ohio, directly opposite the mouth of Licking river. It is situated in a valley of about twelve miles in circumference, and surrounded by hills, which are seen in the distance, both on the Ohio and the Kentucky shore. This valley is divided nearly in the centre by the Ohio. The hills form a fine, bold outline of beautiful configuration, having a rich soil, and clothed with heavy timber to their summits. From some of these summits, the city; with all its streets, its gardens, its public buildings, its manufactories, the Ohio studded with steam boats; the towns of Newport and Covington, on the Kentucky shore, and the bustle of life and business, are distinctly seen. The eye takes in the whole grand amphitheatre at once; and few spots



OHIO No. 11.

command a more beautiful and picturesque panorama view of pleasing and animating objects.

The streets of the city occupy the whole of the first bank, called "the Bottom," and extend back upon the second bank, called "the Hill." The second bank is elevated fifty or sixty feet above the first; but the Streets have been so graded as to form a smooth and gentle ascent, and to render the communication between the two parts continuous and easy. In consequence of the descending angle of the streets, all the stagnant waters are carried off: the streets are washed clean by the rains, and are rendered dry, clean and healthy. The city is amply supplied with water from the Ohio, by steam power. The water works, which afford this supply, belong to the city, which convey it to every family who wish it, for a stipulated sum.

The City is advancing with rapid march in population, wealth, and improvements of every description. Within the last year, (1846,) about one thousand new buildings were erected, many of which are large, expensive, and elegant. It contains at present, above 12,000 houses, and 75,000 inhabitants. The public buildings are a court house, 4 market houses, 6 banks, 4 medical colleges, the lunatic asylum, the Cincinnati and Woodward Colleges, the Cincinnati Astronomical Observatory, the Gas Works, Water Works, 54 Churches, 10 Public School houses, 2 Theatres, 3 Orphan Asylums, &c., &c.

In its commercial character, Cincinnati exhibits great activity and enterprise. Steam-boats, many of which are owned here, arrive and depart almost every hour in the day. The Miami and Whitewater canals, the former of which enters the city on the North, and the latter, on the West, together with the Little Miami Rail-road, entering on the East, open an extensive trade with the interior. Wholesale stores have increased to such an extent as to be able to supply merchants from the interior, at a very small advance on eastern prices. The citizens are characterized for great enterprise, and public spirit. They have at a great expence, constructed one of the finest river landings in the world, being paved with stone from low water mark to the top of the first bank, and nearly one thousand feet in length. All the principal streets are paved with stone. But what gives to Cincinnati its principal activity, and constitutes its main sources of wealth, are its manufactures. It is second to no other place in the Western country as a manufacturing town. Besides the handy-craft trades, which are carried on here very extensively, there are forty or fifty large manufacturing establishments, most of them driven by steam power. Among these, are several steam engine founderies, 3 type founderies, cotton factories, &c., &c.

Education commands a great deal of attention. In the winter of 1825, the legislature passed a law, laying the foundation of a system of free schools throughout the State of Ohio, similar to those of New-York and the New England States. In addition to which, a special act was passed, making more ample provisions for Cincinnati. The city authorities have commenced operations under this law, and ten spacious school houses have been erected, which besides being well filled with scholars the year round, add greatly to the ornament of the city.

These schools are free and open to all classes, without distinction, and are supported by a tax. In addition to these common schools, there are many respectable private schools. There are several circulating libraries, and 26 book stores; and book printing, especially of school books, is carried on upon an extensive scale. Twelvedaily, and 23 weekly papers are published here. There is one very respectable museum *of natural curiosities* among which are many original subjects, indicating much taste and genius. In short, the rapidity with which the city is marching forward in wealth, enterprise, population, manufactures, taste, literature, and improvements of every description, outstrips the imagination and exceeds belief. She may be truly denominated, what a great orator on a certain occasion called her, "The Queen of the West."

Channel past Cincinnati, one-third from the right shore, until you pass the brewery, then steer short over towards the left, and pass pretty close to a snag or root, lying about one-quarter from the left shore. After passing it one hundred yards, incline gradually to the right, and pass Mill creek about the middle of the river, and then incline still towards the right shore. Two miles below Mill creek, is a hard gravel bar, at the mouth of the run, on the right, above Sedam's house. Channel in the middle of the river.

M'Cullam's Bar.-----

5 480 $\frac{3}{4}$

At the head of M'Cullam's bar keep close in to the left hand shore, until you are opposite a house or a small hollow, then run square across to the right hand shore within 10 yards of the shore to where the trees are cut off, or where there is a notch in the hill, on the right, then keep down 300 yards, then wear out to the middle of the river.

North Bend, right side.-----

11 491 $\frac{3}{4}$

When half a mile above General Harrison's plantation keep within about 100 yards of the right hand shore to avoid a large bar on the left, for about a mile and a half, then wear off into the middle off the river.

Great Miami River, right side.-----

4 495 $\frac{3}{4}$

This river rises in the north-western part of the state of Ohio, and interlocks with the head waters of the Scioto and the Wabash, which enter into the Ohio, and with the St. Mary's and Au Glaize, branches of the Miami of the Lakes, and enters the Ohio two miles above Lawrenceburgh, and is, for a short distance, the boundary line between the states of Ohio and Indiana. It flows in a rapid, but generally smooth, and unbroken current,—interrupted however, in common stages of water, by numerous mill dams. From the west, it receives Loramie's creek, which enters it one hundred miles above its mouth; Still-water, fifty miles lower down; and White-water, which it receives only seven miles from its mouth. Its principal branch, however, is Mad river, which rises in the large prairies in Logan county, and traversing a fine, level, dry, and populous country, enters the Miami from the east, at Dayton, about seventy miles from its mouth. The Miami valley,

or the country lying between the two Miamies, is filled with a dense population ; and, for a new country, is extremely well cultivated. The traveler meets with a succession of beautiful farms, and good, neat dwellings, mostly of brick, throughout the whole extent of this valley. No country can be more fertile, or more luxuriantly beautiful. It yields, for exportation, large quantities of flour, pork, bacon, whisky, corn, &c.

The towns following are situated on its banks :

PIQUA, on the west bank, about thirty miles above Dayton. It has a land office, a printing office, a number of mercantile stores, and about nine hundred inhabitants.

TROY, also situated on the west bank, twenty-one miles above Dayton, is the seat of justice for Miami county, and is about the same size as Piqua.

DAYTON is situated on the east bank, just below the entrance of Mad river. This town is rapidly improving ; and since the opening of the Miami canal, is rising fast in importance. The canal is taken from Mad river, just above the town. Large and commodious basins, for the accommodation of canal boats ; have been dug. It has excellent mill seats, and water power, from the waters of Mad river ; and, being at the head of canal navigation, will possess many commercial advantages. It contains about 700 houses ; among which are an academy, a court house, two printing offices, a number of large stores, and about 7000 inhabitants.

HAMILTON, about 30 miles below Dayton, and 25 from Cincinnati, stands upon the east bank, in the midst of a fine settled country. It has above 200 dwelling houses, 2000 inhabitants, a court house, and a number of stores. The Miami canal passes within about a mile of the town, from which a lateral and expensive basin has been dug to the town.

There is a large bar on the right, above and below Miami river. Channel near the left shore, until you have passed the mouth, nearly half a mile, then incline to the right, and keep nearest the right shore, past Lawrenceburgh. There is a large bar on the left, a mile above Lawrenceburgh.

LAWRENCEBURGH, right side. -----

2 497 $\frac{3}{4}$

This town contains about 200 houses and 2500 inhabitants. It was originally built on the first bottom, which is frequently exposed to inundation. It is not uncommon for the water to rise several feet above the foundation of the houses ; in which case, the inhabitants move to the upper story, and drive their animals to the hills. They visit each other in skiffs ; and all customary pursuits being suspended, they indulge themselves in social recreation. It is said that the floods, instead of creating disease, serve to wash the surface of the earth, and to carry off all vegetable and animal matter, which would otherwise putrefy, and are supposed to be rather conducive to health than otherwise.

In consequence of these inundations, the inhabitants have of late built upon the second bank, near Tanner's creek, in a part of the town which they call New Lawrenceburgh, which is rapidly improving. It has a court house, a number of stores, two printing offices, some respec-

table manufactures, and is eligibly situated for the trade of the rich adjacent country.

After you have past Lawrenceburgh, incline over towards the left shore, to avoid the bar on the right, at the mouth of Tanner's creek, opposite to Petersburg.

AURORA, -----

Is a new village, situate at the mouth of Hogan creek, four miles below Lawrenceburgh. It contains between sixty and seventy houses, and about 800 inhabitants.

Laugherty's Creek, on the right. -----

There is a large bar on the left, commencing above, and extending down nearly two miles below Laugherty's creek. Channel near the right shore.

Laugherty's Island. -----

Channel left side.

RISING SUN, right side. -----

RISING SUN, a pleasant little town in Dearborn county, is fourteen miles below Lawrenceburgh, and occupies a beautiful position on the Ohio. It contains about 150 houses, and 1500 inhabitants.

There is a very large bar opposite the town, which throws the channel very close in to the right shore; and when up with the lower part of the town, keep quick over towards the left to avoid a large low bar on the right, below.

Arnold Creek, right side, 2 1-2.

Grant Creek, right side, 1 1-2.

Gunpowder Creek, left side, 5 1-2. -----

Keep well over to the left shore, above the mouth of Gunpowder; and when up with its mouth, turn pretty short to the right, to within a third from the right shore, and when three quarters of a mile below, keep short over to the left again.

Big Bone Lick Creek, left side. -----

About two miles from this place, are the celebrated springs, called *Big Bone Licks*. The waters are strongly impregnated with salts; and send up a vapor of sulphuretted hydrogen gas. It is at this place where the huge organic remains of the mammoth have been dug up in large quantities; and it was here, where, according to the tradition of the Delaware Indians, as related by Mr. Jefferson, such herds of them came as to destroy the game of the red men, until the Great Spirit took pity upon their condition, and seizing his lightning, descended to a rock on a neighboring hill,—where his seat and the print of his feet are still to be seen,—and hurled his bolts among them, until all were slain, except the big bull, who presented his forehead to the shafts, and shook them off as they fell; missing one at last, it wounded him in his side: whereupon, springing round, he bounded over the Ohio, the Wabash,

5 502 $\frac{3}{4}$

2 504 $\frac{3}{4}$

4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 509

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 512 $\frac{1}{2}$

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 522

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 525 $\frac{1}{2}$

the Illinois, and finally over the great lakes, where he is still living. They represent him as having been active, agile, and carnivorous. But the Shawnees, in the neighborhood of St. Mary's, where their remains are also found, represent this extinct animal to have been very clumsy and slow of motion, never moving except in quest of food; that he sought no less objects of food than the trees of the forest; that they were particularly fond of soft wood, such as the lynn, which they sometimes used to devour, trunks and all, that he was a dirty, mouse color, had small eyes, large pendant ears, and looked very much like a hog. An English traveler, who called his name Thomas Ashe, and who carried off to England several waggon loads of the bones, dug out of this Lick, gives it as his opinion, that the animal was of the lion kind, called *megalonyx*, or great lyon. He says that "his shoulder blade was of the size of a breakfast table; that he was sixty feet in length, and twenty-five feet in height; that his figure was magnificent; his looks determined; his gait stately; and his voice tremendous." To whatever species the animal may have belonged, in no place have his bones been found in such quantities as at these springs.

There is a large high bar in the middle, opposite Big Bone. Channel to the left; but be careful of a hard rocky break on the left, just below the mouth. Keep a little to the right, round the left hand point, below Big Bone bar, then one-third from the left shore, until within a mile and a half of Fredericksburgh.



Directions for Map No. 12.—Ohio River.

WARSAW, on the left.-----	11	536½
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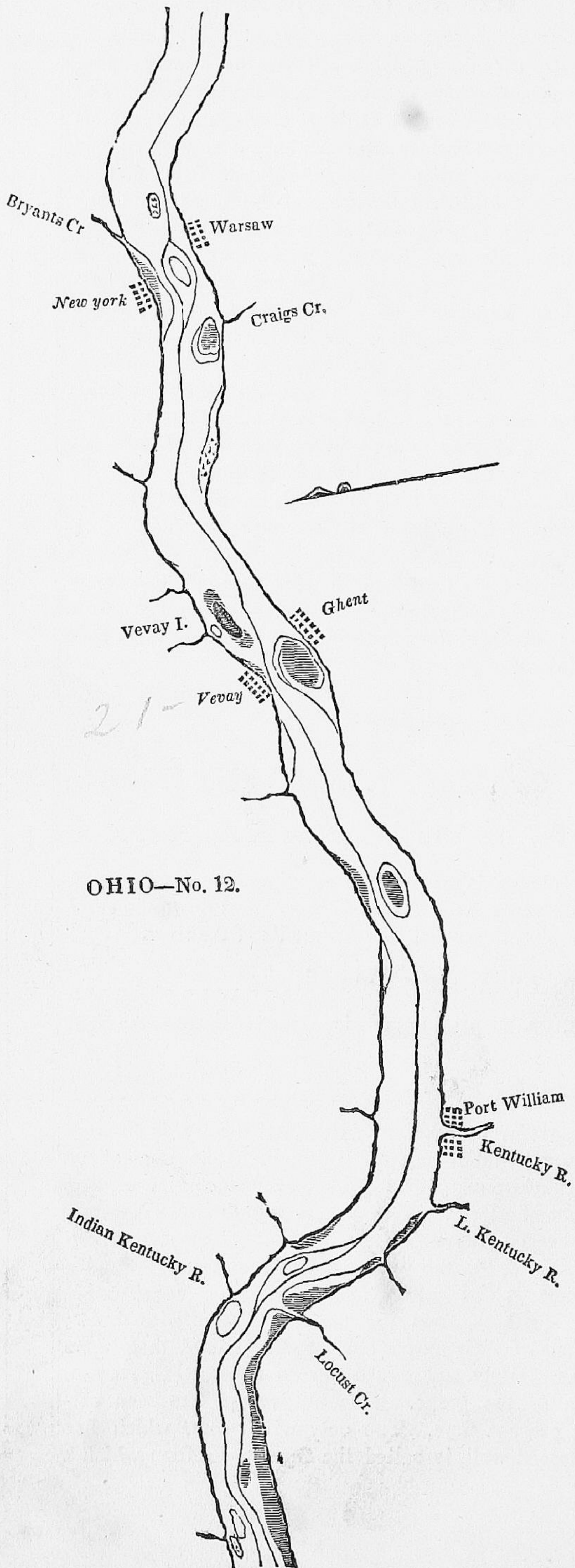
About a mile above Warsaw, is a small rock bar on the right. Channel within 200 yards of the left hand shore. Run down the shore three quarters of a mile, then wear into the middle of the river.

Nine Mile, or Vevay Island.-----	8	544½
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Channel to the left. After passing the island, incline towards the right shore.

VEVAY, right side.-----	2	546½
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This town, the seat of justice for Switzerland county, is situated on the Indiana shore, 70 miles below Cincinnati. It contains above 100 houses, 1000 inhabitants, a court house, an academy, a printing office, and a number of stores. This interesting town was settled in 1804, by a number of Swiss families, to whom Congress made a favorable grant of land, for the purpose of commencing the cultivation of the grape. The colony soon received a considerable addition to their numbers, from the mountains of Switzerland; and, in remembrance of their native country, they called their town Vevay. They immediately made experiments upon a large scale, in the cultivation of the grape. This cultivation has been carried on until the present time. The only wine grape which has been found to succeed well, is called the *Cape Grape*, from which a



considerable quantity of a wine, somewhat resembling claret, is annually made. The inhabitants are simple, amiable, and industrious, and happily unite the gaiety of the French with the industry of the Germans.

Opposite to Vevay, is a very large sand bar, which throws the channel very close to the right shore, opposite to the town. Be careful of a small bar on the right, just above the town. When you have passed the town, incline out to the middle of the river. There is a bar in the middle of the river, three and a half miles below Vevay. Channel to the right.

Kentucky River, left side. -----

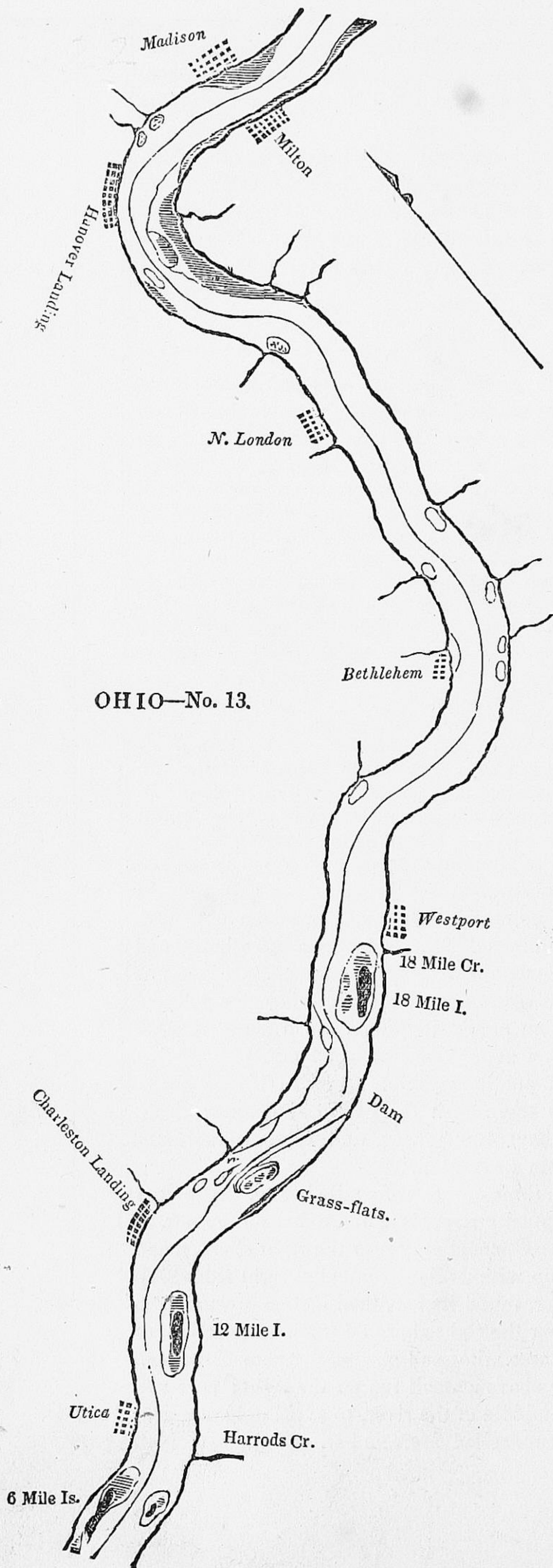
8

554 $\frac{1}{2}$

This beautiful river rises in the Cumberland mountains, and interlocks with the head waters of the Licking and the Cumberland rivers. Its length is about two hundred miles. It is navigable for flat boats and small craft a hundred and fifty miles, as high as Frankfort. With the funds from the treasury, the Government of the State of Kentucky have improved this river, by locks and dams, from its junction with the Ohio to Frankfort, so that navigation is quite certain in all seasons of the year, for steamers of 150 tons burthen, of which class there is daily packets between Frankfort and Louisville, and one or two running regular between Frankfort and Cincinnati; immense quantities of Tobacco, Bagging, Bale-rope, &c., is brought out of the Kentucky river, by these packets, and re-shipped at Louisville, to the Southern markets. For a great part of its course it flows in a deep channel, cut out of perpendicular banks of Limestone. 'Nothing,' says Mr. Flint, in his Geography, 'can be more singular than the sensation arising from floating down this stream, and looking up this high parapet at the sun and the sky from the dark chasm, down which the waters float the boat.' Stone coal is found in its banks, in several places, and a species of marble, which receives a fine polish. Carrolton is situated at its mouth, where it is one hundred and sixty yards wide.

FRANKFORT, the seat of government for the state, is situated on the east bank, sixty miles above its mouth. It stands in a deep bottom, or valley, surrounded by precipitous hills. It is compactly built, and most of the houses are spacious, and display much taste. It is not as large as Lexington, but receives importance from being the political metropolis of the state. The public buildings are a state house, a court house, a penitentiary, a state bank, an academy, jail, market house, and three houses of public worship. A chain bridge across the Kentucky, connects the town with the beautiful country on the west bank. It contains about 400 houses, and 4,000 inhabitants, and is twenty-four miles from Lexington.

Little Kentucky, left side, three quarters of a mile below. About four and a half miles below Kentucky river, is a large bar on the left, at the mouth of Locust creek. Channel very near the right shore, round this bar; and when nearly up with Indian Kentucky, right side, keep out to the middle of the river, round its bar, then incline towards the right shore again. Keep near the right shore for three miles and three quarters, when you will be three miles and one quarter above Madison, and three quarters of a mile above a small run on the right; here you must steer quick out to the middle of the river, to avoid a hard gravel bar on the right, above the run, called Marecis bar.



Directions for Map No. 13.—Ohio River.

MADISON, on the right, -----	12	566 $\frac{1}{2}$
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On the right hand shore about 90 miles below Cincinnati, and 50 miles above Louisville. It contains about 750 houses and 5,000 inhabitants

Cooper's bar is five miles below Madison on the left hand shore, channel to the right; keep one third of the river on your right until past the bar which is a mile below, then into the middle of the river to New London, five miles below Cooper's bar.

Cooper's Ferry, left side.-----	5	571 $\frac{1}{2}$
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NEW LONDON, right side. -----	5	576 $\frac{1}{2}$
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Keep down the middle of the river about seven miles, then wear in to the left hand shore and keep a little more than half the river on your right to avoid a bar on the right just above Bethlehem, which is ten miles below New London.

BETHLEHEM, right side.-----	8	584 $\frac{1}{2}$
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WEST PORT, left side.-----	6	590 $\frac{1}{2}$
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Six miles below Bethlehem. From Bethlehem, keep the middle of the river until you come opposite West Port on the left hand shore, then wear in to the right, within one third of the shore, keeping two thirds of the river on your left, until you come nearly opposite the foot of eighteen mile island, then wear quartering across to within one third of the left shore to the mouth of a small run on the left, to avoid a bar on the right below the foot of the island, then into middle of the river.

HARK LINNEN, right side.

Mouth of Bull creek on the right. At the mouth of Bull creek is Hark Linnen, wear in within one third of the right hand shore and keep down about a mile and a half, then wear in close to the right and keep within 50 yards of the shore. About a mile and a half below Hark Linnen is grass flats, channel at either side, but the best channel to the right at low water. Now keep the middle of the river until you come near the head of Twelve Mile island, then wear in within one third of the shore, between the island and the shore, until past the island.

Twelve Mile Island.-----	11	601 $\frac{1}{2}$
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After passing Twelve Mile island keep down the middle of the river until you come to Utica on the right, then down the middle between the two Six Mile islands.

Six Mile Islands. -----	7	608 $\frac{1}{2}$
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Channel between them. Keep well to the left, passing the bar at the head of the large island, on the right, then incline to the right.