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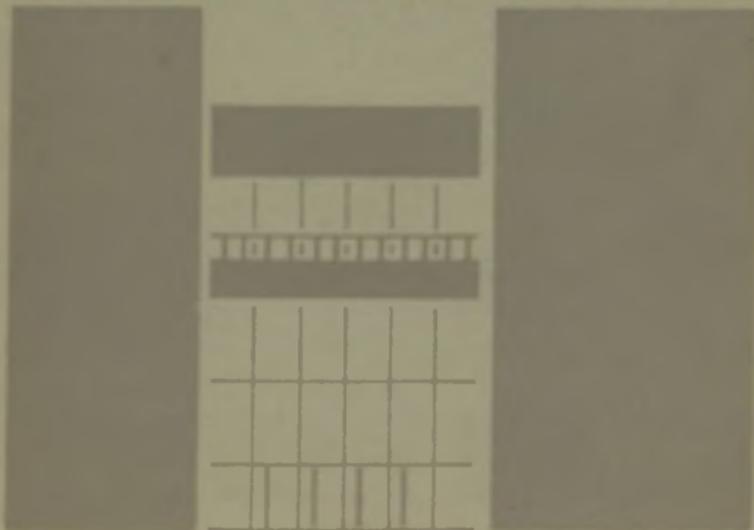
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EDWARDSVILLE LIBRARY



A *D. Crawford*

GAZETTEER OF ILLINOIS,

IN

THREE PARTS:

CONTAINING

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE STATE; A GENERAL
VIEW OF EACH COUNTY;

AND

A PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION OF EACH TOWN, SETTLEMENT,
STREAM, PRAIRIE, BOTTOM, BLUFF, ETC.—ALPHA-
BETICALLY ARRANGED.

BY J. M. PECK,

AUTHOR OF A GUIDE FOR EMIGRANTS, ETC.

JACKSONVILLE:

PUBLISHED BY R. GOUDY.

1834.

Wm. Peck

ENTERED, according to Act of Congress, in the year
1834, by J. M. PECK, in the Clerk's office of the Dis-
trict Court of Illinois.

C. GOUDY, PRINTER.

D Crawford

INTRODUCTION.

THE utility and importance of an accurate Gaze:er of Illinois to every class of citizens within the state, and to all other persons who desire full and particular information, are too obvious to need proof.

This work was undertaken by the author nearly two years since, at the suggestion and request of many of his fellow citizens, some of whom fill distinguished posts of honor in the state and nation.

No state in the "Great West" has attracted so much attention, and elicited so many enquiries from those who desire to avail themselves of the advantages of a settlement in a new and rising country, as that of Illinois; and none is filling up so rapidly with an emigrating population from all parts of the United States, and several kingdoms of Europe. Consequently, the call for correct information of all portions of the state has become pressing.

In preparing this work with special reference to this call, the author has kept one point constantly in view. Accuracy of description, or a registry of facts and things as they actually exist in every part of the state, has been a paramount object. How far he has succeeded will be submitted to the judgment of his fellow citizens in each county. That no imperfections or inaccuracies exist in the work, the author is not vain enough to imagine; but that as a whole, or as to its parts, it is sufficiently accurate for all useful purposes, will appear on reference to the labor bestowed to obtain correct information of every spot he attempts to describe.

To the facts and observations of many years' residence in the state, and traveling in all the older settlements, of which record was made for his own use, and that of his immediate friends, may be added the following facilities for gaining correct topographical and historical information.

In the winter of 1832, '33, the author spent several weeks at Vandalia, during the session of the legislature, where the principal part of the work was written. Access was had, through the polite attention of the governor, secretary of state, auditor, and other public officers, to all the public documents, state records, and journals. Both houses of the legislature, with equal liberality, granted a copy of the laws and journals of that body, and likewise, (if duplicates existed,) copies of all preceding laws, journals, and printed documents, of the territorial and state governments. These were carefully examined, and from them much valuable information obtained.

Personal intercourse was also had with the members of the legislature and other gentlemen, from each county, and from that source many of the facts in the general description of the counties in Part Second, and the particulars of each place in Part Third, were obtained. The course of the author was, to spend two or three hours each evening with gentlemen from a county, who were well acquainted with every part, and write a brief sketch of the same.

These were drawn off in proper order the next day, and, in many instances, submitted to the same persons for inspection and revision. All the items for one county were thus finished before entering upon a survey of another.

By this method, no creek, prairie, or settlement, known by name amongst the people, would escape notice, and accuracy of description would be attained.

These accounts were then collated with the statements received from other sources, and from the author's own notes of observation. Having thus prepared the main portion of the work, the publication was

postponed one year purposely to afford opportunity for a personal examination of much of the state.

The employment of Superintending Agent of Sunday School affairs in Illinois, which commenced immediately after the close of the author's labors at Vandalia, furnished this opportunity. Thus, the means were afforded, by a careful observation through many counties in the state, to detect any errors, and to give further particulars.

No small pains have been taken to obtain the latest information, especially from the recently organized counties in the north, where new settlements are made every month, and villages spring up as the growth of a summer. Still, some settlements, planted within the present year, may not have come to the author's knowledge.

It would be rather invidious to name individuals from whom the author has received aid in this work, and to whom he is desirous of returning his humble and grateful acknowledgements. To the officers of state, the members of the last legislature, many post masters, and other citizens, his thanks are due. Much of the real value of the work is from information they imparted, or from documents and records over which they had legal control.

The general description, and estimates of the population of the counties, in the second part, and number of families in settlements, are all from facts collected during the session of the last legislature. In many of the counties, the estimate of population, as given in the table in the appendix, will vary considerably from that in the description of the county, but this difference will show the supposed ratio of increase in a period of about one year and nine months.

The delay of the work after it went to press, from unforeseen causes, has enabled the publisher to give a column in one of the tables of the appendix, showing the votes returned from the polls of each county at the election on the first Monday in August, this year.

Supposing every eighth person to have voted would make the population of the state in August, 272,816—allowing every seventh person to have voted, the result would be 238,714.

That table, which was constructed previous to the election, and estimating the population at 250,000, is but a moderate estimate, and when compared with the census of 1830, which was 161,000, will furnish an index of the rapid growth of the state. Business, and improvements of every description, have kept pace with the increase of population. Much of the emigration that now enters the state exceeds that of former years in wealth, enterprise, and intelligence.

Some changes have been made in the state since the work went to press. Iroquois county has been organized by authority of the judge of that circuit, consequently it must have more than three hundred and fifty inhabitants. Estimating its population by the number of votes at the last election, and it must contain nearly five hundred inhabitants.

Two new Land Districts were made in Illinois at the last session of congress, called *North West* and *North East* Land Districts.

North West District is in the north western portion of the state, and bounded south by the line between townships twelve and thirteen north, on the military tract, and east by the line between ranges three and four east of the third principal meridian, and north by the northern boundary of the state.

North East District is in the north east portion of the state, and bounded south by the line between townships thirty and thirty-one, on the third principal meridian, east by lake Michigan, and north by the boundary of the state.

That portion of the Wisconsin territory which lies between the northern boundary of Illinois, and the Wisconsin river and Green bay, has been formed into two land districts. The one on the west side is called *Wisconsin*, and the other *Green Bay*. The dividing line is the range line next west from Fort Winnebago.

In some instances the publication of weekly papers have been suspended.

The population of Springfield and of Jacksonville is given according to the estimate of citizens in each place in September.

The author has not hesitated to avail himself of the labors of those who have gone before him, in descriptions of this state. A Gazetteer of Missouri and Illinois, by Lewis C. Beck, M. D. and published in 1823, was a valuable and meritorious work in its day. The same general plan has been followed in this work.

Judge Hall, in his Magazine, has done much to exhibit the characteristics of the state, and reference has been had to his "Notes on Illinois."

It has caused the author no small trouble to decide upon the orthography of proper names. Many of those found in this work have never been published to any extent, so as to become settled in orthography. In offering new names to the public it is desirable that the spelling conform to the pronunciation. While the author does not feel authorized to make innovations upon established usages, he is willing to contribute his humble mite to improve the orthography of the language, where custom has not fixed it.

Many aboriginal names in the west were first written in French, and after by persons of very inferior literary attainments. Some of these have already undergone changes. Thus we have Wabash for Oubache,—Washitau for Ouchitta; and for similar reasons we ought to write Wisconsin for Ouisconsin,—Mackinau for Michilimacinac,—Meradosha for Marais d'Ogee, etc.

Such aboriginal names as have not been printed, the author has spelled according to the pronunciation, and for the correctness of this he has relied upon information of persons accustomed to hear the sounds expressed by natives.

After all, several discrepancies will be discovered in different parts of the work.

In such names as have the French or broad sound of *a*, he has preferred the termination of *au* to *aw*. The exceptions are in *Wabash* and a few others, where the *a* is sanctioned by custom, and the sound generally understood.

A table of errata has been given to correct the more prominent errors of the press. Had the author possessed leisure, and resided at the place of publication so as to have inspected the proof sheets, this table would have been spared. But in composing more than one thousand proper names, many of which are not commonly found in print, the most skilful and accurate compositors and proof readers would necessarily commit mistakes.

Rock Spring, (Ill.) October, 1834.

PART FIRST.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AND EXTENT,—FACE OF THE COUNTRY, AND QUALITIES OF SOIL,—RIVERS AND LAKES,—MINERAL, ANIMAL, AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS,—MANUFACTURES,—NATURAL CURIOSITIES, AND ANTIQUITIES.—CLIMATE AND HEALTH,—CIVIL DIVISIONS,—GOVERNMENT,—EDUCATION,—RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS,—PUBLIC LANDS,—PLANS OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT,—HISTORY,—MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AND EXTENT.

THE State of Illinois is situated between 37 and 42 degrees, 30 minutes, north latitude, and between 10 degrees, 25 minutes, and 14 degrees, 30 minutes, west longitude from Washington city. It is bounded on the north by Wisconsin territory, north east by lake Michigan, east by Indiana, south east and south by Kentucky, and west by the state and territory of Missouri.

Its extreme length is 380 miles, and its extreme width, 220 miles;—its average width, 150 miles. The area of the whole state, including the portion of lake Michigan within its boundaries, is 59,300 square miles.

This result has been obtained after a careful estimate of the surveyed portions in the land districts, and calculating the remainder by its medium length and breadth. The exact length of its northern portion is now ascertained from the continuation of the fourth principal meridian, from the vicinity of Rock river to the northern boundary. The exact length of the northern boundary from the Mississippi at the north western corner of the state, to lake Michigan, is 144½ miles. The eastern boundary leaves the Wabash river at a point about 60 miles north of Vincennes, and continues due north to the northern boundary of Indiana. The only difficulty in ascertaining the area of this section is from the piece of water extending north and east of the northern boundary of Indiana, which has been estimated from ascertaining the *probable* width of the lake at this part, from persons best acquainted with it. The northern boundary line extends into the middle of lake Michigan.

The act of congress authorising the people of Illinois to form a state government, and the convention in framing the constitution, described the following as the boundaries of the state:

“Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river, thence up the same, and with the line of Indiana, to the north western corner of said state; *thence east with the line of the same state, to the middle of lake Michigan*; thence north along the middle of said lake, to north latitude 42 degrees and 30 minutes; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi river; and thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio river; and thence

up the latter river along its north western shore to the beginning."

Within these described boundaries, allowing for the curves of the rivers, are not less than 59,300 square miles, or 37,952,000 acres.

The waterarea of the state is computed at 3,750 square miles as follows:

	Square Miles.
Lake Michigan	2,750
One half of the Mississippi, for 700 miles, including its meanderings, at the ordinary stage of water	350
Half of the Wabash river	50
Estimates for small lakes, ponds, and rivers within the state.	600
	3,750

With this, deduct 5,550 square miles for irreclaimable wastes, and there is left, in Illinois, 50,000 square miles or 32 millions of acres of arable land. In this estimate, inundated lands, submerged by high waters, but which may be reclaimed at a moderate expense, are included.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY, AND QUALITIES OF SOIL.

THE general surface is level, or moderately undulating; the northern and southern portions are broken, and somewhat hilly, but no portion of the state is traversed with ranges of hills or mountains. At the verge of the alluvial soil on the margins of rivers, there are ranges of "bluffs" intersected with ravines. The bluffs are usually from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet high,

where an extended surface of table land commences, covered with prairies and forests of various shapes and sizes.

When examined minutely, there are several varieties in the surface of this state which will be briefly specified and described.

1. *Inundated Lands.* I apply this term to all those portions, which, for some part of the year, are under water. These include portions of the river bottoms, and portions of the interior of large prairies, with the lakes and ponds which, for half the year or more, are without water. The term "bottom," is used throughout the west to denote the alluvial soil on the margin of rivers, usually called "intervals," in New England. Portions of this description of land are flowed for a longer or shorter period, when the rivers are full. Probably one eighth of the bottom lands are of this description; for though the water may not stand for any length of time, it wholly prevents settlement and cultivation, though it does not interrupt the growth of timber and vegetation. These tracts are on the bottoms of the Wabash, Ohio, Mississippi, Illinois, and all the interior rivers.

When the rivers rise above their ordinary height, the waters of the smaller streams, which are backed up by the freshets of the former, break over their banks, and cover all the low grounds. Here they stand for a few days, or for many weeks, especially towards the bluffs; for it is a striking fact in the geology of the western country, that all the river bottoms are higher on the margins of the streams than at some distance back. Whenever increase of population shall create a demand

for this species of soil, the most of it can be reclaimed at comparatively small expense. Its fertility will be inexhaustible, and if the waters from the rivers could be shut out by dykes or levees, the soil would be perfectly dry. Most of the small lakes on the American bottom disappear in the summer, and leave a deposit of vegetable matter undergoing decomposition, or a luxuriant coat of weeds and grass.

As our prairies mostly lie between the streams that drain the country, the interior of the large ones are usually level. Here are formed ponds and lakes after the winter and spring rains, which remain to be drawn off by evaporation, or absorbed by an adhesive soil. Hence the middle of our large, level prairies are wet, and for several weeks portions of them are covered with water. To remedy this inconvenience completely, and render all this portion of soil dry and productive, only requires a ditch or drain of two or three feet deep to be cut into the nearest ravine. In many instances a single furrow with the plough, would drain many acres. At present this species of inundated land offers no inconvenience to the people, except in the production of miasm, and even that, perhaps, becomes too much diluted with the atmosphere to produce mischief before it reaches the settlements on the borders of the prairie. Hence the inference is correct that our inundated lands present fewer obstacles to the settlement and growth of the country, and can be reclaimed at much less expense, than the swamps and salt marshes of the Atlantic states.

RIVER BOTTOMS, OR ALLUVION.

THE surface of our alluvial bottoms is not entirely level. In some places it resembles alternate waves of the ocean, and looks as though the waters had left their deposit in ridges, and retired.

The portion of bottom land capable of present cultivation, and on which the waters never stand, if, at an extreme freshet, it is covered, is a soil of exhaustless fertility; a soil that for ages past has been gradually deposited by the annual floods. Its average depth on the American bottom is from twenty to twenty-five feet. Logs of wood, and other indications, are found at that depth. The soil dug from wells on these bottoms, produces luxuriantly the first year.

The most extensive and fertile tract, of this description of soil, in this state, is the *American Bottom*, a name it received when it constituted the western boundary of the United States, and which it has retained ever since. It commences at the mouth of the Kaskaskia river, five miles below the town of Kaskaskia, and extends northwardly along the Mississippi to the bluffs at Alton, a distance of ninety miles. Its average width is five miles, and contains about 450 square miles, or 288,000 acres. Opposite St. Louis, in St. Clair county, the bluffs are seven miles from the river, and filled with inexhaustible beds of coal. The soil of this bottom is an argillaceous or a silicious loam, accordingly as clay or sand happens to predominate in its formation.

On the margin of the river, and of some of its lakes, is a strip of heavy timber, with a thick undergrowth, which

extends from half a mile to two miles in width, but from thence to the bluffs, it is principally prairie. It is interspersed with sloughs, lakes, and ponds, the most of which become dry in the fall season.

The soil of the American bottom is inexhaustibly rich. About the French towns it has been cultivated, and produced corn in succession for more than a century, without exhausting its fertilizing powers. The only objection that can be offered to this tract is its unhealthy character. This, however, has diminished considerably within eight or ten years. The geological feature noticed in the last article—that all our bottoms are higher on the margin of the stream than towards the bluffs, explains the cause why so much standing water is on the bottom land, which, during the summer stagnates and throws off noxious effluvia. These lakes are usually full of vegetable matter undergoing decomposition, and which produces large quantities of miasm. Some of the lakes are clear and of a sandy bottom, but the most are of a different character. The French settled near a lake or a river, apparently in the most unhealthy places, and yet their constitutions are little affected, and they usually enjoy good health, though dwarfish and shrivelled in their form and features.

“The villages of Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, and Cabokia, were built up by their industry in places where Americans would have perished. Cultivation has, no doubt, rendered this tract more salubrious than formerly; and an increase of it, together with the construction of drains and canals, will make it one of the most eligible in the states. The old inhabitants advise the emigrants

not to plant corn in the immediate vicinity of their dwellings, as its rich and massy foliage prevents the sun from dispelling the deleterious vapours."*

These lakes and ponds could be drained at a small expense, and the soil would be susceptible of cultivation. The early settlements of the Americans were either on this bottom, or the contiguous bluffs.

Besides the American bottom, there are others that resemble it in its general character, but not in extent. In Union county there is an extensive bottom on the borders of the Mississippi. Above the mouth of the Illinois, and along the borders of the counties of Calhoun, Pike, and Adams, there are a series of bottoms, with much good and elevated land, but the inundated grounds around, present objections to a dense population at present.

The bottoms of Illinois, where not inundated, are equal in fertility, and the soil is less adhesive than most parts of the American bottom. This is likewise the character of the bottoms in the northern parts of the state.

The bottoms of the Kaskaskia are generally covered with a heavy growth of timber, and in many places inundated when the river is at its highest floods.

The extensive prairies adjoining will create a demand for all this timber. The bottom lands on the Wabash are of various qualities. Near the mouth, much of it is inundated. Higher up it overflows in high freshets.

These bottoms, especially the American, are the best

*Beck.

regions in the United States for raising stock, particularly horses, cattle, and swine. Seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre is an ordinary crop. The roots and worms of the soil, the acorns and other fruits from the trees, and the fish of the lakes, accelerate the growth of swine. Horses and cattle find exhaustless supplies of grass in the prairies; and pea vines, buffalo grass, wild oats, and other herbage in the timber, for summer range; and often throughout most of the winter. In all the rush bottoms, they fatten during the severe weather on rushes. The bottom soil is not so well adapted to the production of small grain, as of maize or Indian corn, on account of its rank growth, and being more subject to blast, or fall down before harvest, than on the uplands.

3. *Prairies.* A large part, probably two thirds of the surface of the state, is covered with prairies. A common error has prevailed abroad that our prairie land is wet. Much of it is undulating and entirely dry. *Prairie* is a French word, signifying *meadow*, and is applied to any description of surface, that is destitute of timber and brushwood, and clothed with grass. Wet, dry, level, and undulating, are terms of description merely, and apply to prairies in the same sense as they do to forest lands.

Level prairie is often wet; the water not running off freely is left to be absorbed by the soil, or evaporated by the sun. Crawfish throw up their hillocks in this soil, and the farmer who cultivates it, will find his labors impeded by the water.

In the southern part, that is, south of the national

road leading from Terre Haute to the Mississippi, the prairies are comparatively small, varying in size from those of several miles in width, to those which contain only a few acres. As we go northward, they widen and extend on the more elevated ground between the water courses to a vast distance, and are frequently from six to twelve miles in width. Their borders are by no means uniform. Long points of timber project into the prairies, and line the banks of the streams, and points of prairie project into the timber between these streams. In many instances are copses and groves of timber, from one hundred to two thousand acres, in the midst of prairies, like islands in the ocean. This is a common feature in the country between the Sangamon river and lake Michigan, and in the northern parts of the state. The lead mine region, both in this state and the Wisconsin territory, abounds with these groves.

The *origin* of these prairies has caused much speculation. We might as well dispute about the origin of forests, upon the assumption that the natural covering of the earth was grass. Probably one half of the earth's surface, in a state of nature, was prairies or barrens. Much of it, like our western prairies, was covered with a luxuriant coat of grass and herbage. The *steppes* of Tartary, the *pampas* of South America, the *savannas* of the southern, and the *prairies* of the western states, designate similar tracts of country. Mesopotamia, Syria, and Judea had their ancient prairies, on which the patriarchs fed their flocks. Missionaries in Burmah, and travellers in the interior of Africa, mention the same description of country. Where the tough sward of the

prairie is once formed, timber will not take root. Destroy this by the plough, or by any other method, and it is soon converted into forest land. There are large tracts of country in the older settlements, where, thirty or forty years since, the farmers mowed their hay, that are now covered with a forest of young timber of rapid growth.

The fire annually sweeps over the prairies, destroying the grass and herbage, blackening the surface, and leaving a deposit of ashes to enrich the soil.

4. *Barrens*. This term, in the western dialect, does not indicate *poor land*, but a species of surface of a mixed character, uniting forest and prairie.

The timber is generally scattering, of a rough and stunted appearance, interspersed with patches of hazle and brushwood, and where the contest between the fire and timber is kept up, each striving for the mastery.

In the early settlements of Kentucky, much of the country below and south of Green river presented a dwarfish and stunted growth of timber, scattered over the surface, or collected in clumps, with hazle and shrubbery intermixed. This appearance led the first explorers to the inference that the soil itself must necessarily be poor, to produce so scanty a growth of timber, and they gave the name of *barrens* to the whole tract of country. Long since it has been ascertained that this description of land is amongst the most productive soil in the state. The term *barren* has since received a very extensive application throughout the west. Like all other tracts of country, the barrens present a considerable diversity of soil. In general, however, the surface

is more uneven or rolling than the prairies, and sooner degenerates into ravines and sink-holes. Wherever timber barely sufficient for present purposes can be found, a person need not hesitate to settle in the barrens. These tracts are almost invariably healthy; they possess a greater abundance of pure springs of water, and the soil is better adapted for all kinds of produce, and all descriptions of seasons, wet and dry, than the deeper and richer mould of the bottoms and prairies.

When the fires are stopped, these barrens produce timber, at a rate of which no northern emigrant can have any just conception. Dwarfish shrubs and small trees of oak and hickory are scattered over the surface, where for years they have contended with the fires for a precarious existence, while a mass of roots, sufficient for the support of large trees, have accumulated in the earth. Soon as they are protected from the ravages of the annual fires, the more thrifty sprouts shoot forth, and in ten years are large enough for corn cribs and stables.

As the fires on the prairies become stopped by the surrounding settlements, and the wild grass is eaten out and trodden down by the stock, they begin to assume the character of barrens; first hazle and other shrubs, and finally a thicket of young timber, covers the surface.

5. *Forest, or timbered land.* In general, Illinois is abundantly supplied with timber, and were it equally distributed through the state there would be no part wanting. The apparent scarcity of timber where the prairie predominates, is not so great an obstacle to the

settlement as has been supposed. For many of the purposes to which timber is applied, substitutes are found. The rapidity with which the young growth pushes itself forward, without a single effort on the part of man to accelerate it, and the readiness with which the prairie becomes converted into thickets, and then into a forest of young timber, shows that, in another generation, timber will not be wanting in any part of Illinois.

The kinds of timber most abundant are oaks of various species, black and white walnut, ash of several kinds, elm, sugar maple, honey locust, hackberry, linden, hickory, cotton wood, pecan, mulberry, buckeye, sycamore, wild cherry, box elder, sassafras, and persimmon. In the southern and eastern parts of the state are yellow poplar, and beech; near the Ohio are cypress, and in several counties are clumps of yellow pine and cedar. On the Calamick, near the south end of lake Michigan, is a small forest of white pine. The undergrowth are redbud, papaw, sumach, plum, crab apple, grape vines, dogwood, spice bush, green brier, hazle, &c.

The alluvial soil of the rivers produces cotton wood and sycamore timber of amazing size.

For ordinary purposes there is now timber enough in most parts of the state, to say nothing about the artificial production of timber, which may be effected with little trouble and expense. The black locust, a native of Ohio and Kentucky, may be raised from the seed, with less labor than a nursery of apple trees. It is of rapid growth, and, as a valuable and lasting timber, claims the attention of our farmers. It forms one of the cleanliest and most beautiful shades, and when in

blossom, gives a rich prospect, and sends abroad a delicious fragrance.

Knobs, Bluffs, Ravines, and Sink-holes. Under these heads are included tracts of uneven country found in various parts of the state.

Knobs are ridges of flint limestone, intermingled and covered with earth, and elevated one or two hundred feet above the common surface. This species of land is of little value for cultivation, and usually has a sprinkling of dwarfish, stunted timber, like the barrens.

The steep hills and natural mounds that border the alluvions have obtained the name of *bluffs*. Some are in long, parallel ridges, others are in the form of cones and pyramids. In some places precipices of limestone rock, from fifty to one or two hundred feet high, form these bluffs.

Ravines are formed amongst the bluffs, and often near the borders of prairies, which lead down to the streams.

Sink-holes are circular depressions in the surface like a basin. They are of various sizes, from ten to fifty feet deep, and from ten to one or two hundred yards in circumference. Frequently they contain an outlet for the water received by the rains. Their existence shows that the substratum is secondary limestone, abounding in subterraneous cavities.

There are but few tracts of *stony ground* in the state; that is, where loose stones are scattered over the surface, and imbedded in the soil. Towards the northern part of the state, tracts of stony ground exist. Quarries of stone exist in the bluffs, and in the banks of the streams and ravines throughout the state.

The soil is porous, easy to cultivate, and exceedingly productive. A strong team is required to break up the prairies, on account of the firm, grassy sward which covers them. But when subdued they become fine, arable lands.

RIVERS AND LAKES.

This state is bounded on three sides by the Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash rivers. The Illinois, Kaskaskia, Sangamon, and many smaller streams are entirely within its boundaries. Others, as the Kankakee, Rock river, and Vermilion of the Wabash, run part of their course within the state.

The Mississippi, which, in its meanderings, runs about 700 miles along its western border, takes its rise in Cedar lake, in latitude 45 degrees north.

From this to the falls of St. Anthony, a distance of about five hundred miles, it runs a devious course, first south east; then south west; and, finally, south east again; which last it continues without much deviation, till it reaches the Missouri. From thence its course is a few degrees east of south to the mouth of the Ohio.

The appearance and character of the Mississippi, above and below the mouth of the Missouri, are so distinctly marked as to lead to the general opinion that the former is but a branch of the latter. The average width of the Mississippi proper, is from one half to one mile; and its current generally is from two to four miles an hour, varying according to the height and volume of the water. The mean descent of this river is about six

inches per mile. Its sources are estimated by Mr. Schoolcraft to be 1,330 feet above the level of tide water at the gulf of Mexico; the distance being computed at 3,000 miles. Below the mouth of the Missouri, the water of the Mississippi has the turbid appearance of the Missouri, and was formerly obstructed with *snags* and *sawyers*. These obstructions to the navigation have been partially removed by the enterprising Captain Shreve and his snag boat, in the employment of the general government, and the trees that form these obstructions have been cut away from its banks.

The principal tributaries of the Mississippi, within the state of Illinois, are Rock, Illinois, Kaskaskia and Muddy rivers. The aboriginal name, (of which the ancient sound and spelling in French appears to have been *Meate-Chasippi*,) is said to signify "*Father of waters*," or "*Great waters*."

The Ohio river, which washes the southern boundary of Illinois, is formed by the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers at Pittsburgh, and after running a southwestern course 1,100 miles, unites with the Mississippi at the extreme south end of the state. At the confluence of these rivers, as is the case with most other rivers in the west, there is an extensive and recently formed alluvion, which is annually inundated, and which cannot, without much expense, be made a town site. Below the mouth of the Wabash, no large streams enter the Ohio from Illinois. Saline, Big Bay, and Cash, are the largest.

The Wabash river rises in the northeastern part of Indiana, and running first a south westero, and then a

south course, it enters the Ohio about 200 miles above its mouth. It is a beautiful stream, and at high water is navigated by steam boats as far as Logansport in Indiana. Its head waters approach within a short distance of the waters of the Maumee of lake Erie, with which a canal navigation is now being constructed under the authority of the state of Indiana.

About twenty miles below Vincennes, and near the junction of White river, are considerable rapids, which obstruct the navigation in low water. Funds in part have been provided and measures are in train by the two states to improve the navigation at this place. The character of the lands and soil bordering on the Wabash does not differ materially from that on the Ohio and Mississippi; only there is more sandy soil, and its bottoms are more subject to inundation. In this region, and especially in Lawrence and Crawford counties, there are some swamps, called by travelers *purgatories*.

The principal tributaries of the Wabash within the state of Illinois, are the Vermilion, Embarrass, and Little Wabash rivers.

The Illinois, Kaskaskia, Rock, and other rivers within the state will be described under their respective names in the third part of this work. *Lake Michigan* is the only lake deserving of special notice. There are several other lakes in different parts of the state, but they are small and unimportant, and rather deserve the name of ponds. A portion of lake Michigan is included within the boundaries of the state, and affords a medium of communication with the northern states and Canada. It is about 200 miles long and its medium width is about

60 miles. About fifty-five miles of its south western border touches the soil of Illinois. Its waters are cool and clear, and it affords fine navigation for schooners and steam boats for about eight months in the year. The plan of a canal to connect its commerce with the navigable waters of the Illinois will be found under the head of "*Plans of Internal Improvement.*"

PRODUCTIONS.

These are naturally classed into *mineral, animal and vegetable.*

Minerals. The northern portion of Illinois is inexhaustibly rich in mineral productions, while coal, secondary limestone, and sandstone, are found in every part.

Iron ore has been found in the southern parts of the state, and is said to exist in considerable quantities in the northern parts.

Native copper in small quantities has been found on Muddy river, in Jackson county, and back of Harrisonville, in the bluffs of Monroe county. One mass weighing seven pounds was found detached at the latter place. A shaft was sunk forty feet deep in 1817, in search of this metal, but without success. Red oxide of iron and oxide of copper were dug out. Crystallized gypsum has been found in small quantities in St. Clair county. Quartz crystals exist in Gallatin county.

Silver is supposed to exist in St. Clair county, two miles from Rock Spring, from whence Silver creek derives its name. In the early times, by the French, a

shaft was sunk here, and tradition tells of large quantities of the precious metal being obtained. In 1828, many persons in this vicinity commenced digging, and began to dream of immense fortunes, which however vanished during the following winter. They dug up considerable quantities of *horne blende*, the shining specula of which were mistaken for silver.

In the southern part of the state several sections of land have been reserved from sale, on account of the silver ore they are supposed to contain.

Lead is found in vast quantities in the northern part of Illinois, and the adjacent territory. Here are the richest lead mines hitherto discovered on the globe. This portion of country lies principally north of Rock river and south of the Wisconsin. Dubuque's, and other rich mines, are west of the Mississippi.

Native copper, in large quantities, exists in this region, especially at the mouth of Plum creek, and on the Peekatolakee. Plum creek is the second small creek marked on the map, above Rock river, which puts into the Mississippi. Peekatolakee is a branch of Rock river.

The following is a list of the principal diggings in that portion of the lead mine region that lies between Rock river and the Wisconsin, embracing portions of Illinois state, and Wisconsin territory. Some of these diggings are, probably, relinquished, and many new ones commenced.

Labauime and St. Vrain	Menomonee Creek,
on Apple Creek,	Plattsville,
GALENA and vicinity,	CASSVILLE and vicinity,

Cave Diggings,	Madden's,
Buncombe,	Mineral Point,
Natches,	Dodgeville,
Hardscrabble,	Worke's Diggings,
New Diggings,	Brisbos,
Gratiot's Grove,	Blue Mound,
Spulburg,	Prairie Springs,
W. S. Hamilton's,	Hammett & Campbell's,
Cottle's,	Morrison's.
Mc Nutt's.	

AMOUNT OF LEAD MANUFACTURED.

For many years the Indians, and some of the French hunters and traders, had been accustomed to dig lead in these regions. They never penetrated much below the surface, but obtained considerable quantities of the ore, which they sold to the traders.

In 1821, the late Col. James Johnson, of Great Crossings, Ky. and brother to the Hon. R. M. Johnson, obtained a lease of the United States government, and made arrangements to prosecute the business of smelting, with considerable force, which he did the following season. This attracted the attention of enterprising men in Illinois, Missouri, and other states. Some went on in 1826, more followed in 1827, and in 1828 the country was almost literally filled with miners, smelters, merchants, speculators, gamblers, and every description of character. Intelligence, enterprise, and virtue, were thrown in the midst of dissipation, gaming, and every species of vice. Such was the crowd of adventurers in 1829, to this hitherto almost unknown and desolate re-

gion, that the lead business was greatly overdone, and the market for awhile nearly destroyed. Fortunes were made almost upon a turn of the spade, and lost with equal facility. The business is now reviving, and probably will be prosecuted in future more in proportion to the demand for lead. Exhaustless quantities of mineral exists here, over a tract of country two hundred miles in extent.

The following table shows the amount of lead made annually at these diggings, from 1821, to Sept. 30, 1833.

Lbs. of lead made from 1821, to Sept. 1823,	335,130
Do. for the year ending Sept. 30, 1824,	175,220
Do. do. do. 1825,	664,530
Do. do. do. 1826,	958,842
Do. do. do. 1827,	5,182,180
Do. do. do. 1828,	11,105,810
Do. do. do. 1829,	13,344,150
Do. do. do. 1830,	8,323,999
Do. do. do. 1831,	6,381,900
Do. do. do. 1832,	4,291,876
Do. do. do. 1833,	7,941,792

Total 58,694,488

The total amount of rent accruing to government for the above period, is 5,246,839 pounds.

The government formerly received 10 per cent. in lead for rent. It is now reduced to six per cent. These lands will soon be surveyed, and probably sold, which will add greatly to the stability and prosperity of the mining business.

Coal. I have already mentioned that stone coal abounds in Illinois. It may be seen frequently in the ravines and gullies, and in the points of bluffs. Exhaustless beds of this article exist in the bluffs of St. Clair county, bordering on the American bottom, of which large quantities are transported to St. Louis for fuel. It sells in St. Louis from ten to twelve and a half cents per bushel. About twenty large ox wagons are employed most of the year in hauling it to market, the distance of seven miles across the American bottom. One hundred and fifty thousand bushels were hauled to this market in 1833. There is scarcely a county in the state, but what can furnish coal in reasonable quantities. Large beds are said to exist near the Vermilion of the Illinois, and in the vicinity of the rapids of the latter.

Agatized Wood. A petrified tree, of black walnut, was found in the bed of the river Des Plaines, about forty rods above its junction with the Kankakee, imbedded in a horizontal position, in a stratum of sandstone. There is fifty-one and a half feet of the trunk visible—eighteen inches in diameter at its smallest end, and probably three feet at the other end.

Muriate of Soda, or common salt. This is found in various parts of the state, held in solution in the springs. The manufacture of salt by boiling and evaporation is carried on in Gallatin county, twelve miles west north west from Shawneetown; in Jackson county, near Brownsville; and in Vermilion county, near Danville. The springs and land are owned by the state, and the works leased. A more specific description will be given under the head of manufactures.

A coarse freestone, much used in building, is dug from quarries near Alton, on the Mississippi, where large bodies exist.

Scattered over the surface of our prairies, are large masses of rock, of granitic formation, roundish in form, usually called by the people "*lost rocks.*" They will weigh from one thousand to ten or twelve thousand pounds, and are entirely detached, and frequently are found several miles distant from any quarry. Nor has there ever been a quarry of granite discovered in the state. These stones are denominated *boulders* in mineralogy. That they exist in various parts of Illinois is an undoubted truth; and that they are of a species of granite is equally true, as I have specimens to show. They usually lie on the surface, or are partially imbedded in the soil of our prairies, which is unquestionably of diluvial formation. How they came here is a question of difficult solution.

Medicinal Waters, are found in different parts of the state. These are chiefly sulphur springs and chalybeate waters. There is said to be one well in the southern part of the state strongly impregnated with the sulphate of magnesia, or Epsom salts, from which considerable quantities have been made for sale, by simply evaporating the water, in a kettle, over a common fire.

There are several sulphur springs in Jefferson county, to which persons resort for health.

Vegetable Productions. The principal trees and shrubs of Illinois have been noticed under the head of "*Forest or timbered land.*" Of oaks there are several species, as overcup, burr oak, swamp or water oak, white oak, red

or spanish oak, post oak, and black oak of several varieties, with the black jack, a dwarfish, knarled looking tree, excellent for fuel, but good for nothing else.

The black walnut is much used for building materials and cabinet work, and sustains a fine polish.

In most parts of the state, grape vines, indigenous to the country, are abundant, which yield grapes which might advantageously be made into excellent wine. Foreign vines are susceptible of easy cultivation. These are cultivated to a considerable extent at Vevay, Switzerland county, Indiana, and at New Harmony on the Wabash. The indigenous vines are prolific, and produce excellent fruit. They are found in every variety of soil; interwoven in every thicket in the prairies and barrens; and climbing to the tops of the very highest trees on the bottoms. The French in early times made so much wine as to export some to France; upon which the proper authorities prohibited the introduction of wine from Illinois, lest it might injure the sale of that staple article of the kingdom. I have not the document at hand that will attest this fact, but of its truth there is no doubt, and I think the act was passed by the board of trade, in 1774.

The editor of the Illinois Magazine remarks, "We know one gentleman who made twenty-seven barrels of wine in a single season, from the grapes gathered with but little labor, in his immediate neighborhood."

The wild plum is found in every part of the state; but in most instances the fruit is too sour for use, unless for preserves. Crab apples are equally prolific, and make fine preserves with about double their bulk of su-

gar. Wild cherries are equally productive. The persimmon is a delicious fruit, after the frost has destroyed its astringent properties. The black mulberry grows in most parts, and is used for the feeding of silk worms with success. They appear to thrive and spin as well as on the Italian mulberry. The gooseberry, strawberry, and blackberry grow wild and in great profusion. Of our nuts, the hickory, black walnut, and pecan deserve notice. The last is an oblong, thin shelled, delicious nut, that grows on a large tree, a species of the hickory, (the *Carya olivæ formis* of Nuttall.) The papaw grows in the bottoms, and rich, timbered uplands, and produces a large, pulpy, and luscious fruit. Of domestic fruits, the apple and peach are chiefly cultivated. Pears are tolerably plenty in the French settlements, and quinces are cultivated with success by some Americans. Apples are easily cultivated, and are very productive. They can be made to bear fruit to considerable advantage in seven years from the seed. Many varieties are of fine flavor, and grow to a large size. I have measured apples, the growth of St. Clair county, that exceeded thirteen inches in circumference. Some of the early American settlers provided orchards. They now reap the advantages. But a large proportion of the population of the frontiers are content without this indispensable article in the comforts of a yankee farmer. Cider is made in small quantities in the old settlements. In a few years a supply of this beverage can be had in most parts of Illinois.

Peach trees grow with great rapidity, and decay proportionably soon. From ten to fifteen years may be

considered the life of this tree. Our peaches are delicious, but they sometimes fail by being destroyed in the germ by winter frosts. The buds swell prematurely. In the severity of the winter of 1830-31 most of the young buds, and in some instances the limbs of the trees, were destroyed.

Garden Vegetables can be produced here in vast profusion, and of excellent quality.

That we have few of the elegant and well dressed gardens of gentlemen in the old states, is admitted; which is not owing to climate, or soil, but to the want of leisure and means.

Our Irish potatoes, pumpkins and squashes are inferior, but not our cabbages, peas, beets, or onions.

The following remarks from the Illinois Magazine, and from the pen of the editor, will furnish all necessary information on this subject.

“Soil and climate are the most important agents in rearing fine vegetables; but these luxuries are, after all, mainly produced by the wealth, the labor, and the ingenuity of man. In new countries, therefore, they are not to be expected. Few persons here, we might say none, have money and leisure to expend on matters of taste and luxury. Farmers, especially, are apt to commit this department to the females of their household, whose other cares allow them to devote to it but little care. We plead guilty, then, as a general fact of having bad gardens. But we by no means admit that our vegetables are deficient, either in abundance or quality, when proper care is paid to their culture. We know that the contrary is true. The simple fact is,

that our country teems with the bounties of nature in such rich profusion, that people not being obliged to labor to supply their tables, are apt to grow careless. They put their seed in the ground, and trust to Providence to give the increase. Their garden grounds are not only badly prepared, and as badly attended, but the seeds are selected without any care. The reason, therefore, why, as a general fact, the art of horticulture has been brought to but little perfection at the west, is evident.

“But when it is said that the vegetables of this country are inferior in quality, we come to another question, to decide which, it is proper to refer to the cases in which they have been subjected to a sufficient degree of culture. Almost every farmer here raises cabbages, and we are sure that we have never seen larger or better. A hundred heads are sold at Vandalia for a dollar and fifty cents. The parsnips and carrots of this country are remarkable for their size, sweetness, and flavor; the former, especially, have a richness which we have never noticed elsewhere. Our beets are as delicate and sweet as possible; and we only forbear stating a fact with regard to their size, which has come to our knowledge, from the fear of startling the credulity of our readers. Peas are excellent, and very prolific. We had a radish on our table a few days ago, [November] which was three inches in thickness, and perfectly solid, mild, and crisp. Our lettuce, if well dressed, (there is a great deal in that,) is capital. The tomato is common all through this country. It is only necessary to plant it once, after which it comes up every year spontaneously, and

bears abundantly from the middle of the summer, till nipped by the frost. Thousands of bushels of onions have been raised with no other labor than sowing the seed broadcast, in new ground: and as to their quality, it would do the heart of a Wethersfield lady good to look at them. That goodly town of Connecticut would be depopulated, if its worthy inhabitants could see the onion fields of Morgan county and the Military tract. We might enumerate other articles; but it is enough to say that, in general, the vegetables suited to our climate, are produced in their greatest perfection. It would, indeed, be an anomaly in the economy of nature, if garden plants did not flourish vigorously in a soil of unrivalled depth, fertility, and freshness.

“While we are on the subject of gardening,” continues Judge Hall, “it may not be amiss to publish some memorandums, which we made last spring, [1830,] and which will give some idea of the forwardness of our seasons.

- April 1. Peach trees in bloom.
2. Asparagus fit for the table.
 3. Peas, beans, and onions planted.
 6. Heart's ease and violets in bloom.
 7. Beets, carrots, parsnips, and other roots planted.
 10. Spring had completely opened; and the prairies were green. Gooseberry and currant bushes in bloom.
 15. Cabbage plants transplanted.
 18. Lilac and strawberries in bloom.
 19. A great variety of wild flowers in full bloom.

- April 20. Nearly all our garden seeds had been planted.
25. Raspberries in bloom.
27. Lettuce, radishes, and pepper grass fit for use.
30. Roses and honey suckles in full bloom.

None of the above articles were injured by frost."

A cabbage head three feet in diameter or nine feet in circumference, is no wonder on this soil. Beets often exceed twelve inches in circumference. Parsnips will penetrate our light, porous soil, to the depth of two or three feet.

The *cultivated vegetable productions in the field*, are maize or Indian corn, wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, turnips, rye for horse feed and distilleries, tobacco, cotton, hemp, flax, the castor bean, and every other production common to the middle states.

Maize is a staple production. No farmer can live without it, and hundreds raise little else. This is chiefly owing to the ease with which it is cultivated. Its average yield is fifty bushels to the acre. I have oftentimes seen it produce seventy-five bushels to the acre, and in a few instances, exceed one hundred.

Wheat yields a good and sure crop, especially in the counties bordering on the Illinois river. It weighs upwards of 60 pounds per bushel, and flour from this region has preference in the New Orleans market, and passes better inspection than the same article from Ohio or Kentucky.

In 1825, the weavel, for the first time, made its ap-

pearance in St. Clair and the adjacent counties, and has occasionally renewed its visits since. Within the two last seasons, some fields have been injured by the fly.

A common but slovenly practice amongst our farmers, is, to sow wheat amongst the standing corn, in September, and cover it by running a few furrows with the plough between the rows of corn. The dry stalks are then cut down in the spring, and left on the ground. Even by this imperfect mode, fifteen or twenty bushels of wheat to the acre are produced. But where the ground is duly prepared by fallowing, and the seed put in at the proper time, a good crop, averaging from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels per acre, rarely fails to be procured.

The average price of wheat is fifty cents per bushel, varying a little according to the competition of mills and facilities to market. In many instances a single crop of wheat will pay the expenses of purchasing the land, fencing, breaking the prairie, seed, putting in the crop, harvesting, threshing, and taking it to market. Wheat is now frequently sown on the prairie land as a first crop, and a good yield obtained.

Flouring mills are now in operation in many of the wheat growing counties. Steam power is getting into extensive use both for sawing and manufacturing flour.

It is to be regretted that so few of our farmers have erected barns for the security of their crops. No article is more profitable, and really more indispensable to a farmer, than a large barn.

Oats have not been much raised till lately. They are

very productive, often yielding from forty to fifty bushels on the acre, and usually sell from seventeen to twenty-five cents the bushel. The demand for the use of stage and travelers' horses is increasing.

Hemp is an indigenous plant in the southern part of this state, as it is in Missouri. It has not been extensively cultivated, but wherever tried, is found very productive, and of an excellent quality. It might be made a staple of the country.

Tobacco, though a filthy and noxious weed, which no human being ought ever to use, can be produced in any quantity, and of the first quality, in Illinois. "From the county of Wayne, a good many hogsheads have been annually exported for some years past; and the result of the experiment has been altogether satisfactory. It has been raised to some extent throughout the southern counties. A few hogsheads, which were sent from Randolph county to New Orleans, some years since, were pronounced by the inspector to be the best ever brought to that market. We could not adduce a stronger proof than this in favor of our soil and climate. The tobacco plant, although coarse in its appearance, is one of the most delicate in the vegetable kingdom. It thrives only in a rich, light, and warm soil. It requires to be planted early in the spring, and it is gathered late in autumn. In every stage of its growth it needs culture and attention, and is, at all times, sensitive to cold, and easily destroyed by frost. When we say, therefore, as we are authorised by repeated experiments, that ours is one of the best tobacco countries in the world, we pro-

duce the strongest evidence of the fertility of our soil, and the mildness of our climate."*

Cotton, for many years, has been successfully cultivated in this state for domestic use, and some for exportation. Two or three spinning factories are in operation, and produce cotton yarn from the growth of the country with promising success. This branch of business admits of enlargement, and invites the attention of eastern manufacturers with small capital. Much of the cloth made in families who have emigrated from states south of the Ohio is from the cotton of the country.

Flax is produced, and of a tolerable quality, but not equal to that of the northern states. It is said to be productive and good in the northern counties. There is an oil mill to manufacture oil from the seed, in Sangamon county.

Barley is raised in St. Clair county for the St. Louis breweries. It yields well, is a sure crop, and sells in St. Louis from thirty seven and a half to fifty cents per bushel.

The *palma christi*, or castor oil bean, is produced in considerable quantities in Madison, Randolph, and other counties, and large quantities of oil are expressed and sent abroad. About twelve thousand gallons have been made in Edwardsville in a season. The bean is a more profitable crop to the farmer than corn, finds a ready market, and sells from seventy-five cents to one dollar per bushel.

Sweet Potatoes are a delicious root, and yield abundant-

*Illinois Magazine, p. 127.

ly, especially on the American bottom, and rich sandy prairies.

But little has been done to introduce cultivated grasses. The prairie grass looks coarse and unsavory, and yet our horses and cattle will thrive well on it. It is already known to the reader that this grass disappears when the settlements extend round a prairie, and the cattle eat off the young growth in the spring. Consequently in a few years, the natural grass no longer exists. This, however, can be preserved by fencing in a tract of fresh prairie, and mowing it regularly every season, or burning it over in the fall. In this way, excellent meadows can be kept forever. It is thought by some that the seed might be gathered in the fall, sown on land that had been kept free from weeds, and by these means, meadows of the natural grass of the country might be formed.

It is to be regretted that so few have thought of providing themselves with natural meadows of fifty or more acres to each plantation, by a process so cheap as that of fencing in the prairie, before the cattle had subdued the natural grass, and preserving it with a very little care, in a perfectly natural state.

Timothy grass begins to be cultivated with success. For the first three or four years of my residence in this country, it was doubtful whether clover, timothy, or any other cultivated grasses could be made profitable for meadows in this rich soil and dry climate. I observed that in attempts to make meadows, the weeds soon overrun the grass. But this notion was entirely incorrect. To produce timothy with success, the ground must be

well cultivated in the summer, either by an early crop, or by fallowing, and the seed sown about the 20th of September, at the rate of *ten or twelve quarts of clean seed to the acre*, and lightly brushed in.

If the season is in any way favorable, it will get a rapid start before winter. By the last week in June, it will produce two tons per acre, of the finest of hay. It then requires a dressing of stable or yard manure, and occasionally the turf may be scratched with a harrow, to prevent the roots from binding too hard. By this process, timothy meadows may be made and preserved. There are meadows in St. Clair county, which have yielded heavy crops of hay in succession, for several years, and bid fair to continue for an indefinite period. Cattle, and especially horses, should never be permitted to run in meadows in Illinois. The fall grass may be cropped down by calves and colts. There is but a little more labor required to produce a crop of timothy, than a crop of oats, and as there is not a stone or a pebble to interrupt, the soil may be turned up every third or fourth year for corn, and afterwards laid down to grass again.

A species of blue grass is cultivated by some farmers for pastures. If well set, and not eaten down in summer, blue grass pastures may be kept green and fresh till late in autumn, or even in the winter. The English spire grass has been cultivated with success in the Wabash country.

Of the trefoil, or clover, there is but little cultivated. A prejudice exists against it, as it is imagined to injure horses by affecting the glands of the mouth, and causing

them to slaver. It grows luxuriantly, and may be cut for hay early in June. The white clover comes in naturally, where the ground has been cultivated, and thrown by, or along the sides of old roads and paths. Clover pastures would be excellent for swine.

Animals. Of *wild animals* there are several species. The buffalo is not found on this side the Mississippi, nor within several hundred miles of St. Louis. This animal once roamed at large over the prairies of Illinois, and was found in plenty thirty years since. *Wolves, panthers,* and *wild cats* are still numerous on the frontiers, and through the unsettled portions of the country. Wolves harbor in almost every county, and annoy the farmer by destroying his sheep and pigs. There are three species found in Illinois:

1. The large grey wolf, or *canis lupus* of Linneus, is not very plenty, and not commonly found in the older settlements.

2. The black wolf, or *canis lycaon* of Linneus, is scarce. Occasionally they are killed by our hunters.

3. The *canis latrans* of Say, or common prairie wolf, is the most common, and found in considerable numbers. This mischievous animal is but little larger than the common fox, burrows in the prairies, and comes forth in the night to attack sheep, pigs, poultry, &c. Many of the settlers keep hounds to guard against the depredations of this animal.

Panthers and wild cats are less common, but occasionally do mischief.

Deer are also very numerous, and are valuable, particularly to that class of our population which has been

raised to frontier habits; the flesh affording them food, and the skins, clothing. Fresh venison hams usually sell for twenty-five cents each, and when properly cured, are a delicious article. Many of the frontier people dress their skins, and make them into pantaloons and hunting shirts. These articles are indispensable to all who have occasion to travel in viewing land, or for any other purpose beyond the settlements, as cloth garments, in the shrubs and vines, would soon be in strings.

It is a novel and pleasant sight to a stranger, to see the deer in flocks of eight, ten, or fifteen in number, feeding on the grass of the prairies, or bounding away at the sight of a traveler.

The *brown bear* is also an inhabitant of this state, although he is continually retreating before the advance of civilization.

Foxes, racoons, opossums, gophars, and squirrels, are also numerous, as are muskrats, otters, and occasionally beaver, about our rivers and lakes. Racoons are very common, and frequently do mischief in the fall to our corn. Opossums sometimes trouble the poultry. I have a few facts reported to me from sources entitled to great credit, that the production of the young of this singular and extraordinary animal, is different from the ordinary process of generation in viviparous animals. The fœtus is found adhering to the teat, within the false belly, at the very first stage of existence.

The *gophar* is a singular little animal, about the size of a squirrel. It burrows in the ground, is seldom seen, but its *works* make it known. It labors during the night, in digging subterranean passages in the rich soil

of the prairies, and throws up hillocks of fresh earth, within a few feet distance from each other, and from twelve to eighteen inches in height. I have seen a dozen of these hillocks, the production of one night's labor, and apparently from a single gopher. The passages are formed in such a labyrinth, that it is a difficult matter to find the animal by digging.

The grey and fox squirrels often do mischief in the corn fields, and the hunting of them makes fine sport for the boys. It is a rule amongst the Kentucky riflemen to shoot a squirrel only through his eyes, and that from the tops of the highest trees of the forest. It is evidence of a bad marksman, for a hunter to hit one in any other part.

Common rabbits exist in every thicket. These animals annoy nurseries and young orchards exceedingly. The fence around a nursery must always be so close as to shut out rabbits; and young apple trees must be secured at the approach of winter, by tying straw or corn stalks around their bodies, for two or three feet in height, or the bark will be stripped off by these mischievous animals.

Wild horses are found ranging the prairies and forests in some parts of the state. They are small in size, of the Indian or Canadian breed, and very hardy. They are caught in pens, or with ropes having nooses attached to them, and broken to the saddle and harness. The French, who monopolize the business of catching and breaking these horses, make them an article of traffic; their common price is from fifteen to thirty dollars. They are found chiefly in the lower end of

the American Bottom, near the junction of the Kaskaskia and Mississipi rivers, called *the Point*. They are the offspring of the horses brought there by the first settlers, and which were suffered to run at large. The Indians of the West have many such horses, which are commonly called Indian ponies.

Domestic Animals. These are the same as are found in other portions of the United States. But little has been done to improve the breed of horses amongst us. Our common riding or working horses average about fifteen hands in height. Horses are much more used here than in the eastern states, and many a farmer keeps half a dozen or more. Much of the traveling throughout the western country, both by men and women, is performed on horseback; and a large proportion of the land carriage is by means of large wagons, with from four to six stout horses for a team. A great proportion of the ploughing is performed by horse labor. Horses are more subject to diseases in this country than in the old states, which is thought to be occasioned by bad management, rather than by the climate. A good farm horse can be purchased for fifty dollars. Riding, or carriage horses, of a superior quality, cost about seventy-five or eighty dollars. Breeding mares are profitable stock for every farmer to keep, as their annual expense in keeping is but trifling, their labor is always needed, and their colts, when grown, find a ready market. Some farmers keep a stallion, and eight or ten brood mares.

Mules are brought into Missouri, and find their way to Illinois, from the Mexican dominions. They are a

hardy animal, grow to a good size, and are used by some both for labor and riding.

Our *neat cattle* are usually inferior in size to those of the old states. This is owing entirely to bad management. Our cows are not penned up in pasture fields, but suffered to run at large over the commons. Hence *all* the calves are preserved, without respect to quality, to entice the cows homeward at evening. They are kept up through the day, and oftentimes without much pasture, and turned to the cows for a few minutes at night, and then permitted to graze through the night over the short and withered grass around the plantation.

In autumn their food is very scanty, and during the winter they are permitted to pick up a precarious subsistence amongst fifty or a hundred head of cattle. With such management, is it surprising that our cows and steers are much inferior to those of the old states?

And yet, with due deference to the opinions of Mr. Flint, whom I have once before controverted, our beef is the finest in the world. It bears the best inspection of any in the New Orleans market. By the first of June, and often by the middle of May, our young cattle on the prairies are fit for market. They do not yield large quantities of tallow, but the fat is well proportioned throughout the carcass, and the meat tender and delicious. By inferiority, then, I mean the *size* of our cattle in general, and the quantity and quality of the milk of cows.

Common cows, if suffered to lose their milk in August, become sufficiently fat for table use by October. Farrow heifers and steers, are good beef, and fit for the

knife at any period after the middle of May. Nothing is more common than for an Illinois farmer to go among his stock, select, shoot down, and dress a fine beef, whenever fresh meat is needed. This is often divided out amongst the neighbors, who in turn, kill and share likewise. It is common at camp and other large meetings, to kill a beef and three or four hogs for the subsistence of friends from a distance.

Steers from three years old or more, have been purchased in great numbers in Illinois, by drovers from Ohio. They usually have sold from nine to twelve dollars per head. They are driven early in the spring to the Miami and Scioto country, in Ohio, fed in pastures through the summer, and in autumn drove to Pennsylvania, and turned over to the graziers there, to stall-feed for the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets. Cattle are sometimes sent in flat boats down the Mississippi and Ohio, for the New Orleans market.

We can hardly place limits upon the amount of beef cattle that Illinois is capable of producing. A farmer calls himself poor, with a hundred head of horned cattle around him. A cow in the spring is worth from seven to ten dollars. Some of the best quality will sell higher. And let it be distinctly understood, once for all, that a poor man can always purchase horses, cattle, hogs, and provisions, for labor, either by the day, month, or job.

Cows, in general, do not produce the same amount of milk, nor of as rich a quality as in older states. Something is to be attributed to the nature of our pastures, and the warmth of our climate, but more to causes already assigned. If ever a land was characterized

justly, as "flowing with milk and honey," it is Illinois and the adjacent states. From the springing of the grass till September, butter is made in great profusion. It sells at that season in market for about ten cents, and in the interior of the state for six and a quarter cents per pound. With proper care it can be preserved in tolerable sweetness for winter's use. Late in autumn and early in the winter, sometimes butter is not plenty. The feed becomes dry, the cows range further off, and do not come up readily for milking, and dry up. A very little trouble would enable a farmer to keep three or four good cows in fresh milk at the season most needed.

Cheese is made by many families, especially in the counties bordering on the Illinois river. Good cheese sells for eight and sometimes ten cents, and finds a ready market. The most important arrangement for the dairy business in Illinois, and especially for cheese making, is to persuade a few thousand families, from the dairy regions of New England, to emigrate, and continue their industrious habits after settling here.

Swine. This species of stock may be called a staple in the provision of Illinois. Thousands of hogs are raised without any expense, except a few breeders to start with, and a little attention in hunting them on the range, and keeping them tame.

In Macoupin county, and about twenty-five miles from Edwardsville, one of our Illinois frontier men, Mr. F. settled himself on congress land seven years since, with four or five sows for breeders, worth as many dollars. In 1829, he drove forty-two fat hogs to mar-

ket, which he sold for one hundred and thirty-five dollars. The amount of corn given to the whole, before he drove them, did not exceed *one bushel*. They lived on the range, and grew fat on *mast*; the fruit of oak, hickory, &c. Of the proceeds, one hundred dollars was applied to pay for eighty acres of land on which he had settled. The remainder served to pay some small debts, and purchase his salt, iron, and groceries, for the ensuing year. This is not mentioned as an extraordinary occurrence, but as a circumstance that excited no special notice in Illinois. This kind of pork is by no means equal to that raised and fatted on corn, and in a domestic way. It is soft, oily, and will not bear inspection at New Orleans. It usually sells for two dollars per hundred.

Pork that is made in a domestic way and fatted on corn, will sell from three to four dollars, according to size, quality, and the time when it is delivered. With a pasture of clover or blue grass, a well-filled corn crib, a dairy, and slop barrel, and the usual care that a New Englander bestows on his pigs, pork may be raised from the sow, fatted, and killed, and weigh from two hundred to two hundred and fifty, within twelve months, and this method of raising pork would be profitable.

Few families in the west and south put up their pork in salt pickle. Their method is to salt it sufficiently to prepare it for smoking, and then make bacon of hams, shoulders, and middlings or broadsides. The price of bacon, taking the hog round, is about six and seven cents. Good hams command eight and ten cents in the St. Louis market. Stock hogs, weighing from sixty to

one hundred pounds, alive, usually sell from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per head. Families consume much more meat in Illinois, in proportion to numbers, than in the old states.

Sheep do very well in this country, especially in the older settlements, where the grass has become short, and they are less molested by wolves. But few are kept. The people from the south are more accustomed to cotton for clothing than wool. This article, when manufactured into rolls, sells for fifty cents per pound. Common wool is worth thirty-seven and a half cents in the fleece. Little is said or done to improve the breed of sheep, or introduce the Merino, or Saxony breed.

Poultry are raised in great profusion—and large numbers of fowls taken to market. It is no uncommon thing for some farmer's wives to raise three or four hundred fowls, besides geese, ducks, and turkies, in a season. Young fowls, butter, and eggs, are the three articles usually mustered from every farm in the counties adjacent to St. Louis, for that market. By these means, many families provide their coffee, sugar, tea, and various articles of apparel.

Eggs, when plenty, as at the close of winter and spring, sell for six and eight cents per dozen.

In noticing poultry, I ought not to pass over some of our wild fowl.

Ducks, geese, swans, and many other aquatic birds, visit our waters in the spring. The small lakes and sloughs are often literally covered with them. Ducks, and some of the rest, frequently stay through the summer and breed.

The prairie fowl is seen in great numbers on the prairies in the summer, and about the cornfields in the winter. This is the grouse of the New York market. They are easily taken in the winter.

Partridges, (the quail of New England) are taken with nets, in the winter, by hundreds in a day, and furnish no trifling item in the luxuries of the city market.

Bees. This laborious and useful insect is to be found in the trees of every forest. Many of the frontier people make it a prominent business after the frost has killed the vegetation, to hunt them for the honey and wax, both of which find a ready market. Bees are profitable stock for the farmer, and are kept to a considerable extent.

Silkworms are raised by a few persons. They are capable of being produced to any extent, and fed on the common black mulberry of the country.

MANUFACTURES.

In the infancy of a state, little can be expected in machinery and manufactures. And in a region so much deficient in water power as some parts of Illinois is, still less may be looked for. Yet Illinois is not entirely deficient in manufacturing enterprise.

Salt. The principal salines of this state have been mentioned under the head of minerals.

The principal works are at the Gallatin, Big Muddy, and Vermilion salines.

At the Gallatin salines there are nine furnaces, of sixty kettles each, usually in operation, which make up

wards of 3000 bushels per week, averaging about 130,000 bushels annually, after deducting for lost time. The works are carried on by Messrs. White, Davis, Crenshaw, Weed, and Guard. Salt sells at the works from thirty-seven and a half to fifty cents per bushel, of fifty pounds weight. About one half of the salt manufactured here is exchanged for corn, meal, flour, beef, pork, potatoes, and every article of produce that can be raised in the country. Thus the farmers are supplied with salt at a cheap rate, and find a market for their produce at home.

The Big Muddy salines are in the vicinity of Brownsville, in Jackson county. Two manufactories are established, one by Conrad Will, Esq., who has followed the business for many years, the other by Messrs. Neilsons. Mr. Will's works produce from one hundred to one hundred and fifty bushels of salt per week. His water is strong and has been obtained by boring 203 feet. A copper tube has been placed in this well.

The Neilsons have their works one mile below Brownsville, and have bored upwards of 400 feet. Their furnace is calculated to manufacture from fifty to sixty bushels in twenty-four hours.

This company obtained a charter of incorporation at the last legislature, under the name of "*The Illinois Manufacturing, Mining, and Exporting Company*," with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. Their intention is to manufacture cotton, woollen and hempen goods, and to dig and export coal from their mines. These mines are four miles above Brownsville, and are inex-

haustible. They contemplate sending off from fifty to one hundred flat boats, loaded with coal, to New Orleans annually, averaging one thousand bushels to each boat. They have erected a large steam mill for sawing lumber and grinding grain, and contemplate erecting other works for manufacturing purposes, at Mount Carbon, on the Muddy river, four miles above Brownsville.

The Vermilion salines have been worked for several years with considerable success. They are on the Salt fork of the Vermilion a few miles west of Danville.

About three thousand bushels of salt are made annually. There is one furnace in operation. The works are valuable to the surrounding country.

Steam Mills for flouring and sawing are becoming very common, and in general are profitable. Some are now in operation with four run of stones, and which manufacture one hundred barrels of flour in a day. Mills propelled by steam, water, and animal power, are constantly increasing. Steam mills will become numerous, particularly in the southern and middle portions of the state, and it is deserving remark that while these portions are not well supplied with durable water power, they contain, in the timber of the forest, and the inexhaustible bodies of bituminous coal, abundant supplies of fuel, while the northern portion, though deficient in fuel, has abundant water power.

A good steam saw-mill with two saws can be built for 1,500 dollars; and a steam flouring mill with two run of stones, elevators and other apparatus complete, and of sufficient force to turn out forty or fifty barrels of flour per day, may be built for from 3,500 to 5000 dollars.

Ox mills on an inclined plane, and horse mills by draught, are common through the county.

Castor Oil. Considerable quantities of this article have been manufactured in Illinois from the palma christi, or castor bean. One bushel of the beans will make nearly two gallons of the oil. There are five or six castor oil presses in the state, in Madison, Randolph, Edwards, and perhaps in other counties. Mr. Adams of Edwardsville, in 1825, made 500 gallons, which then sold at the rate of two dollars fifty cents per gallon. In 1826 he made 800 gallons: in 1827, 1000 gallons: the price then one dollar seventy-five cents: in 1828, 1800 gallons; price one dollar in 1830 he started two presses and made upwards of 10,000 gallons, which sold for from seventy-five to eighty-seven cents per gallon: in 1831 about the same quantity. That and the following season being unfavourable for the production of the bean there has been a falling off in the quantity. The amount manufactured in other parts of the state has probably exceeded that made by Mr. Adams.

Cotton Goods. A few factories for spinning cotton yarn have been put into operation in several counties on a small scale of from one hundred to two hundred spindles each. They are carried by animal power on the inclined plane.

Coarse clothing from cotton is manufactured in the southern portion of the state, where the article is raised in small quantities. Woollen cloth, and jeans, a mixture of wool and cotton, is made for ordinary wear, as is cloth from flax.

Lead. In Jo Daviess county are eight or ten fur-

naces for smelting lead. The amount of this article made annually at the mines of the Upper Mississippi, has been given under the head of minerals.

Boat Building will soon become a branch of business in this state. Some steam boats, have been constructed already within this state, along the Mississippi. It is thought that Alton and Chicago are convenient sites for this business.

There is in this state, as in all the western states, a large amount of domestic manufactures made by families. All the trades, needful to a new country, are in existence. Carpenters, wagon makers, cabinet makers, blacksmiths, tanneries, etc. may be found in every county and town. At Mount Carmel there is an iron foundry for castings.

There has been a considerable falling off in the manufacture of whiskey within a few years, and it is sincerely hoped by thousands of citizens that this branch of business, so decidedly injurious to the morals and happiness of community and individuals, will entirely decline.

Manufacturing Incorporations. At the last session of the legislature, in 1832,—33, several charters were granted to companies, as an encouragement to the various branches of manufacturing industry. I have noticed already the "*Illinois Manufacturing, Mining, and Exporting Company.*"

The "*Alton Manufacturing Company,*" with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each, and power to increase the stock to one hundred thousand dollars, has gone into operation. The

purposes specified are the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, hemp, flax, grain, lumber, and machinery. A large steam mill for manufacturing flour and meal, with four run of French buhr stones, has been put into operation, and that will turn out one hundred barrels of flour daily.

The "*Quincy Manufacturing Company*," for similar purposes, with a capital of 20,000 dollars, which may be increased to 50,000, has a large steam mill at Quincy, and bids fair to be a useful establishment to the community in that quarter.

The "*North Western Company for Manufacturing purposes*," for "manufacturing cotton and woollen goods, hemp, flax, grain, lumber, and machinery," was incorporated the same session. I have no knowledge that it has commenced business. The conditions were that the company should commence the manufacture of woollen goods, at some point north of the mouth of the Illinois river, within two years from the first day of May, 1833.

Another incorporation granted "for the purpose of manufacturing cotton and woollen goods, hemp, flax, and for converting into manufactured products, any articles of the growth and production of this state, whether animal, vegetable, or fossil, and for the digging and exporting of stone," is under the name of "*The Grafton Manufacturing Company*." Mr. James Mason is the proprietor of Grafton, a town site on the Mississippi, a short distance below the mouth of the Illinois river, and from the wealth and enterprise of this gentlemen, it is expected some of these branches of business will go for-

ward. The capital stock is not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

E. Bayles and J. M. Strode of Galena were also constituted a body corporate by the name of the "*Illinois Paper Manufacturing Company.*" Paper, cotton, wool, corn, wheat, and timber, or either of them separately, the articles proposed to be manufactured by this company. Capital stock proposed twenty-five thousand dollars with the privilege of increasing it to one hundred thousand dollars. The company also may deal in merchandize, and loan money, but not emit bills of credit nor have banking powers. I have no knowledge of its going into operation.

The "*Coles Manufacturing Company,*" is another corporate body, for the manufacture of various products of the soil, granted to Joseph Barbour and William C. Greenup, to be located in Coles county. This corporation, it is believed, has not gone into operation.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES AND ANTIQUITIES.

On the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and the bluffs that overhang the alluvions, are many singular appearances. These consist of ledges of rock, which exhibit the most fanciful forms, and in many places are penetrated by caverns of various dimensions. Of these the "*Cave in Rock,*" on the Ohio will be described under its own name. The "*Devil's Anvil,*" "*Grand Tower,*" "*Starved Rock,*" "*Buffaloe Rock,*" "*Mount Joliet,*" and many other singular appearances will be found under their respective names, in the third part of this work.

The *Fossil Tree* of the Des Plaines and to which allusion has been made already, is fully described by Mr. Schoolcraft, in a memoir read before the American Geological Society, in 1821.

It lies in a horizontal position, imbedded in a stratum of flötz sandstone, of a grey color and close grain. The middle portion of the trunk is fifty-one feet six inches in length, and is eighteen inches in diameter at the smallest end. It is a species of the *juglans nigra*, or black walnut, a tree common to the Illinois, and completely petrified. It lies in the bed of the Des Plaines about forty rods above its junction with the Kankakee.

Petrifactions are very common in Illinois. The "lost rocks," or boulders scattered over a surface, of an evident diluvial deposit, are a curiosity. They are in great numbers towards the heads of the Kaskaskia and Sangamon rivers; and become more numerous and are found at various depths in the soil, as the traveler passes northward along the great prairies. Indeed, the geological formation of the whole state, presents a rich field for investigation in that science.

The antiquities of Illinois are similar to those of other western states. Indian graves are common, especially along the bluffs. Fragments of bones, and not unfrequently whole skeletons, in a tolerable state of preservation, are found deposited from two to three feet below the surface. In not a few instances they are found enclosed with stone slabs, undressed, and obtained from the neighboring cliffs. There are no proofs of a *pigmy race* of aborigines in the western states. Graves are not unfrequent where the length from the head to

the foot stone, does not exceed four feet, and yet contain the skeleton of an adult of full stature. In such instances it will be found upon careful examination of the position of the bones, that the leg and thigh bones lie parallel, and that the corpse was inhumed with the knees bent into that position. Some bones of unusual size have been discovered, but I am not acquainted with facts to justify the supposition of a race of giants. Bones of a huge animal, but different from the Mammoth, have been recently found in St. Clair county.

About the Gallatin and Big Muddy salines, large fragments of earthenware, are very frequently found, under the surface of the earth. They appear to have been portions of large kettles, used, probably, by the natives for obtaining salt. Small fragments of earthenware, arrow and spear heads, stone axes and mallets, and other antiquities, are found in various parts of the state. Silver coins of ancient origin have been found at Kaskaskia. They were probably brought there by the Jesuits, or the early French emigrants:

Of one thing the writer is satisfied, that very imperfect and incorrect data have been relied upon and very erroneous conclusions drawn, upon western antiquities. Whoever has time and patience, and is in other respects qualified to explore this field of science, and will use his spade and eyes together, and restrain his imagination from running riot amongst mounds, fortifications, horse-shoes, medals, and whole cabinets of relics of the "olden time," will find very little more than the indications of rude savages, the ancestors of the present race of Indians.

Of ancient military works, I have long been convinced that not half a dozen such structures ever existed in the west before the visits of Europeans. Enclosures of various sizes, and perhaps for different purposes, with an embankment of earth, three or four feet high, and a trifling ditch out of which the earth was dug, undoubtedly were formed. In all probability some of these embankments enclosed their villages; others the residence of their chiefs or head men. But what people, savage, barbarous, civilized, or enlightened, ever constructed a fortification around five or six hundred acres, *with a ditch in the inside!* Or what military people made twenty or thirty such forts, within two or three miles! At any rate I am confident these immense armies of military heroes never visited Illinois.

The remains of Fort Chartres, commenced by the French in 1720, to defend their infant settlements against the Spaniards and Indians, is probably the most ancient military work within this state, of which any portion now remains.

Those who are particularly desirous of information concerning the millions of warriors, and the bloody battles in which more were slain than ever fell in all the wars of Alexander, Cæsar, or Napoleon, with a particular description of their military works, would do well to read the "*Book of Mormon,*" made out of the "golden plates" of that distinguished antiquarian Joe Smith!

It is far superior to some modern productions on western antiquities, because it furnishes us with the names and biography of the principal men who were concerned in these enterprises, with many of the par-

ticulars of their wars for several centuries. But, seriously, the attention of scientific men is invited to this subject.

And as a starting question to such an investigation, it ought to be first settled how long human bones will retain their form and solidity without decomposition, when exposed to the air, earth, water, and other causes of decay, interred two or three feet deep in the earth. Will they preserve their form and soundness over two, or at the most, three hundred years. Are not the relics of the early pilgrims of New England, and the first settlers of Jamestown, mouldered entirely to dust? Will any one say that human skeletons, entombed as those are in the mounds of Illinois, but two or three feet below the surface, remain in a state of preservation five or six hundred years? A sober investigation of these questions would result in an entire overthrow of the hypothesis of existing races of men prior to the Indians, founded upon such remains.

The existence of "*Mounds*" in this, and other western states, has been assumed as substantial proof, amounting to demonstration, of a race of men of enterprising habits, and far more civilized than the present race of aborigines. But it is now seriously questioned whether these mounds are the work of art. I know not that any writer ever ventured to attack this supposition till John Russell, esq. sent forth his essay in the Illinois Magazine, of March, 1831. Mr. Russell is a citizen of this state, and well known as a writer of considerable talents and literary acquirements. He has had opportunity of examining for himself, many of those mounds, of

various dimensions. He maintains they are not artificial, and offers objections to their being productions of human art, not easily obviated.

But there are many mounds in the west, that exactly correspond in *shape* with these supposed antiquities, and yet from their *size* most evidently were not made by man.

Monk hill, in the American bottom, near the road from St. Louis to Edwardsville, is of the following dimensions. The circumference of its base is about eight hundred yards,—its height 90 feet,—its shape that of a parallelogram.

Mr. Flint, who has written some fine romances and considerable "History and Geography of the Western States," describes one in Ohio, between thirty and forty rods in circumference, and seventy feet high. It would be well to calculate, upon the ordinary labor of excavating canals, how many hands, with spades, wheelbarrows, and other necessary implements, it would take to throw up such a mound within any given time.

Mount Joliet on the Des Plaines, is about one mile in circumference, and 150 feet high, rising like a pyramid of sand. In the north western part of Illinois, and in the Wisconsin territory, are mounds of much larger dimensions, and compared to which Monk-hill is but a mole hill. Mount Charles, Sinsinewa, and the Blue Mounds are on a grand scale. The latter range is three or four hundred feet high, and has an area of several hundred acres of table land on its summit. Springs of water gush from its sides. Mr. Brigham has an elegant farm on one of these mounds. West of the Arkansas

territory, in the Osage country, and near Clermont's village, are a number of large, regularly formed mounds, two hundred feet high, ranging with each other, and extending in a line for ten or twelve miles. They are level on the top, and contain from two to five acres of table land, and the sides are so steep as to be inaccessible excepting in one or two places. The country around is an immense prairie, nearly level.

These large mounds are of the same shape and proportions as the smaller ones. Who supposes these to be works of human art! Who will place these among the antiquities of a country?

If any one will account for the formation of these stupendous works of nature, in a country of unquestionably diluvial formation, there are men who make no pretensions to the rank of western antiquarians, who will account for the formation of the smaller ones, of a few feet elevation, without the aid of an extinguished race of men. Until further evidence of their being the work of men's hands, I shall class them among the natural curiosities of the country.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

The state of Illinois, extending as it does, through five and half degrees of latitude, must possess some variety in its climate. Its extensive prairies, and its level surface, give greater scope to the winds, especially in winter. Snow frequently falls, but seldom lies long, during the three winter months, in the southern portion of the state. In the northern portion, the winters are

nearly as severe as in the same parallel of latitude in the Atlantic states. The Mississippi at St. Louis is frequently frozen over and is passed on the ice, and occasionally for several weeks. The hot season is longer, though not more intense, than occasionally for a day or two in New England.

During the years 1817-18-19, the rev. Mr. Giddings, at St. Louis, made a series of observations upon Fahrenheit's thermometer.

	Deg.	Hund.
Mean temperature for 1817,	55	52
Do. do. from the beginning of May, 1818, to the end of April, 1819	56	98
Mean temperature for 1820	56	18

The mean of these results is about fifty-six degrees and a quarter.

The mean temperature of each month during the above years, is as follows:

	Deg.	Hund.
January	30	62
February	38	65
March	43	13
April	58	47
May	62	66
June	74	47
July	78	66
August	72	89
September	70	10
October	59	00
November	53	13
December	34	33

The mean temperature of the different seasons is as follows.

Winter, 34.53—Spring, 54.74—Summer, 74.34—Autumn, 60.77.

The greatest extremes of heat and cold during my residence in the county of seventeen years, in the vicinity of St. Louis, is as follows;

Greatest heat in July 1820, and July 1833, 100 degrees. Greatest cold January 3rd, 1834, 18 degrees below zero.

The foregoing facts will doubtless apply to about one half of Illinois. This climate also is subject to sudden changes from heat to cold; from wet to dry, especially from November to May. The heat of the summer below the 40th degree of latitude is more enervating, and the system becomes more easily debilitated than in the bracing atmosphere of a more northerly region.

The putting forth of vegetation in the spring, furnishes data for the most correct conclusions concerning the climate of a country. Some facts, gathered from the observations of a series of seasons, will be presented in the appendix.

Winds. South westerly winds prevail during the spring, summer and autumn, at least south of the forty-first degree of latitude. In the spring, and during the rise of the Missouri, they are from a more westerly direction, and rains are usually more frequent. During the latter part of summer and autumn the air is dry and elastic. In the months of December and January north west and northerly winds often prevail. North east storms are extremely rare, unless towards lake Michigan.

Weather. There are a great proportion of clear, pleasant days throughout the year. Dr. Beck, who resided at St. Louis during the year 1820, made observations upon the changes of the weather, and produced the following results.

Clear days, 245.—Cloudy, including all the variable days, 110.

The results of my own observations, kept for twelve years, with the exception of 1826, and with some irregularity, from travelling into different parts of Illinois and Missouri during the time, do not vary in any material degree from the above statement.

Diseases. The more common diseases of Illinois are intermittents, frequently accompanied with bilious symptoms. Those which prove fatal in sickly seasons are bilious remittents. More than one half of the sickness endured by the people is caused by imprudence, bad management, and the want of proper nursing. Emigrants from the northern states, or from Europe, will find it advantageous to protect themselves from the cool and humid atmosphere at night, to provide close dwellings, yet, when the atmosphere is clear, to have their rooms, and especially their sleeping rooms, well ventilated, and invariably wear thin clothing in the day, and put on thicker apparel at night or when exposed to wet.

Families are seldom sick who live in comfortable houses with tight floors and well ventilated rooms, and who, upon a change of weather, and especially in a time of rain, make a little fire in the chimney, though it may be in the midst of summer.

I have seen but few cases of genuine consumption. Affection of the liver is more common. Pleurisies, and other inflammatory diseases, prevail in the winter and spring. Ophthalmia prevails at some seasons. Dysentery is not uncommon. Fewer die in infancy than in the old states.

A venerable couple of my acquaintance, the one of the age of 63, the other 62 years, have had nine children, forty-three grand children (of which nine are deceased) and eight great grand children. Another couple, one of which is now deceased, emigrated to Illinois in 1786, had eleven children of which eight are still living, seventy-one grand children, and eight great grand children. The widow and mother of all this posterity is active and in good health aged 64 years. These are not given as singular cases, but as specimens of many of the families of the early American emigrants.

Finally, I am prepared to speak decidedly in favor of the general health of Illinois.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

There are sixty counties within the state, in fifty-six of which courts are held. In the others the judge of the circuit where they lie, is authorized to organize them by appointing an election for county officers whenever in his opinion there are three hundred and fifty inhabitants within their boundaries. Their names, dates of formation, number of square miles, estimated population at the commencement of 1834, and seats of justice, are given in the appendix.

For the purpose of electing representatives to congress, the state is divided into three districts, each of which sends one representative.

The first district is composed of the counties of Gallatin, Pope, Johnson, Alexander, Union, Jackson, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair, Washington, Clinton, Bond, Madison, and Macoupen.

The second district includes the counties of White, Hamilton, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, Lawrence, Clay, Marion, Fayette, Montgomery, Shelby, Vermilion, Champaign, Edgar, Coles, Clark, Iroquois, Crawford, Effingham and Jasper.

The third district is composed of the following counties: Greene, Morgan, Sangamon, Tazewell, Macon, McLean, La Salle, Cook, Putnam, Peoria, Henry, Jo Daviess, Rock Island, Mercer, Warren, Hancock, Mc Donough, Fulton, Knox, Schuyler, Adams, Pike and Calhoun.

For judiciary purposes the state is divided into five circuits, in four of which the judges of the supreme court perform circuit duties. To the fifth circuit a circuit judge has been appointed.

The first judicial circuit embraces the counties of Pike, Calhoun, Greene, Morgan, Sangamon, Tazewell, Macon, Mc Lean, and Macoupen.

The second judicial circuit includes the counties of Madison, St. Clair, Monroe, Randolph, Washington, Clinton, Bond, Shelby, Fayette, and Montgomery.

The third judicial circuit, includes the counties of Gallatin, Pope, Johnson, Alexander, Union, Jackson, Perry, Franklin, Marion, Jefferson, and Hamilton.

The fourth judicial circuit embraces the counties of White, Edwards, Wabash, Lawrence, Wayne, Clark, Crawford, Edgar, Vermilion, Iroquois, Champaign, Coles, Jasper, Effingham, and Clay.

The fifth judiciary circuit embraces the counties of Cook, La Salle, Putnam, Peoria, Fulton, Schuyler, Adams, Hancock, Mc Donough, Knox, Warren, Jo Daviess, Mercer, Rock Island, and Henry.

Provision is made by law for the holding of courts in all these counties excepting Jasper, Iroquois, Henry, and Mercer, which are attached to adjacent counties for judicial purposes.

It is very probable the next legislature will make some changes; perhaps organize new circuits.

Counties are not subdivided into townships as in Indiana, Ohio, and the more eastern states. For the convenience of holding elections, the county commissioner's court is required to divide the county into "*precincts*," and designate the house or place in each precinct where the polls shall be opened.

Electors throughout the county vote at which precinct they please.

GOVERNMENT.

The constitution of Illinois was formed by a convention held at Kaskaskia, in August, 1818. It provides for the distribution of the powers of government into three distinct departments.—The legislative, executive, and judiciary. The legislative authority is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and house of

representatives. Elections are held biennially, as are the ordinary sessions of the legislature. Senators are elected for four years.

The executive power is vested in the governor, who is chosen every fourth year by the electors for representatives, but the same person is ineligible for the next succeeding four years. The lieutenant governor is also chosen every four years.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, and such inferior courts as the general assembly from time to time shall establish. The supreme court consists of a chief justice and three associate judges.

The governor and judges of the supreme court constitute a council of revision, to which all bills that have passed the assembly must be submitted. If objected to by the council of revision, the same may become a law by the vote of a majority of all the members elected to both houses.

The following synopsis of the public officers, terms of service, manner of appointment, and compensation, (with a few alterations,) is copied from the "Illinois Monthly Magazine," by James Hall, esq. vol. 2. page 8.

"Governor—Elected by the people, for four years; salary, \$1,000; eligible for one term only in succession; salary cannot be diminished during his continuance in office.

Lieutenant Governor—elected by the people, for four years; paid per day during the session of the legislature; \$5 per day during the last session. He is speaker of

the senate, and becomes governor in case of a vacancy in the latter office.

Secretary of State—appointed by the governor and senate during pleasure; salary \$1000 to include clerk hire, with fees of office. Office at Vandalia.

Auditor of Public Accounts—elected by the legislature biennially; salary \$1,400 including clerk hire; with 12½ cents for each copy of deeds. Office at Vandalia.

Treasurer—elected by the legislature biennially; salary \$800 and two clerks of \$400 each. Office at Vandalia.

State Recorder, for deeds of non-residents, &c. Office abolished June 1st, 1833. Deeds are now to be recorded in the county where the land is situated.

Adjutant General—appointed by the governor during pleasure; salary \$100. Office at Vandalia.

Supreme Judges—elected by the legislature during good behavior; salary \$800, extra services for circuit duties, \$200.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—appointed by the court during good behavior;—fees. Office at Vandalia.

Clerks of the Circuit Courts—appointed by the courts, during good behavior; fees. Offices at the respective seats of justice.

One Circuit Judge—elected by the legislature, during good behavior; salary \$900.

Attorney General—elected by the legislature, biennially; salary \$350 and fees. Office to be kept at Vandalia.

Four States' Attorneys—appointed by the governor and senate for four years; salary \$250, and fees.

Superintendent of the Gallatin county Salines—elected by the legislature, for four years; salary \$350.

Commissioner for the sale of Saline Lands—elected by the legislature biennially; salary \$400.

Canal Commissioners—office abolished.

Warden of the Penitentiary—elected by the legislature for four years; salary \$300. *Three Inspectors of the same*, appointed by the governor and senate biennially; compensation, \$2 per day, but not to exceed \$50 per annum.

General Assembly.

Number of Senators, 26—elected for four years.

Number of Representatives, 55—elected biennially; compensation regulated by law each session; \$3 per day last session.

Officers of the General Assembly.

Lieutenant Governor, (*Speaker of the Senate*), pay last session, \$5 per day.

Secretary of the Senate—pay at last session, \$5 per day, and \$250 for furnishing a copy of his journal for the press.

Assistant Secretary of the Senate—pay at last session, \$3 50 cents per day.

Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the Senate—pay at last session, \$4 per day.

Door-keeper of the Senate—pay at last session \$3 per day.

Speaker of the House of Representatives—pay at last session, \$5 per day.

Principal Clerk of the H. of R.—pay at the last session, \$5 per day, and \$250 for preparing his journal for the press.

Assistant Clerk of the H. of R.—pay at last session, \$3 50 per day.

Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the H. of R.—pay at last session, \$4 per day.

Door-keeper of the H. of R.—pay at last session, \$3 per day.

There is a little variation in compensation each session. The above synopsis gives about the ordinary amount. The legislature usually sits biennially from 60 to 90 days. Last session continued 91 days. Considerable time was occupied by the senate as a high court of impeachment in case of one of the judges, and by the assembly in revising the laws. The whole amount of the salaries of officers is about \$13,500 annually.

The amount of the pay of the legislature, with the present number of members, at a session of seventy-five days, at three dollars per day, \$18,225.

Officers and clerks of the legislature, \$3,350.

Contingent expenses per session, for fuel, stationary, repair of the state house, furniture, etc., \$2,500.

Making the biennial expenses for legislation, about \$23,775, or say \$24,000, or \$12,000 per annum.

The ordinary disbursements of the contingent fund are about \$6,000 annually; making the whole ordinary annual expenditures of the state about \$31,500.

The revenue of the state is derived principally from land taxes, rents of salines, and sale of Vandalia lots. Its amount is about fifty thousand dollars per annum. The excess over the expenditures is expended in paying debts and interest, and in special appropriations for a variety of incidental purposes.

County Officers.

Judges of Probate—elected by the legislature, during good behavior; fees.

Sheriffs—elected by the people, biennially; fees.

Coroners—elected by the people, biennially; fees.

County Commissioners—three in each county, to manage county concerns;—elected by the people biennially; \$1 50 per day while employed in court. Sessions, first Mondays in March, June, September, and December.

County Clerk—appointed by the county commissioners during good behavior; fees, and per diem allowance during sessions of court.

County Treasurer—appointed by the county commissioners annually; per centage and per diem allowance, on moneys received and services performed.

County Surveyors—appointed by the legislature during good behavior; fees.

Justices of the Peace—elected by the people every four years; fees.

Constables—elected by the people every four years; fees.

Notaries Public—appointed by the governor and senate, during good behavior; fees.

Supervisors of Roads—appointed by the county commissioners annually; exempt from militia duty and serving on juries, but receive no other compensation.

Public Administrator—appointed by the governor and senate, term indefinite; fees.

Commissioner of the school funds arising from the sale of the sections numbered sixteen; appointed by the county commissioners, who fix his compensation.

The right of suffrage is universal. All white male inhabitants, twenty-one years of age, who have resided within the state six months next preceding the elections, enjoy the right of electors.

Votes are given *viva voce*. The introduction of slavery is prohibited. The constitution can be altered only by a convention.

PLANS OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The project of uniting the navigable waters of the Illinois river and lake Michigan was conceived soon after the commencement of the grand canal of New York. Accordingly the legislature, in February, 1823, appointed a board of commissioners to survey the route and estimate the cost, and make report to the next legislature, which was done. These commissioners employed Col. Post, and Col. Paul of Missouri as engineers. They examined five different routes for a portion of the distance, and estimated the expense of each route. They varied from about \$640,000, to \$716,000. The estimate of the fifth route was upon the project of using lake Michigan alone for a feeder by directing a portion of its waters to the Illinois river, and was a fraction short of \$690,000.

Upon the report of these surveys the legislature passed a bill to incorporate the "Illinois and Michigan Canal Company," in January, 1825. No stock having been taken, the legislature, at a special session, the next winter, repealed the law chartering the company.

The embarrassments of the state in its finances, growing out of the ruinous policy of a state bank with-

out capital, prevented anything further from being done until January, 1829, when the legislature passed an act to organize a board of commissioners, with power to employ agents, engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, and other persons, to explore, examine, fix and determine the route of the canal.

The congress of the United States had made provision by an act passed March 2nd, 1827, to give the state each alternate section of land, within five miles of the contemplated canal.

The commissioners were authorised to sell this land, to lay off town sites and sell lots, and apply the funds.

Accordingly they laid off Chicago near the lake, and Ottawa, at the junction of Fox river and the Illinois. Town lots and tracts of land were sold, a skillful engineer employed, surveys were made with more particularity, the surface of the earth perforated, the waters at a low stage examined, and estimates of the expense made. It was now ascertained that a supply of water in dry seasons, from the streams on its route, was doubtful, and that the rock approached so near the surface on the summit level between the Chicago, and the Des Plaines, as to present a serious obstacle to using the lake for a feeder.

The subsequent legislature authorised a re-examination to be made with a view to a railway, and to ascertain whether the waters of the Calamic could not be obtained in sufficient quantities for a feeder.

The result was in the report of the engineer to the commissioners, and by them to the legislature, decidedly

in favor of a railway. To this project congress has given its assent.

Two estimates of the expense of a canal were submitted. The first was on the plan of following the summit ten feet above the level of lake Michigan and depend on streams for feeders.

Total cost of the entire line of 95½ miles \$1,601,965 83.
Cost on the same location by obtaining a supply of water from lake Michigan, by cutting through the dividing ridge between the lake and the head waters of the Illinois river, much of it rock excavation, \$4,043,086 50.

The estimated cost of a railway with a single track laid, distance 96 miles, is \$1,052,428 19.

During the summer of 1832, the late Mr. Pugh, visited New York to obtain information of the relative cost and value of canals and railways, and to ascertain whether funds could be obtained, and on what terms, to complete this work.

The canal lands now belonging to the state are reported to be about 304,709 acres, worth at least one dollar per acre. Of this quantity one fifth is reported to be timber, the remainder prairie.

The state not having means at its disposal, and the session having drawn towards a close, the whole business was postponed, by abolishing the office of canal commissioners; but the expectation is that the business will be resumed and something definitely done next session of the legislature.

During the last year, the project of opening a steamboat navigation from the lake to the navigable part of the Illinois river, has been seriously agitated in Penn-

sylvania, and elsewhere. The project as a national enterprise is practicable, but it is questionable, even if the general government could be induced to take hold of it, whether the immense cost would justify the undertaking, and whether a railway would not on the whole be preferable. The latter could be used the whole year, whereas a canal would not be in use more than eight months.

An estimate was made by the engineer of the cost of a McAdamized turnpike, from which it appears that it would much exceed that of a rail way with a single track, while the facilities of transportation would be in favor of the latter as ten to one.

The importance of opening a communication between Chicago, and the foot of the rapids of Illinois, cannot be placed in too strong a light. *It must be done, and whatever must be, will be done.*

Already commerce, in no small extent, is passing along that line. Merchants from St. Louis, from along the Illinois river, from Galena and the Wisconsin territory, and especially from the Wabash river as far south as Terre Haute, bring their goods that way.

Were a communication opened between the navigable waters, the distance from New York to St. Louis would be passed in from sixteen to twenty days.

The following result is founded upon information gathered by the commissioners.

From New York to Buffalo, 5 days.—From Buffalo to Chicago, by steamboats fitted for lake navigation, 8 days.—From Chicago to the foot of the rapids, on the railway, estimating the speed at 10 miles an hour, 10

hours.—From the foot of the rapids to St. Louis, by steamboats, 48 hours.

Allowing 14 hours for delays, the whole distance is passed over in sixteen days. But giving four days additional time, and the transportation on this route is made in twenty days.

The shipments through Chicago in 1832, amounted to 300,000 dollars. In 1833, from April 8 to Sept. 10, 70 schooners and 2 steamboats had discharged their cargoes.

The charges per hundred pounds on freight from New York to Chicago is from one dollar forty to one dollar fifty cents. When the harbor at the latter place is completed, the charges will be still less.

The project has been started of connecting the navigable waters of the Illinois with those of the Wabash and Erie canal in Indiana, by a railway, and, possibly such a communication may be made in time, but it ought to have no bearing upon the contemplated communication with lake Michigan. The latter project *must* go forward, and the sooner it is accomplished, the better will it be for the interests of the state. In such a work no local feelings or partial interests ought to be allowed to operate. Every portion of the state ought to feel interested in the concern. Indeed the commercial, and consequently the agricultural interests of the whole valley of the Mississippi are concerned in the result of this enterprise. For whatever produce is thrown off through this channel to the Canadas and New York, increases the advantages of a market for the commerce that floats down the Mississippi. And Missou-

ri and the Wisconsin territory are no less interested in opening this communication. In accepting the donation of land made by the general government, the honor and credit of Illinois is really pledged for the success of this enterprise. There is then no ground for retreat.

I regret the prescribed limits of this work, will not permit me to exhibit the important bearing that the success of this project will have upon the fur business, the lead manufacture, the Indian trade, the rapid settlement and improvement of all the northern portion of the state, and the adjacent territory, and upon the prosperity of the farming community throughout our whole interior.

It ought to be noticed that a project is now in agitation in Michigan to construct a railway across the peninsula from Detroit to the mouth of the St. Joseph's river, which enters lake Michigan nearly opposite and east from Chicago. This would save the circuitous route by water, and greatly lessen the distance and risk.

The improvement of the navigation of the Wabash river, especially at the rapids, is another enterprise in which the state is concerned alike with Indiana, and for which some means are already provided, from the sale of saline lands in Gallatin county.

In 1823, Thomas S. Hinde of Illinois, and William Polke of Indiana, as joint commissioners of these states, made an examination of the Wabash river, especially about the grand rapids, near Mount Carmel, and for 15 miles above and below.

They reported that but few obstructions exist from the mouth to the source of this river, excepting the

rapids. "Coffee island ripple," and "Little rock ripple," were the extreme points of examination.

J. L. Smith, a United States engineer, by authority of the engineering department of government, surveyed the Wabash river in 1830. He specifies three kinds of obstructions. 1. Rock bars. 2. Sand bars. 3. Snags and sunken logs. He mentions rock bars as extending from the mouth of Eel river to Deer creek, near Delphi, in Cass and Carroll counties, Indiana, about 20 miles above Lafayette. Again rock bars commence at Little rock rapids, 15 miles above Vincennes, and extend to the mouth of Patoka creek, and again below Mount Carmel. Mr. Smith gives the decided preference to improving the rapids by dams and wing dams of round logs, and crib work filled with stones, and covered with plank on the upper side. He estimates the cost of improving the rapids below Vincennes at

	11,033
Extras	3,545

\$14,578

Cost of removing all the sand bars in the river	37,333
32 obstructions of sunken logs and snags, viz:	
21 do of snags in deep water,	
2 do of snags in shallow water,	
6 do of sunken logs in deep water,	
3 do of sunken logs in shallow water.	
Cost of removing all those which obstruct the navigation, at 200 dollars each	5,200
Cost of clamming, excavating, and removing the ripples both in Carroll county, and those at White river	16,552

Cost of improving the whole Wabash river to the head of navigation	73,630
Cost of improving that portion of the river with which Illinois has joint interest with Indiana	31,130
Half expense for Illinois	15,565

Of this amount, this state has appropriated 12,000 dollars from the sale of saline lands, and appointed a commissioner to superintend the work. This step on the part of Illinois has been met by a corresponding one on the part of Indiana, at the late session of its legislature, which has appropriated \$12,000 and authorised the governor to appoint a commissioner to co-operate with the one from Illinois. Thus 24,000 dollars is to be applied speedily in removing the obstructions to the navigation of the Wabash so far as the two states have concurrent jurisdiction.

Some appropriations have been made for a survey and improvement of the Kaskaskia river, which has been partially effected by an examination of the obstructions, removal of trees, etc. It is thought that a slack water navigation of this river may be effected at moderate expense.

The improvement of the Illinois river below the rapids, is certainly an object of great importance, especially to the interests of those counties which lie along its borders. The chief obstructions are sand bars at low water, which may be deepened at an expense scarcely worth naming when compared to the interests concerned.

Other works, and some on an extensive scale have

been the theme of conversation and newspaper discussion. It is thought by some that a canal or railway, to connect the navigable waters of the Illinois with those of the Wabash, and by that communication with lake Erie, claims the attention of the citizens of Illinois, and and the states which would receive the trade of this route.

Another project, is a great railway from the Hudson river in New York, across to the valley of the Delaware, thence to the Susquehanna and across to the Allegheny river, thence along the rich counties of Ohio bordering on lake Erie, passing through Indiana towards its northern boundary, and to the head of steamboat navigation on the Illinois river, and touching the Mississippi near the foot of the Des Moines rapids.

The improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi should be regarded and urged as strictly a national work. There are two rapids in the Mississippi river, which in times of low water, impede the progress of steamboats. One is near the mouth of the Des Moines, and adjoining Hancock county, where the water descends over sand rocks 25 feet 5 inches in about 11 miles. The other commences at Rock Island and extends about fifteen miles. The descent of the water in that distance is 21 feet 10 inches. In both of these rapids there are ledges of rocks, with intervals of deep water, extending across the river.

Rock river, which is navigable a considerable part of the year for 150 miles, has a ripple near its mouth, and one or two more some distance up, which will require removal.

The harbor at Chicago, now in progress, by the general government will be of immense benefit to that place and all the northern portion of the state. When this is completed it will form one of the finest harbors in all the northern lake country. And the rise of the branches of the Chicago, at the breaking up of winter, has cut through the bar at the mouth, so as to leave a channel of 8 or 10 feet deep, and permit small vessels to enter the river.

The *National Road* is in progress through this state, and considerable improvement has been made on that portion which lies between Vandalia and the boundary of Indiana. This road enters Illinois at the north east corner of Clark county, and passes diagonally through Coles and Effingham counties in a south westerly course to Vandalia, a distance of 90 miles. The road is established 80 feet wide, the central part, 30 feet wide, raised above standing water, and not to exceed three degrees from a level. The base of all the abutments of bridges must be equal in thickness to one third of the height of the abutment.

This work has been suspended during the last year, while some investigations of the quality of the work heretofore performed were making.

Upwards of 90,000 dollars of former appropriations remain unexpended. The road is not yet placed in a traveling condition. The line of the road is nearly direct, the loss in 90 miles being only the 88th part of one per cent. Between Vandalia and Ewington, for 23 miles it does not deviate in the least from a direct line.

From Vandalia westward, the road is not yet located,

and whether it will strike the Mississippi at St. Louis, Alton, or some other point above the mouth of the Missouri river, is undetermined.

It is understood, however, that a new survey, with reference to this decision, will be made this year.

A bill is now before congress, making an appropriation of 90,000 dollars to improve the principal mail route from Louisville, Ky. to St. Louis, Mo., one half to be applied within Illinois. Should this bill pass it would prove of essential benefit to the country.

Appropriations to a limited extent have been made by the legislature of the state, for roads and bridges. Surveys and locations of roads have been made, in many instances upon state authority, but their improvement has been left to the counties through which they pass.

The general features of the country afford facilities for traveling with convenience a considerable portion of the year without much expense in artificial roads, but it is to be hoped the time is not far distant when railways will be constructed to form lines of intercommunication with the most important points.

EDUCATION.

The congress of the United States, in the act of admitting the state of Illinois into the Union upon equal footing with the other western states, granted to it the section numbered *sixteen* in every township, or one thirty-sixth part of all the public lands within the state, for the use of schools. The avails of this section is understood to constitute a fund for the special benefit of the families

living within the surveyed township, and not the portion of a common fund to be applied by the state for the general purposes of education.

Three per cent of the net proceeds of all the public lands, lying, within this state, which shall be sold after the 1st of January, 1819, is to be paid over by the general government, and constitute a common fund for education, under the direction of the state authority. One sixth of this three per cent. fund, is to be exclusively bestowed upon a college or university.

Two entire townships, or 46,080 acres selected from choice portions of the public lands, have likewise been given to education. Part of this land has been sold by state authority and the avails funded at six per cent. interest.

The amount of funds realized from these sources, and under charge of the state, (independent of the sixteenth sections,) is \$108,943 56, for the use of which, the state pays six per cent. interest, which is to be added annually to the principal.

It will be kept in mind that the income of three per cent. for sale of public lands will continue as long as lands are sold within the state, by the authorities of the general government, and that more than the amount of one entire township of seminary land still remains unsold, the value of which ought to be estimated at not less than 40,000 dollars.

The unsold lands in this state belonging to the general government, are not less than 25,000,000 acres. Were this sold at the present minimum price, it would produce 31,222,222 dollars, of which three per cent. would be 936,666 dollars.

But it is highly probable that this immense domain will not all be sold at its present price; we will place the average value at 75 cents per acre, or 18,777,778 dollars of which three per cent. belonging to the state would be 563,333 dollars for education purposes.

The amount of the sections numbered sixteen, and reserved for schools in the respective townships, was estimated by the commissioner of public lands, and reported to congress in April, 1832, at 977,457 acres in Illinois.

If this section is not valuable it may be relinquished and other public lands selected in its stead. It is not usually sold until the township has received considerable population, and consequently will command a higher price than other public lands. The section immediately adjacent to Chicago was sold last autumn, (after reserving twelve acres) for \$38,705, or \$61 63 per acre. Other tracts have been sold in settled portions of the state from five to six dollars per acre. Estimating the whole at the present minimum price of public lands, the value is \$1,211,933.

Present fund at interest,	\$108,843
Value of seminary lands unsold	40,000
Value of sections numbered sixteen	1,211,933
Estimate of the 3 per cent. fund on all public land now unsold in the state at 75 cents per acre	563,333
	<hr/>
	1,924,109

Hence the funds and claims of Illinois for education purposes may be estimated at not less than *two millions of dollars*.

But it is sincerely and ardently hoped that the patriotism, foresight, intelligence, and liberality of congress, after reducing the price of the public lands to the actual settler and cultivator, will be manifested in applying all future proceeds to the object of common schools, by some equitable appointment amongst the several states of the Union. Hitherto these lands have been pledged for the payment of the national debt. That being now accomplished, I cannot but hope this question will be settled, to the entire satisfaction of all parties, by a consecration of the net proceeds to the noble, beneficent, and truly national purpose of educating every child in the Union. Such a disposition of the public domain would reflect more honor on this nation, and tend more to its aggrandizement, than a hundred wars or a thousand victories. It would provide for a triumphant conquest of human ignorance, and carry joy and gladness to millions of hearts.

Notwithstanding the liberal provision in funds and lands for education, little has yet been done by the legislature in providing a system for common schools. A law was framed in 1825, providing for school districts to become incorporated, by the action of the county commissioners' courts, upon a petition of a majority of the qualified voters of any settlement. The voters in each district, by a majority of votes, could levy a tax not exceeding one half per centum on property, and appoint trustees and other officers to manage the business.

This feature of the law was soon made unpopular, and a subsequent legislature repealed that portion that authorized the levying of a tax, and made other modifications, by which it remains on the statute book as a matter of very little value.

The preamble to this law establishes beyond controversy, the great principles for legislative authority and aid for common schools. It reads thus:—

“To enjoy our rights and liberties, we must understand them;—their security and protection ought to be the first object of a free people;—and it is a well established fact that no nation has ever continued long in the enjoyment of civil and political freedom, which was not both virtuous and enlightened;—and believing that the advancement of literature always has been, and ever will be the means of developing more fully the rights of man; that the mind of every citizen of every republic, is the common property of society, and constitutes the basis of its strength and happiness;—it is considered the peculiar duty of a free government, like ours, to encourage and extend the improvement and cultivation of the intellectual energies of the whole: Therefore,

“Be it enacted, etc.”

Provision now exists by law for the people to organize themselves into school districts, and tax themselves by consent, and to conduct the affairs of the school in a corporate capacity by trustees, but they can derive no aid from public funds under control of the state.

Upon petition from the inhabitants of a township, the section numbered sixteen can be sold, and the proceeds funded, the interest of which may be applied annually

to the teachers of such schools within the township as conform to the requisites of the law. To some extent, the people have availed themselves of these provisions and receive the interest of the fund.

A material defect in all the laws that have been framed in this state, on this subject, has been in not requiring the necessary qualifications on the part of teachers, and a previous examination before a competent board or committee.

Without such a provision no school law will be of much real service. The people have suffered much already, and common school education has been greatly retarded by the imposition of unqualified and worthless persons under the name of school teachers; and were funds ever so liberally bestowed, they would prove of little real service, without the requisites of sobriety, morality, and sufficient ability to teach well on the part of those who get the pay.

A complete common school system must be organized, sooner or later, and will be sustained by the people. The lands, education funds, and wants of the country, call for it.

Many good primary schools now exist without a legislative system, and where three or four of the leading families unite and exert their influence in favor of the measure, it is not difficult to have a good school.

Several seminaries, and institutions for colleges, have been established and promise success.

Illinois College. This institution is located in the vicinity of Jacksonville, and one mile west of the town. Its situation is on a delightful eminence, fronting the

east, and overlooking the town, and a vast extent of beautiful prairie country, now covered with well cultivated farms.

This institution owes its existence and prosperity, under God, to the pious enterprise of several young men, formerly members of Yale College, Connecticut. Most of its funds have been realized from the generous donations of the liberal and philanthropic abroad.

The buildings are as follows: a brick edifice, 104 feet in length, 40 feet in width, five stories high, including the basement; containing 32 apartments for the accommodation of officers and students. Each apartment consists of a sitting room, or study, 14 feet by 12, two bed rooms, each eight feet square, two dress closets, and one wood closet. The basement story embraces a boarding hall, kitchen, store rooms, etc. for the general accommodation.

To this main building are attached two wings, each 38 feet long, and 28 feet wide, three stories high, including the basement; for the accommodation of the families of the Faculty.

The chapel is a separate building, 65 feet long, and 36 feet wide, two stories high, including rooms for public worship, lectures, recitations, library, etc. and eight rooms for students.

There are also upon the premises a farm house, barn, bake house, workshops for students who wish to perform manual labor, and other out buildings.

The farm consists of 300 acres of land, all under fence. The improvements and stock on the farm are valued at four or five thousand dollars. The stock consists of 100

head of cattle, several horses, etc. estimated per invoice at \$1196 50.

Students who choose are allowed to employ a portion of each day in manual labor, either upon the farm or in the workshop. The amount of such labor, performed last year was \$912. Some individuals earned \$150 each during the year.

The library consists of about 1,500 volumes, one third of which have been added the past year, and it is continually increasing. There is also a valuable chemical apparatus.

The year is divided into two terms, of twenty weeks each. The first term commences eight weeks after the third Wednesday in September. The second term commences on the Wednesday previous to the 5th of May; leaving eight weeks vacation in the fall and four in the spring.

There are 16 students connected with the college classes, and 66 students in the preparatory department. Of this number, ten are beneficiaries, who are aided by education societies, with a view to the gospel ministry. A considerable number more are pious.

The trustees of the college are Rev. Edward Beecher, President, Hon. Samuel D. Lockwood, John P. Wilkinson, Esq., William C. Posey, Esq., Rev. Messrs. Theron Baldwin, John F. Brooks, Elisha Jenney, William Kirby, Asa Turner, John G. Bergen, and John Tillson, Esq. John P. Wilkinson is *treasurer*, Joel Catlin, *agent*, and Abraham Clark *steward*.

FACULTY.

REV. EDWARD BEECHER, A. M. *President.*

REV. JULIAN M. STURTEVANT, A. M. *Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

TRUMAN M. POST, A. M. *Professor of Languages.*

JONATHAN B. TURNER, A. B. *Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.*

ERASTUS COLTON, A. B. *Instructor in the Preparatory Department.*

HENRY JONES, M. D. *Lecturer on Chemistry.*

Alton Seminary, intended as the foundation of a college, is pleasantly situated at Upper Alton, and immediately adjoining the town. This institution is in fact the continuation of one gotten up at Rock Spring, in 1827. The school commenced under its present form, and in the seminary building, the first of the present year, under charge of Rev. Hubbel Loomis, and John Russell, Esq. both of whom are known as able and experienced instructors, and contained, in April, between fifty and sixty students.

The building is of brick, three stories high, including a basement of stone; forty feet long and thirty-two feet wide, including a public hall, library room, and rooms for students. Preparations are now making to erect a commodious boarding house, and workshop, where students can perform manual labor. Three hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, chiefly timber, are attached to the premises. A library of several hundred volumes, globes, maps, orrery, a complete chemical, and some other philosophical apparatus are provided.

Three objects in particular are kept in view by the projectors of this institution.

First, the education of the students of any grade, in the best manner possible, and especially those whose resources are limited.

Secondly, the education of teachers for common schools, and by this means to extend the blessing of a good primary education to others, by aiding those who wish to become well qualified to teach primary schools.

Thirdly, furnishing better facilities for the education of such brethren in the ministry as the churches may approve, than has been heretofore enjoyed in this country.

The trustees of this institution are, Rev. Hubbel Loomis, President, Enoch Long, B. F. Edwards, William Manning, Stephen Griggs, Cyrus Edwards, George Smith, J. M. Peck, Justus Rider, and James Lemen.

Union College, is the name of an institution which obtained corporate powers at the last session of the legislature. Its location is at Columbia, on the borders of the Flat Prairie, in the eastern part of Randolph county. Whether it has gone into operation or not is unknown.

Lebanon Seminary. This institution has been gotten up, and will be sustained by the Methodist Episcopal church. It is under the supervision of the Illinois conference. The building is situated on elevated ground in St. Clair county, near Lebanon, and presents a handsome view from the St. Louis and Vincennes road. It is a frame, forty feet by thirty-six, two stories, with wings on each side, fourteen by sixteen feet, making a front of sixty-eight feet. It has a commodious chapel,

or recitation hall, a separate hall for a female department, and several rooms for students. The school opened the first of April, 1834, under the superintendence of the Rev. Peter Akers, with about fifty-five students. Other instructors will be provided as the wants of the institution require. It is designed as the foundation of a college.

The price of tuition at these institutions varies from twelve to twenty dollars per annum, according to the branches taught. At Alton and Lebanon seminaries, classical students are charged sixteen dollars per annum. Boarding per week is from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents.

A *Select Boarding School*, in the vicinity of Belleville has been taught for a number of years by John H. Dennis, Esq. Charges for board and tuition, seventy-five dollars per annum.

A common and classical school is also taught in Belleville by Rev. John F. Brooks and lady.

Female Academies under excellent regulations, and where all the useful, and many of the ornamental branches are taught by able preceptresses, are established at Edwardsville and Jacksonville. Each has a commodious building and other accommodations.

There are several other schools where more advanced studies, than is usual in primary schools can be pursued. An academy has been established at Chicago, that bids fair to become an important institution.

Several associations for the promotion of education and the encouragement of common schools, have been organized in the state.

The "*Illinois Branch of the American Education Society*," was organized at a meeting of the Illinois Presbytery, in October, 1830. Its object is "to educate pious, indigent young men for the gospel ministry."

Several beneficiaries, connected with the Illinois college, are under its charge.

The Methodist Episcopal denomination are forming societies to build up and sustain the Lebanon Seminary.

A society was organized in February, 1833, under the name of the "*Illinois Institute of Education*." The object is to advance education, especially in common or primary schools, and to arouse the attention of the people to this subject.

Sunday School operations are carried on in this state to a considerable extent and in a systematic manner. The "*Illinois Sunday School Union*," is composed of members of three religious denominations. About 375 Sunday schools, including 2,000 teachers, 17,000 scholars, and 20,000 volumes in their libraries, exist in the state.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The *Methodist Episcopal denomination* is the most numerous. The Illinois conference, which embraces the whole state, (including some settlements in the Wisconsin territory,) has five districts, fifty-six circuit preachers, about twice the number of local preachers, and 13,421 members of the classes. They sustain preaching in every county, and in a large number of the settlements.

The *Baptist denomination* includes nineteen associa-

tions, one hundred and ninety-five associated, and five unassociated churches, one hundred and forty-six preachers, and 5,635 communicants. Eight hundred and sixty-five persons were baptised and united with these churches in 1833. It is generally known that this denomination do not receive into their churches any but those who profess to have obtained evidence of their spiritual adoption into the Redeemer's family. Their preachers usually follow some occupation for a livelihood, and preach on Sabbaths and such other occasions only as their circumstances admit.

The *Presbyterian denomination* will stand next in point of numbers. They have one synod, five presbyteries, fifty churches, and thirty-four preachers. The presbyteries are located as follows:

1. *Illinois Presbytery* includes the counties of Morgan, Green, and Macoupin, and has ten preachers, and nine churches.

2. *Sangamon Presbytery* comprises all the country above Morgan and east of the Illinois river, and west of the Kaskaskia river, and has five preachers, and eight churches.

3. *Kaskaskia Presbytery* takes in all the state south of the northern boundary of Madison, Bond, and Fayette counties, except Edwards and Wabash counties, and has nine preachers, and nineteen churches.

4. *Palestine Presbytery*, (a new one) embraces all the eastern side of the state, and north of White county, and has four preachers, and nine churches.

5. *Schuyler Presbytery*, (a new one) includes all the country between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, and

to the northern boundary of the state. It has six preachers, and five churches. I have not the means of knowing the exact number of the communicants in the Presbyterian connection. Their increase has been considerable the last year, and they number probably more than 1,500.

There are three or four *Congregational* churches organized in Illinois.

The *Cumberland Presbyterians* would come next by numbers, but I am not able to give their exact number. They have two or three presbyteries, twelve or fifteen preachers, and several hundred communicants.

The *Methodist Protestant denomination* is increasing in Illinois. There are three circuit and several local preachers in the state.

The *Cambellites*, or "*Reformers*," as they usually term themselves, have several large, and a number of smaller societies. They have several traveling, and a number of stationary preachers, and probably several hundred members including the *Christian* body with which they are in union. They immerse all who profess to believe in Christ for the remission of sins, but differ widely in doctrinal principles from the orthodox Baptists.

There are several societies of *Seceders*, and also of *Covenanters* in Randolph, Perry, and Jefferson counties.

In McLean county is a society of *United Brethren* or as some call them, Dutch Methodists.

The *Dunkards* have five or six societies and some preachers in the state.

There are two or three *Lutheran* congregations, with preachers.

There is also a small society of *Mormons* in Green county. There are small societies of *Friends* or *Quakers* in Tazewell and in Crawford counties.

The *Roman Catholics* are not numerous. Small congregations exist about the old French villages, and in some other parts of the state.

There is considerable expression of good feeling amongst the different religious denominations, and the members frequently hear the preachers of each other, as there are but few congregations that are supplied every Sabbath. The qualifications of the clergymen are various. A number of them are men of talents, learning, influence, and unblemished piety. Others have had but few advantages in acquiring either literary or theological information, and yet are good speakers and useful men.

Some are very illiterate, and make utter confusion of the word of God. Such persons are usually proud, conceited, fanatical, and influenced by a spirit far removed from the meek, docile, benevolent, and charitable spirit of the gospel.

In general there are as many professors of religion, of some description, in proportion to population, as in most of the states. The number will not vary far from 25,000, or the proportion of one to eight.

PUBLIC LANDS.

In all the new states and territories, the lands which are owned by the general government, are surveyed and sold under one general system. In the surveys, "*meridian*" lines are first established, running north from the

mouth of some noted river. These are intersected with "base" lines.

There are five principal meridians in the land surveys in the west.

The "*First Principal Meridian*" is a line due north from the mouth of the Miami.

The "*Second Principal Meridian*" is a line due north from the mouth of Little Blue river, in Indiana.

The "*Third Principal Meridian*" is a line due north from the mouth of the Ohio.

The "*Fourth Principal Meridian*" is a line due north from the mouth of the Illinois.

The "*Fifth Principal Meridian*" is a line due north from the mouth of the Arkansas. Each of these meridians has its own base line.

The surveys connected with the third and fourth meridians, and a small portion of the second, embrace the state of Illinois.

The base line for both the second and third principal meridians commences at Diamond Island, in the Ohio, opposite Indiana, and runs due west till it strikes the Mississippi, a few miles below St. Louis.

All the *townships* in Illinois, south and east of the Illinois river are numbered from this base line either north or south.

The third principal meridian terminates with the northern boundary of the state.

The fourth principal meridian commences in the centre of the channel, and at the mouth of the Illinois river, but immediately crosses to the *east* shore, and passes up on that side, (and at one place nearly fourteen miles

distant,) to a point in the channel of the river, seventy-two miles from its mouth. Here its base line commences and extends across the peninsula to the Mississippi, a short distance above Quincy. The fourth principal meridian is continued northward through the military tract, and across Rock river, to a curve in the Mississippi at the upper rapids, in township eighteen north, and about twelve or fifteen miles above Rock Island. It here crosses and passes up the *west* side of the Mississippi river fifty-three miles, and recrosses into Illinois, and passes through the town of Galena to the northern boundary of the state. It is thence continued to the Wisconsin river and made the principal meridian for the surveys of the territory, while the northern boundary line of the state is constituted its base line for that region.

Having formed a principal meridian with its corresponding base line, for a district of country, the next operation of the surveyor is to divide this into tracts of six miles square, called "*townships.*"

In numbering the townships *east* or *west* from a principal meridian, they are called "*ranges,*" meaning a range of townships; but in numbering *north* or *south* from a base line, they are called "*townships.*" Thus a tract of land is said to be situated in township four north, in range three east, from the third principal meridian; or as the case may be.

Townships are subdivided into square miles, or tracts of 640 acres each, called "*sections.*" If near timber, trees are marked and numbered with the section, township, and range, near each sectional corner. If in a large

prairie, a mound is raised to designate the corner, and a billet of charred wood buried, if no rock is near. Sections are divided into halves by a line north and south, and into quarters by a transverse line. In sales, under certain conditions, quarters are sold in equal subdivisions of forty acres each, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Any person, whether a native born citizen, or a foreigner, may purchase forty acres of the richest soil, and receive an indisputable title, for fifty dollars.

Ranges are townships counted either east or west from meridians.

Townships are counted either north or south from their respective base lines.

Fractions, are parts of quarter sections intersected by streams or confirmed claims.

The parts of townships, sections, quarters, etc. made at the lines of either townships or meridians are called *excesses* or *deficiencies*.

Sections, or miles square are numbered, beginning in the northeast corner of the township, progressively west to the range line, and then progressively east to the range line, alternately, terminating at the southeast corner of the township, from one to thirty-six, as in the following diagram:

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16*	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

I have been thus particular in this account of the surveys of public lands, to exhibit the simplicity of a system, that to strangers, unacquainted with the method of numbering the sections, and the various subdivisions, appears perplexing and confused.

A large tract of country in the north, and north eastern portion of this state is yet unsurveyed. This does not prevent the hardy pioneers of the west from taking possession, where the Indian title is extinct, as it is

* Appropriated for schools in the township.

now to all lands within this state. They risk the chance of purchasing it when brought into market.

Land Offices and Districts. There are eight land offices in Illinois, in as many districts, open for the sale or entry of public lands.

The Land District of Shawneetown, embraces that portion of the state, bounded north by the base line, east and south by the boundaries of the state, and west by the third principal meridian.

Office for the entry and sale of lands at Shawneetown.

The Land District of Kaskaskia, is bounded north by the base line, and comprehends all that part of the state that lies between the third principal meridian and the Mississippi.

Land office at Kaskaskia.

The Land District of Edwardsville, extends south to the base line, east to the third principal meridian, north to the line that separates the thirteenth and fourteenth townships north, and west to the Mississippi.

Land office at Edwardsville.

The Land District of Vandalia, extends south to the base line, east to the line between ranges eight and nine, east of the third principal meridian, north to the south line of Springfield district, and west to the third principal meridian.

Land office at Vandalia.

The Land District of Palestine, extends south to the northern boundary of the Shawneetown district, west to the eastern boundary of Vandalia district, north to the dividing line between townships sixteen and seventeen north, and east to the boundary of Indiana.

The Land District of Springfield, extends south to Edwardsville district, east to the Palestine and Danville districts, and north and west to the Illinois river.

The Land District of Quincy, embraces all the tract of country between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, and west of the third principal meridian.

The Land District of Danville includes that part of the state to its northern boundary, which lies north of Palestine, and east of Springfield districts.

The officers in each land district are a register and receiver, appointed by the president and senate, and paid by the general government.

The land, by proclamation of the president, is first offered for sale at auction, by half quarter sections. If no one bids for it at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre or upwards, it is subject to private entry at any time after, upon payment at the time of entry. No credit is allowed.

In special cases congress has granted pre-emption rights, where settlements and improvements have been made on public lands previous to the public sale.

Pre-emption Rights confer the privilege only of purchasing the tract containing improvements at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, by the possessor, without the risk of a public sale.

All lands in this state, purchased of the general government, are exempted from taxation for five years after purchase.

All lands owned by private citizens or corporate bodies, and not exempted as above, are divided by law into two classes for taxation, called "*first and second rates.*"

First rate lands are taxed three dollars and twenty cents per quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, per annum. Second rate lands are taxed two dollars and forty cents per quarter section. Resident and non resident land holders are taxed equally.

Residents owning lands in the different counties may list the same and pay taxes in the counties where they reside, or in the auditor's office, at their option.

Non residents must list their lands in the auditor's office.

Taxes of non residents are required to be paid into the state treasury, annually, on or before the first of September. If not paid at that time, a delinquent list of all lands owned by non residents, on which taxes have not been paid, is sent to the clerk of the county commissioners' court of the county where the land lies, and a transcript of this list is to be published in some newspaper, printed within the state, at least sixty days previous to sale.

If the taxes are not paid to the clerk of the county by the first Monday in March, so much of the land, as is necessary to pay taxes and costs, is sold at the seat of justice of the county.

Lands sold for taxes may be redeemed within two years from the time of sale, by paying to the clerk of the county for the use of the purchaser, double the amount of taxes, interest, and costs for which the same may have been sold.

Lands belonging to minor heirs may be redeemed at any time before the expiration of one year from the time the youngest of said heirs shall become of lawful age.

Military Bounty Lands. The lands which constitute the Illinois military tract, given as a bounty to the soldiers in the last war with Great Britain, are included within the peninsula of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, and extend on the fourth principal meridian, from the mouth of the Illinois, one hundred and sixty miles north. This tract embraces the counties of Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Schuyler, McDonough, Warren, Mercer, Knox, Henry, Fulton, Peoria, and a portion of Putnam.

For a particular description, reference may be had to each of these counties in part second.

In general terms however, this tract contains as much good land, both timber and prairie, as any portion of the state of equal extent. About three fifths of the quarter sections have been appropriated as military bounties. The remainder is to be disposed of in the same manner as other public lands. South of the base line, which passes across the tract through Schuyler and Adams counties, the public lands have been offered for sale. North of that line there is much excellent land yet for sale.

The disposition of so much of this fine country for military purposes has very much retarded its settlement. Most of the titles have long since departed from the soldiers for whose benefit the donations were made. Many thousand quarter sections have been sold by the state for taxes, and are past redemption. Much of it is in the hands of non residents, who hold it at prices too exorbitant to command sale. Some offer quit claim deeds for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, but

many thousand acres may be purchased at fifty cents per acre, the purchaser risking the security of his title. Some have doubted the legality of these sales at auction for taxes, but able lawyers, and those who have investigated the business, have expressed the opinion, that "tax titles," are valid. Within the last two years the military tract has received a great accession to its population.

The following particulars may be of use to non resident landholders :

1. If persons have held lands in the military tract, or in the state, and have not attended to paying the taxes for more than two years, the land is sold and past redemption, unless there are minor heirs.

2. Every non resident land holder should employ an agent within the state to pay his taxes, and take the oversight of his property.

3. All deeds, conveyances, mortgages, or title papers whatsoever, must be recorded in the "*recorder's office*," in the county where the land is situated. Deeds and title papers are not in force until *filed* in the recorder's office.

4. The words "*grant, bargain, and sell*," whatever may be the specific form of the instrument in other respects, convey a full and bona fide title, to warrant and defend, unless express provision is made to the contrary in the instrument.

[See revised laws of Illinois, of 1833, art. "recorder," page 510.]

HISTORY.

About 1670, the notion prevailed amongst the French that visited Canada, that a western passage to the Pacific ocean existed. They learned from the Indians that far in the west there was a great river; but of its course or termination they could learn nothing. They supposed that this river communicated with the western ocean.

To investigate this question, P. Marquette, a jesuit, and Joliet, were appointed by M. Talon, the intendant of New France. Marquette was well acquainted with the Canadas, and had great influence with the Indian tribes. They conducted an expedition through the lakes, up Green bay and Fox river, to the Portage, where it approaches the Wisconsin, to which they passed, and descended that river to the Mississippi, which they reached the 17th of June, 1673. These were the first Europeans that ever visited the "father of waters." They found a river much larger and deeper than it had been represented by the Indians. Their regular journal was lost on their return to Canada, but from the account afterwards given by Joliet, they found the natives friendly, and that a tradition existed amongst them of the residence of a "Mon-e-to," or spirit, near the mouth of the Missouri, which they could not pass. They turned their course up the Illinois, and were highly delighted with the placid stream, and the woodlands and prairies through which it flowed. They were hospitably received and kindly treated by the Illinois, a numerous nation of Indians who were destitute of the cruelty of

savages. The word "Illinois," or "Illini," is said by Hennepin, to signify a "*full grown man*" This nation appears to have originally possessed the Illinois country, and also a portion west of the Mississippi. The nation was made up of seven tribes:—the Miamies, Michigamies, Mascotins, Kaskaskias, Kahokias, Peorias, and Tamarweds.

Marquette continued amongst these Indians with a view to Christianize them; but Joliet returned to Canada and reported the discoveries he had made.

Several years elapsed before any one attempted to follow up the discoveries of Marquette and Joliet. M. de La Salle, a native of Normandy, but who had resided many years in Canada, was the first to extend these early discoveries. He was a man of intelligence, talents, enterprise, and perseverance. After obtaining the sanction of the king of France, he set out on his projected expedition, in 1678, from Frontenac, with Chevalier Fonti, his lieutenant, and father Hennepin, a jesuit missionary, and thirty or forty men.

He spent about one year in exploring the country bordering on the lakes, and in selecting positions for forts and trading posts, to secure the Indian trade to the French. After he had built a fort at Niagara, and fitted out a small vessel, he sailed through the lakes to Green bay, then called the "Bay of Puants." From thence he proceeded with his men in canoes towards the south end of lake Michigan, and arrived at the mouth of the "river of the Miamis" in November, 1679. This is thought to be Chicago. Here he built a fort, left eight or ten men, and passed with the rest of his company

across the country to the waters of the Illinois river, and descended that river a considerable distance, when he was stopped for want of supplies. This was occasioned by the loss of a boat which had been sent from his post on Green bay. He was now compelled by necessity to build a fort, which, on account of the anxiety of mind he experienced, was called *Creve-cœur*, or broken heart.

The position of this fort cannot now be ascertained, but from some appearances, it is thought to have been near Spring bay, in the north east part of Tazewell county.

At this period the Illinois were engaged in a war with the Iroquois, a numerous, warlike, and cruel nation, with whom La Salle had traded, while on the borders of Canada. The former, according to Indian notions of friendship, expected assistance from the French; but the interests and safety of La Salle depended upon terminating this warfare, and to this object he directed his strenuous efforts. The suspicious Illinois construed this into treachery, which was strengthened by the malicious and perfidious conduct of some of his own men, and pronounced upon him the sentence of death. Immediately he formed and executed the bold and hazardous project of going alone and unarmed to the camp of the Illinois, and vindicating his conduct. He declared his innocence of the charges, and demanded the author. He urged that the war should be terminated, and that the hostile nations should live in peace.

The coolness, bravery, and eloquence of La Salle filled the Indians with astonishment, and entirely changed

their purposes. The calumet was smoked, presents mutually exchanged, and a treaty of amity concluded.

The original project of discovery was now pursued. Father Hennepin started on the 28th of February, 1680, and having passed down the Illinois, ascended the Mississippi to the falls of St. Anthony. Here he was taken prisoner, robbed, and carried to the Indian villages, from which he made his escape, returned to Canada by the way of the Wisconsin, and from thence to France, where he published an account of his travels.

La Salle visited Canada to obtain supplies, returned to Creve-cœur, and shortly after descended the Illinois, and then the Mississippi, where he built one or two forts on its banks, and took possession of the country in the name of the king of France, and in honor of him called it *Louisiana*.

One of these forts is thought to have been built on the west side of the river, between St. Louis and Carondelet.

After descending the Mississippi to its mouth, he returned to the Illinois, and on his way back left some of his companions to occupy the country. This is supposed to have been the commencement of the villages of Kaskaskia and Cahokia, in 1683. La Salle went to France, fitted out an expedition to form a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi, sailed to the gulph of Mexico, but not being able to find the mouths of that river, he commenced an overland journey to his fort on the Illinois. On this journey he was basely assassinated by two of his own men.*

* La Salle appears to have discovered the Bay of St.

After the death of La Salle, no attempts to discover the mouth of the Mississippi, were made till about 1699; but the settlements in the Illinois country were gradually increased by emigrants from Canada.

In 1712, the king of France, by letters patent, gave the whole country of Louisiana to M. Crosat, with the commerce of the country, with the profits of all the mines, reserving for his own use one fifth of the gold and silver. After expending large sums in digging and exploring for the precious metals without success, Crosat gave up his privilege to the king, in 1717. Soon after, the colony was granted to the Mississippi company, projected by Mr. Law, which took possession of Louisiana, and appointed M. Bienville governor. In 1719, La Harp commanded a fort with French troops not far from the mouth of the Missouri river.

Shortly after, several forts were built within the present limits of Illinois, of which fort Chartres was the most considerable. By these means a chain of communication was formed from Canada to the mouth of the Mississippi.

The oldest record or document in the state is at Kaskaskia, dated 1725. It is a petition to Louis XV. king of France, asking a grant of common fields, commons, etc.; stating their great sufferings the preceding year, [1724] from the great flood which swept away all their

Bernard, and formed a settlement on the western side of the Colorado, in 1685.

See J. Q. Adams's Correspondence with Don Onis. Pub. Doc. first session 15th Congress, 1818.

improvements, and obliged the people to flee to the bluffs opposite the village, and across the Kaskaskia river.

At the termination of hostilities between the French and English, in 1763, the Illinois country, with Canada, was ceded to the British government, and in 1765, capt. Sterling, of the royal Highlanders, took possession of Illinois. He was succeeded by major Farmer, who was relieved by col. Reed, in 1766. The principal military post and seat of government during these changes, was at fort Chartres. The administration of col. Reed was extremely unpopular with the inhabitants, and is said to have been a course of military oppression. 1768 he was succeeded by lieut. col. Wilkins, who established a court of justice amongst the people, and appointed seven judges to settle all matters relating to debts and property.

They met for the first time at fort Chartres in December following, and continued to meet for business monthly. Still the people were dissatisfied, and demanded the right of trial by jury, which was denied them.

Affairs continued in this posture till the revolutionary war, when the Virginia militia, under command of gen. George Rodgers Clarke, made an excursion through the Indian country, subjugated fort Chartres, Kaskaskia, and other posts on the Mississippi, and then conducted a successful expedition against Port Vincent, now Vincennes. This was in 1778.

The same year the legislature of Virginia organized a county in this remote region, called "*Illinois*," and appointed a magistrate over it with extensive powers

styled lieutenant governor. Timothy Demonbrun was appointed to this office.

This territory was afterwards ceded by Virginia to the United States, and formed a portion of the North western territory, by whose authority the county of Illinois was divided, and the names of St. Clair and Randolph given. In 1800, it was included within the limits of Indiana territory, and at that time the country that forms the present state of Illinois contained about 3,000 inhabitants.

Many of the officers and soldiers that accompanied general Clarke in his expedition, became enamored with the country, returned with their families and formed the early American settlements. Other persons settled in Kaskaskia about the same time, to engage in the Indian trade.

In 1786, the Kickapoo, and other bands of Indians, commenced their predatory warfare, which greatly harassed the American settlers for the succeeding ten years.

After 1800, the population increased considerably from emigration. In 1809, a territorial government was formed, and the population the next year amounted to 12,282.

During the last war between Great Britain and the United States, Illinois, in common with other frontier districts, felt the calamities of warfare. The defence of the long line of frontier from the mouth of the Missouri, across the territory to Shawneetown, depended upon the energy and vigilance of the citizens, under the able and indefatigable governor, the late Ninian Edwards.

In 1812, the territory, which had been under the government of the governor and judges, entered upon the second grade of territorial government, with a legislature, and a delegate in congress.

In 1818, the constitution was framed and Illinois was received into the Union as the twenty-second state.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

1. This state presents many inducements to those who are emigrating to the west. It is now receiving large accessions from the north, the south, and from Europe. Many Germans have already entered it, and many more are shortly expected. An English colony was formed at Albion, in Edwards county, by Messrs. Birbeck and Flowers, in 1818.

Morgan county contains many English families, who came three or four years since. In general they have purchased lands, and are doing well.

Emigrants from New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, pour into the middle and northern counties.

From the southern states there are hundreds visiting Illinois monthly, to find convenient residences, and a retreat from the inconveniences of slaveholding.

2. Farms, partially cultivated may be purchased, at a reasonable price, in almost every county. The prices vary from local situation, or factitious circumstances. From two to ten dollars per acre, including improvements, is the common range of prices.

3. In no part of the United States can uncultivated land be made into farms with less labor than in Illinois. An emigrant may purchase a quarter section for \$200, a proportionate supply of timbered and prairie land, and have a large farm under cultivation in a short time. His cattle, horses, and hogs will run upon the range around him, and find feed nine months in the year, and a small amount of labor will provide a supply of winter food. Hundreds of families, who have not the means to purchase, settle on public lands, make their farms and live unmolested. Any laboring man, with reasonable industry and economy, with a family, may arrive here without any capital, and in a half a dozen years be the owner of a good farm, with stock in abundance. The prairies and woodland would furnish range until his farm was made.

Those who have one or two thousand dollars to commence with, have peculiar advantages.

4. Mechanics of every description, for the ordinary purposes of life, find abundant encouragement.

I could name common mechanics, whom I knew when apprentices, and who commenced business without a cent of capital, but who now own property valued from ten to twenty thousand dollars. They have gained it by steady, persevering industry. And yet, no one makes money rapidly, and grows rich suddenly. The great secret of the accumulation of property in any part of the "west," consists in the *gradual rise of property, by the advantageous application of manual labor*. As a general principle, with exceptions to particular places,

this rise of property in Illinois, the last ten years, has equalled from twenty-five to thirty per cent. per annum.

The following prices of articles and of labor in Illinois, is the average of various parts:—Brick, \$4 per thousand;—laying do. and finding materials, \$8 do. Pine boards, seasoned in the vicinity of St. Louis and Alton, from \$25 to \$30 per thousand feet;—flooring boards at the saw mills, 1½ inch thick, \$1 25 to \$1 50 per hundred;—weatherboards, from 80 to 100 cents;—walnut boards, for ceiling and furniture, \$1 50;—linden do. \$1 25;—roofing, 75 cents. Nails, from 8 to 10 cents per lb. Glass, \$5 and \$6 per hundred square feet.

Common tradesmen usually receive \$1 per day and board. Framing buildings, from \$1 25 to \$1 75 per square. Laying floors, rough, per square, 75 cents to \$1. Do. jointed, \$1 50. Do. jointed and grooved, \$3. Do. jointed, grooved, and planed, \$4 to \$4 50 per square. Making doors, 50 cents per pannel; window sash, 6 cents per light. Putting on three coats of plaister, where materials are found, including hands to carry mortar, and board, 12½ cents per square yard. Oil costs by the gallon \$1. Common laborers on a farm receive about \$10 per month, or 50 cents per day.

5. Good school teachers, who will follow the employment, are much needed. The usual method is to pay by the scholar per quarter. Prices for ordinary branches in the country settlements, including board, \$2 and \$2 50 per scholar. Female teachers, for schools, are enquired after.

6. The people of the west, and of Illinois, have much

plain, blunt, but sincere hospitality. Emigrants who come amongst them with a disposition to be pleased with the people and country,—to make no invidious comparisons,—to assume no airs of distinction,—but to become amalgamated with the people, where, of course, every thing is different to what they have been accustomed, will be welcome.

PART SECOND.

GENERAL VIEW OF EACH COUNTY IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Adams County was organized from Pike county, in 1825, and is thirty miles long, with an average width of twenty-eight miles,—containing about 820 square miles.

It is bounded north, by Hancock; east, by Schuyler and a corner of Pike; south, by Pike; and west, by the Mississippi river.

Its streams are Bear creek and branches, Cedar, Tyrer, Mill, Fall, and Pigeon creeks, on the western; and the north and west forks of McKee's creek on its eastern border.

For quality of soil, well proportioned into timber and prairie, it is second to none in the state. Few tracts of country are equal, and none superior to the one on Bear creek.

Its productions are similar to other counties in the military district. The people in general are enterpri-

sing and industrious farmers. The population is about 4,200. Adams county is attached to the fifth judicial circuit, and in connection with Hancock and Pike, sends one senator and two representatives to the legislature.

The seat of justice is *Quincy*.

ALEXANDER COUNTY.

Alexander County lies at the south end of the state, in the forks of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, which wash its western, southern, and a portion of its eastern borders. More than sixty miles of its western side are along the curves and windings of the latter river. It has a fertile soil, covered with a heavy growth of timber, amongst which are oaks of various kinds, especially white oak, cypress, poplar, walnut, hickory, some cherry, elm, etc. and a tract of yellow pine in the north western part. A reef of rocks of lime stone, intermixed with sand stone, forming the grand chain of the Ohio, six miles above America, is supposed to extend across this county, (below the surface of the earth,) to the Mississippi river. At least one third of the county is alluvion. On Cash river, and near the mouth of the Ohio, the land is inundated in times of high water. Along the Mississippi is an extensive tract of alluvial land, entirely above high water.

The streams in this county are Cash river and branches, Sexton's creek, and Clear creek. Cash river enters it at the north eastern part, passes in a circuitous course through it, and enters the Ohio six miles above its mouth, at *Trinity*.

Alexander county is about twenty-four miles long.

and upon an average width of eighteen miles,—containing about 375 square miles.

Alexander county is attached to the third judicial circuit, and sends one member to the house of representatives, and, with Union county, one member to the senate. Population about 1,680. It was formed from Union county, in 1819.

The seat of justice is *Unity*.

BOND COUNTY.

Bond County was organized from Madison, in 1817. It then embraced an extensive district of country, but has since been reduced to an area of twenty miles long, and eighteen miles wide, or 360 square miles. It has Montgomery on the north, Fayette east, Clinton south, and Madison on the west.

Shoal creek and its branches pass through the middle, and Hurricane fork waters the eastern portion of this county.

It is duly proportioned into timber and prairie. In some parts the latter is rather too level for convenience, but is good, second rate land. The population generally are industrious, frugal, and intelligent farmers.

Bond county sends one member to the house of representatives, and, with Montgomery and Macoupen, one to the senate. It belongs to the second judicial circuit. Population about 3,980.

The seat of justice is *Greenville*.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Calhoun County was organized from Pike county, in 1825. It is a long and narrow strip of country lying in the forks of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. It is bounded on three sides by those rivers, and on the northern end, by Pike county, and is thirty-seven and a half miles long, and from three to ten miles in width from one river to the other,—making about 260 square miles. The mouth of Bay creek is in the northern part of this county, which affords a harbor and navigation for steam boats seven miles. There are no other creeks worth naming. Several fine prairies lie at the foot of the bluffs on both sides of the county, amongst which are Illinois, Salt, Belleview. On the rivers considerable tracts are subject to inundation, and in the interior are bluffs, ravines and sink holes. Still there are considerable tracts of good land unoccupied,

The bottoms furnish excellent range for stock. Cattle, beef, pork, corn, honey, and beeswax are its exports.

Formerly honey from the trees was obtained in profuse quantities. It grows more scarce as the population increases. Calhoun belongs to the first judicial circuit, and is connected with Mercer, McDonough, and Warren, in electing a representative, and with the same counties, with the addition of Schuyler, Fulton, Knox, and Henry, in electing a senator. Population about 1,300.

Surrounded by rivers and low bottoms, Calhoun county is less healthy than others on the military tract.

Coal, in large bodies, is found on the Mississippi in the south part of the county. The seat of justice is *Gilead*.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

Champaign County was organized from the attached part of Vermilion county, in February, 1833. It is bounded, on the north, by a strip of country not belonging to any county; on the east, by Vermilion; on the south, by Coles; and on the west, by Macon and McLean counties. It is forty-eight miles square, and contains sixty-four townships, or 2,304 square miles. The streams, are the Salt Fork of the Vermilion of the Wabash; the Vermilion of the Illinois; the Kaskaskia; and the North Fork of the Sangamon;—all of which take their rise in this county and run in opposite directions. Here are extensive prairies, indented with beautiful groves of fine timber, of which Big grove, at the head of Salt Fork, is the largest. Around these groves the prairies are undulating, and very rich soil.

The settlements are not yet extensive. As an interior county, it will be further from market than those situated either on the Wabash or Illinois, but is well adapted to the growth of stock, and will be undoubtedly a healthy region.

Champaign county belongs to the fourth judicial circuit, and, with Vermilion county, sends one senator and two representatives to the legislature.

The seat of justice is *Urbanna*.

CLARK COUNTY.

Clark County was formed from Crawford county, in 1819; and is bounded on the north, by Edgar; on the east,

by Indiana and the Wabash river; south, by Crawford; and west, by Coles.

It is twenty-four miles long, east and west; and twenty-one miles broad,—containing about 500 square miles.

Its streams are, the North Fork of the Embarras, which crosses the north western part of the county; Mill creek, and Big creek, which cross its north eastern part.

Walnut, Union, Dolson, and Parker's prairies are found in this county.

At York, in the south eastern corner of the county, is a steam saw and flouring mill.

Its exports are corn, pork, and beef cattle. From 45,000 to 60,000 bushels of corn are sent out annually.

Clark county has 4,000 inhabitants, sends one member to the house of representatives, and, with Edgar, one member to the senate. It belongs to the fourth judicial circuit.

The seat of justice is *Darwin*.

CLAY COUNTY.

Clay County was formed from portions of Wayne, Lawrence, Crawford, and Fayette, in 1824.

It is bounded, on the north, by Effingham and Jasper; east, by Lawrence; south, by Wayne, and a corner of Edwards; west, by Marion, and a corner of Fayette.

Its medium length is thirty miles; width, twenty-one miles,—containing about 620 square miles.

It is watered by the Little Wabash, and branches.

Probably two thirds of the surface is prairie of an inferior quality. The streams usually overflow their banks in freshets.

Clay county belongs to the fourth judicial circuit, and unites with Marion in sending one member to the house of representatives, and also with Fayette in sending a member to the senate.

Population, at the last census, 751; increase since, probably about twenty per cent.

Its seat of justice is *Maysville*.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Clinton County was formed from Washington and a portion of Bond, in December, 1824.

It is bounded north, by Bond; east, by Marion; south, by Washington; and west, by St. Clair, and a corner of Madison.

It is thirty miles long, and from fifteen to eighteen miles wide,—containing about fourteen townships, or 500 square miles.

It is watered by the Kaskaskia river, which passes through it, and its tributaries,—Crooked, Shoal, and Sugar creeks; and is about equally proportioned into timber and prairie.

Much of the land in this and the adjacent counties is not equal in quality to that further north. This is true especially of the prairies. The soil is thinner, the surface is less undulating, and farmers are subjected to greater inconvenience from wet seasons.

The timber, where it abounds, is generally of a good quality.

Clinton county belongs to the second judicial circuit,

and sends one member to the house of representatives, and, with Monroe, one to the senate.

Population about 3,000.

The seat of justice is *Carlyle*.

COLES COUNTY.

Coles County was organized, in 1830, from Clark and Edgar counties.

It lies in the eastern part of the state, and is bounded north, by Champaign; east, by Edgar and Clark; south, by Jasper, and a corner of Effingham; and west, by Shelby and Macon counties. It is forty-eight miles long, from north to south; and twenty six-miles wide on a medium;—containing about 1,248 square miles.

The Kaskaskia river passes through four townships in its north western part; the Embarras runs its whole length, with several branches; and the heads of the Little Wabash afford fine mill streams, and settlements, in its south western portion.

This county contains much excellent land, equal in quality to the country on the Illinois river.

The northern, and a tract through the middle portions of the county are prairies of considerable extent; but the other parts are duly proportioned into timber and prairie.

The timber is similar to the borders of the Kaskaskia; and much of the prairie land is moderately undulating. The south eastern part is rather wet or broken.

The streams are not large; they generally run over a bed of sand, and afford many good mill seats.

Most of the settlements are of recent formation, but

its agricultural productions soon must exceed those of any other county near the Wabash, and will find their way to that river for market.

It belongs to the fourth judicial district, and sends one member to the house of representatives, and, with Clark and Edgar, one to the senate.

In 1830, the population was about 1,200;—now it is equal to 4,000.

Pork, beef, cattle, and horses, will be the staple productions.

The seat of justice is *Charleston*.

COOK COUNTY.

Cook County was organized January 15th, 1831, and is bounded north, by the Wisconsin territory; east, by lake Michigan; south, by Iroquois county; and west, by La Salle.

It embraces a large tract of country, and doubtless will be divided next legislature. Exclusive of the portion of the lake, this county is about seventy miles long, and forty miles wide.

It is watered by the Des Plaines, the north and south branches of the Chicago, the Du Page, Au Sable, Hickory creek, a portion of Fox river, and some smaller streams.

Its surface is tolerably level, of a rich soil, with large prairies, and the timber in groves. There is a fine body of timber near the mouth of the Kankakee; and another excellent body on the north fork of the Chicago, and along the lake shore.

This county, and those adjacent, differ in several re-

spects from the country below. The small streams run perennially, over rocky and gravelly beds, through the prairies. The timber is not confined to the banks of the streams, but exists in groves and strips, often on the dividing ridges between the water courses. The summers are comparatively cooler, and the winters longer and more severe.

Cook county is rapidly settling, chiefly by emigrants from the northern states; and will be both a stock and grain growing region. Its market will be through the lakes to New York and Canada.

This county belongs to the fifth judicial district, and, with Jo Daviess, Peoria, Putnam, and La Salle, sends one senator and one representative to the legislature.

The seat of justice is *Chicago*.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Crawford County was formed, in 1816, and lies north of Lawrence, east of Jasper, which, for judicial purposes, is attached to it; south of Clark, and west of the Wabash river, that separates it from Indiana.

It is twenty-one miles long, and eighteen miles broad,—containing 378 square miles.

Raccoon, Hudson, Sugar, and La Motte creeks, are small streams, that rise in this county, and run east into the Wabash; its western border is watered by branches of the Embarras.

La Motte prairie is a level and rich tract, admirably adapted to the growth of corn. Its exports are similar to other counties along the Wabash, consisting chiefly of corn, beef, pork, and cattle.

Crawford county sends one member to the house of representatives, and, with Lawrence, one to the senate. It is attached to the fourth judicial district.

A settlement of Friends, or Quakers, is found on the western side of the county, near the Embarras.

The seat of justice is *Palestine*.

EDGAR COUNTY.

Edgar County was formed from Clark, in 1823, and is bounded north, by Vermilion; east, by the state of Indiana; south, by Clark; and west, by Coles county.

It is twenty-seven miles long, from north to south; and twenty-four miles wide, from east to west,—containing eighteen townships, or about 648 square miles.

Edgar county is watered by Big, Clear, and Brullette's creeks, which are small streams, and enter the Wabash. Little Embarras heads in the western and south western part of this county, and runs south west into Coles.

The south and east sides of this county are well timbered with all the varieties found on the eastern side of the state, including poplar.

The soil in general is rich, adapted to the various productions of this state. Pork and beef,—especially the former,—are its chief exports, which find a ready market at Terre Haute and Clinton, Indiana.

At the census, in 1830, it had three water grist mills, three water saw mills; three inclined plane ox mills, six draught mills, three steam and three copper distilleries, four tanneries, three spinning machines, one carding machine, one pottery, twelve schools, eight stores, three

physicians, one lawyer, and a proportionate number of mechanics.

It belongs to the fourth judicial circuit, and sends one member to the house of representatives, and, with Clark and Coles, one to the senate.

The seat of justice is *Paris*.

EDWARDS COUNTY.

Edwards County was organized from Gallatin, in 1814. It lies on the Little Wabash river, and has Lawrence county on the north; Wabash county east; White county south; and Wayne county west.

It is twenty-two miles long, from north to south; and an average width of seventeen miles,—containing about 370 square miles, proportionably divided into timber and prairie.

The prairies are small, high, undulating, and bounded by heavy timber. The English settlement formed by Messrs. Birbeck and Flowers is in this county.

Edwards county is watered by the Little Wabash river, which runs along its western border; and the Bon Pas, which forms its eastern boundary, and their branches.

Its prairies are Boltenhouse, Burnt, Long, Bon Pas, Village, Bush, and Mills, in all of which are flourishing settlements. A settlement of about 60 families is in the timbered country, in the south end of this county.

Edwards county is attached to the fourth judicial circuit; sends one member to the house of representatives, and, with Wabash and Wayne, one member to the senate. The seat of justice is *Albion*.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY.

Effingham County was laid off by the legislature from Fayette county, in 1831, but did not become organized by the election of officers and the possession of county privileges till the commencement of 1833.

It is bounded north, by Shelby, and a corner of Coles; east, by Jasper; south, by Clay, and a corner of Fayette; and west, by Fayette. It is twenty-four miles long, and about twenty-one broad,—containing 486 square miles. It is watered by the Little Wabash river and its branches, and contains good second rate land, tolerably level. The bottom lands on the Little Wabash are rich, and heavily timbered, but are inundated for a day, when the river rises so as to overflow its banks.

Effingham county, in union with Fayette, sends one member to the house of representatives, and, with Fayette, Marion, and Clay, one to the senate. It belongs to the fourth judicial circuit.

The seat of justice is *Ewington*.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Fayette County was formed from Bond, Edwards, Crawford, and Clark, in 1821, embracing a large extent of territory, extending northward to the Illinois river, which has since been formed into several counties. It is situated on the Kaskaskia river, and is bounded north, by Shelby; east, by Effingham; south, by Marion, and a corner of Clinton; and west, by Bond and Montgomery. It is about twenty-seven miles long, and twenty-four broad, with an additional township at the south east

corner, and contains about 684 square miles. Vandalia the present seat of government for the state, is situated towards the south western part. Besides the Kaskaskia river, which passes through Fayette, it is watered by Hurricane fork, Higgin's, Ramsey's, and Beck's creeks on the west, and by Big and Hickory creeks on the east. There is a heavy growth of timber in several parts of this county, especially along the Kaskaskia, and the Hurricane fork. Besides some prairies of convenient size, intersected with points of timber, about twelve miles in width of the eastern side of Fayette is in the Grand prairie.

The bottom lands of the Kaskaskia are low, subject to inundation, and contain many small lakes and ponds. The country around Vandalia is undulating and well timbered, and the soil is second rate.

The principal settlements in Fayette are Hurricane, Seminary township, Buckmaster's, Hall's, Brown's, Wakefield's, Haley's, and Big creek.

There are several grist mills propelled by water power in the county, and a valuable steam saw mill at Vandalia. Fayette belongs to the second judicial circuit; and, with Effingham, sends one member to the house of representatives, and with Effingham, Marion, and Clay, one to the senate. The population is estimated at 3,750.

The seat of justice is *Vandalia*.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Franklin County was formed out of Gallatin, White, and an attached part of Jackson county, in 1818, and is situated in the southern part of the state. It is boun-

ded north, by Jefferson county; east, by Hamilton and Gallatin; south, by Johnson and Union; and west, by Jackson and a corner of Perry counties. It is thirty-six miles long and twenty-four miles wide; making 864 square miles. Franklin county is watered by Big Muddy river and branches, and the south fork of Saline creek. The prairies are generally small and fertile, but rather too level; the timber is good and in abundance; the soil rather sandy. Its products are similar to those counties adjoining, and it is capable of being made a rich agricultural county.

Franklin and Washington counties jointly send two members to the house of representatives, and with Jackson county, one member to the senate. It is attached to the third judicial circuit.

The county seat is *Frankfort*.

FULTON COUNTY.

Fulton County was formed from Pike county, in 1825, and is bounded north, by Knox, and a corner of Peoria; east, by Peoria, and the Illinois river; south, by the Illinois river, and Schuyler county; and west, by Schuyler and McDonough counties.

The Illinois washes its south eastern side, and gives it an irregular shape. The Spoon river passes through it; and Otter creek waters the south western, and Copas creek the north eastern portions.

It is from twenty-four to thirty miles long, from north to south; and from twelve to twenty-eight miles broad.—containing about sixteen and a half townships, or 590 square miles.

Nearly one half of Fulton county is heavily timbered with the varieties that abound on the military tract; and much, both of its prairie and timbered land, is of an excellent quality. It is in general well watered; the streams usually flow over a gravelly bottom, and furnish many good mill seats.

Its productions are and will continue to be similar to this region of country; and the Illinois and Spoon rivers will afford facilities to market. This whole region on the Illinois must shortly become a wealthy agricultural country.

Fulton county belongs to the fifth judicial circuit, and, with Knox and Henry, sends one member to the house of representatives, and unites with five other counties in sending one member to the senate. Population about 1,700.

County seat, *Lewiston*.

GALLATIN COUNTY.

Gallatin County joins the Wabash and the Ohio, in the south eastern corner of the state, and was organized, in 1812. It is bounded north, by White county; east, by the states of Indiana and Kentucky; south, by Pope county; and west, by Pope and Franklin counties.

It is from twenty-four to thirty miles long, and with a medium width of twenty-four miles,—containing about 880 square miles.

Its eastern boundary is washed by the Wabash and Ohio rivers, and the interior watered by the Saline creek and its tributaries.

Sand predominates in the soil of this part of the state.

The basis rock generally is sand stone, lying probably upon a stratum of clay slate.

This county is mostly covered with timber, amongst which are various kinds of oak, walnut, poplar, mulberry, hickory, beech, cypress, and the other kinds found in this part of the state.

The salines, in the vicinity of Equality, are sources of inexhaustible wealth; and, besides the home consumption, furnish large quantities of salt for exportation.

Other articles of export, are horses, beef, pork, cattle, lumber, some tobacco, etc. About one half of the salt manufactured at the salines is exchanged for corn, corn meal, flour, beef, pork, potatoes, and every species of produce raised in the country, to support the establishment.

This part of the state is well adapted to the growth of stock.

Gallatin county contains about 7,800 inhabitants. It is attached to the third judicial circuit, and sends two members to the house of representatives, and one member to the senate.

Shawneetown is an important commercial town on the Ohio.

The seat of justice is *Equality*.

GREENE COUNTY.

Greene County was formed from Madison, in January, 1821; and is bounded on the north, by Morgan; east, by Macoupen; south, by Madison and the Mississippi river;

and west by the Illinois river, which separates it from Calhoun and Pike counties.

Its medium length is thirty-eight miles; width, twenty-four miles; superficial contents 912 square miles. The Illinois and Mississippi washes its western and a portion of its southern borders; Apple and Macoupen creeks pass through it.

The banks of the Mississippi in the southerly parts of this county are generally composed of perpendicular cliffs, varying in height from 80 to 200 feet, consisting of horizontal strata of lime and sand stone; frequently imbedded with coal. The latter does not show itself at the face of the cliffs, but is found in great abundance a short distance from it. These cliffs commence at Alton, and extend along the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to the northern part of the county; sometimes, however, receding several miles east, leaving a low and fertile alluvion which is usually timbered on the banks of the river, and a prairie surface towards the bluffs.

Greene county has much excellent land, both timber and prairie; the surface approaches nearer to a level than the counties further north, with proportionate quantities of timber and prairie. The population at the last census was 7,871; the increase since would make the present number about 10,000.

Greene county is attached to the first judicial circuit, and sends three members to the house of representatives, and one to the senate.

The seat of justice is *Carrollton*.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Hamilton County was formed from White county, in 1821, and is bounded north, by Wayne; east, by White; south, by Gallatin; and west, by Franklin and Jefferson counties. It is twenty-one miles long, and eighteen broad,—area 378 square miles.

This county is watered by branches of the Saline creek, and Little Wabash river, and contains a large proportion of timbered land. The soil generally is second and third rate, with a considerable tract of swamp in the northern part of the county.

Hamilton county belongs to the third judicial circuit; sends one member to the house of representatives, and, with Jefferson county, one to the senate.

The seat of justice is *McLeansboro*'.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Hancock County was formed from Pike county, in 1825. It is thirty miles in length, and from twenty-four to thirty-two miles broad,—containing about 775 square miles.

It lies north of Adams, west of McDonough, south of Warren, and is washed by the Mississippi on its western side.

Hancock prairie, from twelve to twenty miles in width, runs from south to north through this county. On the east, it is watered by the branches of Crooked creek; and on the south west, by Bear; and on the north west, by Camp creek. This county in the aggregate is deficient in timber. The banks of Bear creek furnish a

supply for that portion of the county. A strip lines the bank of the Mississippi, in some places of considerable width and of excellent quality—in other places narrow and of inferior quality. A tolerably dense settlement extends along the line of this timber. Crooked creek furnishes a due proportion of timber and prairie, and a body of excellent land.

Hancock county belongs to the fifth judicial circuit, and in connection with Adams and Pike counties, sends one senator and two representatives to the legislature.

The county seat is *Carthage*.

HENRY COUNTY.

The boundaries of this county have been designated, but for judicial purposes it is attached to Knox county. Its population is small, amounting, perhaps, to fifty families.

It is bounded north, by Rock river, which separates it from Jo Daviess county; east, by Jo Daviess and Putnam counties; south, by Knox; and west, by Mercer and Rock Island counties. It is thirty miles long east and west, and about twenty-eight miles broad,—area 800 square miles. It is watered by Edwards, and some of the head branches of Spoon river, Rock river, and the Winnebago swamp and outlet.

About the Big grove, Fraker's settlement, and on Edwards river is considerable good land, but in general Henry county is not equal to the counties contiguous. The Winnebago swamp spreads along its northern side; and there is considerable level, wet, swampy land be-

tween the waters that fall into Mississippi and those that flow to the Illinois.

There is good land enough within its borders to make a respectable county, and it will be organized by an order of court as soon as 350 inhabitants are within its boundaries.

IROQUOIS COUNTY.

This county was laid off by the legislature, in 1833, but for judicial purposes is attached to Vermilion county. It is bounded on the north, by Cook county; east, by the state of Indiana; south, by Vermilion county; and west, by an irregular strip of country, left out of the jurisdiction of any county.

It is about sixty miles long and thirty-six broad,—containing about 2,160 square miles.

Kankakee, Iroquois, and Sugar creeks are its large water courses. A large proportion of this county is prairie; the timber is in groves, and strips along the streams.

Settlements have been formed to some extent on Iroquois and Sugar creeks. There are many sand ridges and plains in this region, but considerable portions of prairie are very rich. It will be organized by order of court when evidence is presented that there are 350 inhabitants within its boundaries.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Jackson County was formed from Randolph and Johnson, in 1816. It is situated on the Mississippi, and has Randolph county on the north, Franklin east, Union

south, and the Mississippi river and a portion of Randolph west. It is twenty-four miles from north to south, and from eighteen to twenty-eight miles from east to west,—its area is about 576 square miles. This county is watered by Muddy river and its tributaries.

On this stream, near Brownsville, is a saline where considerable quantities of salt are manufactured.

Jackson county is generally a timbered tract of country, except towards its north eastern part where are some fine prairies. The timber in this county and along the Muddy, is of the various kinds common to this portion of the state, as oaks of several species, hickory, elm, poplar, walnut, sugar maple, etc.

Its exports are salt, coal, pork, beef, horses, etc. The salt and coal business of this county are noticed under the head of manufactures.

Jackson county belongs to the third judicial circuit, and sends one member to the house of representatives, and, with Franklin and Washington, one member to the senate. Population about 2,500.

County seat *Brownsville*.

JASPER COUNTY.

Jasper County was formed out of Crawford, and small portions of Lawrence and Clay, in 1831, but never yet has been organized. For judicial purposes it has been attached to Crawford, to become organized by the order of the judge of that circuit, when the population shall amount to 350.

It is bounded north, by Coles; east, by Crawford; south, by Lawrence and Clay; and west, by a corner

of Clay, and Effingham. It is twenty-three miles long, and twenty-one wide,—and contains about 488 square miles. The Embarras runs through it, and the Muddy Fork of the Little Wabash waters its western side. Much of the prairie and timbered land of this county is level, wet, and of an inferior quality. The settlements are small, amounting to fifty or sixty families.

On the North Fork and the main Embarras are some good tracts of fertile soil.

The county seat when selected and located, will be called *Newton*.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Jefferson County was organized from Edwards and White counties, in 1819. It is bounded on the north, by Marion; east, by Wayne and Hamilton; south, by Franklin; and west, by Perry and Washington. It is twenty-four miles long and the same in width,—containing 576 square miles.

Jefferson county is watered by several branches of the Big Muddy, which head in this county, and a small branch of the Little Wabash.

The soil is tolerable second rate land, about one third prairie; the timbered land is covered with various kinds of oak, hickory, elm, sugar tree, etc.

Its productions find their market either at Shawneetown or St. Louis. Its prairies, all of which contain good settlements, are Casey's, Jordon's, Moore's, Walnut Hill, Arm of Grand, and Long prairie. Its streams are East, Middle, and West Forks of Big Muddy river, and Adams's branch of Skillet Fork.

Jefferson county is attached to the third judicial circuit, and sends one member to the house of representatives, and, with Hamilton county, one member to the senate.

The seat of justice is *Mount Vernon*.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.

Jo Daviess County was formed in 1827, and embraces an extensive tract in the north western part of the state, including that portion of the lead mine region which lies within the boundaries of Illinois.

It has Iowa county, of the Wisconsin territory, on the north; Rock river, which divides it from the northern portions of La Salle and Cook counties, on the east; Putnam, Henry, and Rock Island counties, on the south; and the Mississippi river west.

It is watered by Fever river, Apple, Rush, and Plum creeks, Pee-ka-ton-o'kee, and some smaller streams.

This county is rich, both for agricultural and mining purposes. Lead and copper are in abundance here. Like all the northern part of Illinois, timber is scarce. The surface is undulating—in some places hilly—well watered, both with springs and mill streams.

The timber is in groves, and upon the margins of the streams. This must be eventually a rich and flourishing portion of Illinois, and will doubtless be formed into several counties, when it becomes spread over with a sufficient population.

The county was named in honor of the late general Joseph H. Daviess, of Kentucky, who gallantly fell, in the disastrous battle of Tippacanoë, in 1811. It was

bad taste, however, in the legislature, to affix the appellation of *Jo* to a name that has received marked respect in the western states.

The chief export of this region is lead; but it is a fine country for both grain and stock.

Jo Daviess county is attached to the fifth judicial district, and, with Peoria, Putnam, La Salle, and Cook, sends one member to the house of representatives, and one member to the senate.

The seat of justice is *Galena*.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

Johnson County was organized from Randolph, in 1812, and is situated in the southern part of the state. It is bounded north, by Franklin; east, by Pope; south, by the Ohio river; and west, by Union and Alexander counties.

It is from twenty-five to thirty miles long; breadth, eighteen; its area, about 486 square miles.

The interior of the county is watered by Cash river and Big Bay creek. Between these streams and ten or twelve miles from the Ohio river, which washes its southern boundary, are a line of ponds, interspersed with ridges and islands of rich land; and at high water, a large current passes out of Big Bay into Cash river.

On the south side of these ponds is very rich land, with a string of settlements; but an unhealthy region. Between this tract and the Ohio river, is a tract of barrens and timber, with a tolerably good soil, but not much population. A line of settlements contiguous to the Ohio river extend through the county.

Johnson county contains considerable quantities of

good land, tolerably level, well timbered, and inclining to a sandy soil. The principal timber in this region, is cypress, sugar maple, oaks of various species, hickory, sweet gum, with some poplar, elm, walnut, and cedar.

Johnson county sends one member to the house of representatives, and, with Pope, one to the senate. It belongs to the third judicial district.

The seat of justice is *Vienna*.

KNOX COUNTY.

Knox County is bounded north, by Henry; east, by Peoria, and a corner of Putnam; south, by Fulton; and west, by Warren.

It is thirty miles long, and from twenty-four to thirty miles broad,—containing 792 square miles.

It is watered by Henderson and Spoon rivers, and their tributaries.

The prairies in this county are large and generally of the best quality; and there are several large and excellent tracts of timber on the water courses. The soil in general is of the first quality.

Knox county was laid off by the legislature in a general distribution of counties on the military tract, in January, 1825, though not organized for judicial purposes till about five years after.

In representation it is attached to several other counties in this part of the state, and belongs to the fifth judicial circuit. Population, about 1,000.

County seat, *Knoxville*.

LA SALLE COUNTY.

La Salle County was formed in 1831. It lies west of Cook; north of McLean; and east of Putnam,—embracing a fine tract of country on both sides of the Illinois river about the rapids.

It is forty-eight miles in extent,—containing 2,304 square miles.

Besides the Illinois river, which passes through it, Fox river, Big and Little Vermilion, Crow creek, Au Sable, Indian creek, Mason, Tomahawk, and several smaller streams water this county. In general, the streams in this part of the state run over a rock or gravelly bed, and have but few alluvial bottoms near them.

Like the adjacent counties, La Salle is deficient in timber; but contains abundance of rich, undulating, dry prairie, fine mill streams, extensive coal beds, and must eventually become a rich county. Its situation will enable the population to send off their produce either by the Illinois river to a southern market, or by the lakes to the north.

La Salle county belongs to the fifth judicial circuit, and, with Jo Daviess, Putnam, Peoria, and Cook, sends one senator and one representative to the legislature.

The seat of justice is *Ottawa*.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Lawrence County was formed in 1821, from a part of Edwards and Crawford, and is situated on the eastern side of the state, opposite Vincennes.

It is bounded north, by Crawford, and a corner of Jas-

per; east, by the Wabash river; south, by Wabash and Edwards counties; and west, by Clay.

It is twenty miles across, north and south, and a medium length of twenty-eight miles,—containing about 560 square miles.

It is watered by the Embarras river, and Racoon creek, which pass through it, and Fox river on its western border. The banks of these streams are low and subject to inundation.

In the low prairies, near the Wabash, are swamps and slovs, known by the name of “purgatory,” which, in a wet season, are miry, and extremely unpleasant to the traveler. Over some of these, bridges and levees are now constructed. In a dry season, the water evaporates, and the ground becomes firm.

Lawrence county contains about an equal proportion of timber and prairie, some of which is inferior land, and other portions of an excellent quality.

Its exports are corn, beef, pork, cattle, etc. much of which is sent down the big Wabash in flat boats to New Orleans.

This county belongs to the fourth judicial circuit, and sends one member to the house of representatives, and, with Crawford, one to the senate.

The county seat is *Lawrenceville*.

MACON COUNTY.

Macon County was formed from the attached part of Shelby, in 1829, and is bounded north, by McLean; east, by Champaign and Coles; south, by Shelby; and west, by Sangamon.

It is thirty-nine miles long, and thirty-six broad,—containing 1,404 square miles.

The south eastern portion is watered by the *Kaskaskia* and its tributaries; the middle and northern portions by the North Fork of the *Sangamon*; and the north western part by *Salt creek*.

There is much first rate land in *Macon county*. Some of the prairies are large, and, in the interior, level and wet; but generally dry, rich, and undulating near the timber.

Macon county is attached to the first judicial circuit, and is united with *Shelby county* in its representation. The population is estimated at 1,500.

The county seat is *Decatur*.

MADISON COUNTY.

Madison County was organized from *St. Clair county*, in 1812, and then embraced a large portion of the state. It is now bounded north, by *Greene*, *Macoupen*, and a corner of *Montgomery counties*; east, by *Bond*, and a corner of *Clinton*; south, by *St. Clair*; and west, by the *Mississippi*.

It is twenty-four miles from north to south; and from twenty-eight to thirty-six miles from east to west,—and contains about 750 square miles.

It is watered by *Silver* and *Cahokia creeks*, and *Wood river*, and their branches.

A portion of this county lies in the *American bottom*, but much of it is high, undulating, and proportionably divided into timber and prairie.

Settlements were formed in this county about thirty years since. Coal, and building stone, are abundant. Around Alton, and along Wood river, and Cabokia creek, is one of the finest bodies of timber in this part of the state.

The prairies are very advantageously situated for settlements, and will soon be covered with well cultivated farms. Wheat, corn, beef, pork, horses, cattle, and almost every production of Illinois, are raised in this county, and find a ready market.

Madison county belongs to the second judicial circuit, and sends one senator and two representatives to the legislature.

The seat of justice is *Edwardsville*.

MACOUPEN COUNTY.

Macoupen County was organized from the attached portion of Greene county, in 1829. It is bounded north, by Sangamon and Morgan; east, by Montgomery; south, by Madison; and west, by Greene. It is thirty-six miles long, from north to south; and twenty-four miles broad,—containing 864 square miles.

The Macoupen creek and its branches water the middle and western parts, the Cahokia creek the south eastern, and the heads of Wood river and Piasau, the south western parts of the county.

Some of the prairies on the eastern side are large, level, and wet; but a large portion of the county is excellent soil, and well proportioned into timber and prairie, and rapidly settling. About one third of the county is timbered land. It is an excellent agricultural county,

and will soon produce large quantities of pork, beef, wheat, etc. which will naturally reach the market at Alton.

Macoupen county sends one member to the house of representatives, and, with Bond and Montgomery, one to the senate. The county seat is *Carlinville*.

MARION COUNTY.

Marion County lies in the interior of the state, and is bounded north, by Fayette; east, by Clay, and a corner of Wayne; south, by Jefferson; and west, by Clinton, and a corner of Fayette.

It was formed from Jefferson and Fayette counties, in 1823, is twenty-four miles in extent, and contains 576 square miles.

Marion county embraces the southern part of the Grand prairie, and is watered by Crooked creek, and the East Fork of the Kaskaskia, on its western, and Skillet Fork on its eastern side.

It has considerable land of second quality; about one third timber, and the rest, prairie. Considerable post oak timber is found in this county.

Marion county is attached to the third judicial circuit, sends one member to the house of representatives, and, with Fayette and Clay, one member to the senate.

The county seat is *Salem*.

Increase of population, fifteen per cent.

MCDONOUGH COUNTY.

McDonough County was formed from Pike county, in 1825, but not organized till 1829. It is situated in the

centre of the military tract; is bounded north, by Warren; east, by Fulton; south, by Schuyler; and west, by Hancock.

It is twenty-four miles square, with an area of sixteen townships, 576 square miles, and 368,640 acres.

Crooked creek and its branches water most of this tract. The eastern side of McDonough county for eight or ten miles in width is prairie; the remainder is suitably proportioned into timber and prairie, of the richest quality. A tract of country, fifteen or twenty miles square, taken from the eastern side of Hancock and the western half of McDonough, is not excelled for agricultural purposes by any portion of the great valley.

Most of the streams have good mill seats for a portion of the year.

McDonough county is attached to the fifth judicial circuit, and is united with several other counties in its representation.

The population is rapidly increasing.

The seat of justice is *Macomb*.

MCLEAN COUNTY.

McLean County has La Salle on the north; an irregular strip of country, and a corner of Champaign county, east; Macon, south; Sangamon touches it on the south west; and Tazewell lies west.

It is forty-eight miles long, and forty-two broad,—having fifty-six townships, or 1,916 square miles.

One third of the eastern, and a portion of the northern side of this county is one vast prairie, and yet it has

large tracts of the finest timbered land in the state. The timber is beautifully arranged in groves of various shapes and sizes, from those of fifteen or eighteen square miles, down to those of a few acres.

McLean county is watered by the Mackinaw, Kickapoo, Sugar creek, and Salt creek, all which take their rise in the prairies of this county. The heads of the Vermilion river of the Illinois are found in the north eastern corner, and those of Sangamon are on the eastern skirts. These streams furnish good mill seats when the water is not too low.

The country is elevated, moderately undulating, and of a rich soil. Where timber exists it is usually of excellent quality. Here are to be found oak of various species, walnut, hickory, ash, sugar maple, elm, hackberry, linden, cherry, and many other kinds. Papaw is frequently amongst the smaller growth.

Of the minerals, limestone is found on the branches of the Vermilion. Granite, in detached masses, or *boulders*, called by the settlers "lost rocks," and used for mill stones, are plentifully scattered over the country. Coal is found in several settlements.

McLean county belongs to the first judicial circuit, and with Tazewell county, sends one member to each branch of the legislature.

The seat of justice is *Bloomington*.

MERCER COUNTY.

Mercer County lies north of Warren; west of Henry; and south of Rock Island counties, and has the Mississippi on its western side.

It is watered by Pope and Edwards rivers, along which are excellent tracts of land and some fine timber. Along the Mississippi, and the borders of its rivers there is plenty of timber; but its middle and eastern portions have extensive tracts of prairie.

Owing to the late Indian war, the population is limited to a few families. Doubtless it will contain the requisite number, in a year or two to become organized. It is said by those who have resided in this and the adjoining counties, that the seasons are more uniform than in the counties further south. Winter is more uniform and severe; but the frosts of spring and autumn do not interrupt the labor of the husbandman as much as in the region of St. Louis.

MONROE COUNTY.

Monroe County was formed out of Randolph and St. Clair counties, in 1816. It is bounded north, by St. Clair; east, by St. Clair and Randolph; south, by Randolph; and west by the Mississippi. Its shape is quite irregular; its average length is twenty miles; average width eighteen miles,—containing about 360 square miles.

It is watered by Horse, Prairie de Long, and Eagle creeks. The American bottom, which is alluvion, runs through the county adjacent to the Mississippi, and is divided into timber and prairie. On the bluffs, the country is hilly and broken, with sink holes. Around Waterloo, and New Design, and on the eastern border of the county, is considerable good land, and a mixture of timber and prairie.

Monroe county is attached to the second judicial cir-

cuit, and sends one member to the house of representatives, and, with Clinton county, one to the senate.

The seat of justice is *Waterloo*.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Montgomery County was formed from Bond, in 1821. It is bounded north, by Sangamon; east, by Shelby and Fayette; south, by Bond; and west, by Madison and Macoupen counties.

It is thirty-four miles long, with an average width of twenty-seven miles, and has about 960 square miles.

It is watered by Shoal creek and its branches, some of the heads of the Macoupen, a branch of the South Fork of the Sangamon, and the Hurricane Fork, and is proportionably divided into timber and prairie. The surface is generally high and undulating.

Montgomery county belongs to the second judicial circuit, and sends one member to the house of representatives, and, in connection with Bond and Macoupen, one to the senate.

The seat of justice is *Hillsboro'*.

MORGAN COUNTY.

Morgan County, one of the most flourishing counties in the state, lying on the east side of the Illinois river, was formed from the attached part of Greene, in January, 1823.

It is bounded north, and east, by Sangamon; south, by Macoupen and Greene; and west, by the Illinois river, which separates it from Pike and Schuyler. It is thirty-

six miles long; medium width, thirty; area, 1,114 square miles.

The Illinois river washes its western border; Indian, Mauvaiseterre, Apple, Sandy, and several smaller creeks rise within its borders, and pass through it, furnishing many good mill seats.

Morgan county is destined to become one of the richest agricultural counties in the state. In 1821, the tract of country embraced within the limits of this county, contained only twenty families. In 1825, its population was 4,052; in 1830, it was 13,281; and now, [Feb. 1834] is estimated at 25,000.

It is well proportioned into timber and 'prairie, well watered, and contains many extensive and well cultivated farms. In this county are more than thirty mills for sawing and grinding, propelled by animal or water power. Seven large steam mills are in operation, and two more have been commenced, and will be finished the present year.

Improved farms, in the populous parts of the county, sell for from eight to fifteen dollars per acre; several towns and villages have been commenced besides Jacksonville, which are in a thriving condition.

Emigration, attended with industry and enterprise, in a few fleeting years, has changed a region that we have seen in all the wildness of uncultivated nature, into smiling villages and luxuriant fields, and rendered it the happy abode of intelligence and virtue.

Morgan county is in the advance of other counties in those enterprises which tend to form habits of virtue,

and ennoble the deathless mind. It has a vigorous Bible Society, with branches in several settlements; a Sunday School Union, with about seventy Sabbath schools. An equal number of common schools are taught a portion of the year during the week. Temperance societies exert an influence in many settlements. The "Illinois college" is noticed in its proper place.

Morgan county belongs to the first judicial circuit, sends four members to the house of representatives, and two to the senate.

The seat of justice is *Jacksonville*.

PEORIA COUNTY.

Peoria County lies on the west side of the Illinois river, about two hundred miles by water, and a hundred and fifty by land, above the junction of the Mississippi. This county contains considerable tracts of excellent land.

Its principal settlements are Peoria, Kickapoo creek, La Salle prairie, Senatchwine, Prince's and Harkness' settlements.

It is watered by the Kickapoo, the heads of Spoon river, Copperas creek, and the Senatchwine. On the Kickapoo, and on the shore of Peoria lake, for several miles, the timber is good, but the prairie predominates.

Peoria county was formed from Pike county, in 1825, and is bounded north, by Putnam; east, by Tazewell; south, by Fulton; and west, by Knox. It is about twenty-seven miles long, and has an average width of twenty-four miles,—containing about 648 square miles.

One of the principal roads to Galena passes through this county.

The surface of the land is moderately rolling; on the Kickapoo it degenerates into bluffs and ravines. In the western and north western portion there is a scarcity of timber. Between Peoria and La Salle prairie is heavy timber, from two to five miles in width, and in places beyond the bluffs. In the bottom land, adjoining the lake, are spots that overflow; but in general, it is fit for cultivation. The bottom timber consists of oaks of various species, white and black walnut, ash, hackberry, locust, and some hickory, buckeye, coffee nut, and grape vines.

Peoria county belongs to the fifth judicial district, and, in connection with Jo Daviess, Putnam, La Salle, and Cook, sends one member to each branch of the legislature.

The seat of justice is *Peoria*.

PERRY COUNTY.

Perry County was organized from Randolph and Jackson counties, in 1827, and is bounded north, by Washington; east, by Jefferson and Franklin; south, by Jackson; and west, by Randolph. It is twenty-four miles long, from east to west, and eighteen miles wide,—containing 432 square miles.

The Big Beaucoup and its tributaries run through the middle of this county, from north to south, and the Little Muddy touches its eastern border.

About one third of Perry county is prairie, tolerably

level, good soil, and susceptible of immediate cultivation.

Its productions are corn, beef cattle, pork, tobacco, and some cotton. This little county has sent to market not less than 500 fat steers, and 1000 fat hogs per annum, for two or three years past.

Perry and Randolph counties jointly send two members to the house of representatives, and one member to the senate. It belongs to the third judicial district.

Pinckneyville is the seat of justice.

PIKE COUNTY.

Pike County is the oldest county on the military tract, and was erected from Madison and other counties, in 1821. It then embraced the whole country north and west of the Illinois river; but by the subsequent formation of new counties, it is now reduced to ordinary size, containing about twenty-two townships, or 800 square miles.

It is bounded north, by Adams; east, by Schuyler, and the Illinois river; south, by that river and Calhoun; and west, by the Mississippi.

Besides the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, which wash two sides, it has the Snycartee slough running the whole length of its western border, which affords steam boat navigation to Atlas at a full stage of water. Pike county is watered by the Pigeon, Hadley, Keys, Black, Dutch Church, Six Mile, and Bay creeks, which fall into the Mississippi; and Big and Little Blue, and the North and West forks of McKee's creeks, which enter the Illinois. Good mill seats are furnished by these streams.

The land is various. The section of country, or rather island, between the Snycartee slough and the Mississippi, is a sandy soil, but mostly inundated land at the spring floods. It furnishes a great summer and winter range for stock, affording considerable open prairie; with skirts of heavy bottom timber near the streams. Along the bluffs, and for two or three miles back, the land is chiefly timbered but cut up with ravines, and quite rolling. In the interior, and towards Schuyler county, excellent prairie and timbered uplands are found, especially about the Blue rivers and McKee's creek. This must eventually become a rich and populous county.

In Pleasant Vale, on Key's creek, is a salt spring, twenty feet in diameter, which boils from the earth, and throws off a stream of some size forming a salt pond in its vicinity. Salt has been made here, though not in great quantities.

In the county are seven water saw mills, four grist mills, one carding machine, five stores, and a horse ferry boat that crosses the Mississippi to Louisiana.

Pike county is connected with Adams and Hancock in its representation to the legislature, and belongs to the first judicial circuit.

The seat of justice is *Pittsfield*.

POPE COUNTY.

Pope County was formed from Gallatin and Johnson counties, and is situated in the southern part of the state, and is bounded north, by Gallatin; east and south, by the Ohio river; and west, by Johnson county.

It was organized as a county, in 1816, by the territorial government; and, after having been subsequently reduced, is now thirty-six miles long, with a medium width of about sixteen miles, and an area 576 square miles.

The Ohio makes a bend so as to wash its eastern and southern sides, and project into the interior. Big Bay creek rises towards its north western corner, and, after entering Johnson county, turns again into Pope, and runs a south eastern course to the Ohio. Lusk's creek, and some smaller streams, give it the character of a well watered county. It is generally well timbered with the varieties that abound on that side of the state; the surface is tolerably level; the soil of a good quality, but rather sandy.

Corn, beef, pork, oats, potatoes, horses, etc. are articles of exportation in considerable quantities.

Pope county sends one member to the house of representatives, and, with Johnson, one to the senate. It belongs to the third judicial circuit.

The seat of justice is *Golconda*.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Putnam County was formed from Pike county in 1825, but not organized for judicial purposes till 1831, when the boundaries were altered.

It is now situated on both sides of the Illinois river, and is bounded north, by the attached portion of Jo Daviess county; east, by La Salle; south, by Tazewell and Peoria; and west, by Henry and a portion of Knox counties.

It is thirty-six miles long, and thirty-six miles broad, besides a fractional portion in its south eastern part,—and contains about 1,340 square miles.

The Illinois river enters this county on its eastern border, makes a large bend and passes out at its southern side. The Brerean, Crow, and some smaller streams enter the Illinois within this county, and Spoon river waters its western border.

Some of the finest lands in the state are in this county; beautiful groves of timber, and rich, undulating, and dry prairies.

There are a number of large settlements of industrious and thrifty farmers, amongst which are Burcan Grove, Ox Bow Prairie, Knox's settlement, Spoon river settlement, and Strawn's settlement. Population about 1,500.

There are many fine springs in the county, and excellent mill seats on the streams.

Besides oaks of several species, there are most of the varieties of timber common to the state, as black and white walnut, sugar maple, blue, white, and hoop ash, elm, cherry, aspen, iron wood, buckeye, linden, locust, mulberry, etc.

Lime stone, sand stone, free stone, and bituminous coal, are its principal mineral productions, and in sufficient quantities.

Produce will be sent down the Illinois river in steam boats from Hennepin.

A few tracts of prairie in this county are level and wet, and there are some small ponds and swamps in the northern part.

In this county are two Presbyterian, one congregational, and three or four Methodist societies, a county Bible society that has twice supplied all the destitute with Bibles, a temperance society, a county Sunday School Union, ten Sunday schools, a county lyceum, and several other philanthropic societies.

Putnam county belongs to the fifth judicial circuit, and with Peoria, Jo Daviess, La Salle, and Cook, sends one representative to the legislature.

The seat of justice is *Hennepin*.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Randolph County was formed before the organization of the territory of Illinois, and is the oldest county, except St. Clair, in the state.

It is bounded north, by Monroe, St. Clair, and Washington counties; east, by Perry; south, by the Mississippi river and a corner of Jackson county; and west, by the Mississippi.

Its medium length and breadth is about twenty-four miles; though from curvatures of the Mississippi, it contains but about 540 square miles.

It is watered by the Kaskaskia river, and St. Mary, Horse, and some smaller creeks. The soil is of various kinds; from first rate to indifferent, and has a diversity of surface, from the low alluvion, and the undulating prairie, to the rugged bluffs and abrupt precipices.

Randolph county belongs to the second judicial circuit, and with Perry sends two members to the house of representatives and one to the senate.

County seat, *Kaskaskia*.

ROCK ISLAND.

Rock Island is a small irregularly shaped county, formed from portions of Mercer and Jo Daviess counties, in 1831, but subsequently organized by the judge of the fifth judicial circuit. The boundaries of this county, as defined by law, begin "at the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi, where the north line of township fifteen north intersects the same; thence east, to the fourth principal meridian; thence north, with said meridian, to the middle of the main channel of Rock river; thence up said channel to the confluence of the *Marais d'Ogee* slough or creek; thence along said slough to the middle of the Mississippi river, and down that channel to the place of beginning."

Rock river, and some minor streams, water this county. Rock Island, in the Mississippi, is included in this county. The soil along the Mississippi for twenty-five miles is alluvion, sandy, and rich, including the site of the old Sauk village. There is much good land in the interior of the county, between the rivers, with some bluffs, knobs, ravines, and sink holes. South of Rock river, a portion of the county is rather inferior, with some wet prairie and swamps.

This county elects a senator and representative in conjunction with Jo Daviess.

The county seat is not permanently located.

SANGAMON COUNTY.

Sangamon County is one of the largest and most flourishing, and is the most populous county in the state. It

is bounded on the north, by Tazewell; east, by Macon; south, by Montgomery and Macoupen; and west, by Morgan county. The north western corner runs down between the Sangamon river, which separates it from Morgan county, and Tazewell county, to the Illinois river.

It is forty-eight miles long, besides the corner mentioned, and forty-five miles wide,—containing, in the whole, an area of about 1,270 square miles.

Sangamon county is watered by the Sangamon river and its numerous branches. Those which take their rise within the limits of the county are Clary's, Rock, Richland, Prairie, Spring, Lick, Sugar, Horse, and Brush creeks, on the south side, proceeding upward in the arrangement; and Crane, Indian, Cantrill's, Fancy, Wolf, and Clear creeks, which enter from the opposite side. Those branches which rise without the county, and yet run considerable distance within it, are salt creek and branches, North Fork, and South Fork. These streams not only furnish this county with an abundance of excellent water, and a number of good mill seats, but are lined with extensive tracts of first rate timbered land.

Here are oaks of various species, walnut, sugar maple, elm, linden, hickory, ash, hackberry, honey locust, mulberry, sycamore, cotton wood, sassafras, etc. together with the various shrubs, common to the country.

The size of the prairies in Sangamon county is seized upon as an objection, by persons who are not accustomed to a prairie country. But were the timber a little more equally distributed with prairie surface, its sup-

ply would be abundant. The prairies vary in width, from one to eight or ten miles, and somewhat indefinite in length, being connected at the heads of the streams.

Much of the soil in this county is of the richest quality, being an argillaceous loam, from one to three feet deep, intermixed with fine sand. The point of land that lies between the Sangamon and the Illinois rivers, which is chiefly prairie, is divided betwixt inundated land, dry prairie, and sand ridges. A stranger to observations upon the surface of Illinois, upon first sight, would pronounce most parts of Sangamon county a level or plane. It is not so. With the exception of the creek bottoms and the interior of large prairies, it has an undulating surface, quite sufficient to render it one of the finest agricultural districts in the United States. These remarks are not meant exclusively for Sangamon. They apply with equal propriety to many other counties on both sides of the Illinois river. What has been heretofore known to persons abroad as the Sangamon country, may now be included in a large district, containing a number of large and populous counties.

The first settlement on the waters of the Sangamon, made by white people for a permanent abode, was in 1819; the county was organized in 1821, and then embraced a tract of country 125 miles long, and seventy-five broad.

The public lands were first offered for sale in November, 1823, by which time, however, farms of considerable size, even to 100 acres of cultivated land had been made.

At the present time, the borders of the prairies are

covered with hundreds of smiling farms, and the interior animated with thousands of domestic animals. The rough and unseemly cabin is giving place to comfortable framed or brick tenements, and plenty every where smiles upon the labors of the husbandman.

This county is in the geographical centre of the state, and will eventually be in the centre of population.

Its river market and deposit is Beardstown; but much of its imports will be received and its exports sent off by its own river, which has already been navigated by steam to the vicinity of Springfield, and when some of its obstructions are removed, will afford convenient navigation for steam boats of the smaller class. Its exports now are beef cattle, pork, wheat, flour, corn meal, butter, cheese, etc. and soon will include almost every article of a rich, agricultural country.

Sangamon county belongs to the first judicial district. sends four members to the house of representatives, and two members to the senate.

Its population at the last census, was 13,793; its number now would exceed 25,000.

Villages and towns are springing up, some of which may become places of note, as Athens, New Salem, Richland, Salisbury, Greenfield, Rochester, etc.

The seat of justice is *Springfield*.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

Schuyler County was formed from Pike county, in 1825, and lies on the Illinois river, opposite Morgan county. It is bounded north, by McDonough, and a corner of Fulton; east, by Fulton, and the Illinois river; south,

by the Illinois river, and Pike; and west, by Adams and a corner of Hancock.

The south eastern side is washed by the Illinois, the interior is watered by Crooked and Crane creeks, the south western by McKee's creek, and the north eastern part by Sugar creek.

Schuyler county is of an irregular shape, thirty miles long, and from eighteen to thirty broad,—containing about 864 square miles.

Along the Illinois river is considerable land inundated at high floods, generally heavily timbered, as is more than one half of the county. The middle and northern portions are divided into timber and prairie of an excellent quality. Along Crooked creek is an extensive body of fine timber. Sugar creek also furnishes another body of timber eight or ten miles wide.

Schuyler county is attached to the fifth judicial circuit, and sends one member to the house of representatives, and unites with Fulton, Knox, Henry, Calhoun, Mercer, McDonough, and Warren, in electing one member to the senate.

Rushville is the county seat.

SHELBY COUNTY.

Shelby County was formed from Fayette, in 1827, and is bounded on the north, by Macon; east, by Coles; south, by Effingham and Fayette; and west, by Montgomery, and a corner of Sangamon.

It is thirty-six miles long and thirty broad,—area, 1,080 square miles.

It is watered by the Kaskaskia and tributaries.

Shelby county contains a large amount of excellent land, both timber and prairie, and is one of the best inland agricultural counties in the state.

Shelby and Macon united, send one member to the house of representatives, and one to the senate. It belongs to the second judicial circuit. The population is about 3,500.

The seat of justice is *Shelbyville*.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

St. Clair County is the oldest county in the state, and was formed by the legislature of the North Western territory in 1794 or '95, and then included all the settlements on the eastern side of the Mississippi. It now lies on that river opposite St. Louis, and is bounded north, by Madison county; east, by Clinton and Washington; and south, by Randolph and Monroe counties;—containing 1,030 square miles.

The land is various, much of which is good first and second rate soil, and is proportionably divided into timber, prairie, and barrens. The prairies are distinguished as Looking Glass, Twelve Mile, Ogle's, Ridge, Bottom, and du Pont prairies.

The streams are Cahokia, Prairie du Pont, Ogle's creek, Silver creek, Richland creek, Prairie de Long, and the Kaskaskia river.

Its timber comprises the varieties found on the western side of the state.

The exports are beef, pork, flour, and all the varieties in the St. Louis market.

Extensive coal banks exist in this county, along the

bluffs, from which St. Louis is partially supplied with fuel. The quantity hauled there in waggons, in 1833, amounted to about 150,000 bushels.

There are five steam mills in this county, besides a number propelled by water and animal power. Belleville and Lebanon are its principal towns. Cahokia and Illinois are small villages. The people of this county are a mixture of Americans, French, and Germans, about 9,500 in number.

St. Clair county belongs to the second judicial circuit, and sends one senator and two representatives to the legislature.

The seat of justice is *Belleville*.

TAZEWELL COUNTY.

Tazewell County was formed from Peoria county, in 1827. It is bounded north, by Putnam; east, by McLean; south, by Sangamon; and has the Illinois river along its north western border, which gives it a triangular form.

Its extreme length is forty-eight miles, and its extreme width forty-two miles,—containing about 1,130 square miles.

It is watered by the Illinois river, which extends the whole length of its northwestern side, Mackinaw, and its branches, Ten Mile, Farm, and Blue creeks, all which enter the Illinois, with some of the head branches of the Sangamon.

A strip of this county, consisting mostly of sandy prairies, puts down the Illinois river, and between that and Sangamon county. On the bluffs of Mackinaw and

the other streams, the land is broken, and the timber chiefly oak; in other portions of the county it has an undulating appearance and has much good land.

Below Pekin, and towards Havanna, are swamps, ponds, and sand ridges. The south eastern portion of the county is watered by Sugar creek and its branches.

This will soon be a rich agricultural county. Pleasant Grove and the adjacent country, is delightful.

Tazewell county belongs to the first judicial circuit, and is connected with McLean county in sending one senator and one representative to the legislature.

The county seat is *Pekin*.

UNION COUNTY.

Union county was formed from Johnson county, in 1818, and is bounded north, by Jackson; east, by Franklin; south, by Alexander; and west, by the Mississippi river.

It is twenty-four miles long, and from twenty to twenty-six miles broad, containing about 396 square miles, and is watered by Clear creek, some of the south branches of Big Muddy, and the heads of Cash river. A large bend of the Big Muddy projects a few miles into the county towards its north western portion, and some sloughs and ponds are found on the Mississippi bottom. Much of this county is high, rolling, timbered land. Here are found oaks of various kinds, hickory, white and black walnut, poplar, some beech, and other species of timber common to the country. There is considerable German population in this county.

Union county belongs to the third judicial circuit, and

sends one member to the house of representatives, and, with Alexander, one to the senate.

The exports from this county are corn, beef, pork, horses, etc. Large quantities of produce from this county go down the river to New Orleans in flat boats.

The county seat is *Jonesboro*'

VERMILION COUNTY.

Vermilion County was formed from Edgar, in 1826, and lies north of Edgar and Coles, east of Champaign, south of Iroquois, and west of the state of Indiana.

It is thirty-six miles long and twenty-eight miles wide,—containing about 1,000 square miles.

Vermilion county is watered by the Big and Little Vermilion rivers, and tributaries, and contains large bodies of excellent land. In the eastern part of the county the timber predominates, amongst which is the poplar and beech. Along the streams are oaks of various species, hickory, walnut, linden, hackberry, ash, elm, and various other kinds common to Illinois. The soil of the prairies is an argillaceous loam, from one to three feet deep. Their surface is generally dry and undulating.

The exports are pork, beef, corn, salt, etc. which find a convenient market at the towns on the Wabash, and down that river to New Orleans. In due time much of the produce of the Vermilion country will pass by the way of Chicago and the lakes; and up the Wabash, and through a canal to Lake Erie. It would be no difficult matter to open a water communication between the Wabash and Illinois rivers, and thus furnish an outlet

for the productions of this part of the state in every direction.

At the census of 1830, Vermilion county contained 6,389 inhabitants. The annual increase has not been less than thirty per cent. It is attached to the fourth judicial circuit, and sends two members to the house of representatives, and one to the senate.

The seat of justice is *Danville*.

WABASH COUNTY.

Wabash County was formed from Edwards county, in 1824, and is bounded north, by Lawrence; east, by the Wabash river; south, it terminates in a point between the Bon Pas which divides it from Edwards county, and Wabash river; and west, by Edwards county.

This is the smallest county in the state, being eighteen miles long, and from ten to fifteen miles broad, with the eastern side irregularly curvated by the Wabash river. It has about 180 square miles.

Wabash county is watered by the Wabash river on its eastern, and Bon Pas creek on its western border, and Crawfish, Jordan, and Coffee creeks, from its interior.

It contains considerable good land, both timber and prairie, and a full proportion of industrious and thriving farmers. This county sends one member to the house of representatives, and, with Edwards and Wayne, one to the senate. It belongs to the fourth judicial circuit.

The seat of justice is *Mount Carmel*.

WARREN COUNTY.

Warren County was formed from Pike county, in 1825, but not organized till 1830. It contains extensive tracts of first rate land, and several fine settlements. It lies on the Mississippi, north of Hancock and McDonough, west of Knox, and south of Mercer.

Its prominent stream is Henderson river and branches; Ellison, Honey, and Camp creeks are in Warren. The land on these streams is generally a little undulating, rich, and where timber exists, it is excellent. A number of good mill seats exist.

Much of the bottom in this county that lies on the river is low, subject to inundation, and has a series of sand ridges back of it, with bold and pointed bluffs further in the rear.

North of Henderson river is an extensive prairie, which divides it from Pope, and Edwards river.

Warren county is about thirty miles in extent, and contains about 900 square miles. It belongs to the fifth judicial circuit, and is connected with Calhoun, McDonough, and Mercer, in electing a representative; and with Schuyler, Fulton, Knox, Henry, Calhoun, McDonough, and Mercer, in electing a senator.

The seat of justice is *Monmouth*.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Washington County was formed from St. Clair, in January, 1818, and is bounded north, by Clinton; east, by Jefferson; south, by Perry, and a corner of Randolph; and west, by St. Clair. It is thirty miles long and from

fifteen to twenty miles broad,—containing about 656 square miles.

The Kaskaskia river runs along the north western side for eighteen miles, Elkhorn creek waters its western, Beaucoup, and Little Muddy its south eastern, and Crooked creek, and some smaller streams, its northern portions. Considerable prairie, especially the southern points of the Grand prairie, is found in this county, some of which is rather level and wet, and of an inferior quality. A large body of timber lines the banks of the Kaskaskia river.

The produce of this county is pork, beef cattle, and other articles common to the adjacent parts. The timber is oak of various kinds, hickory, elm, ash, and the timber common to the Kaskaskia river.

Washington county is attached to the second judicial circuit, and unites with Franklin in sending two members to the house of representatives, and also with Jackson in sending one to the senate.

The county seat is *Nashville*.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Wayne County was formed from Edwards, in 1819, and is situated in the south eastern part of the state, and is bounded on the north, by Clay; east, by Edwards; south, by Hamilton, and a corner of White; and west, by Jefferson and Marion.

It is twenty four miles square, and contains 576 square miles.

The Little Wabash passes through its eastern part, and Elm river and Skillet fork water the other por-

tions of the county. It is proportionably interspersed with prairie and woodland, generally of a second quality. The productions of this county for exportation are beef, pork, cattle, and some peltry, which are sent down the Little Wabash in flat boats to New Orleans, or find a market over land to Shawneetown.

Wayne county belongs to the fourth judicial circuit, and sends one member to the house of representatives, and with Edwards and Wabash, one member to the senate.

County seat, *Fairfield*.

WHITE COUNTY.

White County was organized from Gallatin county, in 1815. It is situated in the south eastern side of the state. Its form is nearly square, about twenty-two miles in extent,—containing an area of nearly 480 square miles.

It is bounded north, by Wabash, Edwards, and Wayne counties; east, by the big Wabash river; south, by Gallatin, and west, by Hamilton counties.

The eastern side of this county is washed by the big Wabash, along which is a low bottom, subject to inundation; the interior is watered by the Little Wabash and its tributaries. The banks of these streams are heavily timbered, among which are oaks of several species, hickory, walnut, hackberry, elm, ash, and poplar. Between the streams are fine prairies most of which are cultivated; the principal of which are Big, Burnt, and Seven Mile.

The exports of White county are pork, beef, and

beef cattle, corn, flour, venison hams, horses, and some tobacco. Horses and cattle are sent in droves to the south, and produce descends the river to New Orleans from this and the adjacent counties, in large quantities.

There are three water mills in this county for flouring and sawing, which do good business.

White county is attached to the fourth judicial circuit, has a population of between six and seven thousand inhabitants, and sends two members to the house of representatives, and one to the senate.

The seat of justice is *Carmi*.

PART THIRD.

CONTAINING A PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION
OF EACH TOWN, SETTLEMENT, STREAM, PRAIRIE,
BOTTOM, BLUFF, &c.

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Abbakiskee Grove, in LaSalle county, lies three miles north of Holderman's grove.

Adams's Ferry is on the Illinois river, in La Salle county, near the mouth of Little Vermilion.

Adams's Fork, a branch of the Skillet fork of the Little Wabash. It rises in the prairies of Marion county, passes south east, across the corner of Jefferson, and enters the Skillet fork in Wayne. The land is well timbered and of a good quality.

Alabama Settlement, in the north eastern part of Union county, of about thirty families. The timber, chiefly white oak, with a thin soil.

ALBION, the seat of justice for Edwards county, situated on section two, of township two south, in range ten, east of the third principal meridian. It was laid out by Messrs. Birbeck and Flowers, in 1819, and settled principally by English emigrants. The situation is high and

healthy. It contains three stores, three houses of entertainment, an ox flouring mill, a cotton gin, and thirty or forty families. The court house is of brick, forty-four feet square, two stories, and finished. Albion is forty miles south west of Vincennes.

Allen's Prairie and Settlement, in Greene county, twelve miles north easterly from Carrollton. The land is good, the prairie large, with good timber on the water courses.

Allenton, a town site and ferry, at the head of Peoria lake, eighteen miles above Peoria, on section twenty-nine, eleven north, nine east, and on the east side of La Salle prairie.

Allison's Prairie, (sometimes improperly spelt *Ellison*) in Lawrence county, five miles north east from Lawrenceville. It is ten miles long, and five broad. The eastern part, towards the Wabash, contains some wet land and purgatory swamps, but the principal part is a dry, sandy, and very rich soil, covered with well cultivated farms. Few tracts in Illinois are better adapted to corn than this. The population equals 200 families. This prairie was settled in 1816 and '17, by emigrants from Ohio and Kentucky, and mostly of the religious sect known in the west by the name of *Christians*, and the settlement is sometimes called by that name. In a few years death had thinned their numbers. The purgatory swamps, as they are called, around the prairie, had a deleterious influence, and retarded the progress of population. In later years but little sickness has existed, and this settlement furnishes one of many evidences that upon the subjugation of the luxuriant ve-

getation with which our rich prairies are clothed, and the cultivation of the soil, sickly places will be changed to healthy ones.

Alton (Lower) an incorporated town on the bank of the Mississippi, is thought by many to possess advantages for commerce superior to any in the state. It is situated on fractional sections thirteen and fourteen, in township five north, in range ten west of the third principal meridian.

It is two and a half miles above the mouth of the Missouri, and at the place where the curve of the Mississippi penetrates the furthest into Illinois, eighteen miles below the mouth of the Illinois river, and at the point where the commerce and business of the wide spread regions of the north east, north, and north west must arrive.

The legislature of Illinois have memorialized congress repeatedly to have the great national road, now constructing through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, cross the Mississippi at this place, and sanguine hopes are entertained that the rights of Illinois in this particular will be duly regarded.

Lower Alton has the best landing for steamboats on the east bank of the Mississippi, having a rock of level surface, of suitable height, forming a natural wharf. The state penitentiary has been established here, and many are sanguine that it will be the future seat of government.

One of the finest bodies of timber in the state surrounds it for several miles in extent, from which vast quantities of lumber may be produced. Bituminous coal

exists in great abundance but a short distance from the town. Inexhaustible beds of limestone for building purposes, and easily quarried, are within its precincts. A species of free stone, easily dressed and used for monuments and architectural purposes, and that peculiar species of lime, used for water cement, are found in great abundance in the vicinity.

The corporate bounds extend two miles along the river, and half a mile back. The town plat is laid out by the proprietors upon a liberal scale.

There are five squares reserved for public purposes, a large reservation is made on the river for a public landing and promenade. Market street is 150 feet wide, other streets are one hundred, eighty, and sixty feet, according to the situation and public accommodation.

Lower Alton now contains [July, 1834] sixteen stores, several of which do large wholesale business, two public houses, and several private boarding houses, mechanics of various kinds, an extensive steam flouring mill, with four run of stones, owned by an incorporated company, and which cost \$25,000; a steam saw mill in operation, and another projected; a boat yard contemplated and a dock for the repair of steamboats, and about one thousand inhabitants. There is also a printing office which publishes weekly the "*Alton Spectator*;" a post office; two lawyers, three physicians, one settled minister of the gospel, and preaching by Presbyterians, Episcopal Methodists, Protestant Methodists, and Baptists, each of which have churches organized.

The public buildings are the Penitentiary. It has the warden's house, guard house, twenty-four cells, and a

portion of the wall erected, and the other parts of the work are in progress. A large stone meeting house with a handsome spire, has been erected, and will soon be finished for the Presbyterian church; the Protestant Methodists have erected a small but neat stone chapel; and the Baptist church have just commenced building a convenient house of worship. A week day school, under good regulation, and a large Sabbath school are taught here.

Landed property, in and near the town has risen in value two and three hundred per cent. within three years. Eligible lots have been recently sold for several hundred dollars, and lots on the bluffs back have exceeded one hundred dollars.

The facilities for business of various kinds will draw men of capital and enterprise to this place. The building and repair of steamboats may be made an extensive business; and no place on the western waters offers equal advantages. With this object in view, a foundry for casting and making all kinds of machinery is contemplated. Large quantities of provisions will be packed here, and business of every description must increase to an indefinite extent.

Notwithstanding, Lower Alton has its disadvantages. These, in impartial justice, I have no wish to conceal. The uneven, abrupt, and hilly surface of a portion of the town site,—the confined and low situation of another portion, which will prevent the circulation of a pure and healthy atmosphere,—the extensive and low bottom on the opposite side of the Mississippi, that stretches along the Missouri,—the powerful rival in trade and com-

merce to be found in St. Louis, twenty-four miles distant, a place admirably situated, and of great business,—are amongst the draw backs to the rapid and extensive growth of Alton, and make it quite problematical whether it will ever become the great commercial emporium of the upper valley of the Mississippi. That it will soon become the commercial depot for an extensive back country, now rapidly filling up with enterprising farmers, and a place of extensive business, there cannot be a doubt.

We close this article with the following extract from Beck's Gazetteer of Illinois and Missouri, written in 1821.

"Alton, although yet small, possesses natural advantages rarely equalled. Situated as it is, at the junction of three large and navigable rivers; possessing a fine, commodious harbor, and landing for boats at all seasons of the year; surrounded by a fertile country, rapidly settling, it bids fair to become a populous, wealthy, and commercial town."

Note. The post office here is distinguished from that of Upper Alton by the name "*Lower Alton.*"

Alton (Upper,) a pleasantly situated town on elevated ground, two and a half miles back from the river and Lower Alton, on section seven, township five north, nine west. The situation of the town is high and healthy. The country around was originally timbered land, and is undulating; the prevailing growth is oaks of various species, hickory, and walnut.

There are two stores, one house of entertainment, three physicians, various mechanics, amongst which is a

pottery, a commodious brick school house for town purposes, a steam flouring mill now building, *no grocery, or whiskey shop*, and about sixty families. The Alton seminary has been noticed, and its buildings described, in Part I. under the head of EDUCATION.

Upper Alton is improving; the society is good, and it is a desirable place for family residence, out of the bustle of business. The post office is distinguished as "*Alton.*"

Upper Alton was laid off by the proprietor, in 1816, and incorporated by the legislature, under the government of trustees, in 1821, when it contained seventy or eighty families. In 1827, it had dwindled down to seven families. It was reduced from several causes, but especially from several conflicting claims to the soil, which have been happily terminated by a decision of the court of chancery, according to the mutual agreement of all the claimants. Hereafter no doubt but this town will experience a regular and rapid growth. The Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians, hold worship regularly here.

America, the former county seat of Alexander county, situated on the west bank of the Ohio, on the first high land, and twelve miles above its mouth. The landing at this place is much injured by a sand bar. If this could be removed, and a good harbor provided for steam boats, it would soon become a place of considerable importance. A small stream, called Humphrey's creek, runs through the town site, from which it has been contemplated to cut a canal, at some future day, into the Ohio, and thus secure a good harbor. The village contains two stores, two taverns, and a dozen families.

Arcadia, a settlement and post office, in Morgan county, twelve miles north westerly from Jacksonville. All this part of Morgan county contains excellent land, with a due proportion of timber and prairie.

Arm of the Grand Prairie, in Jefferson county, lies eight miles north west from Mount Vernon. The soil is tolerably good, and the settlement contains about fifty families.

Apple Creek, rises near the borders of Sangamon county, runs a south western course through the south eastern part of Morgan into Greene county, and enters the Illinois river in section thirty-six, fractional township eleven north, fourteen west. It has several tributaries, which are noticed under their respective names, and which water a valuable tract of country, with a large population.

It has a number of mills on its waters.

Apple Creek Prairie, in Greene county, lies north of Apple creek, to the left of the road from Carrollton to Jacksonville. It is ten miles long, and from two to four miles wide, of good quality, and spread over with large farms, and populous settlements.

Apple River, in Jo Daviess county, rises near the boundary line, where its branches interlock with the waters of the Pee-ka-ton-o'kee, runs a south western course about forty-five miles, and enters the Mississippi twenty miles below Galena. It is a rocky and rapid stream, with good mill seats, and fifty yards wide at its mouth. The bottoms are excellent land. The uplands hilly and broken. Large bodies of timber are on its banks. Towards its heads is a fine, undulating country.

Ashmore's Settlement, in Coles county, fifteen miles north of Charleston, and on the east side of the Embarras. Timber and prairie good, and the population about fifty families.

Athens, a village in Sangamon county, on the east side, and four miles from the Sangamon river, and fifteen miles north from Springfield. It has four stores, one steam mill for sawing and flouring, and about forty families. It has the timber of the Sangamon on the west, and the prairies east, with a large settlement around

This has been called Rodger's settlement.

Atherton's Settlement, in Alexander county, on the east side of Cash river, and five miles north west from America, containing eighty or ninety families. The upland is tolerably good.

Atlas a small town in Pike county situated on the north west quarter of section twenty-seven, six south, five west.

It is under the bluffs, on a handsome sloping tract of ground, half a mile from the Snicartee slough, which is navigable with steam boats to this place, except in low water. Atlas contains two stores, one grocery, two physicians, one lawyer, and one school with thirty average scholars. Two miles above, on the Snicartee, William Ross, esq. has erected a large saw and grist mill, thirty by forty feet, four stories, calculated for three run of stones, and for doing a large business.

Aubuchon, a passage from the Mississippi to the Kaskaskia river, about four miles above the town of Kas-

kaskia. At high water, a strong current passes from one river to the other.

Augusta Post Office is in the south east corner of Hancock county, in three north, five west, on the road from Rushville to Carthage.

Au Sable, [Fr. *sandy—gravelly*,] a small stream in the eastern part of La Salle county. It rises near the west fork of du Page, runs south mostly through prairie, and enters the Illinois three miles below the junction of the Des Plaines, and Kankakee.

Au Sable Grove is in the north eastern part of La Salle county, at the heads of the Au Sable creek. Here is a fine body of timber surrounded with an extensive and rich prairie.

Badgley's Settlement, in St. Clair county, five miles north westerly from Belleville, one of the oldest American settlements in the county.

Bailey's Point, a branch of the Vermilion, and a settlement in La Salle county, fourteen miles south west from Ottawa. Here is a small tract of excellent timber, surrounded with the choicest prairie. The settlement contains about twenty families.

Bankstone's Fork, in Gallatin county, rises in the interior, runs a south eastern course, and enters the South Fork of Saline creek, fourteen miles above Equality.

It has a fine country on its borders, and a large settlement.

Barning's Settlement, in Shelby county, near the Kaskaskia river, twelve miles south of Shelbyville. The land is good, and plenty of timber and prairie.

The bottom on the opposite site of the river is overflowed in high water.

Barney's Prairie, in Wabash county, seven miles north of Mount Carmel, is a good tract of land well cultivated.

Barbee's Settlement, seven miles northwest of Palestine, in Crawford county, with timber and prairie.

Bartlett's Settlement, in the south western part of McDonough county, on Crooked creek, fifteen miles from Macomb. The land is good, and the settlement extensive.

Bay Creek rises in the prairies towards the eastern part of Pike county, and running westward, enters Calhoun county, and forms a kind of bay at its mouth, which is navigable for some miles.

The land on its borders is generally good, except about the bluffs, where it is broken.

Beardstown, is situated on the Illinois river, in Morgan county, twenty-five miles north east from Jacksonville, on fractional township eighteen north, and twelve west. It is on elevated ground, sandy soil, and entirely above the highest floods.

It has one steam flouring mill, with four run of stones, one do. with two run of stones, an ox mill for grinding corn, a distillery, nine stores and groceries—three of which are commission and forwarding, two taverns, three physicians, a printing office, which publishes weekly the "*Beardstown Chronicle*," with a proportionate number of mechanics.

The population of the town is about 700.

Beardstown is situated on the great road from Terre Haute, by Paris, Decatur, and Springfield, to Rushville and Quincy.

Bear Creek, a small branch of the Macoupen, twelve miles west from Carlinsville.

Bear Creek heads in String prairie, and enters Apple creek, in Greene county. A considerable settlement is on its borders.

Bear Creek, a small stream and branch of the middle fork of Shoal creek, and a settlement in Montgomery county. The land is rather level, and inclined to be wet, but fertile.

Bear Creek, a small stream in the south eastern part of Sangamon county, with a considerable settlement. It enters the South Fork of Sangamon from the south side.

Bear Creek, a small stream that rises in the north part of Gallatin county, runs south, and enters the North Fork of Saline creek, ten miles above Equality. Here is much good land, and a large settlement.

Bear Creek, is a fine stream in Adams county, with two principal forks. South Fork rises in one north, six west. North Fork rises in five north, seven west, in Hancock county, and interlocks with the western branch of Crooked creek. They unite in section thirteen, two north, eight west. After passing through the bluffs into the Mississippi bottom, this stream divides into two prongs; one runs a north west course and enters the Mississippi—the other prong bears a little south of west, receiving several small streams, and enters Boston Bay, one mile above Quincy.

This stream is about forty yards wide, at its separation, and has a number of mill seats. Few bodies of land in the state equal that which lines its banks.

Large settlements extend along its timber.

Bear Prairie is a small tract in Wayne county, five miles east of Fairfield, with twenty families.

Beaucoup is a large settlement on Beaucoup creek, in Washington county, south of New Nashville. The land is a mixture of timber and prairie, and good second rate soil.

Beaucoup Settlement is in Jackson county, twelve miles north east from Brownsville, between the Big Beaucoup creek and Big Muddy river. The land is rich, heavily timbered, with a considerable settlement.

Beaver Creek, called also stinking creek, rises in Bond county, runs south into Clinton county, crosses the Vincennes and St. Louis road, four miles west of Carlyle, and empties into Shoal creek, in the north eastern part of township one north, four west. It is about twenty-five miles in length, is a sluggish, muddy, stream, and waters a fine tract of country.

The settlement extends its whole length.

Beck's Creek heads in the western part of Shelby county, runs southeast, and enters the Kaskaskia in the northern part of Fayette, eighteen miles above Vandalia. It is a mill stream, has much good land on its banks, and dry, rolling prairie adjoining.

The timber is oak of various kinds, walnut, locust, coffee nut, cherry, elm, etc.

Begg's Settlement, in the south east part of Union county, on the waters of Cash river. It is a fine, undulating, timbered region, and contains about 120 families.

Bellefontaine, a large spring and settlement in Monroe county, four miles north of Waterloo. In the vicinity of this place, several attacks were made by the

Indians, forty years since; some of the inhabitants were killed, and others taken prisoners.

Bell's Settlement, in St. Clair county, eleven miles north easterly from Belleville.

BELLEVILLE, the seat of justice for St. Clair county, is situated on sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-seven, and twenty-eight, of township one north, in range eight west of the third principal meridian. It is a neat flourishing village, on high ground, six miles from the American bottom, and thirteen miles east south east from St. Louis. The public buildings are a handsome court house of brick, finished in a superior stile, a brick jail, a public hall belonging to a library company, and a framed Methodist house of worship. It has two select schools; one for boarders half a mile distant.

Here are two steam flouring mills, three taverns, four stores, two groceries, mechanics of various kinds, and about eighty or ninety families.

It is surrounded with a rich and extensive agricultural settlement, and a fine body of timber. Belleville contains a printing office, which issues the "*St. Clair Gazette*," and is a place of considerable business.

Bellevue Prairie, is a rich, dry, prairie, at the foot of the bluffs, in Calhoun county. It is six miles long, and three fourths of a mile wide, with a gradual descent from the bluffs. Bellevue post office, is in this settlement, which contains about forty families.

Beman's Mill, and settlement, on Apple creek, in Greene county, seven miles north west from Carrollton.

Berlin, a town site and post office, in Sangamon county, on the west side of Island Grove, seventeen miles west from Springfield, on the main road to Jacksonville.

Berry's Settlement is in the forks of Crooked creek, in Clinton county, eight miles south easterly from Carlyle.

Bethel, a populous settlement in St. Clair county, ten miles north of Belleville. Here is a Baptist meeting house and congregation, and a moral, religious society of industrious farmers.

Big Bay Creek, a small stream that rises in the north eastern part of Johnson county. It takes a south eastern direction, receiving Cedar creek in that county, and Little Bay creek in Pope county, and enters the Ohio about six miles below Golconda. Its bottoms are wide, and the bluffs rather broken; and towards the Ohio the bottom land produces large quantities of cypress with other growth.

Big Bottom is a settlement in the north west corner of Alexander county, on Clear creek. The soil is first rate alluvion.

Big Beaucoup Creek, one of the four heads of Big Muddy river. It rises in the south eastern part of Washington county, township three south, in range two west, runs a south course through Perry county and enters the Big Muddy in section thirty-five, eight south, two west, eight miles above Brownsville. It has much good land on its borders, some excellent prairies, and fine timber, consisting of oak, hickory, ash, poplar, elm, walnut, etc. The bottom land is rather wet. Big Beaucoup is navigable for flat boats.

Big Creek, in Pope county, rises in the northern part of the county, runs south, and enters the Ohio, fifteen miles above Golconda.

Big Creek, in Crawford county, a small stream that enters the Embarras in the south western part of the county.

Big Creek is a small stream that rises on the Grand Prairie, in Edgar county, runs a south east direction, passes through a corner of Clark, and enters the Wabash near the point at which the dividing line of the two states leaves that river. The land through which it passes is good, well timbered, and densely settled with a farming population.

Big Creek, in Effingham county, a branch of the Little Wabash, running a south east course through Brockett's settlement to that river.

Big Creek, in Macon county, a branch of the North Fork of Sangamon. It is formed from Long creek, and Findley's fork.

Big Creek, a stream in Fayette county, which rises in the Grand prairie, north east from Vandalia, crosses the national road twelve miles east of that place, runs south west, and enters the Kaskaskia in the lower part of the county.

Big Creek, in the western part of Crawford county, runs south and enters the Embarras.

Big Creek, in Fulton county, a small stream that rises near Canton, runs south west, and enters Spoon river one mile above the road from Rushville to Lewistown. A considerable settlement and good land towards its head.

Big Grove, in Champaign county, is on a branch of the Salt Fork of the Vermilion river, and is about the centre of the county. It is a body of heavy timbered, rich

land, twelve miles long, and of an average of three miles in width. The country around is most delightful, the prairie is elevated, dry, and of a very rich soil, the water is good, and the country very healthy. The population at Big grove must now exceed 100 families.

Urbanna, the seat of justice for Champaign county, is supposed to be on this grove.

Big Grove, in La Salle county, twenty miles north east from Ottawa, is about three miles in diameter. The land in the timber is wet, but the surrounding prairie, is dry, undulating and rich.

Big Grove, a timbered tract, or rather severa groves, connected, for twelve miles in length, in the south western part of McLean county, on the third principal meridian, and township twenty-one north. It is a fine tract of country, rich in soil and well timbered, on the Kickapoo creek. Bloomington, the county seat, is eighteen miles from the heart of the settlement, which contains from one hundred and fifty to two hundred families.

Big Grove, a beautiful, high, undulating, and rich tract of timber, near some of the heads of Spoon river, in Henry county. It is twelve or fifteen miles long, and about three miles wide, surrounded with extensive and rather level prairies.

Big Mound Prairie, in Wayne county, is five miles west from Fairfield, three miles in extent, undulating surface, thin soil, and has about fifty families.

A large mound gives the name to this prairie.

Big Muddy river, (called by the French who discovered it, *Riviere au Vase*, or *Vaseux*) a considerable stream in the south western part of the state.

It has four principal heads, which, rising in Washington, Jefferson, and Hamilton counties, and uniting in Jackson county, form the main stream.

They are the *Beaucoup*, *Little Muddy*, and *Middle Fork*. The general course of the stream is south west, and it is navigable some distance above *Brownsville*. Below *Brownsville* it turns south to the county line, makes a short bend into *Union county*, and enters the *Mississippi* near the north eastern corner of township eleven south, in range three west of the third principal meridian.

Its bluffs generally are abrupt, the land along its borders and branches is undulating, and for most of its length well timbered. Valuable salines exist on its banks, and are worked about *Brownsville*, where there is an inexhaustible bed of bituminous coal. Native copper has been found on its banks in detached masses. It runs through a fine agricultural and grazing country.

Big Neck, is a settlement in one south, six west, at the head of the *South Fork of Bear creek*, in *Adams county*:—a tract of good land.

Big Prairie, in *White county*, between the *Little and Big Wabash*, about three miles in diameter, and nearly all in a state of cultivation. The soil is sandy, but of great fertility.

Big Woods, is a large tract of timbered land on *Fox river*, from twenty-five to fifty miles above *Ottawa*. It is about twenty-five miles long and from one to four miles wide, undulating in some parts, but level and wet in others. The timber consists of oaks of various species, walnut, linden, sugar maple, elm, cherry, etc.

The prairie adjoining, in general, is undulating and rich. This country is rapidly settling.

Birch Creek, is a small stream that rises in Morgan county, and enters Apple creek in Greene county. The settlement contains about twenty-five families.

Black Creek is an insignificant stream, in Pike county, that enters the Snicartee.

Black Partridge Creek, a small stream in the upper part of Tazewell county, that enters the Illinois river.

Bloomfield, a post office in Edgar county. (See Brullette's creek.)

Blooming Grove, a tract of timbered land and a large settlement, in McLean county, adjoining Bloomington. It is about six miles long from north west to south east and varying in width from one to four miles,—containing about twelve square miles of beautiful timber, with a large settlement of industrious farmers around it. Nearly all the land is already occupied with settlers, a majority of whom are from Ohio. Both timbered land and prairie are first rate.

BLOOMINGTON, is the seat of justice for McLean county, and a promising village.

It is situated on the north side of Blooming Grove, on section four, twenty-three north, two east, on a beautiful and elevated spot, in a dry and rich prairie. Bloomington was surveyed in April, 1831; the first lots were sold July 4th, and improvements commenced in the autumn of the same year. Notwithstanding the retarding influence of the Indian war upon our northern borders, this town site has advanced rapidly into a village. It has five stores, two groceries, one tavern and about 200 inhabitants.

The citizens of Bloomington have learned the secret so difficult to be understood in our western villages, that framed tenements are more economical and convenient than misshapen piles of logs. All their houses are neat frames. This town, though not the geographical centre of the county, is the centre of the population.

Block-House, a name given to an American settlement formed about forty years since, in the American bottom, in the south western part of St. Clair county. At the foot of the bluffs, near this is a spring that regularly ebbs and flows, once in twenty-four hours.

Blue Creek, in the upper part of Tazewell county, rises in the prairie, runs west, and enters the Illinois below Spring bay.

Bluffdale, a settlement in Greene county, ten miles west of Carrollton, and under the bluffs that overhang the Illinois bottom. The land is rich, dry, and beautifully situated for six miles in extent, under overhanging bluffs and precipices from which springs of "crystal waters" gush forth. The settlement is generally arranged along the bluffs from Apple creek to the Macoupen, from three to four miles from the Illinois river, and consists of fifty or sixty families.

Blue Point, a point of timber projecting into the prairie, in Effingham county, five miles north west of Ewington.

Blue River. There are two small streams of this name in Pike county distinguished as *Big* and *Little Blue*. They rise in the middle of the county, run a south east course and enter the Illinois, in three south, two west, about six miles apart. The land through which they pass is fertile, and much of it is yet owned by government.

Bolive, a town site in the forks of Sangamon river, ten miles south east from Springfield, surrounded with a large and flourishing settlement.

Boltinghouse Prairie, lies south of Albion, in Edwards county. It is about four miles long and three broad, dry, undulating surface, and good soil.

Bum Pas, (*Bumpau*), a small village near the creek of the same name in the north east part of White county.

Bon Pas, a creek that divides Wabash and Edwards counties. It rises near the Vincennes road, fifteen miles west of Lawrenceville and taking a south easterly course, enters the Wabash river in section fourteen, township three south, range fourteen west of the second principal meridian, at the corner of Wabash and White counties. Its banks are low and swampy.

Bon Pas Prairie, four miles north east from Albion, in Edwards county, and about two miles in diameter. It contains good land, and a settlement.

Bon Pas Settlement, near the south east corner of Edwards county, between the Bon Pas creek and Little Wabash river. It is a timbered tract, good land, and contains about sixty families.

Boston Bay is an arm of the Mississippi, above Quincy, in Adams county, which at a tolerable stage of water, furnishes a fine harbor for boats.

Boston, a town site in Canaan settlement, Shelby county, twelve miles north of Shelbyville, township thirteen north, four east, on the west fork of the Kaskaskia.

Boston, a town site laid off by Hindman and others, on Crooked creek, in Schuyler county, on section eleven.

one south, two west, nine miles south from Rushville. Crooked creek may be rendered navigable to this place at a trifling expense.

Bostwick's Settlement is three miles north east from Hillsboro', in Montgomery county, a dry, rolling, fertile prairie.

Bottom Settlement, commences in the north western part of Union county, and extends down the Mississippi. This bottom is timbered, and is from three to four miles wide,—but part of it is wet and inundated.

The settlement lies chiefly along the bank of the river.

Bottom Settlement, in Alexander county, lies along the Mississippi, on rich alluvial land, heavily timbered, and contains sixty or seventy families.

Bradley's Settlement is at the head of Kincaid creek, in the north part of Jackson county. It is a timbered region, tolerable land, and has twenty-five or thirty families.

Brattleville, a post office in Carter's settlement, in McDonough county, twelve miles south of Macomb, and on the mail road to Rushville.

Bridge's Settlement, in Johnson county, ten miles west from Vienna, contains some tolerably good land. Population about sixty families.

Broad Run, a small stream in Coles county. It rises in the Grand prairie, and runs south west into the Kaskaskia. Settlement small.

Brocket's Settlement on the west side of the Little Wabash, eight miles south westerly from Ewington, in Ef-

ingham county. The surface is tolerably level and the settlement contains forty or fifty families.

Brown's Point, a settlement at the head of timber in a large prairie in Morgan county, ten miles south of Jacksonville.

Brown's Prairie, in the corner of Macoupen and Greene counties and extending into Madison county, between Wood river and the Piasau. It is rich, dry soil, and is about twelve miles east from Alton.

BROWNSVILLE, the seat of justice for Jackson county, is situated on the north side of Big Muddy river, on section two, nine south, and three west of the third principal meridian. It is twelve miles by land, and twenty-five by water from the Mississippi, and is surrounded by hills.

The Big Muddy Salines and coal banks are near this place. The population is about twenty families..

Brulett's Creek rises in the north part of Edgar county, and runs eastward across a portion of Indiana into the Wabash. The timber on its banks is chiefly oak. The settlement is in the forks, and along the north fork of the creek. The land is good. Prairie predominates over the timbered land. The post office is called *Bloomfield*.

Brush Creek rises in the east part of Shelby county, runs a south west course, and empties into the Kaskaskia river, in the south part of the county. The timber is indifferent, and the prairies are level and wet.

Brush Creek, rises in the prairies in the south part of Sangamon county, runs north and enters Horse creek, a little above its junction with the Sangamon.

Brushy Fork, a small branch of the Embarras on the east side, and in the northern part of Lawrence county. It runs a south course, and enters the main stream six miles above Lawrenceville.

The settlement is new, containing twenty-five or thirty families, and a portion of the country barrens.

Brushy Fork, a small stream that rises in the prairie, near the borders of Edgar county, and taking a south west course, enters the Embarras in Coles county, fourteen miles above Charleston. On the east side the land is rolling and fertile, and there is a settlement of fifteen or twenty families; on the west side the land is level and rather wet.

Brushy Hill, a post office and settlement in the eastern part of St. Clair county, fifteen miles east from Belleville.

Brushy Prairie, on the east side of the Little Wabash, in Wayne county, eleven miles east of Fairfield, and contains about fifty families.

Buck-heart Prairie, in Fulton county, is north east from Lewistown, and joins Canton Prairie. It is six or eight miles in extent, and has a considerable settlement.

Buck-heart Creek rises near the South Fork of the Sangamon river, runs north west, and enters the North Fork. It has a considerable settlement.

Buck-heart Grove, at the head of Buck-heart creek, in Sangamon county, fifteen or twenty miles south east from Springfield. It is a fine tract of timber, about 1000 acres, surrounded with high prairie and settlement.

Buck Prairie lies in Edwards county, six miles north east from Albion, and is about two miles and a half across.

Buck-horn Prairie is in Morgan county, six or eight miles south of Jacksonville. The soil is rich, but its surface is rather level and wet.

Buckle's Grove, at the head of the north branch of Salt creek, in McLean county, contains about twelve sections of timbered land, surrounded with rich prairie. It is in twenty-two north, four east, and is about six or eight miles east from Bloomington. Population about fifty families.

Timber principally oak, with some sugar maple, and the land around it rather level.

Buffaloe Grove, in Jo Daviess county, twelve miles north of Dixon's ferry, and on the road to Galena. It contains four or five sections of timber, surrounded with the richest prairie.

Buffaloe-heart Grove lies in Sangamon county, fourteen miles north east from Springfield, and six miles south easterly from Elk-heart grove, which it resembles. It is about three miles long and one mile and a half wide, containing about four sections of timber, and twenty-five or thirty families. The rushes, which cover the prairies around, furnish winter food for cat tle.

Buffaloe Rock, a singular promontory on the north side of the Illinois river, in La Salle county, six miles below Ottawa. It rises fifty or sixty feet nearly perpendicular on three sides, and contains on its surface about six hundred acres of timber and prairie.

Bullard's Prairie, sometimes called Gardner's prairie,

in the western part of Lawrence county, sixteen miles from Lawrenceville. It is eight or ten miles long, and two miles wide, second rate soil, and has considerable settlements on its borders.

Buncombe Settlement, in Johnson county, eight miles north west from Vienna, contains forty families; soil rather broken, thin, and rocky.

Bureau Creek rises in the northern part of Putnam county, runs south west, receives Little Bureau, turns thence south east, and enters the Illinois river nearly opposite Hennepin. It is a fine mill stream, with a bold current, rock, gravel, and sand in its bottom, and receives a number of branches. About the bluffs of the Illinois the surface of the land is broken, but in general it is excellent the whole length of the stream. Between its branches are fine prairies, undulating, rich, and dry, and along its borders is much excellent timber.

Burnside's Settlement, in Clinton county, five miles north of Carlye, called by some the Irish settlement.

Burnt Prairie, in the north western part of White, and extending into Wayne county, is about two miles in diameter, contains some good land and a dense settlement.

Burnt Prairie, in Edwards county, four miles north west from Albion. It is about six miles long and two miles wide, interspersed with small groves and points of timber. The soil is good, and the population dense. Here is a windmill erected by a Mr. Clark, an English gentleman, which does good business as a grist mill.

Cadwell's Branch, a small branch of the Mauvaiseterre, which it enters from the south, ten miles below Jacksonville. It is a mill stream and rocky.

Cahokia, an old French village, and one of the earliest in Illinois, situated in the American bottom, in St. Clair county, five miles south of Wiggin's Ferry, and ten miles north of west from Belleville.

The Cabokias, (or according to the orthography of the early French explorers, the *Caoquias*,) one of the tribes of the great nation of Illini, had made this a resting place for a long time previous to the discovery of the Mississippi, probably on account of the game which abounded in the vicinity. It is probable that the first settlement was made here by the French, shortly after La Salle descended the Mississippi, in 1683.

Charlevoix, who visited the place in 1721, expresses his astonishment that his countrymen had pitched upon so inconvenient a situation, being "half a league" from the river. He says, however, the people told him that the Mississippi once washed the foot of the village, but that in three years it had receded half a league, and that the people were talking of removing to a more eligible situation.

In 1766, it contained forty families; and at the commencement of the revolutionary war they had increased to fifty. This is about their present number. It was once the seat of a considerable fur trade.

Both the Spanish and French governments, in forming settlements on the Mississippi, had special regard to convenience of social intercourse, and protection from the Indians. All their settlements were required to be in the form of villages or towns, and lots of a convenient size for a door yard, garden, and stable yard were provided for each family. To each village were granted

two tracts of land at convenient distances, for "*common fields*," and "*commons*."

A *common field* is a tract of land of several hundred acres, enclosed in common by the villagers, each person furnishing his proportion of labor, and each family possessing individual interest in a portion of the field, marked off, and bounded from the rest. Ordinances were made to regulate the repairs of fences, the time of excluding cattle in the spring, and the time of gathering the crop and opening the field for the range of cattle in the fall. Each plat of ground in the common field was owned in fee simple by the person to whom granted, subject to sale and conveyance, the same as any landed property.

A *common* is a tract of land granted to the town for wood and pasturage, in which each owner of a village lot has a *common*, but not an individual right. In some cases this tract embraced several thousand acres. The "*common*" attached to Cahokia, extends up the prairie opposite St. Louis.

Cahokia Creek, rises in Macoupen county, runs in a south westerly direction through Madison into St. Clair county, and empties into the Mississippi two miles below the ferry at St. Louis. Through the American bottom the course of this stream is very sluggish, and meanders greatly. A mill dam backs up the water fifteen miles. Near its borders are several lakes and ponds rendering this portion of the American bottom unhealthy.

Formerly this creek passed Cahokia village, and entered the Mississippi further down, but a mischievous

Frenchman, from some pique against the village, cut a channel from the creek to the river, and formed its present outlet. Along its borders are sixty or seventy mounds of various shapes and sizes.

Calamic, a stream at the south end of lake Michigan. It rises in Indiana runs westward into Illinois, turns north, and enters the lake. Much of the country near the lake is low and swampy. Further up are rapids and falls in the stream.

Caledonia, a town laid off on the bluffs of the Ohio, in Alexander county, three miles above America. A wharf is here constructing to secure a good landing for boats which is wanted at America.

It has two or three stores, a dozen families, and is thought to be an important site for business. An appropriation of \$4000 has been made by the present congress to erect a hospital at this place for boatmen on the Ohio and Mississippi waters.

Camden, a town site at the mouth of the Illinois river, in the south west part of Greene county.

Cameron's Settlement, in Fulton county, eight miles north west from Lewistown, is in a tract of good land, a mixture of timber and prairie, with a considerable population.

Campbell's Island, in the Mississippi, ten miles above Rock Island, in the upper rapids of the Mississippi.

Camp Creek, a small stream in Randolph county, that enters the Kaskaskia river on the west side, in five south, eight west.

Camp Creek is an insignificant stream that rises in the prairies which divide Hancock from Warren counties, and runs west into the Mississippi.

Camp Fork, a branch of Crooked creek, in McDonough county, rises in Hickory grove, on the north side of seven north two west, runs south, and unites with Drowning fork. The land on all these creeks is of the first quality.

Canaan, is a rich settlement in Shelby county, twelve miles north of Shelbyville: a very superior tract.

Canteen Creek rises in Ridge prairie, in the south part of Madison county, runs a western course, and enters the Cahokia creek in the American bottom. Little Canteen creek rises in St. Clair county, and enters the main creek about the bluffs.

Canteen Settlement, in Madison county, about six miles south of Edwardsville.

Canton, a pleasant town in Fulton county, on the borders of a large prairie, fifteen miles north of Lewistown, on section twenty-seven, seven north, four east.

It has two stores, one tavern, a post office, fifteen or twenty families, and is surrounded with large and well cultivated farms. One person has about 600 acres under cultivation. The country around is high, undulating, fertile, and healthy, with a mixture of timber and prairie.

Canton Prairie, in Fulton county, commences near Spoon river and runs northward, dividing the waters that fall into Spoon river on the left, from those that enter the Illinois on the right, till it becomes lost in the interminable prairies on Rock river. At Canton it is from two to three miles in width, dry, undulating, and inexhaustibly rich. Further north it becomes inferior.

Cantrill's Creek rises on the eastern side of Sangamon

county, runs west, and enters Sangamon river about fifteen miles above Salt Fork. The land on this creek is rather level, the soil rich, and about equally divided into timber and prairie.

Cape au Gris. A small French settlement of this name, (which means *Cape of Grit or Grindstone*, from the rocks near,) was formed on the Mississippi, above the mouth of the Illinois, at the most southern bend of the river in Calhoun county, about forty years since. In 1811, it consisted of about twenty families, who had a village on the bank of the river, and cultivated a common field of about five hundred acres in the prairie, one mile from the river. They were driven off by the Indians during the last war with Great Britain. The American population began to enter this county, in 1813.

CARLINVILLE, the seat of justice of Macoupen county, is situated on the north side of the Lake Fork of the Macoupen, in a beautiful prairie.

It is on section twenty-eight, ten north, seven west of the third principal meridian.

Carlville has two stores, one grocery, two lawyers, two physicians, and about forty families, and is improving rapidly. The state roads from Vandalia to Carrollton, and from Springfield to Alton, intersect at this place.

It is fifty-five miles north west from Vandalia, forty-five miles south east from Jacksonville, forty-five miles south west from Springfield, thirty-five east of Carrollton, thirty-five miles north from Edwardsville, and thirty-five north east from Alton. The country around Carlville is proportionably divided into timber and prairie.

CARLYLE, the seat of justice for Clinton county, is situated on the west side of the Kaskaskia river, 215 miles by water above its mouth, and on the Vincennes and St. Louis road.

It was laid out as a town site, in 1818, on section eighteen, two north, two west, on elevated ground, on the border of a large prairie. The intersection of several public roads from different parts of the state, gives it an appearance of life and business, rarely to be seen in a place so remote from commercial advantages.

Carlyle contains five stores, two taverns, a grist and saw mill by water power, and thirty-five or forty families. The court house is of wood.

CARMI, the seat of justice of White county, situated on the west bank of the Little Wabash, and nearly in the centre of the county. It is surrounded by lands of a good quality, and an extensive settlement, and is in latitude thirty-eight degrees five minutes north, eighty miles south east of Vandalia. It is now in an improving condition, has four stores, a saw and flouring mill, and a neat brick court house, forty feet square, with a cupola, the whole painted and neatly finished.

Carmi has many good framed houses, and about forty families.

Carolus, a post office in Vermilion county, about twenty miles from Danville, west of south, and on the mail route from Vincennes to Chicago.

CARROLLTON, the seat of justice for Greene county, is a flourishing and pleasant village, situated on the borders of String prairie, nearly equi-distant from Macoupen and Apple creeks, and on the dividing line of sec-

tions twenty-two and twenty-three, ten north, and twelve west.

It has six stores, one grocery, a variety of mechanics, and about one hundred families.

The court house is neatly built of brick, forty-four by forty-six feet, two stories, with a handsome spire.

Around Carrollton is a beautiful country, tolerably level, rich soil, suitably proportioned into timber and prairie, and densely populated with industrious and thriving farmers.

There are three lawyers, three physicians, a female seminary, a good English school, a Sunday school and Bible class, conducted on union principles, and public worship held by one or more denominations every Sabbath. Here are Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist societies, and a new sect recently organized by a union of "Reformed Baptists" and "Christians," who call themselves "Disciples." The last society outnumbers the rest.

Houses of worship for the Baptists, Disciples, and Methodists are erected, and the Presbyterians are preparing to build.

Improved farms around Carrollton sell for eight or ten dollars per acre. The houses mostly are framed, or of brick, built in a plain but convenient style.

Carter's Settlement, near the south part of McDonough county, twelve miles from Macomb, on the road to Rushville. The land is gently undulating, soil rich, timber and prairie proportioned, and an extensive settlement.

It is in the south part of four north, two west, between the heads of Sugar creek and Grindstone fork. This is the oldest settlement in the county.

CARTHAGE, the seat of justice for Hancock county, is situated in the prairie, one mile from timber, between the head waters of Bear and Long creeks, and nine miles from the Mississippi, on the north west quarter of section nineteen, township five north, in range six west. The town was laid off by commissioners in March, 1833, and about one hundred lots sold the following June; averaging about thirty dollars each. It now contains three stores, one grocery, three carpenters, one blacksmith, two cabinet makers, one wheelwright, one tavern, one brick maker, one physician, but no lawyer.

The adjoining prairie is dry, and beautifully undulating. The timber adjacent is excellent. Good water in all this region is obtained by digging wells from fifteen to twenty-five feet deep. Coal is near and in abundance. Since the sale of lots, property has risen in value about fifty per cent.

Casey's Grove is fifteen miles north east from Jacksonville, on the road to Beardstown. It is a small grove of from five to six hundred acres on Clay creek.

Casey's Prairie, in Jefferson county, adjoining Mount Vernon, is five miles long and two miles broad; surface tolerably level, soil second rate, and the population consists of about 130 families.

Cash River, a stream in the southern part of the state, which is formed from several branches, and a series of ponds that exist in Union and Johnson counties. These unite in Alexander county, through which the main stream follows a devious course, at one time approaching within a mile and a half of the Mississippi, and again approaching near the Ohio, till it empties its waters

into the latter river, at Trinity, six miles above its mouth.

One of its principal branches rises in Union county, and forms the "Scatters of Cash," which see.

Another source of its waters is in Johnson county, in a series of ponds which are connected with the waters of Big Bay creek, in Pope county. The outlet of these ponds is known by the name of *Pond Slough*.

The alluvions of Cash river, where not inundated, are wide, of a rich soil, and heavily timbered.

Cat Tail Swamp, is in the south part of Jo Daviess county, and connected with the Marais d'Ogee.

Cave in Rock. This natural curiosity, well known to all the navigators of the Ohio river, is situated on the bank of the Ohio, where the dividing line between Pope and Gallatin counties strikes the river. Such caves and piles of rock, as are described in the following sketch, are called by the Indians *Mon-e-to*;—a name spelled *Man-iteau*, by the French, and sometimes *Mon-it-to* by other authors. It signifies "*the residence of a spirit*," either good or bad.

There are several *Mon-e-toes* in Illinois, Missouri, and other western states. One is at the precipices of the Mississippi adjoining Lower Alton. Two more that give names to streams in Boone and Coles counties, Missouri. The Indians relate some wild and extravagant legends of the freaks of these imaginary beings at their "residences" and they usually propitiate the favor of the *Mon-e-to*, by liberal offerings, and the firing of guns, as they pass his habitation.

The one at the head of this article, known to Ameri-

cans by the name, *Cave-in-rock*, was long the rendezvous of a class of beings, far more formidable and dangerous to the whites, than the Indian Mon-e-toes.

In 1797, it was the place of resort and security to Mason and his gang of robbers, who plundered and murdered the crews of boats, while descending the Ohio. It still answers as a temporary residence for those who need shelter while on the river. The rock is limestone abounding with shells.

The following description of this cave is given by Thaddens M. Harris, an English tourist, made in the spring of 1803, a writer who has done justice to the west in his descriptions generally.

"For about three or four miles before you come to this place, you are presented with a scene truly romantic. On the Illinois side of the river, you see large, ponderous rocks piled one upon another, of different colors, shapes and sizes. Some appear to have gone through the hands of the most skilful artist; some represent the ruins of ancient edifices; others thrown promiscuously in and out of the river, as if nature intended to show us with what ease she could handle those mountains of solid rock. In some places, you see purling streams winding their course down their rugged front; while in others, the rocks project so far, that they seem almost disposed to leave their doubtful situations. After a short relief from this scene, you come to a second, which is something similar to the first; and here, with strict scrutiny, you can discover the cave.

"Before its mouth stands a delightful grove of cypress trees, arraaged immediately on the bank of the river.

They have a fine appearance, and add much to the cheerfulness of the place.

"The mouth of the cave is but a few feet above the ordinary level of the river, and is formed by a semi circular arch of about eighty feet at its base, and twenty-five feet in height, the top projecting considerably over, forming a regular concave. From the entrance to the extremity, which is about 130 feet, it has a regular and gradual ascent. On either side is a solid bench of rock; the arch coming to a point about the middle of the cave, where you discover an opening sufficiently large to receive the body of a man, through which comes a small stream of fine water, made use of by those who visit this place. From this hole, a second cave is discovered whose dimensions, form, etc. are not known. The rock is of lime stone. The sides of the cave are covered with inscriptions, names of persons, dates, etc."*

The trees have been cut down and the entrance into the cave exposed to view.

Cedar Creek, in Adams county, which rises in one south, eight west, runs west, and enters Boston bay.

A saw and grist mill has been erected on this stream and the land contiguous is good.

Cedar Creek, in Johnson county, rises in the north eastern part, runs south, and enters 'Big Bay creek. It has large, abrupt bluffs, covered with cedar, and a settlement near it.

Cedar Creek, a branch of Big Muddy river, in Jackson county, rises in Union county, and runs first north, and

* Harris's Tour, etc. Boston, 1805.

then a western course, and enters Muddy river twelve miles above its mouth. This creek has high bluffs towards its mouth, which abound with cedar.

The country is broken, timbered, well watered with springs, and contains about one hundred families. The main settlement is six miles from Brownsville.

Cedar Fork, a branch of Crooked creek, in the north west corner of Schuyler county, runs through a dry and rather hilly tract of country.

Cedar Fork of Henderson river rises in the great prairie between Henderson and Spoon rivers, and taking a north western course, enters the main Henderson. The land along its borders is first rate, and begins to receive cultivation from an industrious settlement.

Centerville, called also "Virginia Centerville," a settlement at the intersection of the base line of the fourth principal meridian, with the boundary line betwixt Adams and Schuyler counties. Excellent prairie and timbered land, undulating, healthy, and watered by the head branches of McKee's and crooked creeks.

A post office is here called *Daviston*, within Schuyler county, twenty-five miles from Rushville.

Centerville, a post office, and the former seat of government for Wabash county, situated five miles north west from Mount Carmel.

CHARLESTON, the seat of justice for Coles county, is situated on the border of the Grand prairie, two and a half miles from, and on the west side of the Embarras river, on section eleven, township twelve north, nine east. The surface around is tolerably level, the soil fertile, and the settlements already considerable will

will soon be extensive. It has three stores, three groceries, and about twenty-five families. It was laid out in 1831, and the first sale of lots took place in that year.

Cheney's Grove, a settlement near the head waters of the Sangamon, on the east side of McLean county, twenty-three north, six east. This timber is an island in the great prairie, of three or four square miles, twenty-five miles east of Bloomington, and on the road to Danville. The population is small.

Cherry Grove, a settlement in St. Clair county, eight miles north easterly from Belleville, with a dense population.

CHICAGO, the seat of justice for Cook county, is situated on a river or bay of the same name, at the junction of North and South branches, and from one half mile to a mile from lake Michigan. The town is beautifully situated on level ground, but sufficiently elevated above the highest floods, and on both sides of the river.

It contains three houses for public worship, an academy, an infant and other schools, twenty-five or thirty stores, many of them doing large business, several taverns, mechanics of various kinds, a printing office, which publishes the "*Chicago Democrat*," and ten or twelve hundred inhabitants.

Its growth, even for western towns, has been unusually rapid, as two years since it contained five stores, and about two hundred and fifty inhabitants.

The United States government is constructing a harbor at the mouth of the Chicago, by cutting a wide and deep channel through a sand bar at its mouth, and con-

structing piers to extend into the lake beyond the action of the winds and waves upon the bar. \$25,000 were expended last year for this purpose, and the present congress has appropriated an additional sum of \$32,801, which, added to the previous appropriation, makes the sum of the original estimate.

When this work is completed, the Chicago will form one of the best harbors for steam boats, schooners, and other craft in all the lake regions. Steam boats and schooners will pass along a deep natural canal through the centre of the upper part of the town, with the greatest convenience.

These facilities, the natural position of the place, the enterprise and capital that will concentrate here, with favorable prospects for health, must soon make this place the emporium of trade and business for all the northern country.

Back of the town, towards the Des Plaines, is a fertile prairie, and for the first three or four miles, elevated and dry.

Along the north branch of the Chicago, and the lake shore, are extensive bodies of fine timber. White pine, in small quantities, is obtained on the Calamic, at the south end of the lake, fifteen miles distant. Large quantities exist in the regions towards Green bay, from which lumber in any quantities is obtained and conveyed by shipping to Chicago. Yellow poplar boards and plank are brought across the lake from the St. Joseph's river.

The mail, in post coaches from Detroit, arrives here semi weekly, and departs for Galena, for Springfield, Alton, and St. Louis, and for Danville, and Vincennes.

The United States government owns a strip of elevated ground between the town and lake, about half a mile in width, on which Fort Dearborn and the light house are situated. Here are stationed about one hundred United States troops, including officers, as a check upon the Indians in the adjacent territory. As the title to the Indian lands in the northern part of Illinois and the adjoining territory, as far as Green bay, is extinguished by the treaty of September, 1833, and the Indians are to be removed west of the Mississippi, this garrison will soon be broken up, and the town be extended to the lake shore.

Such was the eagerness to obtain property in this place that the school section adjacent to the town plat, after reserving twelve acres, was sold in small lots last October, for \$38,705.

The money was loaned out at ten and twelve per cent. interest, and the avails applied to the support of schools in the town.

Chicago is situated on section nine, township thirty-nine north, in range fourteen east of the third principal meridian.

Chicago, the stream or bay on which the town of Chicago is situated. It is made by *North* and *South* branches, which form a junction in the upper part of the town, about three fourths of a mile from the lake. The Chicago resembles a vast canal, from fifty to seventy-five yards wide, and from fifteen to twenty-five feet deep. Northerly and easterly storms throw the cool waters of the lake into this channel, and raise it about three feet.

North Branch, which is the largest, rises a short dis-

tance above the boundary line, and near the lake, and runs parallel with the lake shore a southerly course, and is navigable for small boats. Its banks are well timbered, and the land fertile.

In spring floods, its waters, in one or two places, flow across the prairie and commingle with those of Des Plaines.

South Branch rises in an opposite direction, in the prairies towards the Saganaskee swamp, runs a northern direction about twenty miles, and forms a junction with the *North* branch, in the town of Chicago. The timber is rather scarce on *South* branch.

Choteau's Island is in the Mississippi river, in the south western part of Madison county. It is four miles long, and a mile and a half wide, and has several families and farms on it. In extreme high floods the water of the river nearly covers it.

Christian Settlement, see *Allison's Prairie*.

Christy's Prairie, called sometimes *Lewis's Prairie*, is in Lawrence county, ten miles west of Lawrenceville, moderately rolling, and good second rate land. Population 150 families.

Clary's Grove is a beautiful tract of timber and flourishing settlement, in Sangamon county, eighteen miles north west from Springfield, and surrounded with excellent prairie. The timber is three or four miles in diameter, consisting of oaks, sugar maple, walnut, hickory, linden, elm, locust, and various other species. *Clary's* creek issues from this grove, runs north westerly, and enters the Sangamon river near the corner of Morgan county.

Little Grove is a smaller tract contiguous to Clary's grove; timber and prairie of the same quality.

Clay Creek rises in the prairies in the north eastern part of Morgan county, passes through two lakes in the bottom, and enters the Illinois river below Beardstown.

Clay Lick, a branch of Cedar creek, in Union county. The land is hilly, and heavily timbered.

Clay Prairie, in Clark county, lies west from Union Prairie, and eight miles south west from Darwin. It contains a large settlement.

Clear Creek, a small stream that rises in the prairies near Paris, Edgar county, and leaving the county at its south east corner, passes across a strip of Indiana, and enters the Wabash. It is a mill stream, and the land on each side is good.

Clear Creek, a small stream in Putnam county, ten miles south of Hennepin. Along its banks are fine timber, and the adjoining prairies are excellent.

Clear Creek, a stream that rises in Union county, runs south, and enters the Mississippi in the north western part of Alexander county. One branch rises in the northern part of Union, the other in the neighborhood of Jonesboro'.

Clear Creek, in Sangamon county, rises in the prairies between Salt creek and the North Fork, runs a south western course, and enters the Sangamon river near the junction of the North and South Forks. This is a good mill stream; the country on its borders rather level, timber good, considerable prairie, and a population of 200 or 300 families.

Clear Creek, a small stream in Morgan county, that

passes through the narrows and enters the Illinois river below Beardstown.

Clear Lake, an expansion of water in the American bottom, St. Clair county, about ten miles westerly from Belleville.

Clendening's Settlement, in Greene county, six miles south west of Carrollton.

Clifton, on the bank of the Mississippi, four miles above Alton. Here is a landing, a steam saw mill, an excellent free stone quarry, and a quarry of water cement lime stone.

Clinton Hill is three miles north of Belleville, in St. Clair county, and the residence of John Messenger, esq. It is an elevated timbered tract, containing some excellent springs, and a valuable stone quarry. The Richland Baptist church have their house of worship here.

Coal Banks, in the bluffs of St. Clair county, east side of the American bottom, and seven miles from St. Louis ferry.

Several beds have been opened along the bluffs, within three miles. The coal is bituminous, burns well, and appears to be inexhaustible. About 150,000 bushels are now taken to St. Louis annually, and the demand for it is rapidly increasing.

Coal Creek, in Schuyler county, heads near Crane creek, runs east, and enters the Illinois, four miles above Beardstown.

Cochran's Grove, a post office and settlement in Shelby county, ten miles east of Shelbyville.

Coffee Creek, an inconsiderable stream in Wabash county, that enters the Wabash river, six miles below

Mount Carmel. A settlement of the same name is along its course. It is a timbered country, undulating, and broken.

Cold Prairie is in the American bottom, in St. Clair county, on the road from St. Louis to Belleville.

Cold Spring Settlement and post office, is in Shelby county, on the road from Vandalia to Shelbyville, twelve miles south of the latter place. The land is second rate, and proportioned into timber and prairie. This was formerly called *Wakefield's Settlement*.

Collinsville, a village, post office, and settlement, in the south part of Madison county.

Here is a store, a large mill for sawing and grinding, and several mechanics. A meeting house and Presbyterian church of fifty members, a large Sabbath school, and a body of sober, moral, and industrious citizens, render this an interesting settlement.

Columbia, a town site on the east bank of the Illinois river, in Putnam county, twenty miles below Hennepin, adjoining Strawn's settlement.

Columbo creek rises in Perry county, runs a south east course, and enters Big Baucoup, in Jackson county.

Columbus, a town site in Randolph county, near the Flat prairie, eighteen miles east of Kaskaskia, on section one, five south, six west. Here is an academy, intended as the foundation of Union college, which was incorporated at the last session of the legislature.

The post office is called "*Shannon's Store*."

Compton's Prairie, in Wabash county, twelve miles west of Mount Carmel. This is a small, rich, level prairie, inclined to be wet, and has twenty-five or thirty families.

Concord, a post office and settlement, sometimes called "Slocumb's," in White county, between the Little and big Wabash, below Big prairie.

Coonsville, a small creek and settlement, on the south side of Apple creek, in Greene county, and six miles north west from Carrollton.

Coop's creek, a branch of the Macoupen, in Macoupen county. It rises in the prairies towards the head of Cahokia creek, runs a north westerly course, and enters the main stream below the forks. Timber and prairie, undulating and rich.

Copperas creek, in Fulton county, towards the eastern part. It rises near Canton, runs a south eastern course, and enters the Illinois river in six north, five east. Much of it is a timbered tract; some good prairie, and a large settlement.

Cottonberger's Settlement, on Salt creek, in the north west part of Macon county, eighteen miles north from Decatur.

Colton Hill Prairie, is in Sangamon county, between South Fork and Horse creek, twelve miles south of Springfield.

Court creek runs through Knox county, from north west to south east, and enters Spoon river.

Covington was formerly the seat of justice of Washington county, but after its division in forming Clinton, this place was left in the north west corner of the county, and now contains half a dozen families. It is situated on the left bank of the Kaskaskia river, in section thirty-three, township one north, three west. Should the contemplated improvements of the Kaskaskia river

be carried forward so as to be navigated by steam, Covington may become a place of some importance.

It is fourteen miles from Nashville.

Cownover's Branch, in Morgan county, rises at the head of Jersey prairie, and enters Indian creek near Smart's mill.

Cox's Grove, a small body of timber on the line of Morgan and Sangamon counties.

Cox's Prairie, north east of Brownsville, in Jackson county, near Big Beaucoup, contains about four sections of good rolling land.

Crab Orchard, a small creek that rises in the south part of Franklin county, passes into Jackson, and enters the Big Muddy, fifteen miles above Brownsville. The country adjoining is level and good, and the settlement has forty or fifty families.

Crawfish creek, a small stream in Wabash county, that enters the Wabash river six miles above Mount Carmel. The adjacent country is sterile and broken.

Crawford's creek is an insignificant stream in Adams county, containing excellent land and timber. It enters the south prong of Bear creek.

Crane creek, a small stream in Schuyler county, which rises near Rushville, runs south through a timbered region, and enters the Illinois a few yards above the mouth of Crooked creek.

Crane creek, a trifling stream that enters the Sangamon river from the north side, below Miller's ferry.

Crane creek, in Jo Daviess county, rises near the south fork of Plum creek, runs west, then south, and enters Rock river fifteen or twenty miles below Dixon's

ferry, near the foot of the second rapids. Its length is about twenty-five miles. The timber near it is in groves, and the country generally the finest for farming purposes. It is a good mill stream.

Crooked creek, on the military tract, from its size, length, and number of its branches, should be called a river; but it is not our province to make or alter names. The term "creek" is applied to this stream on the maps, and in the vocabulary of the country. It rises in numerous branches in McDonough and Hancock counties, and near the borders of Warren, runs a southern course through McDonough and Schuyler counties, and enters the Illinois in section thirteen, one south, one west, six miles below Beardstown. It can easily be made navigable some distance. No better land can be found in Illinois than the country in general watered by this stream; and the many small tributaries emptying into it from the east and west not only afford many mill seats, but apportion the timber and prairie so nearly equal as to render almost every tract capable of immediate settlement. It is to be regretted that much of the land in this section of the country is owned by non residents, and that it is held at prices much too high to suit the circumstances of settlers, on the relative value of land in this state.

The country generally on Crooked creek is gently undulating, dry soil, inexhaustibly rich, and where timber exists it is of excellent quality. Here are found oaks of different species, walnut, sugar maple, linden, hackberry, hickory, cherry, honey locust, mulberry, elm, ash, and various other growth common to the state.

The soil is an argillaceous mould, from one to four feet deep. Near the mouth of Crooked creek is an extensive bottom on the Illinois, inundated in high water, but affording an extensive range for stock during the greatest part of the year.

Bituminous coal is found in great abundance along this stream and its tributaries, with several quarries of free stone.

Crooked Creek, in Marion county, rises in the Grand prairie near Salem, runs a south westerly course, and enters the Kaskaskia river above Covington.

Crooked Creek, an insignificant stream and branch of the Little Wabash, in White county, eight miles above Carmi.

It is a timbered region, and the settlement is large.

Crosier's Landing, on the Illinois river, in La Salle county, one mile below the foot of the rapids.

Crow Creek rises in the north part of McLean county, passes through the south western part of La Salle, and enters the Illinois river in Putnam county below Hennepin.

There is a fine skirt of timber and much good prairie along its borders.

Crow Creek, a small stream in Putnam county that enters the Illinois river from the west side. It rises in Crow grove, (Boyd's) and runs an east course.

Crow Grove, or Boyd's settlement, forty miles above Peoria, on the stage road to Galena. It is a beautiful tract of country, in fourteen north, eight east from the fourth principal meridian, and thirteen miles west of Hennepin.

Crow Prairie lies near the Illinois river, in Putnam county, on the east side, twelve miles below Hennepin. It is six miles long and three miles wide, good soil, and timber around it.

Crow Prairie is in Putnam county, on the west side of the Illinois river. It is twelve miles long, four miles wide, and dry, rich, farming land.

Cutler's Settlement, in Coles county, eight miles north east from Charleston, on the east side of the Embarras. The soil, both of the timbered land and prairie, is good, and the settlement contains from forty to fifty families.

Cypress, a sluggish creek in Gallatin county, between Equality and Shawneetown, which runs into the Saline creek.

The land in the vicinity is generally good and heavily timbered.

DANVILLE, the seat of justice for Vermilion county, is situated near the Vermilion river of the Wabash, on section eight, in township nineteen north, and in range eleven west from the second principal meridian.

It is on a dry, sandy, and elevated surface, surrounded with heavy timber on the east, north, and west, but open to the prairie on the south.

It has six stores, three groceries, two taverns, three lawyers, two physicians, various mechanics, a public land office for this district, and a printing office from which issues weekly the "*Danville Enquirer*."

The Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterians each have congregations. There are about fifty or sixty families. The country around is populous, and rich land.

DARWIN, the seat of justice of Clark county. It is sit-

uated on the Wabash, in section twenty-seven, ten north, eleven west from the second principal meridian, adjoining Walnut prairie, and contains about twenty families.

Daviston Post Office is at the place where the base line of the fourth principal meridian crosses the dividing line of Adams and Schuyler counties, twenty-five miles south of west from Rushville on the road to Quincy.

Dawson's Grove, called sometimes "Old Town Timber," in McLean county, twelve miles east from Bloomington, and at the heads of Kickapoo and Salt creek, in twenty-three north, and three and four east. The road from Pekin to Danville passes through this grove. It is long, and intersected with some barrens. Timber principally oak with some sugar maple. The prairie around it is very rich.

Dead Man's Grove, in Coles county, six miles west of Charleston. It is almost circular, about two miles in diameter, and contains three or four sections of indifferent timber, surrounded with a rich and undulating prairie, and is monopolized by two or three families. It receives its name from the circumstance of a man perishing here with cold several years since. The old Kickapoo towns were adjoining this grove.

Deaton's Mill, one of the first settlements in Morgan county, on the Mauvaiseterre, three miles north west from Jacksonville. Here is a steam mill, and a large and flourishing settlement.

Deausair, a trifling stream, and branch of the Kaskaskia river, in the south eastern part of St. Clair county.

Decker's Prairie, a small tract of second rate, undula-

ting land, in Wabash county, twelve miles north east from Mount Carmel, with about twenty-five families.

DECATUR, the seat of justice for Macon county, is situated on the west side of the North Fork of Sangamon river, and on the borders of an extensive prairie. It is on the north east quarter of section fifteen, in sixteen north, two east from the third principal meridian. It is dry, elevated, and bids fair for health. The country around is elevated, rich, and has a fine settlement.

Decatur has three stores, several mechanics and about thirty families.

Des Plaines River [*Riviere des Plaines, Fr.*] rises in the Wisconsin territory, a few miles above the boundary line of Illinois, and about six miles from lake Michigan. It runs a south course, generally over a bed of lime stone rock, and forms one of the prominent branches of the Illinois river, by its junction with the Kankakee.

Groves of timber are found on its banks, and interspersed through the vast prairie region. The country along its borders is rapidly populating, notwithstanding the apparent deficiency of timber.

In many places along the Des Plaines rock may be easily obtained both for fencing and building. The country is well watered, the streams perennial, and the soil rich, and covered with luxuriant herbage. It is frequently written and pronounced *Aux Plaines*, or *Anglice O'Plane*.

Devil's Anvil is a singular rock, of considerable elevation, and the top jutting over its base, near the road from Equality to Golconda. The surrounding country is

very hilly, with rocky precipices, and exhibits all the desolation and wildness of a mountainous region.

Devil's Oven is a singular promontory of sand rock that projects into the Mississippi, in Jackson county, one mile above the *Grand Tower*. It has a cave resembling the mouth of a mammoth oven, to be seen from the river.

Diamond Grove, a most beautiful tract of timber in Morgan county, two miles south west from Jacksonville. It is elevated above the surrounding prairie, and contains 700 or 800 acres, and surrounded with beautiful farms.

Diamond Grove Prairie, in Morgan county, south, and adjacent to Jacksonville. It is four miles in extent, rich soil, undulating, dry surface, and mostly covered over with fine farms.

Dickerson's Lake is in the Illinois bottom, in Morgan county, near the bluffs.

Dillard's is a large settlement in Gallatin county, eight miles north west of Shawneetown. The land generally is good.

Dixon's Ferry and post office, on Rock river, on the stage road from Peoria to Gelena.

The country around is excellent, but there is a deficiency of timber for dense settlements. Formerly called *O'Gee's Ferry*.

Dolson's Prairie is on the west side of Clark county, six miles wide, and twice as long, level, considerably wet, and a rather thin and clay soil.

Donohue's Settlement is in the north east corner of Jefferson county, on Adams's creek, ten miles from Mount Vernon. It is mostly a timbered tract, and has twenty or thirty families.

Downing's Settlement, in Bond county, nine miles south of Greenville. It is on the waters of Beaver creek, and is well furnished with timber and prairie.

Drewry's Creek, a branch of Crab Orchard. It rises in Union county, runs a devious course north easterly into Jackson county, and has a settlement of fifteen or twenty families. The land timbered, and second rate soil.

Dristwood, a post office in Iroquois county, on the road from Danville to Chicago.

Drowning Fork, in McDonough county. It rises in the prairies six north, one west, runs a south western course, and uniting with other branches, forms Crooked creek. It has a large body of excellent timber, surrounded with extensive prairies.

Dry Fork, a small stream in Macoupen, county. It rises towards Cahokia creek, runs a north westerly course, and enters the Macoupen above the forks.

Dry Fork, a branch of Shoal creek, in the north west part of Bond county.

Dry Grove is a timbered tract in McLean county, in twenty-four north, one east, six miles north of west from Bloomington, and lies at the head of Sugar creek. It is about ten miles long, from east to west, high, dry, and undulating, and contains a settlement of about fifty families.

Dry Point, a small branch of Lake Fork of the Macoupen. The head of the timber is well known on the old road from Edwardsville to Springfield, and is in nine north, six west, nine miles south east from Carlinville.

Duck Grove, a small body of timber north of Holderman's grove, in La Salle county.

Dudley's Settlement, in Coles county, seven or eight miles east from Charleston.

Including *Richwood's*, a fine body of timber south, it is an excellent tract of country, and contains more than 120 families.

Duncanton, a post office in Mantua settlement, in the south western part of White county, on the mail road from McLeansboro' to Shawneetown.

Dunwoody's Mill is on Indian creek, Morgan county, eight miles north of Jacksonville.

Du Page, [*Riviere du Page*, Fr.] a beautiful stream in Cook county. It rises in two forks, which unite in the settlement of Fountaindale. One fork rises near the Des Plaines, and runs a western course, and forms a junction with the other fork, which rises towards Fox river. After the junction it runs a south western course through groves and prairies, and enters the Des Plains three miles above its junction with the Kankakee. There are large settlements on this stream at Walker's grove and Fountaindale.

Dutch Church Creek, in Pike county, takes its name from a bluff of a singular shape resembling one of the antiquated buildings of New York in Knickerbocker's days. It rises in the interior, and enters Snicartee.

Dutchman's Creek, a small branch of Cash river, in Johnson county. The land on this creek is excellent, and the settlement extensive.

Dutch Hill, a settlement in the south east part of St. Clair county, and east of the Kaskaskia river. The land is good, and a mixture of timber and prairie.

Dutch Settlement, in Union county, lies south and in

'the vicinity of Jonesboro'. The land is good, rolling, and well timbered. The settlement contains probably 200 families and is watered by Clear creek.

Eaton's Mill is noticed as the name of a settlement in Jasper county, near Crawford, on the west side of the North Fork of the Embarras.

Eagle Creek, a small stream in Gallatin county. It rises in the interior, runs south, and enters the Saline creek near its mouth. Some broken, and some good land, and a large settlement are on this stream.

Eagle Creek, or *L'Aigle creek*, in Monroe county; see *Fountain creek*.

East Fork of Cash River rises in Johnson county, twelve south, three east, runs south by Vincennes, and enters the main stream below the "*Scatters of Cash*." The land on this stream is excellent. The timber consists of cypress, cedar, walnut, oaks of various species, etc.

East Fork of Kaskaskia River rises on the north side of Marion county, near the waters of the Little Wabash, runs west along the north part of Marion, crosses the north east corner of Clinton, and enters the Kaskaskia, in the south west corner of Fayette county. It has a heavy body of excellent timber on its banks; the prairies adjoining are undulating and rich, and the settlements along this water course are extensive.

East Fork of Shoal Creek, a stream and a settlement in the eastern part of Montgomery county. The stream rises in a large prairie in the northern portion of the county, runs south westwardly, and enters the main creek near the south side of Bond county. The settle-

ment extends along the timber which lines its banks, and the land is tolerably level and fertile.

East Fork of Silver Creek rises in the north eastern part of Madison county, and unites with the West or main fork a short distance below the Marine settlement.

Edmondson's Prairie, in McDonough county, six miles south west from Macomb, is from one to two miles wide, ten miles long, and contains twenty-five or thirty families.

EDWARDSVILLE, the seat of justice for Madison county, is situated on sections two, three, and eleven, of township four north, in range eight west of the third principal meridian, twenty-one miles north east from St. Louis, on the Springfield road, and twelve miles south east from Alton. It has a court house and jail of brick, a land office for Edwardsville district, four stores, two taverns, two physicians, four lawyers, a castor oil factory, various mechanics, and about seventy families. Here is also a female academy taught by a lady, and a commodious building. The Baptists and Methodists each have houses of worship. The inhabitants are generally industrious, intelligent, moral, and a large proportion professors of religion.

The location of Edwardsville is pleasant, on high ground, healthy, and in the centre of a fertile, well watered, and well timbered country, settled with enterprising farmers. It is in latitude thirty-eight degrees forty-five minutes north.

Edwards's Settlement is in the north part of Pike county, on McRaney's creek.

Edwards's River rises in the prairies of Henry county, fifteen north, four east, runs west through Mercer county, where it turns south and enters the Mississippi near the Upper Yellow Banks. The country on this river is undulating, the timber in skirts and groves, the prairies large, and a supply of good water.

Eight Mile Prairie, in the south west corner of Franklin county, eighteen miles south west from Frankfort, level, and has a dense population. It is from one to two miles in diameter.

Ellis's Mill, on Spoon river, in Fulton county, in section thirty-two, eight north, two east.

A large prairie lies west. The land on the river is rather broken and timbered.

Situation twenty miles north west from Lewistown.

Ellison, a small stream that rises in the prairies of Warren county, runs west, and enters the Mississippi six miles below Henderson river. It has a fine settlement, and a rich body of land on its banks.

Elkheart Grove, in Sangamon county, north of Sangamon river, and about twenty miles north east from Springfield, in eighteen north, three west. It is a beautiful grove of timber, containing six or seven hundred acres, on the right hand of the great road leading to Peoria, Ottawa, and Chicago. The timber is oak, walnut, linden, hickory, sugar tree, etc.

The prairie adjoining is rich soil, rather wet, and furnishes fine summer and winter range for cattle.

Several families are settled here.

Elkhorn, a stream that rises in Washington county, south of Nashville, runs north west, and enters the Kas-

kaskia river. The country on its borders is tolerably level, and has a large settlement.

Elkhorn Grove is in Jo Daviess county, west of Buffalo grove. It is nine miles long, and from one to three miles wide. A beautiful prairie surrounds it, and Elkhorn creek passes through it.

Elkhorn Creek, in Jo Daviess county. It rises near Red Oak grove, passes through Elkhorn grove, runs south west, and enters Rock river twenty miles below Dixon's ferry.

Here is a beautiful country, and the timber in groves.

Elk Prairie lies between the little Muddy and Beaucoup creeks, in Perry county, and is about five miles in extent. It is dry and tolerably level; soil second rate, and the settlement contains about twenty-five families.

Elm River, a branch of the Little Wabash. It rises in two heads, in the Twelve Mile prairie, in Clay county, north of the Vincennes road, and taking a south eastern direction, enters the Little Wabash in Wayne county. The west branch of Elm river bears the name of Raccoon creek.

Embarras River, (pronounced *Embroy* in Fr.) a considerable stream in the eastern part of the state. It rises in Champaign county, eighteen north, nine east, near the sources of the Kaskaskia, the two Vermilions, and the Sangamon rivers. It runs south through Coles county, receives several smaller streams, enters Jasper, turns south east across a corner of Crawford, passes through Lawrence county, and enters the big Wabash about six miles below Vincennes. The country on the Embarras is various, though there is much

good land. Towards its head the prairie greatly predominates, the timber being in groves, and narrow strips along its banks. In Coles county, north of Charleston, the timber is from two to six miles wide. Below that place it gradually widens to the distance of eight or ten miles.

It consists of the various qualities common on this side of the state. Generally the prairies through which it flows are second rate for more than half its length from its mouth. Its bottoms are inundated in very high floods. The main stream and its branches afford many good mill seats. From the vicinity of Lawrenceville to Vincennes, in high freshets, the Embarras and big Wabash unite their waters and spread over the country for seven or eight miles in extent. Hence, from this occasional obstruction to traveling on the old "*Vincennes trace*," as the obscure path through the prairies to Kaskaskia was then called, the early French explorers gave the name "*Embarras*" to this stream.

Embarras, a town site in Coles county, one half mile east of the Embarras river, at the junction of the *national road* and the road from Palestine to Shelbyville, twenty miles south of Charleston, and fifty-two miles east of Vandalia. Good springs of water, high, rich, undulating prairie, and abundance of fine timber are said to belong to the conveniences of this location.

Embarras Settlement, in Coles county. I have given this name to an extensive tract of country thinly populated, extending along the west side of the Embarras, and north of Charleston. The quality of the land is on a medium with the rest of Coles county. South of

Charleston, and on the same side, the country is thinly settled.

English Settlement is in Morgan county, west of Jacksonville, on Cadwell's, Walnut, and Plum creeks. There are about one hundred families, mostly from Yorkshire, England, and farmers. They appear to be well pleased with the country, and to be accumulating property.

English Settlement, in the east part of Monroe county, is on Prairie de Long creek, in township three south, eight west. It contains about forty families, amongst whom are a number of English Catholics.

EQUALITY, the seat of justice for Gallatin county, situated on the east side of Saline creek, on section fifteen, nine south, eight east. It has nine stores, four groceries, two taverns, a brick court house forty feet square, two stories high, and neatly finished, a number of mechanics of different trades, and about seventy or eighty families. It is situated in the vicinity of the salt manufactories, fourteen miles south of Shawneetown.

The adjacent country south and west is broken and rough; north and east is much good land.

Elvira Settlement, in Johnson county, on *Lick creek*, a branch of Cash river. It is about fifteen miles north west from Vienna, and contains thirty or forty families. The land is rich and level.

Essex's Settlement, in the forks of Spoon river, in the western part of Putnam county, townships twelve and thirteen north, in range six east from the fourth principal meridian. The surface is undulating, excellent timber, rich prairie, good water, stone quarries, a saw and grist mill, and about fifty families. The post office is called *Spoon-river*.

Estes's Prairie, in Franklin county, fourteen miles north of Frankfort, is level, dry, and has a thin population on its borders.

Evan's Settlement, on the north side, and near the head of Cash river, and on the eastern border of Union county. It has about forty families.

EWINGTON, the seat of justice of Effingham county, is situated on the national road, twenty-nine miles from Vandalia, in a north eastern direction, on the west bank of the Little Wabash river, and on section five, seven north, five east. The site is elevated, and surrounded with timber. Opposite is the bottom land of the Little Wabash, about one fourth of a mile wide, and in high floods occasionally inundated. Ewington will probably become a pleasant village, though but little improvement is yet made.

Ewing's Fork, a branch of the Middle Fork of the Big Muddy river, in Franklin county.

Exeter, a town site and post office on the Mauvaise-terre, in Morgan county, fourteen miles west of Jacksonville. It has a large flouring mill, two or three stores, and about fifteen families, and is surrounded with a large settlement.

Eyman's Settlement, in St. Clair county, four miles south west of Belleville,—a mixture of timber and prairie.

FAIRFIELD, the seat of justice for Wayne county, is on the border of Hargrave's prairie, on section six, township two south, range eight east. It contains three stores, one tavern, a handsome brick court house, and about twenty-five families. Large quantities of castor

oil are manufactured at a press located here, belonging to Messrs. Leech & Turney.

Fairfield is a small but pleasant settlement in the north western part of Hancock county, in seven north, eight west.

Fair Mount, a pleasant situation in the Macoupen prairie, Greene county, sixteen miles a little west of south from Carrollton.

Fall Creek is a small stream in Adams county, eight miles long, which enters the Mississippi a few miles below Quincy.

Fancy Creek, a small branch of the Sangamon river. It rises in the prairies, takes a westerly course, and enters the river below the junction of the North and South Forks. The country is level, and the population considerable.

Fanning's Creek, a small branch of Apple creek, eight or ten miles long, in Morgan county, and has a dense population of about two hundred families.

Farm Creek, a small stream in Tazewell county, that runs west and enters the Illinois river opposite Peoria. Its bottoms are rich, bluffs broken, with white oak timber, and occasionally cedar. It is a mill stream.

Fever River, in Jo Daviess county, rises near the Platte Mounds in two branches—the East and West forks, runs a south westerly course past Galena, and enters the Mississippi seven miles south of that place. It is navigable at all times to Galena by steam boats of any size, and in high water, two miles above. For this distance it is deep and sluggish.

The stream above Galena runs with a swift current.

over a rocky and gravelly bottom, is full of fine fish, and, like all the streams in this region, it is fed with perennial springs.

In the East Fork settlement which is twelve miles east from Galena, the timber is scarce, but there is much excellent prairie, and the lead mines are the best in Illinois. Population of farmers and miners about fifty families.

On the West Fork or main creek is a considerable settlement, and some good farms. The alluvion on the stream is fine, and a tolerable supply of timber. This settlement is eight miles in a direct course, and twelve miles the traveled way, north east from Galena.

Fever river has been incorrectly called *Bean* river (Riviere au Feve, Fr.) We have given its proper name from two traditionary accounts.

The first is, that in early times the Indians were carried off by a mortal sickness, supposed to be the *small pox*. This circumstance gave rise to the name of another creek now called *Small Pox*. The other tradition, and the correct one is, that it derived its name from a French trader by the name of *Le Ferre*, who settled near its mouth.

Finche's Settlement is on a branch of the South Fork of Spoon river, in the south western part of Knox county.

Five Mile Grove is in the south part of Cook county, on the road from Hickory creek to Kankakee and Danville.

Flag River, a branch of the Des Plaines, in Cook county. It rises above the Du Page, runs an eastern course, and enters the main stream above the road from Chicago to Galena.

Flat Branch rises in Shelby county, runs northward, and empties into the South fork of Sangamon, in the north west corner of the county. The country prairie and timber, and a settlement of seventy or eighty families. The bed of the stream is rocky.

Flat Prairie, a well cultivated prairie and large settlement in Randolph county, twenty miles east of Kaskaskia, settled chiefly by Reformed Presbyterians, or Covenanters, who have a resident minister and a respectable society.

Ford's Ferry, in Gallatin county, on the Ohio, twenty miles below Shawneetown, and twenty-five miles south of Equality. It is on the great road from the southern parts of Kentucky and Tennessee to Illinois and Missouri.

Forks of Sangamon is the name given to the settlement near the junction, and between the North and South forks of the Sangamon river. It is eight or ten miles south of Springfield. The surface is rather wet, level, considerable prairie land, with large bodies of timber on both streams. Here is a large settlement, and a town has been laid off, called Bolive.

Fork Prairie, in Bond county, between the forks of Shoal creek, and from two to eight miles north of Greenville. It is gently undulating, and surrounded with settlements.

Fork Settlement, in Clinton county, between Shoal creek and the Kaskaskia river, twelve miles south westerly from Carlyle.

Forks of Spoon River. These are two principal branches that form the heads of this stream, and which for distinction I shall call the *East* and *West* forks.

The *East fork* rises in fifteen north, six east, runs south, through townships fourteen, thirteen, and twelve, of the same range, where it turns west, and meets the *West fork*, receiving in its course a number of smaller streams. There is much excellent land on this fork and its branches; prairie predominates, but it is generally dry and rich, with groves and points of timber, and many fine springs.

The *West fork* rises in the south east part of Henry county, in township fourteen north, five east, runs a south easterly course, and unites with the *East fork* near the township line between four and five east. The country adjoining is similar to that on the *East fork*, except that the surface is more undulating. The timber is good, and in considerable bodies. Near the junction of these streams is much excellent timber, with a strip of fertile prairie between. Here is a considerable settlement, a grist and saw mill, and a post office. It is sometimes called *Essex's Settlement*.

Fort Chartres was a large stone fort, built by the French, while in possession of Illinois. It is situated half a mile from the Mississippi, and three miles from *Prairie du Rocher*, in the north western part of Randolph county.

It was originally built by the French in 1720, to defend themselves against the Spaniards, who were then taking possession of the country on the Mississippi. It was rebuilt in 1756. The circumstances, character, form, and history of this fort are interesting, but I have not room in this place to give them. Once it was a most formidable piece of masonry, the materials of which were

brought three or four miles from the bluffs. It was originally an irregular quadrangle, the exterior sides of which were 490 feet in circumference. Within the walls were the commandant's and commissary's houses, a magazine for stores, barracks, powder magazine, bake house, guard house, and prison.

This prodigious military work is now a heap of ruins. Many of the hewn stone have been removed by the people to Kaskaskia. A slough from the Mississippi approached and undermined the wall on one side in 1772. Over the whole fort is a considerable growth of trees, and most of its walls and buildings have fallen down and lie in one promiscuous ruin.

Fort Edwards is situated on the Mississippi in the southern part of Hancock county, five miles below the foot of the Lower rapids, and directly opposite the mouth of the river Des Moines. This was a military post till within a few years past, situated on a high rocky bluff of sand stone, which does not show itself on the surface.

The country back is well timbered for a short distance, is of good soil and is now partially settled. Native *alum* is said to be found in considerable quantities near this site. Opposite, the water is deep, the current gentle, and affords a good landing. When the river is low this will be the place to which the produce of the interior will be brought. A town called *Warsaw* is laid off near this place.

Fort Massar, formerly a military post, situated on the Ohio river, on the dividing line of Johnson and Pope counties, eight miles below *Paducah* at the mouth of

the Tennessee. "A fort was erected here by the French when in possession of the western country. The Indians, then at war with them laid a curious stratagem to take it. A number of them appeared in the day time on the opposite side of the river, each of whom was covered with a bear skin and walked on all fours. Supposing them to be bears, a party of the French crossed the river in pursuit of them. The remainder of the troops left their quarters, to see the sport.

"In the mean time a large body of warriors, who were concealed in the woods near by, came silently behind the fort, entered it without oppositon, and very few of the French escaped the massacre. They afterwards built another fort on the same ground and called it *Massac*, in memory of this disasterous event." *

In 1750, they abandoned the position. After the revolutionary war the Americans repaired or rebuilt it, and kept a garrison here for several years. The buildings are now destroyed. According to Ellicott, the latitude of Fort Massac is 37 degrees 15 minutes north.

Fort Wilbourn, on the Illinois river, at the foot of the rapids, and one mile below the mouth of Little Vermilion. In the Black Hawk war of 1832, it was occupied as a depot for military stores and provisions.

Foster's Settlement, in the sout heast corner of McDonough county, on the head of Sugar creek.

Foster's Settlement, of sixty or seventy families, lies on Mounse's creek, five miles south of Decatur.

* See Beck's Gazetteer, Art. *Fort Massac*; and Stoddard's Sketches of Louisiana.

Fountain Creek, a small stream in Monroe county. It rises in New Design settlement, running first north east, then north west, and finally bending round to the south west, it enters the Mississippi river in section seven, three south, eleven west. It is also called *Eagle*, and by the early French explorers, *L'Aigle* creek.

Fountain Bluff, frequently called the "*Big Hill*," in Jackson county. It is a singularly formed eminence, or rocky bluff on the Mississippi, six miles above the mouth of the Big Muddy river. It is of an oval shape, eight miles in circumference, and with an elevation of 300 feet. The western side is on the river, and the top is broken, full of sink holes, with shrubs and scattering timber. The north side is nearly perpendicular rock, but the south side is sloping, and ends in a fine rich tract of soil covered with farms. East is an extensive and low bottom with lakes and swamps.

Fine springs of limpid water gush out from the foot of this bluff on all sides.

North, and along the bank of the Mississippi, is dry and rich alluvion with a line of farms, known by the name of the "Settlement under the Bluff."

Fountaindale, a flourishing settlement, in the forks of the Du Page, Cook county, thirty miles west of Chicago. Here are perennial springs, beautiful timber, rich soil, extensive prairies, and good society of industrious and enterprising farmers. The Methodist and Presbyterians have congregations and constant preaching.

Four Mile Prairie, in Perry county, adjoining Pinckneyville, is seven miles long, and four miles wide. It is an elevated, dry, undulating, and fertile tract, with a

dense settlement, and lies between the Big Beaucoup and Little Elm creeks.

Fourteen Mile Prairie, in Effingham county, receives its name from its distance along the national road. It lies east of Ewington, is generally level, but has some dry land and good points of timber.

Fox River, one of the principal branches of the Illinois. It rises in the Winsconsin territory, passes through a series of small lakes about the boundary line, and enters the Illinois river at Ottawa.

Its general course is south. At the boundary line its width is forty-five yards.

Several fine bodies of timber line its banks, especially about the mouth of *Indian creek*, and the *Big Woods*. At the rapids five miles above its mouth, are most extensive water privileges.

Here the river is from eighty to one hundred yards wide, with the bed and banks of coarse grained sand stone. The rapids are sixteen feet descent, and both sides of the river will admit of mills and machinery for three fourths of a mile, with inexhaustible supplies of water.

The deficiency of timber near this spot is the only drawback upon it; but inexhaustible bodies of coal are to be found but a few miles distant.

Fox River, a tributary of the Little Wabash, dividing the counties of Clay and Lawrence. It rises in Jasper county, runs south, and enters the Little Wabash near the line of Edwards county. The land along its course is about second quality for this portion of the state.

Fox River, in the north eastern part of White county.

It is a bayou that puts out from the big Wabash, runs a few miles, and again enters that river. The late Morris Birbeck, esq., known as one of the English emigrants to Edwards county, and author of "*Letters from Illinois*," was unfortunately drowned in attempting to swim this stream on horse back.

Fraker's, a small settlement between the forks of Spoon river, and the borders of Henry county, thirteen north, four east.

FRANKFORT is the seat of justice for Franklin county, on section twenty, seven south, three east of the third principal meridian.

It is situated on elevated ground, and has two stores, two groceries, two taverns, with a blacksmith, wagon maker, saddler, and tanyard, together with a horse mill, a distillery, and fifteen families.

Frazier's Creek rises near the base line, in Adams county, runs west, and falls into the south prong of Bear creek. Along it are fine farms and a beautiful country.

Free's Settlement is on the borders of a handsome prairie, in the south eastern part of St. Clair county, between the two Mud creeks, eighteen miles from Belleville.

French Grove, a small settlement in the north western part of Peoria county, on the branches of Spoon river. It contains three or four sections of excellent timber in groves, with abundance of rich, dry, rolling prairie around it.

French Settlement, in the south eastern part of Lawrence county, ten miles from Lawrenceville, is a timbered tract, and rather broken. Of the population.

which consists of sixty families, about one half are French.

French Village, in St. Clair county, called formerly Little French Village, was formed by settlers from Cahokia about forty years since. It lies on the bottom, near the bluffs, on the road from Belleville to St. Louis, and contains fifteen or twenty families.

Friend's Creek, a branch of the North fork of Sangamon, in Macon county, sixteen miles north east from Decatur. The land is good, and the settlement large.

Funk's Grove, a settlement in McLean county, twelve miles south west from Bloomington. The grove is roundish in form, contains about eight square miles, and lies on the main branch of Sugar creek. It has an excellent soil, fine water, and is monopolized by a family connection of the name of Funk, from Ohio, who raise large numbers of cattle.

Fulsee's Creek, near the south border of Effingham county, enters the Little Wabash below Brockett's settlement. There is a considerable quantity of good land on its banks, and a settlement of twelve or fifteen families.

Gagnie, a sluggish stream that runs south west into the Mississippi, and forms the boundary line between Randolph and Jackson counties.

GALENA is the seat of justice for Jo Daviess county, and the principal town in the lead mine country. It is pleasantly situated on Fever river, and on the fourth principal meridian. It has eighteen or twenty stores, a dozen groceries, four taverns and hotels, a printing office that publishes the "*Galenian*," a weekly paper,

four lawyers, three physicians, two schools, two preachers, a pipe and sheet lead manufactory, a flour and saw mill, a gunsmith, silversmith, saddler, tailor, several carpenters, blacksmiths, brick and stone masons, etc.

There are about three hundred families and ten or twelve hundred inhabitants. Fever river is navigable for steam boats to the town.

Garden Prairie, between Richland and Rock creeks, in Sangamon county, is a level, rich, beautiful prairie, two miles wide, and six or eight miles long, fourteen miles north westerly from Springfield, and contains a population of one hundred and fifty families.

Germany, a settlement of Pennsylvania Germans, in Sangamon county, four miles north east from Springfield, and near the mouth of Sugar creek.

Geneva is a post office and town site in Morgan county, about ten miles south west from Jacksonville.

George's Creek heads in the interior of Johnson county, runs south, and enters the ponds between the Big Bay creek and Cash river. The land is tolerably rich, and the settlement contains twenty-five or thirty families.

Georgetown, a post town and village, containing about twenty families and three stores, situated on the north side of the Little Vermilion, in eighteen north, eleven west, in Vermilion county, ten miles south of Danville. A fine country, and flourishing settlements surround it.

Georgetown, a town site in Sangamon county, twenty miles north east from Springfield, between Lake fork and Salt creek, in section nineteen, eighteen north, two west.

GILEAD, the seat of justice of Calhoun county, is situated at the foot of the bluffs, three fourths of a mile from the mouth of Salt Prairie slough, on section eight, eleven south, two west.

It has two stores, and a dozen families. The court house is of brick, two stories, thirty feet square, and finished outside.

Gilham's Settlement is in Bond county, nine miles east of north from Greenville.

The land is of inferior quality, consisting of both timber and prairie.

Gilmore's Settlement is on Crooked creek, in Clinton county, on the road to Shawneetown, twelve miles south-east of Carlyle.

GOLCONDA is situated on the south side of Lusk's creek and north bank of the Ohio. It is the county seat of Pope, and has three stores, one grocery, two taverns, and about twenty dwelling houses, chiefly framed and brick. The court house is of brick, thirty-six feet square, two stories, with a neat cupola. It is situated on the fractional township thirteen south, in range seven east of the third principal meridian.

Goose Creek enters the North fork of Sangamon, in Macon county, twenty-five miles, north east from Decatur.

Goshen is the oldest settlement in Madison county, along the bluffs, west and south west of Edwardsville.

Grable's Settlement, in Gallatin county, is sixteen miles west from Equality, on the road to Frankfort.

It is a large settlement, with considerable tracts of good farming land.

Graham's Settlement, in Alexander county, on the north side, twenty-five miles north west from America. The upland is thin soil, but there is a rich bottom on a branch of Cash river, which runs through this settlement.

Grafton is a town recently laid off, two miles below the mouth of the Illinois, in Greene county. It is situated on a strip of elevated land, under the bluffs, and on the banks of the Mississippi, and has a good landing. It is on fractional section fifteen, township eight north, in range twelve west 'from the third principal meridian.

Several islands in the Mississippi make this point the real junction of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, as to navigation.

The country a few miles back is rich, and becoming densely populated.

Grafton is twenty-four miles from Carrollton, and ten miles from St. Charles, in Missouri, and must soon become a thoroughfare for traveling from the Sangamon country across the Mississippi to St. Charles, and the regions along the Missouri river. It has a post office, one store, one tavern, and a number of families.

Grand Cote, an eminence in a large prairie, in the eastern part of Randolph county.

Grand Marais, called also *Clear Lake*, in St. Clair county, in the bottom, between the French Village and Cabokia.

Grand Passe, two lakes in the Illinois bottom, at the south west corner of Greene county, so called by the French explorers of Illinois, from the successive floods

of geese seen flying from the one to the other. They are connected with Apple creek by a stream called Fishing creek.

Grand Point, a small stream and settlement in Washington county, six miles north east from New Nashville, and contains about twenty families. The creek runs north and enters Crooked creek.

Grand Prairie. Under this general name is embraced the prairie country lying between the waters which fall into the Mississippi, and those which enter the Wabash rivers. It does *not* consist of one vast tract, boundless to the vision, and uninhabitable for want of timber; but is made up of continuous tracts, with points of timber projecting inward, and long arms of prairie extending between the creeks and smaller streams. The southern points of the Grand prairie are formed in the north eastern parts of Jackson county, and extend in a north eastern course between the streams of various widths, from one to ten or twelve miles, through Perry, Washington, Jefferson, Marion, the eastern part of Fayette, Elsingham, through the western portion of Coles, into Champaign and Iroquois counties, where it becomes connected with the prairies that project eastward from the Illinois river and its tributaries. A large arm lies in Marion county, between the waters of Crooked creek and the East fork of the Kaskaskia river, where the Vincennes road passes through in its longest direction. This is frequently called *the Grand prairie*.

Much the largest part of the Grand prairie is gently undulating; but of the southern portion considerable tracts are flat, and of rather inferior soil. No insur-

mountable obstacle exists to its future population. No portion of it is more than six or eight miles distant from timber, and coal in abundance is found in various parts. Those who have witnessed the changes produced upon a prairie surface within twenty or thirty years, consider these extensive prairies as offering no serious impediment to the future growth of the state.

Grand Prairie, in Crawford county. The tract of prairie between the Embarras and Wabash rivers, commencing in Crawford county, and running northward through Clark and Edgar into Vermilion counties, is called Grand prairie, by the citizens of those counties. It is not of great width, interspersed with long points of timber on the streams, and frequently throwing out arms of prairie land between those streams.

The prairie soil in this region is not equal in quality to that further north and west. With the exception of the sand prairies along the Wabash, the soil is thinner, less undulating, and more inclined to be wet.

Grand Tower, a perpendicular sand rock, rising from the bed of the Mississippi, near the Missouri side, and a short distance above the mouth of Big Muddy river. The top is level, seventy or eighty feet high, and supports a stratum of soil on which are found a few stunted cedars and shrubs. Here are indications that a barrier of rock once extended across the Mississippi, and formed a grand cataract. The bed of the river, at a low stage of water still exhibits a chain of sunken rocks. The "*Devil's Tea Table*," "*Back Bone*," etc. are names given by the boatmen of the Mississippi to the singularly

formed, abrupt, and romantic precipices that line the banks of that river in the vicinity of the Grand Tower.

Grand View, a small village in the south western part of Edgar county, ten miles from Paris, and on the state road to Vandalia. It is on, and surrounded by a beautiful, rolling, rich, prairie, near the head waters of Big creek. A post office is here called *Sutherland*.

Graysville, a town of fifteen or twenty families, and a convenient landing on the big Wabash, in the north east corner of White county, and at the mouth of the Bon Pas creek.

This is a convenient place of deposite for Edwards county.

Gregory's Settlement, in Clinton county, fifteen miles north west of Carlyle.

Greenfield, a town site near Lick creek, in Sangamon county, fifteen miles south westerly from Springfield, on sections three and ten, fourteen north, seven west. Heredith's mills are in the vicinity.

GREENVILLE, the seat of justice for Bond county, is a pleasant village on the East fork of Shoal creek, on section ten, township five north, in range three west of the third principal meridian.

It has three taverns, three stores, a cotton factory, various mechanics, and about thirty families. The court house is a two story framed building, unfinished.

Green's Settlement, in Bond county, seven miles south west from Greenville. The country around is proportioned into timber and prairie.

Griggsville, a town site and post office in Pike coun-

ty, eight miles north east from Pittsfield, on sections fifteen and twenty-two, four south, three west. It is four miles west of Phillip's ferry, on the Illinois river, on high ground, and on the border of a large, undulating prairie, and surrounded with good settlements.

Grindstone Fork, a branch of Crooked creek, in the south part of McDonough county.

Griswold's Post Office is in Lockwood's settlement, Hamilton county.

Gros Point is a promontory that puts into lake Michigan, twelve miles above Chicago. It is twenty feet high, projects two hundred yards into the lake, rich, timbered land, and settled around.

Guilford, a settlement on Bear creek, Adams county. Many of the inhabitants are from Connecticut.

Gum's Fort. See *Henderson's Settlement*, Knox county.

Gun Prairie, in Jefferson county, six miles south of Mount Vernon, two miles long, and one mile wide. The land, is good, and the settlement contains twenty families.

Hadley's Creek rises in the north part of Pike county, in four south, three west, and enters the Snicartee slough. The land is undulating but good.

Hamburg, a landing on the Mississippi, in Calhoun county, and the residence of John Shaw, esq. ten miles north west of Gilead. The landing is said to be good, and the bank high. Here is a post office of the same name.

Hammet's Settlement, in Coles county, on the east side of the Embarras, twenty two miles north of Charleston.

The land is good, generally rolling, and the settlement has twelve or fifteen families.

Hancock Prairie commences above Bear creek in Adams county. This is an extensive tract of rich prairie, tolerably level, which runs through Hancock county, enters Warren, and stretches between Henderson and Spoon rivers indefinitely north. Its width is various, being from ten to twenty miles.

A principal road to Rock river and northward passes through this prairie.

Harden's Settlement, in the south east part of Hancock county, on the head and along the North fork of Bear creek. The land is excellent and well watered, with a tolerable supply of good timber.

Hargrave's Prairie, in Wayne county, adjoining Fairfield. It is about seven miles long and two wide; rolling, and thin soil. Population about one hundred families.

Harkness' Settlement is on the west side of Peoria county, adjoining Fulton, twelve miles west from Peoria.

Harris's Creek rises in the bluffs of the Ohio river, in Gallatin county, runs a north course, and enters Saline creek fifteen miles below Equality. Much of the land on its borders is rough and broken, interspersed with tracts of good soil.

Harrisonville, the former seat of justice of Monroe county, situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, and nearly opposite Herculaneum. It is a place of very little account, having not more than half a dozen families.

Havanna, a town site and landing on the Illinois river, directly opposite the mouth of Spoon river.

It has an eligible situation on a high sand ridge, fifty feet above the highest floods of the river. It is on section one, township twenty-one north, in range nine west of the third principal meridian.

Havanna is well situated to receive the produce, and direct the trade of a pretty extensive country on both sides of the Illinois river, and is on the great thoroughfare from Indiana, by Danville and Bloomington to the counties that lie to the west and north. Ossian M. Ross is the proprietor, who has an extensive ware house, store, tavern, and ferry.

Haw Creek is a branch of Spoon river, twenty miles long, that rises in the middle part of Knox county, runs east, and enters Spoon river.

The country on its borders is first rate for settlements, which are forming fast.

It has some good mill seats.

Hawkin's Prairie, in Greene county, on the south side of the Macoupen, and nine miles east of south from Carrollton.

Hazel's Settlement is in Pope county, on the road to Vienna.

Head of Apple Creek, is an extensive settlement in the south eastern part of Morgan county, eighteen miles from Jacksonville.

It is a fertile tract, tolerably level, and has about three hundred families.

Head of Apple River, is a settlement in Jo Daviess county, south east of Galena.

Head of Richland, is a fine settlement of fifty or sixty families in Sangamon county, seventeen north, seven

timber is oak, hickory, etc., the soil a medium quality, the population twenty or twenty-five families.

HILLSBORO', the seat of justice for Montgomery county, is situated twenty-eight miles north west from Vandalia. It has six stores, four taverns, three blacksmiths, three carpenters, one cabinet maker, two physicians, two tanneries, one shoemaker, two tailors, one tinner, a post office, land agency office by John Tillson, jun. esq., fifty families, and about 250 inhabitants.

It is situated in an elevated region, near middle fork of Shoal creek.

The Presbyterian society in this place has built a neat brick edifice, in the modern style, for a house of worship.

Hillsboro' is a healthy and flourishing town. The principal road from Vandalia to Springfield, and another from Shelbyville to Alton, pass through this place.

Hickory Creek, in Coles county, rises in the Grand prairie, runs south east, and enters the Embarras five miles below Charleston. It is a good mill stream, and the land through which it passes is undulating and rich; the settlements contain 120 families.

Hickory Creek rises in Cook county, runs a westerly course, and enters the Des Plaines nearly opposite Mount Joliet. On its banks are large bodies of excellent timber, intermixed with good prairie land. The settlements are extensive.

Hickory Creek, a small stream in Fayette county. It rises about nine miles east of Vandalia in the prairies, runs south west, and enters the Kaskaskia five miles below Vandalia. The soil is thin, timber post and other species of oak.

Hickory Hill Settlement, in Wayne county, eighteen miles west of Fairfield, and on the west side of the Skillet fork. It is a mixture of timber and prairie, soil second quality, and population about fifty families.

Hickory Grove, a post office, and large settlement, on the borders of Shoal creek prairie, in Bond county, nine miles south of west from Greenville. The prairie is large undulating, and rich. The timber adjoining is excellent and abundant. The settlement contains seventy or eighty families and a store. Many European Germans are settling in the prairie.

Hickory Grove, a settlement near a point of timber in the Macoupen prairie, Greene county, twelve miles south of Carrollton, and on the road to Alton. The settlement is spreading over a fine, rich, prairie, moderately undulating.

Hickory Grove, in McDonough county, in seven north, two west, is a small and beautiful tract of timber, on the head of Camp fork. This is sometimes called *Walnut grove*. The prairie around it is undulating and rich.

Hodge's Creek, in Greene county, rises in Pratts's prairie, runs south westerly, and enters Grand Passe. It is also called *Hurricane*.

Hodge's Fork, a branch of the Macoupen from the north side, which unites with the main stream twelve miles east from Carrollton, and near the line of Greene county. Towards its head it is called Otter creek. See *North fork of the Macoupen*.

Hog Prairie is in Hamilton county, a few miles west of McLeansboro'. It is about two miles in diameter, level, and rather wet.

Holderman's Grove, in La Salle county, is sixteen miles north east from Ottawa, containing about 500 acres of timber, and a settlement of several families.

Holland's Grove, a settlement on Farm creek, in Tazewell county. The timber and prairie are first rate. It adjoins Peoria lake.

Honey Creek is a stream that rises in the prairies of Warren county, runs west twenty miles, giving name to a low bottom, and enters the Mississippi, below Ellison.

Horse Creek rises near the centre of Monroe county, runs a south easterly course into Randolph county, and enters the Kaskaskia river, in five south, eight west; several settlements lie along this creek where there is good timber and prairie land.

Horse Creek, in Sangamon county, rises in the prairies towards the head of Macoupen, and enters the South fork of Sangamon about section twenty, fifteen north, four west.

Horse Prairie, in Randolph county, on Horse creek, a rich, undulating tract, and contains forty or fifty families.

Horse Shoe Lake, in Alexander county, eight or ten miles long, and from half a mile to one mile wide. Its name indicates its form, and its outlet is into Cash river.

Howard's Settlement, in Pope county, on Big creek, fifteen miles north east from Golconda, comprises excellent land, and about seventy or eighty families.

Howard's Settlement, in Madison county, on the borders of the Looking Glass prairie, thirteen miles south easterly from Edwardsville.

Howard's Settlement, near Potatoe creek, in Fulton

county, twelve miles south of west from Lewistown. The soil is good, of the description called barrens.

Hoxey's Settlement, in Madison county, on the West fork of Silver creek, nine miles north east from Edwardsville. The prairie is undulating and rich.

Hudson's Creek is a small stream in Crawford county, that empties itself into the Wabash.

Huey's Settlement, on the west side of the Grand prairie, in Clinton county, three miles east of Carlyle. A rich tract of prairie, bordered with heavy timber.

Hugh's Settlement, in Alexander county, on the west side of Cash river, seventeen miles north from America. Mill creek, a branch of Cash river, runs through it.

The bottom and the upland are both good, and the settlement has forty or fifty families.

Hurricane Settlement, in the eastern part of Montgomery, and western part of Fayette counties. It extends along the timber of Hurricane fork, has a rolling surface, which is broken near the creek; the timber is post oak, and the soil rather thin.

Hurricane, an extensive settlement along the creek of that name and on the eastern side of Bond county. The prairie is rather wet, the timber excellent, and in large bodies.

Hurricane Post Office is in Hurricane settlement, Montgomery county, on the road from Vandalia to Hillsboro', and equi-distant from these places.

Hurricane Fork, a branch of the Kaskaskia river, rises near the line of Montgomery and Shelby counties, runs south near the western line of Fayette county, and enters the Kaskaskia on the right side, twelve

KINNORWOOD.

100 LOTS will be sold in the town of KINNORWOOD,— on Saturday, the 7th of May next. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. This town is advantageously situated on the west side of the Illinois river, in Putnam county, nine miles below Peru, about 25 miles above Henry, at the extreme north west side of the river. The bluff approaches very near the river; at this point alone, between the places above mentioned and the Canal or Rail-way from the mouth of Rock river to the termination of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, must from the nature of the country first strike the Illinois river at this point.— The large settlements on Bureau river, form a semi-circle around this point, and Kinnorwood, will undoubtedly be the centre of trade for that and a large section of the neighboring country. The terms of sale are half cash, half on credit of six months, with good security.

April 21—88tds

NOTICE.

to a decree of the circuit court house, name indicates its form, *March day*

Howard's Settlement, in Pope county, on Big creek, fifteen miles north east from Golconda, comprises excellent land, and about seventy or eighty families.

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ounty, eight or ten ne mile wide. Its it is into Cash river.

miles below Vandalia. The banks of this stream are well timbered, and the low bottoms occasionally inundated.

Hutchens's Creek, a branch of Clear creek, in Union county, ten miles from Jonesboro'.

Hutchens's Settlement, in Perry county, five miles north of Pinckneyville. The surface is undulating, the soil of a middling quality, and the settlement small.

Illinois Prairie, formerly called *Wolf prairie*, commences near the mouth of the Illinois river, in Calhoun county, and extends twenty miles along the foot of the bluffs, adjoining the alluvion of the Illinois. Its average width is one mile and a half, the soil is good, and thirty families are settled here.

Illinois River, a beautiful stream of water that passes diagonally through the state, and enters the Mississippi twenty miles above the mouth of the Missouri.

It commences under its proper name at the junction of the Kankakee and Des Plaines. From thence it runs nearly a west course, (receiving Fox river at Ottawa, and Vermilion near the foot of the rapids,) to Hennepin, in township thirty-three north, and in range two west of the third principal meridian. Here it curves to the south, and then to the south west, receiving a number of tributaries, the largest of which are Spoon and Sangamon rivers, till it reaches Naples. Here it bends gradually to the south, and continues that course till within six miles of the Mississippi, when it curves to the south east, and finally nearly to an east course. Its length, (without reckoning the windings of the channel in navigation,) is about 260 miles. It is

navigable at a moderate stage of water to the foot of the rapids, 210 miles; and to Ottawa, nine miles further, in high water, for steam boats.

In going up the river at a low stage of water the following bars and impediments to the navigation exist:

1. French bar, gravel, twenty miles above the mouth, near Smith's ferry,—three feet deep at low water.
2. A bar fourteen miles further up,—channel close to an island,—two and a half feet at low stage.
3. At Hodge's warehouse, seven miles above the mouth of Apple creek, there is difficulty in getting a point, but no bar.
4. Six miles below Naples is a centre bar,—channel near the side of the river.
5. At Meredosha, is a narrow channel on the opposite side, but no getting to the landing at very low water.
6. Three fourths of a mile below Beardstown is a bar, extending, like a wing dam, nearly across the river, excepting a narrow passage near the west shore. Any boat that can pass this bar will reach the port of the rapids.

From this imperfect sketch of the obstructions to the navigation of this river at low water, it will be seen that, with comparatively trifling expense, which the legislature ought to provide immediately the navigation of the Illinois may be made good at all stages of water.

At high floods this river overflows its banks and covers its bottoms for a considerable extent. The Mississippi, at extreme high water, backs up the Illinois about seventy miles, to the mouth of the Mauvaiseterre.

Besides several villages and commercial towns, which

are springing up on the banks of the Illinois, there are many landings for goods, and deposits for produce, where temporary warehouses have been erected.

I have not been able to collect data the present season, upon which to calculate the amount of trade and commerce upon this river. Three or four light draught steam boats are constantly employed in its trade.

The following account of arrivals of steam boats at Naples, from 1828 to 1831, will show the increase during those years. Since 1831 the commerce and business of the river must have increased three or four hundred per cent.

1828, the first year of steam boat navigation	9 arrivals
1829	3 "
1830	24 "
1831	186 "
1832, from March 4, to June 19,	108 arrivals by
nineteen different boats.	

Illinois Town, a small village of a dozen families, in St. Clair county, on Cahokia creek, opposite St. Louis. Here is an extensive establishment for killing and packing beef and pork by Messrs. Cole & Sons.

In the fall of 1833 they paid the farmers about \$17,000 for beef and pork,—chiefly for the former.

Indian Creek, a branch of Fox river from the north west. It enters the main stream ten miles above Ottawa, and five miles above the rapids.

Large bodies of fine timber lie on this stream; the surface of the country is undulating, and the soil good.

On the 30th of May, 1832, fifteen persons belonging to the families of Messrs. Hall, Daviess, and Pettigrew, were barbarously massacred by the Indians near this creek. Two young ladies, Misses Halls, were taken prisoners, and afterwards redeemed, and two young lads made their escape.

The bodies of men, women, and children were shockingly mutilated, the houses of the settlers burned, their furniture destroyed, and their cattle killed—all in day light, and within twenty miles of a large force of the militia! This was done by the Indians under the infamous *Black Hawk*! A portion of that band were exterminated during the same season by the combined forces of U. S. troops and Illinois militia, and the remainder dispersed over the prairies west of the Mississippi.

Settlements are now rapidly forming on Indian creek and Fox river, and much excellent country remains to be possessed in that quarter.

Indian Creek, a stream in Morgan county, near the borders of Sangamon, runs a westerly course, passes through a string of lakes in the Illinois bottom, until its waters mingle with the Illinois, near the corner of the base line and the fourth principal meridian.

It passes through a beautiful and fertile country, diversified with timber and prairie.

The French explorers called it *La Balance*.

Indian Creek, in Lawrence county, rises in the prairies west, runs south east, and enters the Embarras five miles below Lawrenceville. It has much good land in its vicinity, both timber and prairie, and a settlement of 150 families.

Indian Creek, a small stream in Madison county, between Edwardsville and Alton, that enters Cahokia creek.

Indian Creek, a small stream that rises in the east part of Sangamon county, and enters the Sangamon river above Salt creek. The timber adjoining is excellent, and the prairie is undulating and rich.

Indian Creek, a small stream in the northern part of Bond county. It runs west and enters Shoal creek.

Indian Creek, in Coles county, and a branch of the Embarras. It rises in the Grand prairie, runs south east, and enters the principal stream eight miles below Charleston. The land is good, both timber and prairie, and the population forty or fifty families.

Indian Prairie, in Wayne county lies ten miles north westerly from Fairfield; surface level, soil of an inferior quality, with a scattering settlement of fifteen or twenty families.

Irish Grove, in Sangamon county, on the road from Springfield to Peoria, eighteen miles from the former place. It is two miles from Salt creek, and is three miles long and one mile and a half wide, and contains a settlement of about fifty families. The land is good, and the timber is chiefly oak of various kinds.

Irish Settlement, in Randolph county, six miles north east of Kaskaskia, on Plum creek.

Irish Settlement, on the Ohio river, in Pope county, about fifteen miles above Golconda, is on a rich alluvial soil, and contains about one hundred families.

Irvin's Settlement lies in the western part of Hamilton county. The surface is undulating, the soil second rate, and timbered.

Iroin's Settlement lies in the western part of Hamilton county. The surface is undulating, the soil second rate, and timbered.

Island Grove, a large body of excellent timber, surrounded with rich prairie, in Sangamon county, sixteen miles west of Springfield, and on the road to Jacksonville.

Iroquois (*Riviere des Iroquois*, Fr.) a considerable river which rises in the north western part of Indiana, and taking a north west course, empties into the Kankakee river, and thus forms one of the heads of the Illinois. It received its name from the circumstance of a large party of the Iroquois Indians being surprised and massacred on its banks by the Illinois nation.* The Kickapoos called it *Mocabella*. Others have called it *Canawaga*. It is probably the same stream that the Commissioners for settling the boundary between Illinois and Indiana called *Pickaminek*. It crosses the boundary line in township twenty-seven north, where its width is 175 links. The country through which it passes will soon be covered with settlements, the surface being fine and undulating, the soil rather inclined to sand, dry and rich, and the timber abundant. Sugar creek is a principal branch.

Island Grove, a body of timber near the west side of Montgomery county, containing about 600 acres.

Jackson's Grove, a post office in Fulton county, on the road from Lewistown to Canton, equi distant from the two places. Here is a considerable tract of barrens.

* Charlevoix.

JACKSONVILLE is one of the largest inland towns in the state, and the seat of justice for Morgan county. It is situated on elevated ground, in the midst of a most delightful prairie, on sections twenty and twenty-one, township fifteen north, in range ten west of the third principal meridian.

The plat of this town was laid off in 1825, but its rapid growth did not commence in three or four years.

Few towns exhibit a finer prospect than does Jacksonville, from whatever side the traveler approaches. The surrounding prairie country, now in a state of cultivation, is beautifully undulating, and uncommonly rich. The timber in sight is either in groves, or spread along the waters of the Mauvaiseterre and Sandy.

Jacksonville has sixteen stores, six groceries, two druggist's shops, two taverns or hotels, several respectable boarding houses, one baker, two saddlers, three hatters, one silversmith, one watch maker, two tinner, three cabinet makers, one machinist, one house and sign painter, six tailors, two cordwainers, four blacksmiths, three chair makers, one coach maker, one wagon maker, one wheel wright, eleven lawyers, and ten physicians.

It has one steam flour and one saw mill, a manufactory for cotton yarn, a distillery, two oil mills, two carding factories, a tannery, and three brick yards, with a proportion of various mechanics in the building line, and other trades.

The public buildings are, a spacious court house, of brick, a neat framed building for the Presbyterian house of worship, a large brick building for the Methodist society, and a handsome edifice, also of brick, for

the Episcopalian denomination,* a female academy, a brick market house, and a county jail. The college edifices are one mile west from the town.

There are two printing offices that publish weekly papers, the "*Patriot*," and the "*Gazette*," and also a book and job printing office, with a book bindery attached.

The present population of Jacksonville is about 1,800, exclusive of the college students.

Situated near the centre of the county, and in the midst of one of the finest tracts of land, densely populated with industrious and enterprising farmers, with the advantages of good water, health, and good society, Jacksonville must continue to prosper, and doubtless will attract many emigrants, who are seeking an agreeable home in the "far west."

Jacksonville, a settlement in St. Clair county, on the bluffs, eight miles north west from Belleville.

Jarvis's Settlement is near the head of Ellison, in Warren county. Here are about two townships of valuable timber, surrounded with immense tracts of fertile prairie.

Jersey Prairie is a beautiful and rich prairie, in Morgan county, ten miles northerly from Jacksonville.

The land is rich, the timber adjoining excellent, the

* *Note.* The Episcopalian denomination was accidentally omitted in the enumeration of the religious denominations of Illinois, given in a previous portion of this work. In addition to the society at Jacksonville, two others have been recently organized, viz: at Rushville and at Galena. {PUB.

people moral and industrious, the settlement extensive and populous, and decidedly healthy.

Job's Creek is a small stream in the north eastern part of Morgan county, runs north, passes through several small lakes into Sangamon river.

Job's Settlement, called also *New Hope*, in the north west part of McDonough county, in townships six and seven north, range four west. The timbered land in the several forks of Crooked creek, and the intervening tracts of prairie, are all of first rate quality. Houston's, Bagsby's, and Dicken's forks, are small streams north of Job's fork, and are heads of Crooked creek.

Johnson's Creek, a small stream in the south part of Jo Daviess county. Its head is towards Rock river, its course west, and it enters the Mississippi, thirteen miles above the Marais d'Ogee, and twenty-five miles below Plum river. The land towards its mouth is low and marshy; towards its head it is gently undulating, occasional groves of timber, and well adapted to farming.

Johnson's Settlement, on Sugar creek, in Clinton county, twenty miles south of west from Carlyle.

Jonathan's Creek is a tributary of the Kaskaskia; in Shelby county.

JONESBORO', the seat of justice for Union county, is situated on section thirty, twelve south, one west, in a high, rolling tract of country, nine miles from the Mississippi, twenty-five miles south south east from Brownsville, in latitude thirty-seven degrees, twenty-five minutes north. It has about twenty-five families, four stores, and several mechanics. The court house is a

framed building, two stories high, and finished. The surrounding country is undulating and healthy, and contains several good settlements.

Jordan Creek rises in the interior of Wabash county, and enters Bon Pas creek near the north western corner of the county. It passes through a fertile tract, both timbered and prairie, and has a considerable settlement ten or twelve miles north west from Mount Carmel.

Jordan's Prairie, in Jefferson county, six miles north of Mount Vernon, is five miles long, and one mile and a half wide. The land is second rate, and the settlement contains about fifty families.

Jordan's Settlement, in Jasper county, on the west side of the Embarras river. In the centre of this settlement is the contemplated county seat.

Kane Post Office, in Macoupen settlement, Greene county, eight miles south of Carrollton.

Kankakee, one of the principal streams that form the Illinois river. It rises in the northern part of Indiana, near the south bend of the St. Joseph's river, runs a westerly course into Illinois, where it receives the Iroquois, and forms a junction with the Des Plaines, in section thirty-five, township thirty-four north, and in range eight east from the third principal meridian. Here is a large body of fine timber, but along the Kankakee there is very little timber. It runs swiftly, and has a lime stone bed.

At the ford of the Vincennes and Chicago road it is two hundred yards wide. This is 178 miles north of Vincennes, and forty-seven miles south of Chicago. The prairie country through which it passes is generally of

good soil, gently undulating, and interspersed with sand ridges. Navigation for small craft can be effected through the Kankakee and St. Joseph.

This river was discovered by the French at a very early period, and was one of the principal routes to the Illinois country. Its aboriginal name was *Theakiki*, or as pronounced in French, *Te-au-kee-kee*, which, by the fatality attendant upon many of the aboriginal names carried through French into English, has become fixed in the sound and orthography of *Kan-ka-kee*.

KASKASKIA, the seat of justice for Randolph county, and formerly the seat of government of the territory of Illinois. It is situated on the right bank of the Kaskaskia river, seven miles above its junction with the Mississippi.

The early French explorers made one of their first settlements at this spot, shortly after the visit of La Salle, in 1683; and so long as the French continued in possession of the Illinois country, Kaskaskia was its capital, and was flourishing and populous. In 1721, when Charlevoix visited it, there existed a Jesuit college. Its ruins are now scarcely visible. In 1763, when the country east of the Mississippi was ceded by France to Great Britain, it contained about one hundred families. Of late years its population and trade has been much reduced. It numbers now about fifty or sixty families, a majority of whom are French.

The court house is of brick. A Roman Catholic chapel, and a nunnery and female boarding school are here. Kaskaskia is the location of the land office for this district.

Kaskaskia River, a large and navigable stream. It

rises in Champaign county, in township twenty north, range eight east, near the waters of the Sangamon and the Vermilion of the Wabash, and running in a south western direction through Coles, Shelby, Fayette, Clinton, St. Clair, and Randolph counties, enters the Mississippi, in sections fourteen and fifteen, nine south, seven west, about 120 miles above the mouth of the Ohio.

It is four hundred miles in length, following its meanderings, and receives a large number of tributaries, which are noticed under their respective names. An extensive body of timber, from two to ten miles wide, is found along this stream, generally of a good quality, consisting of oaks of various kinds, as over cup, burr, water, white, black, red or Spanish, and post oak, walnut, hickory, ash, hackberry, elm, white and sugar maple, honey locust, cotton wood, sycamore, pecan, mulberry, sassafras, box elder, etc. The country through which it passes is undulating, and fertile, adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, and some cotton. The latter is not a sure crop in all seasons; but with proper care, a sufficient quantity may be raised for home consumption. The bottoms of this stream are from half a mile to two or three miles in width, and subject to inundation in high floods.

Kellogg's Grove, in Jo Daviess county, thirty-five miles east south east from Galena, and on the road from Dixon's ferry. It is a small grove of three or four hundred acres, with several small groves near it.

Kellogg's Grove, a small tract of timber in La Salle county, seventeen miles north east from Ottawa.

Keltner's Fork, in Morgan county, is a small branch of Indian creek. It rises near Jersey prairie.

Keys's Creek rises in the interior of Pike county, and enters the Snicartec slough. The bottom is excellent land proportioned into timber and prairie. About the bluffs very uneven, towards the head of the creek moderately undulating.

Keokuck, is a town site and contemplated place for business, in the Missouri territory, four miles above the mouth of Des Moines, and at the foot of the lower rapids. It is introduced here from its proximity to Illinois, and received its name from the celebrated Sauk chief.

Kickapoo, a stream that rises near Spoon river in two forks denominated East and West forks.

East fork rises in sections eleven and twelve, eleven north, seven east, runs a south western course.

West fork rises in ten north, four east, runs a south easterly course and unites with the east fork in section thirty-four, ten north, six east.

The Kickapoo then takes a southern course, and enters the Illinois river two miles below Peoria. On the forks there is much excellent land, with groves and points of timber, interspersed with barrens. The country bordering on the main creek has considerable bodies of fine timber, but the land is generally too uneven for convenient cultivation.

Kickapoo, a branch of Salt creek in Sangamon county. It rises in Dawson's grove, McLean county, in twenty-three north, four east, runs a southern course, and enters Salt creek in Sangamon county, in the north part of nineteen north, three west. It furnishes good mill seats,

when the water is not too low; and the soil and timber on each side of the creek are first rate.

Kincaid Creek, is a small branch of Big Muddy river, which heads in Randolph county, runs south east, and enters that stream twenty-four miles from its mouth. The land along this creek is rocky, broken, heavily timbered with poplar, oak, etc. and the settlement is small.

Lewis's Creek, a trifling stream in Jackson county, enters Big Muddy near the coal banks, four miles east of Brownsville.

Kinsaw's Settlement, near the northern side of Gallatin county, on the road from Carmi to Equality. The land is rather inferior, and the settlement considerable.

Knight's Prairie lies west of McLeansboro', in Hamilton county, with a settlement around it.

Knob Prairie, fifteen miles north east from Frankfort, in the corner of Franklin county, is low and wet, and has a small settlement.

KNOXVILLE is the county seat of Knox county, and is pleasantly situated on an elevated and rich prairie on the north side, and adjoining the timber of Haw creek. It is on section twenty-eight, eleven north, and two east of the fourth principal meridian. It was laid off about two years since, contains now fifteen or twenty families and bids fair to become a thriving inland town. The surrounding country is rich and settling fast with industrious farmers.

Knox Settlement, in Putnam county, on Sandy, thirteen miles south east from Hennepin, is a large and flourishing settlement.

Lake Fork, a main branch of Macoupen creek, which

rises in the prairie between the heads of Shoal creek, and Sangamon waters, and near Macoupen point, which see. Below the *point* it passes through a small lake, or pond.

Lake Fork, a branch of Shoal creek, that rises in seven north, five west, runs a north eastern direction, and enters the west fork of Shoal creek in Montgomery county.

Lake Fork of Salt Creek, is formed by a long lake in the north eastern part of Sangamon county, runs a north course and forms one of the heads of Salt creek. It is in township seventeen north, and range two and three west.

Lamaster's Settlement, is in Schuyler county, on Crane creek, four miles south of Rushville.

Lamotte Creek, rises in the interior of Crawford county, runs east and enters the Wabash below Palestine.

Lamotte Prairie, is a sandy and rich tract of prairie, in Crawford county, eight miles long, and from one to five miles broad. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn.

La Salle Prairie, a prairie and large settlement in Peoria county, adjoining Peoria lake. The southern part is sandy, rich, and undulating; the northern portion is a mixture of clay and sand, elevated in the middle.

La Salle prairie is an elevated bottom, above the highest floods, ten miles long, and from three to four miles wide. At the shore of the lake the water is deep, and the landing good.

The settlement contains about 100 families and is fifteen miles distant from the county seat.

Laughton's, an old trading house and settlement on the Des Plaines, in Cook county, twelve miles west of Chicago.

LAWRENCEVILLE, the county seat of Lawrence county. It is situated on the west bank of the Embarras river, nine miles from Vincennes, on the St. Louis road, and on an elevated ridge. It contains three stores, two groceries, two taverns, and sixty or seventy families.

The court house is of brick, and is a respectable building. A saw and grist mill is on the Embarras, adjoining.

Lebanon, a beautifully situated village, in St. Clair county, twelve miles north east from Belleville, and one mile east of Silver creek.

It is on elevated ground, surrounded with a beautiful, populous, and well cultivated district of country, and on the Vincennes and St. Louis stage road.

Lebanon has two steam mills, one for sawing lumber, and the other for manufacturing grain,—an ox mill for flouring, on an inclined plane, a post office, two public houses, five stores, one grocery, three physicians, mechanics' shops of various kinds, and about fifty families. The Methodist seminary, located in the immediate vicinity of Lebanon, has been noticed under the head of "EDUCATION," in the first part of this work.

The Methodist society embraces the largest proportion of the religious community about Lebanon. There is a large society of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a small society of the Methodist Protestant church.

Lemarde Prairie, in Wayne county, seven miles north

west from Fairfield, about six miles long, and three wide, of inferior quality, with a small population.

Lewis's Settlement, in the southern part of Pope county, above and opposite the mouth of Cumberland river. This is the oldest settlement in this part of the state, and contains sixty or seventy families.

LEWISTOWN, the seat of justice for Fulton county, situated on section twenty-two, five north, three east, four miles east of Spoon river, and twelve miles from the Illinois.

It has three stores, two taverns, a framed court house, painted white, and about thirty families. Lewistown is surrounded with a heavy body of timber, chiefly of white and other oaks; the soil rather thin, and surface broken.

Lick Creek, a branch of Sugar creek, of Sangamon county. It rises on the western side of the county, takes an easterly course through a rich and populous tract, with good timber, and enters Sugar creek a short distance above its mouth. The settlements extend its whole length, and the borders of the prairie adjoining are well populated.

Lick Run is a branch of Indian creek, in Morgan county, near the bluffs of the Illinois.

Lincoln, a post office and town site in Macoupen county, near the head of Wood river, and on the road from Edwardsville to Springfield. It is thought to be an eligible situation, and will soon be surrounded by a large settlement.

Linden Bottom, in Greene county, south of the Macoupen, called also the "Richwoods." It is a fine tract of

timbered land, elevated and rich, yet in appearance its surface resembles alluvion.

It has a large settlement extending from the Macoupen river to Otter creek.

Linden Grove, a small body of excellent timber in the north east part of Morgan county, surrounded with rich, undulating prairie.

Lynnville, a town site in Morgan county, seven miles south west from Jacksonville.

It is a new place, in the prairie, at the head of Walnut creek, has a few houses, and is settled chiefly by English people.

Little Beaucoup Creek, a small stream in Perry county, and a branch of Big Beaucoup creek, between that stream and Little Muddy.

Little Crooked Creek rises in Washington county, near Nashville, runs a north course, and enters Crooked creek near its mouth. Land good, surface undulating, and a mixture of timber and prairie.

Little Indian Creek, in Morgan county, rises in Silvan grove, runs south west, and enters Indian creek.

Little Mackinaw is a stream in Tazewell county, that runs westward, and enters into the Mackinaw. The settlement here is extensive.

Little Missouri Creek, a branch of Crooked creek, in the western part of Schuyler county and eastern part of Adams county, twelve miles from Rushville. *Green's settlement* is on the southern, and *Brown's settlement* on the northern side of this creek. The country is a mixture of timber and prairie.

Little Mount Prairie is in Wayne county, three miles south west from Fairfield, about two miles long and one wide.

Here is a small but high mound, covered over with the graves of an aboriginal people.

Little Muddy is one of the four heads of the Big Muddy river. It rises in the south eastern corner of Washington county, crosses the line into Jefferson, then into Franklin, and finally into Jackson, where it enters the parent stream, on the right side, in section thirteen, eight south, one west.

It has good timber and prairie on both sides.

Little Piasau, called also Cave Spring branch, rises in a large spring among the bluffs of Lower Alton, and passes through the town into the Mississippi.

Little Saline, in Gallatin county, rises in the bluffs of the Ohio river, runs a north course, and enters the South fork of the Saline creek, eighteen miles above Equality. It waters a tolerably good country, with a scattering population.

Little Sandy, a small creek that heads in Sweet's prairie, in the south part of Morgan county, and enters Sandy creek, about the bluffs of the Illinois. A large tract of timbered land is on it.

Little Silver Creek rises in the Looking Glass prairie, in the north eastern part of St. Clair county, runs south west past Lebanon, and enters Silver creek two miles below that village.

Little Vermilion rises in the prairies west of Fox river, runs south, and enters the Illinois near the foot of the

rapids. By some, the high ground near its mouth is thought to be an eligible town site. Its Indian name is *Cum-sauk-in*, or *Tomahawk*.

Little Wabash River rises in township eleven north, range six east, in the large prairies towards the head waters of the Kaskaskia, and running south through the counties of Coles, Effingham, Clay, Wayne, Edwards, and White, enters the big Wabash, in the north east corner of Gallatin county, seven south, ten east. It is about one hundred and ten miles in a direct line from its heads to its mouth, though about one hundred and fifty miles to follow its meanderings.

Its principal tributaries are Skillet fork, Fox, and Muddy. It is navigable for flat boats and small craft, at a full stage of water,—about forty of the former leaving it annually, from Wayne and White counties, with beef, pork, corn, cattle, and some tobacco, for the New Orleans market.

The timber upon the banks of the Little Wabash is generally heavy, and of a good quality, and is several miles in width. In Clay county is some poplar.

The country adjoining is generally fertile, but the bottoms are subject to inundation at high floods. The country between the Little Wabash and the Skillet fork, is generally flat, and in some places inclined to be wet.

Several valuable mills have been erected on this stream in White county.

Little Woods is a tract of timber on Fox river, above the "Big Woods." The land of excellent quality, but swampy in places.

Livingston, a village on the national road, in Clark county. It is in the timber of Big creek, fourteen miles from 'Terre Haute, in Indiana, and ten miles west of north from Darwin. Contains several families.

Lockwood's Settlement, near the South fork of Spoon river, on the border of Warren county, township ten north, range one west. An excellent tract of country.

Lockwood's Settlement is in the south part of Hamilton county. The surface is rolling, timbered, and the soil second rate.

Locust Creek, a branch of Elkhorn creek, in Washington county, and has a settlement on it three miles south of Nashville; country chiefly prairie.

Locust Grove, a post office and settlement in Shelby county, five miles east of Shelbyville.

Logan's Settlement is in a good tract of country, in Gallatin county, eighteen miles north west from Shawneetown.

Lollard's Settlement is ten miles north west from Shawneetown, in Gallatin county, and contains much good land.

Long Creek, a branch of Big creek, in Macon county.

Long Grove lies west of Au Sable grove, in the eastern part of La Salle county.

Long Prairie, thirteen miles north west from Mount Carmel, in Wabash county, is undulating, second rate land, with twenty-five or thirty families.

Long Prairie, in Edwards county, north of Albion, nine miles long, and from one mile to one and a half wide, interspersed with groves and points of timber.

Long Prairie, a branch of the Twelve Mile prairie of

Clay county, projecting into Wayne. It is eight or ten miles long, three miles wide, level, poor soil, and has a population of twenty-five or thirty families.

Long Prairie, in Jefferson county, five miles west of Mount Vernon, is four miles long, and one mile and a half wide.

It lies between the Middle and West forks of Big Muddy river, is tolerably good land, and contains a settlement of forty families.

Looking Glass Prairie, a large, rich, beautiful, and undulating prairie, lying between Silver and Sugar creeks, and on the eastern border of St. Clair county. It commences near the base line, in range six west, and extends northward about twenty miles into Madison county, and is from six to ten miles in width. Few prairies in the state present more eligible situations for farms than this.

Extensive settlements are on its borders, and project into its interior.

Lorton's Prairie, on the north side of Apple creek, in the upper part of Greene county. It is a tract of excellent land, has good timber, and contains about eighty families.

Lost Creek, in Marion county, rises in the Grand prairie, runs south west, and enters the Kaskaskia river, near the mouth of Crooked creek.

Lost Prairie, in Perry county, seven miles west of Pinckneyville, is three miles long, and one mile and a half wide. It has a rich soil, high, undulating surface, and a good settlement. There are two prairies between this and Pinckneyville, called Eaton and Conant prairies.

Loup Creek, an insignificant branch of Silver creek, in St. Clair county, in township one south, range seven west.

Luken's Prairie is on the south side of Lawrence county, with a settlement of fifty or sixty families.

Lusk's Creek, a small stream, running southwardly through Pope county, and entering the Ohio at Golconda.

Mackinau, (Michilimacinac) a navigable stream in Tazewell county. It rises in the prairie near the centre of McLean county, and after receiving several small branches, runs south westwardly through Tazewell county, and enters the Illinois three miles below Pekin.

It is a clear stream, and has Little Mackinau, Rock, Walnut, and Panther creeks, for its branches. The Mackinau bottoms are rich, but its bluffs are very broken, thin soil, from one to two miles in width, and the timber chiefly white oak, and some cedar. The prairies adjoining are rolling, dry, and tolerably good. Towards its head the land is less broken, timber various, and soil rich. It has a number of mill seats.

Mackinau, a small village, and formerly the county seat of Tazewell. It is situated on the Mackinau creek, in twenty-four north, two west, sixteen miles north of east from Pekin, surrounded with a large settlement. It is located in the prairie, on the south east side of Mackinau.

Macon County Prairie, an extensive tract, from twelve to twenty miles in width, lying north of Decatur, and betwixt the North fork of the Sangamon and Salt creek. Some parts are level and wet,—other portions dry and undulating.

Macoupin Creek, a considerable stream that rises in the north part of Macon county; runs south westerly, passes through Greene county, and enters the Illinois river twenty-six miles above its junction with the Mississippi, in section twenty-four, eight north, fourteen west of the third principal meridian.

Its branches are Phill's, Dry fork, Bear, and Hodge's creeks, and Lake fork.

The country along its banks is generally fertile, suitably proportioned into timber and prairie, and has a line of settlements through Macoupin and Greene counties.

Macoupen is aboriginal, and in all the French authors, spelled *Ma-qua-pin*, but it has become legalized on the statute books of the state in the uncouth form given at the head of this article, and usually pronounced by the people, *Ma-goo-pin*.

This word is said to be the Indian name of a vegetable with a large round leaf, growing in the lakes and ponds of Illinois, called by some people "splatter-dock," and found plentifully near this stream.

The large roots of this plant, if eaten raw, are very deleterious. The Indians, in early times, dug holes in the earth, which they walled with stone, and after heating them with large fires, put in the roots, covered them with earth, and in two days, the rank, poisonous taste was gone. They were then put on polls, and dried for food. In this form they were eaten by the natives.*

Macoupen Prairie, a large prairie in Greene county, between the Piasau and Macoupen, moderately undula-

* See Charlevoix's voyage to North America, 1721.

ting, rich, and rapidly settling. The road from Alton to Carrollton passes through this prairie.

Towards the Illinois river, on the west, and the Macoupen creek on the east, are extensive bodies of fine timber. Emigrants from Vermont, and other northern and eastern states are covering over this part of the county with fine farms. The settlement in the south part of this prairie is sometimes called *South Greene*.

Macoupen Settlement lies near the timber bordering upon the Macoupen creek and prairie, in Greene county, nine miles south of Carrollton. This settlement was commenced in December, 1816, by Daniel Allen, and John and Paul Harrisford, and was then the most northern white settlement in the Illinois territory. The prairie land is rich, but rather level, and the timber adjoining good. *Kane* post office is in this settlement.

Macoupen Point, a noted stand at the junction of the roads from Edwardsville to Springfield, and from Hillsboro' to Morgan county and Beardstown, sometimes called Henderson's stand.

It is in the north west corner of Montgomery county, at the head of the timber, on the South fork of the Macoupen. South, along the roads to Edwardsville and Hillsboro', the surface of the prairie is flat and wet. North, towards Sugar creek, it is dry, and undulating.

Maddux Settlement is in Clinton county, near the mouth of Crooked creek, eight miles south of Carlyle.

Manchester, a post town in Morgan county, on section twenty-eight, thirteen north, eleven west of the third principal meridian. It is on the main road leading from Carrollton to Jacksonville, eighteen miles from each

place, on the north side of Mark's prairie, and surrounded with a body of excellent timbered and prairie land.

Mantua, a large settlement in a timbered tract, in the south western part of White county, ten miles from Carmi. Duncanton is the post office.

Marais d'Ogee (*Mah-re-do-she*) is a sluggish stream, and a series of swamps, extending from Rock river to the Mississippi, and constituting the present boundary between the counties of Rock Island and Jo Daviess.

It is about twenty miles long, and in some places one mile, and in other places twenty or thirty yards wide. Near the Mississippi, where the road crosses, it is a clear stream of water, twenty yards wide, and sandy bottom. It is supposed that a canal might be cut, at very little expense, through this swamp into Rock river.

Marchant's Settlement, on the north side of Fulton county, twenty-four miles east of north from Lewistown.

Marine Settlement, a flourishing settlement in Madison county, between the east and west forks of Silver creek, and twelve miles east of Edwardsville.

This settlement was commenced by Captains Blake-man and Allen, in 1819. The settlement is large, and spread over an undulating, rich, and beautiful prairie, and is healthy and well watered.

Markham's Settlement, in Macoupen county, on Taylor's creek, twelve or fifteen miles west of Carlinville.

The land is good, surface undulating, and equally divided into timber and prairie.

Marrow Bone, a small creek in the north part of Shelby county. It rises in Macon county, runs south east

through Bone's settlement, into the West fork of the Kaskaskia.

Marshall's Prairie, north of Cox's prairie, fourteen miles north east of Brownsville, in Jackson county, is rich, undulating land, and the settlement contains a dozen families.

Martin's Creek, and Settlement, in Wayne county, on Elm river, five miles north of Fairfield. The settlement consists of fifty or sixty families, and the creek is a branch of Elm river.

Martinsville, a town site on the national road, in Clark county.

Mason, a small stream that enters the Illinois river from the south, twelve miles below the junction of the Kankakee with the Des Plaines.

Mason Grove, in La Salle county, lies eighteen miles north easterly from Ottawa. It lies on the Little Mason, is five miles long, and one mile wide,—a tract of excellent land. It is called also *Virginia Grove*.

Mason's Prairie and settlement is in the south western part of Lawrence county, from twenty to twenty-five miles from Lawrenceville, with seventy or eighty families.

Mauvaiseterre, a stream in Morgan county, that rises in the prairie on the borders of Sangamon county, in several branches, runs a west course near Jacksonville, and empties itself into the Illinois river two miles below Naples.

Above Jacksonville, it is divided into *North, South,* and *Brier* or *Middle* forks.

For beauty of situation, fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, a due proportion of timber and prairie, good water, and almost every other advantage for agricultural purposes, no country in the wide spread valley of the west exceeds this, and yet, by a most singular misnomer, the French, who explored the Illinois river, called it "*Mauvaise terre*"—poor land.

MAYSVILLE, the seat of justice for Clay county, is situated on the borders of the Twelve Mile prairie, and near the Little Wabash river, on the stage road to Vincennes.

It has three taverns, three stores, and about twenty families. The adjacent prairie is undulating, and second rate.

McAdam's Settlement is in Bond county, four miles south of Greenville; the land level, and tolerably good, and the settlement large.

MASONB, the seat of justice of McDonough county, is situated on elevated ground, in a delightful prairie, between Drowning fork and Town fork, near the centre of the county. It is on the south west quarter of section thirty-one, six north, two west, and was laid off in 1831. In 1832 it contained three stores, one grocery, about twenty families, and promises soon to become a pleasant inland village, with a considerable population around it.

McCord's Settlement, in Bond county, on the east side of the West fork of Shoal creek, eight miles north west of Greenville.

The land is good, and there is a due proportion of timber and prairie.

McCormack's Settlement, lies towards the south western part of Pope county.

McCreery's Settlement, in Franklin county, ten miles east of Frankfort, in a timbered tract of country. The timber consists of oaks of different kinds, hickory, some poplar, and other varieties. The soil is good, rather undulating, and the settlement large.

McEaver's Settlement is six miles south east of Carlyle, in Clinton county, on the waters of Crooked creek.

McFtridge's Settlement, in Johnson county, eight miles north east from Vienna, on the old road from Golconda to Kaskaskia, and on the waters of Cedar creek. The surface is rather broken, the soil thin, and the settlement contains sixty or seventy families.

McKee's Creek, in the military tract, enters the Illinois river, in the north east part of Pike county, in township three south, in range two west of the fourth principal meridian. It is made up of three principal branches, known by the names of *North*, *Middle*, and *West* forks.

North Fork, which is the longest branch, rises in Adams county, near the base line, in range five west, runs a devious course into Schuyler county, and receives a number of small tributaries. Its general course to the Illinois river is south east.

Middle Fork originates near the boundary of Pike and Schuyler counties, and enters the west fork a few miles above its junction with the main stream.

West Fork rises in the northern part of Pike county, where it interlocks with the waters that fall into the Mississippi, and after running an eastern course, joins

the main stream a few miles above its mouth. The land on McKee's creek and branches is excellent, suitably proportioned into timber and prairie, which is gently undulating and rich. The settlements already are large, and population is increasing from emigration. The same obstruction to rapid settlement exists here as in all portions of the military tract. Much good land is held by non residents. Could the land all be had at a reasonable price, this tract of country would soon be overspread with large farms.

McKee's Branch, a fork of Sugar creek, in Schuyler county, is a mill stream, three miles north of Rushville.

McLEANSBORO', the county seat of Hamilton county, situated on high ground, in township five south, and in range seven east from the third principal meridian. The settlement around is pretty extensive, and the town contains twenty or twenty-five families.

McRaney's Creek is a small stream that heads in Adams county, passes into Pike, and enters the Snicartees slough. The land is proportionably divided into timber and prairie, and of a good quality.

Mcacham's Settlement, on the head of Flag river, in Cook county.

Mechanicsburg, a town site in the prairie near Clear creek, fifteen miles east of Springfield, on the road to Decatur.

Menomone, a stream in the north west corner of the state. It rises in Iowa county, Wisconsin territory, runs south west, and empties into the Mississippi three miles below the boundary line. The surface near its mouth is broken, and towards its head are rich prairies,

and rich mines of lead. The timber is scarce, in groves and patches for six or eight miles up. Length about fifteen or twenty miles.

Meredosha, a town site, landing, and place of considerable business on the Illinois river in Morgan county, six miles above Naples. It is situated on an elevated sand ridge, with a good landing when the water is not too low. Here are two steam mills, several stores, and thirty or forty families.

Meredosha can be approached from the bluffs and table land, without crossing any lakes or sloughs, which is not the case with other towns on the river in Morgan county. Much of the mercantile business of Jacksonville passes through this place. Above the town is a singular bayou, from whence its name, which, in French orthography, would be, *Marais d'Ogee*.

Meredosha Bay, is a body of water connected with the Illinois river, above Meredosha. It is seven miles long; its width, varies from one half to one mile.

Middle Fork of Big Muddy River, one of the four heads of Big Muddy river, in Franklin county. It rises on the borders of Hamilton county, runs a south western course, and enters the main stream a few miles west of Frankfort. The country along its borders is divided into timber and prairie; the surface tolerably level, and the soil good second rate.

Middle Fork Settlement, in Jefferson county, lies between Mount Vernon and Long prairie; a timbered tract, good sugar tree groves, and a pleasant settlement.

Middle Fork of Shoal Creek rises in the prairies of Montgomery county, eight north, four west, passes Hills-

boro', and enters Shoal creek about four miles above Bond county line.

Middle Fork of Silver Creek rises in the prairies north east of the Marine settlement, in Madison county, runs south and enters the East fork

Middleton's Ferry, on the Kaskaskia river, twenty miles east of Belleville, and fourteen miles south easterly of Lebanon.

Middletown, in Sangamon county, is laid off in the prairie, between the timber of Salt creek and Irish grove, near Musick's station. It has one store, and may become a village.

Miers's Settlement is in Bond county, on the west side of Beaver creek, and two miles south of Greenville.

Mill Creek, a small stream that rises in the south western part of Edgar county, runs diagonally through Clark, and enters the Wabash near York.

Mill Creek, a small mill stream in Randolph county. It enters the Kaskaskia river on the east side, one mile above the town of Kaskaskia.

Miller's Settlement adjoins the Mississippi, on the west side of Alexander county. Here is some bottom, and rolling upland, generally good. Population about thirty families.

Miller's Settlement, in Macon county, four miles west of Decatur, in the south side of Macon county prairie. Soil rich, with good timber adjoining

Miller's Ferry, or ford, on Sangamon river, is thirty miles west of north from Springfield, on one of the roads to Havanna and the mouth of Spoon river. The country on the south side of the river, and between this place and

New Salem, is made up with alternate strips of prairie and timber, of about equal proportions, and of an excellent quality. It contains a large settlement

Mills's Prairie, in Edwards county, eleven miles north east from Albion, four miles long, and two and a half wide—a fine and well settled tract.

Milton was once a town site, situated on Wood river, in Madison county, two miles south east of Alton.

Mitchell's Settlement, in St. Clair county, six miles east of Belleville,—a fine tract of country.

Monk Hill is situated on the American bottom, in the borders of Madison county, eight miles north easterly from St. Louis.

The circumference, at the base, is about six hundred yards, and its height about ninety feet. On the south side, about half way down, is a broad step, or apron, about fifteen feet wide.

This hill, or mount, was the residence, for several years, of the monks of the order of La Trappe, the most rigid and austere of all the monkish orders.

Their monastery was originally situated in the province of Perche, in France, in one of the most lonely spots that could be chosen. They fled from the commotions of that kingdom to America, lived for a time in Kentucky, and came to Illinois in 1806 or '07, and settled on this mound.

They cultivated a garden, repaired watches, and traded with the people, but were generally filthy in their habits, and extremely severe in their penances and discipline. In 1813, they sold off their personal property, and left the country, for France.

MONMOUTH, the seat of justice for Warren county, is in the prairie, and on the south side of the timber of Henderson river. It is located on section twenty-nine, eleven north, two west; has a flourishing settlement, and a first rate tract of country around it. Having been recently laid out, it contains but few families, but must soon become a flourishing village.

Montebello is a settlement in Hancock county, on the bluffs of the Mississippi, one and a half miles above the foot of the Lower rapids.

There is a considerable settlement along the river, the whole length of the rapids.

Moore's Prairie, in Jefferson county, is eight miles long, from two to three miles wide, and from six to twelve miles south east of Mount Vernon.

Some portions are flat and wet, other parts dry and gently undulating, and the settlement along its borders consists of seventy-five families.

Moore's Prairie, in St. Clair county, is five miles east of Belleville, and about the same in extent. It is tolerably level, of good soil, and spread over with fine farms.

Moore's Settlement, in Monroe county, near Waterloo, is an extensive settlement.

Moss's Settlement, in Pope county, near the heads of Big Bay and Lusk's creeks, twenty miles from Golconda. It is a good tract of country.

Mounse's Creek, a small stream, and branch of the North fork of Sangamon, in Foster's settlement, Macon county.

Mount Carbon, a coal bank on Muddy river, four miles above Brownsville, in Jackson county. Large quanti-

ties are exported from this place down the river. Here is a large steam saw and grist mill, and it will soon become a place of much importance, as one of the principal points of operation for the "*Illinois Manufacturing, Mining, and Exporting Company.*" See art. MANUFACTURES, Part First.

MOUNT CARMEL, the seat of justice for Wabash county, is situated on high ground, on the Wabash river, and on section twenty, in fractional township one south, and in range twelve west from the second principal meridian.

This town was laid off in 1818, by Rev. Thomas S. Hinde, of Ohio, on the project of establishing a moral, temperate, and industrious village.

The prospective improvement of the rapids of the Wabash near this place, is thought to give it peculiar importance as a place of business. The country around is high, undulating, healthy, and contains an extensive settlement of industrious farmers. The court house and jail are brick. The Methodist society, which is large, has a house of worship.

Mount Carmel has one lawyer, two physicians, half a dozen stores, mechanics of various kinds, a steam saw and grist mill, two mills by animal power, an iron foundry, and about 700 inhabitants.

Mount Joliet, a mound situated on the west bank of the Des Plaines, about sixteen miles above its junction with the Kankakee. It is in the south western part of Cook county, in township thirty-five north, in range ten east from the third principal meridian. It is in the midst of a large plain, covered in summer with short, thin grass.

and which bears striking marks of having been once inundated.

Its size is variously estimated. Beck, in his Gazetteer, states, "It is three or four hundred yards in length, north and south, and two or three hundred in breadth, east and west. It is in the form of a pyramid, and is evidently the work of art."

To the last position I entirely dissent. From all facts I have gathered from those who have visited it, I have no doubt, but like similar eminences in every part of the globe, it is a natural production. Several gentlemen, who have passed this mound without stopping particularly to measure it, have estimated its length one mile, its breadth, at the base, half a mile, and its height one hundred and fifty feet. It appears to be an immense pile of sand, similar to the sand ridges along the Illinois river.

The name was given by the companions of Joliet, who visited this country in 1673.

Mount Pleasant, in St. Clair county, and four miles north east of Belleville, the residence of William Kinney, a former lieutenant governor of the state.

Mount Pleasant, a post office in Union county, east of Jonesboro', on the road to Vienna. (See Stokes's Settlement.)

Mount Sterling, a post office and town site in Sixes's prairie, Schuyler county, seventeen miles west of Rushville, on the mail road to Quincy.

Mount St. Charles, in Jo Daviess county, twelve miles east of Galena. The surrounding country becomes elevated to the height of seven or eight hundred feet above

the mining country generally. This mount, like a pyramid, rises from the centre of this elevation one hundred and fifty feet. The base of the whole mount includes two or three square miles;—the base of the pyramid is one fourth of a mile in length, and two hundred and fifty yards in breadth. Its top is long, and quite narrow. The whole mound, as is the case with smaller ones, is a natural formation.

MOUNT VERNON, the seat of justice for Jefferson county, situated on the stage road from St. Louis, by Carlyle, to Shawneetown, on section twenty-nine, township two south, in range three east of the third principal meridian, and near the centre of the county.

It contains five stores, and about twenty families, and is pleasantly situated on the north side of Casey's prairie, and surrounded with a considerable settlement. It is in latitude thirty-eight degrees twenty minutes north, forty-seven and a half miles a little east of south from Vandalia.

Mouth of Ohio. The importance of a good town site, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, has, for many years, excited the attention of the enterprising. It is a feature in our western rivers, with few exceptions, that at and near their junction, the land is alluvion, of a recent formation, and at the high annual floods, usually inundated to the depth of several feet. This is the case, particularly, at the mouth of the Ohio. For twelve miles along that river, above its mouth, and a farther distance along the Mississippi, and across the point to Cash river, the country is subject to annual inundations. Had the author of nature formed here an eleva-

ted situation, nothing could have prevented this spot from becoming the central commercial emporium of the great western valley. The immense trade of the Ohio and Mississippi, at some future day, will warrant the expense of forming a site here for a commercial town.

The point of junction is owned by Thompson, Bird, & Co. who have a store, ware house, and tavern, and who are raising a plat of ground to reach above all high water. They intend eventually to enclose and raise several acres. I have no doubt but in due time, art, enterprise, and perseverance will triumph over nature at this place, and a large commercial town will exist where now the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi annually spread.

Mud Prairie is on Mud creek, a small branch of Big Beaucoup creek. It lies in Washington and Perry counties, fourteen miles north east from Pinckneyville, and is level and rather wet.

Mud Creek, a small stream in the south western part of Washington and south east part of St. Clair counties. It rises in the north western part of Perry county, takes a north western direction, and enters the Kaskaskia river opposite an island in township two south, six west. A smaller creek, in the same region, is called Little Mud creek.

Muddy, a small stream and branch of the Embarras, in Lawrence county, ten miles west from Lawrenceville.

Muddy, a branch of the Little Wabash that empties into it on its eastern side, in Clay county, just below the Vincennes road. Between the two streams for some distance, is a swamp, which overflows in high water.

Muddy Creek, in Lawrence county, rises in the prairie, runs north of east, and enters the Embarras five miles above Lawrenceville. Land second rate; population forty or fifty families.

Muddy Point, in the south western part of Coles county, and one of the heads of the Little Wabash. The timber is excellent, prairie adjoining is rolling and rich, and the settlement consists of eighty or one hundred families.

Mud Prairie, in Wayne county, eight miles north west from Fairfield, is a low, wet tract, rightly named.

Mulberry Grove, a small grove at the head of Apple creek, near the boundary line of Morgan and Sangamon counties.

Muskeeto Creek rises in the large prairie of Macon county, and enters the North fork of Sangamon, in Sangamon county.

Muscooten Bay, a large body of water in the north west part of Morgan county, that unites with the Illinois river just above Beardstown. In high water it becomes connected with the Sangamon river.

Nuples, a commercial town in Morgan county, situated on the Illinois river, two miles above the mouth of the Mauvaiseterre, on section twelve, township fifteen north, in range fourteen west from the third principal meridian.

It is laid off on a level prairie, at the foot of a sand ridge, and above ordinary high water. Very occasionally, extreme floods will come over a portion of the town site.

Here are several stores, two taverns, a medical and

drug shop, two physicians, a number of mechanics, three steam mills, and fifty or sixty families.

Adjoining the upper end of the town, and on the borders of the sand ridge, are the landing, store, extensive steam mill, and residence of Messrs. A. M. & F. Collins, who conduct a large business with great enterprise.

Naples is twenty-four miles west from Jacksonville.

Narrows, a place so called, on Peoria lake, five miles above Peoria. The bluffs from the west side here touch the lake, and the Galena road runs at the foot.

Narrows. Two places in Morgan county bear this name. One is now *Sweet's Settlement*, five miles east of Jacksonville. The other is on the road from Springfield to Beardstown, ten miles from the latter place. Here is a fine settlement, good prairie, with points and groves of timber. The settlement receives its name from two points of timber approaching.

NASHVILLE, the seat of justice for Washington county, is situated on a beautiful and elevated prairie, near the head of Little Crooked creek, and two and a half miles south of east from the centre of the county.

It is situated on section twenty-four, township two south, range three west of the third principal meridian. It contains two stores, several mechanics, and fifteen or twenty families. It is on the borders of an arm of the Grand prairie, elevated, rich, and undulating.

Nettle Creek, a trifling stream in Morgan county, near Winchester. The settlement contains one hundred families.

New Design is in Monroe county, four miles south of Waterloo. This is one of the oldest American settle-

ments in Illinois. The land was originally a mixture of timber and prairie.

New Haven, a post town, two miles above the mouth of the Little Wabash, on the line between Gallatin and White counties. Here is a large saw and flouring mill, with several stores, and about fifteen or twenty families.

New Lexington, a town site and post office, eight miles north westerly from Jacksonville, in Morgan county. It has two stores, two groceries, and fifteen or twenty families.

Newlin's Settlement, in Crawford county, ten miles north west from Palestine, on the borders of a prairie, with fifty or sixty families.

Newman's Branch, a trifling stream, in Morgan county, that runs south west, and enters the Mauvaiseterre north of Jacksonville.

New Salem, a post office and town, located in Sangamon county, on the south west side of Sangamon river, on a bluff, and surrounded with a large settlement. It has three or four stores, and thirty families. A grist and saw mill is here, erected on Sangamon river.

It is on section twenty-five, eighteen north, seven west.

NEWTON, the anticipated seat of justice for Jasper county, situated on the west side of the Embarras, on the road from Palestine to Vandalia, and about the centre of the county.

New Virginia, a settlement and tract of country in Bond county, two miles east of Greenville, and on the

the head waters of Beaver creek. Here are several fine groves, and good prairie.

Nine Mile Creek, in Randolph county. It rises north east of Kaskaskia, takes a western direction, and enters the Kaskaskia river ten or twelve miles above the town.

A branch of it is called Little Nine Mile creek.

Nine Mile Prairie, in Perry county, lies ten miles east of Pinckneyville.

It is about nine miles in diameter, tolerably level, and considerable population around it.

North Arm, a prairie and a settlement, in Edgar county, six miles east of Paris. The prairie is good land, about three miles wide. Its east end runs to the state line, and its west end unites with the Grand prairie. The settlement is large and dense.

Northfield, a post office in Vermilion county, twelve miles west of Danville, on the Middle fork of the Big Vermilion.

North Fork of the Embarras rises in the south west part of Clark county, runs south near the line between Crawford and Jasper, and enters the Embarras at the south east corner of the latter county. The country is a level, timbered tract, in some places rather wet.

North Fork of the Macoupen. This stream is the same as Hodges's or Otter creek, but the settlement, which is extensive and flourishing, is known by the name of *North fork*.

North Fork of Salt Creek. It rises in McLean county, and, with Lake fork, forms the head of one of the principal branches of the Sangamon river.

North Grove, in Morgan county, is at the head of Clear creek, fifteen miles north east of Jacksonville. It has fine timber.

North Prairie, in Morgan county, twelve miles north easterly from Jacksonville, is a delightful tract of rich, dry, undulating prairie. A large settlement surrounds it, and several families from Virginia have recently made locations in it.

North Prairie, on the south side of the Mauvaiseterre, in Morgan county, and adjoining Walnut creek. It is level.

Norris's Settlement, in Greene county, twelve miles north easterly from Carrollton, with a proportion of timber and prairie, rather level, but good soil.

Ogle's Creek, a small stream in St. Clair county, that rises in the west end of Ogle's prairie, runs a north east course, and enters Silver creek.

Ogle's Prairie, a beautiful, undulating prairie, in St. Clair county, five miles north of Belleville. It is five miles long, and from one to two miles wide, surrounded, and partly covered, with a flourishing settlement and fine farms.

The public road from Vincennes to St. Louis, and the road from Belleville to Edwardsville, intersect in the middle of this prairie.

O'Harra, a post office and settlement in the north part of Randolph county, about twelve miles north of Kaskaskia. Hero is a small settlement.

Ohio Settlement, in Fork prairie, Bond county, five miles north of Greenville, is of considerable extent. The land is second rate.

Okau, (*Au Kas*, Fr.) a name frequently given to the Kaskaskia river.

It appears to have been originally a contraction, using the first syllable for the whole name, and prefixing the article,—a practice common among the early settlers and explorers of Illinois.

Okau Settlement, in the south eastern part of Macon county, twenty miles from Decatur, lies on the West fork of the Kaskaskia, and contains twenty or thirty families.

Olmsted's Mound, an eminence in the prairie in Morgan county, eight miles south of west from Jacksonville. It was the temporary seat of justice for this county previous to 1825.

Oldman's Creek, a small stream in the country attached to La Salle county, that enters Rock river eighteen miles above Dixon's ferry.

Oliver's, sometimes called *Allen's Prairie*, in the corners of Hancock, Adams, and Schuyler counties. It is twelve miles long, and from two to four miles broad.

Old Town Timber. [See *Dawson's Grove*.]

O'Neal's Creek is a branch of Crooked creek, in Schuyler county, ten miles from Rushville.

Orendorff's Mill and settlement is on Sugar creek, in the south part of Tazewell county. The settlement is large, and the land good.

OTTAWA, the seat of justice for La Salle county, was laid off by the canal commissioners, in 1830, at the junction of Fox river with the Illinois, and is thought by many to be an important location for business.

It is laid off on both sides of the Illinois river, on the

entire section numbered eleven, and in township thirty-three north, in range three east of the third principal meridian.

At the town site, the water of the Illinois is deep, and the landing convenient. Steam boats reach this place in the spring, and at other seasons when the water is high.

Below, for the distance of eight or nine miles, are rapids and shoals, formed by barriers of sand and lime stone rock. The peculiar advantages of Ottawa for a commercial town, are hypothecated upon the supposition that the contemplated canal or railway from lake Michigan will terminate at this place, and that the river below will be made navigable at all stages by suitable improvements.

The country around is pleasant, undulating, and well adapted to farming. The timber is in small quantities, chiefly in groves; the prairie land generally dry, and rich soil.

Lime, and coarse free stone, in great abundance.

Ottawa contains twenty or thirty families, three or four stores, and is populating fast.

Otter Creek, a small stream that rises in the prairies in the south western part of Greene county, runs a westerly course, and enters the Illinois river about fourteen miles above its junction with the Mississippi.

Towards its head is fine, undulating prairie; but lower down the surface is timbered and broken.

Otter Creek rises in the south western part of Fulton county, runs east, then south, and enters the Illinois in

section twenty-two, three north, three east. Large bodies of timber and good coal are on this stream.

Out House Settlement, on sugar creek, in Clinton county, twenty-two miles south west from Carlyle.

Ox Bow Prairie is in Putnam county, ten miles south of Hennepin. It is a rich prairie, five miles long, and from one to two miles wide, shaped like an ox bow, and surrounded with excellent timber. The prairie is over-spread with fine farms.

Paddock's Settlement is in Madison county, on the Springfield road, seven miles north of Edwardsville. The prairie is undulating, fertile, and healthy.

Panky's Settlement is in the south east corner of Pope county.

Panther Creek heads in McLean county, runs south east, and enters the Mackinaw near the county line.

Panther Creek, in Sangamon county, a trifling stream and branch of Sugar creek, in fifteen north, five west.

Panther Creek is in the north eastern part of Morgan county, and enters Sangamon river.

Panther Grove, a point of timber on Panther creek, in Morgan county.

Another grove, called *Little Panther*, lies east of it.

PALESTINE, the seat of justice for Crawford county, situated three miles from the Wabash river, on the borders of Lamotte prairie, and in sections thirty-three and thirty-four, township seven north, in range eleven west of the second principal meridian.

It is twenty-five miles north of Vincennes, in latitude thirty-eight degrees, fifty-eight minutes north, and eighty-two miles east from Vandalia.

Here are the offices of the register and receiver for the land district of Palestine.

Palestine has five stores, two groceries, a steam saw and grist mill in the vicinity, and about thirty families.

Palmer's Settlement, above the South fork of Spoon river, in the county of Knox, and near the line of Fulton county.

PARIS, the county seat of Edgar county, on section one, thirteen north, twelve west of the second principal meridian. It is a pleasant village, on the borders of a rich prairie, surrounded with good farms, and has a court house of brick, four stores, two groceries, three physicians, one lawyer, and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants.

Parker's Prairie is a large, level prairie, on the western side of Clark county, somewhat wet, soil second rate. A considerable settlement.

Parker's Settlement is ten miles south west from Palestine, in Crawford county. A mixture of timber and prairie, and about forty families.

Parr's Settlement is in Bond county, seven miles north of Greenville, adjoining, and within the timbered tract, on the East fork of Shoal creek.

Paupau Grove is at the head of Indian creek, in the county north of and attached to La Salle county. It is a rich tract of country.

Peek-a-ton-o-kee, a large, navigable stream that enters Rock river, in Jo Daviess county, about six miles below the boundary line. It rises in two principal branches, near the Blue mounds, in Wisconsin territory,

called the *East* and *West forks*, which unite before they enter the state of Illinois.

The *East fork* rises north of the Blue mounds, near the head of Grant river. The *West fork* runs near the Blue mounds.

After their junction, the Peek-a-ton-o-kee runs first a south course into Illinois, thence a south east course, and finally winds round north of east, and enters Rock river. It is one hundred yards wide at the mouth, eighty yards wide at the boundary line, and is navigable for flat boats to Mineral Point, in the Wisconsin territory.

I have had no little trouble in determining the orthography of this name. Its aboriginal meaning is said to be "*Swift water.*" By many persons it is written and pronounced *Pik-e-tol-e-ka*. I have adopted the orthography and pronunciation of gentlemen from its vicinity.

PEKIN, the seat of justice for Tazewell county, is situated on the east side of the Illinois river, twelve miles below Peoria, on fractional section thirty-three, twenty-five north, five west of the third principal meridian, on a sandy bluff, elevated and pleasant. The landing is tolerably good at a moderate stage of the river, but too shoal at the low stage.

Pekin contains forty or fifty families, six stores, and one steam saw mill. It will probably be the landing for a large portion of the produce of the upper part of Tazewell, and the whole of McLean counties.

Cincinnati is a town site laid off adjoining and below Pekin.

PEORIA, the seat of justice for Peoria county, situated on the west bank of the Illinois river, on section nine, eight north, eight east, and sometimes called *Fort Clark*.

From a report made by Edward Coles, esq. formerly governor of Illinois, to the Secretary of the treasury, it may be learned, "The old village of Peoria was situated one mile and a half above the lower extremity or outlet of the Peoria lake. This village had been inhabited by the French previous to the recollection of the present generation. About the year 1778 or 1779, the first house was built in what was then called *La Ville de Maillet*, afterwards the new village of Peoria, and which has recently been known by the name of *Fort Clark*, situated about one mile and a half below the old village, immediately at the lower point, or outlet of the lake. The situation being preferred on account of the water being better, and its being thought more healthy, the inhabitants gradually deserted the old village, and by the year 1796 or 1797, had entirely abandoned it, and removed to the new one.

"The inhabitants of Peoria consisted generally of Indian traders, hunters, and voyagers, and had long formed a link of connection between the French residing on the great lakes and the Mississippi river. From that happy felicity of adapting themselves to their situation and associates, for which the French are so remarkable, the inhabitants of Peoria lived generally in harmony with their savage neighbors. It appears, however, that about the year 1781, they were induced to abandon the village from an apprehension of Indian hostility; but

soon after the peace of 1783, they again returned, and continued to reside there until the autumn of 1812, when they were forcibly removed from it, and the place destroyed by a captain Craig, of the Illinois militia, on the ground, it was said, that his company of militia was fired on in the night, while at anchor in their boats before the village, by Indians, with whom the inhabitants were suspected by Craig to be too intimate and friendly."

The inhabitants being thus driven from the place, fled to the French settlements on the Mississippi for shelter.

In 1813, Peoria was occupied by the United States troops, and a block house erected and called Fort Clark. The timber was cut on the opposite side of the lake, and with considerable labor transported across, and hauled on truck wheels by the men.

After the termination of the war, Fort Clark was abandoned, and the buildings soon after burnt by the Indians.

The present town is near its ruins.

Without intending to do injustice to several other beautiful town sites along the upper parts of the Illinois river, amongst which is Pekin, Hennepin, the foot of the rapids, Ottawa, etc. I shall copy from Beck's Gazetteer the following description of Peoria.

"The situation of this place is beautiful beyond description. From the mouth of the Kickapoo, or Redbud creek, which empties into the Illinois two miles below the old fort, the alluvion is a prairie which stretches itself along the river three or four miles.

"The shore is chiefly made up of rounded pebbles, and is filled with springs of the finest water. The first bank, which is from six to twelve feet above high water mark, extends west about a quarter of a mile from the river, gradually ascending, when it rises five or six feet to the second bank. This extends nearly on a level to the bluffs, which are from sixty to one hundred feet in height. These bluffs consist of rounded pebbles, overlying strata of lime stone and sand stone, rounded at the top, and corresponding in their course with the meanders of the river and lake. The ascent, although steep, is not perpendicular. On the bluffs, the surface again becomes level, and is beautifully interspersed with prairie and woodland.

"From the bluffs the prospect is uncommonly fine. Looking towards the east you first behold an extensive prairie, which, in spring and summer, is covered with grass, with whose green the brilliant hues of a thousand flowers form the most lively contrast. Beyond this, the lake, clear and calm, may be seen emptying itself into, or by its contraction forming the river, whose meanders, only hid from the view by the beautiful groves of timber which here and there arise, can be traced to the utmost extent of vision."

Peoria is now rapidly advancing in population and improvements. In the summer of 1833, it consisted of about twenty-five families. These more than doubled in a few weeks from emigration; and from the rapidity of increase in the present season (1834) it must contain three or four times that number. It has a printing office, from which the "*Illinois Champion*," a weekly paper, is issued.

Peoria Lake, an expansion of the Illinois river, commencing at Peoria, and extending about twenty miles in a north easterly direction. It is much wider than the river, and has very little current. The water is clear, and its bottom gravelly. It may be considered as two lakes, divided by the *Narrows*. It abounds with various kinds of fish, such as sturgeon, buffalo, bass of several species, perch, white fish, pickerel, etc. which can be caught with the sein in great abundance.

In 1829, John L. Bogardus, a resident of Peoria, established a fishery here for the purpose of obtaining fish oil. He formed several large hoppers, into which the fish were thrown when taken from the sein, and the oil suffered to drain off. Could he have separated the gelatine from the oil, it is thought he might have succeeded. It turned out a bad business.

The Indian name for this lake is *Pin-a-tah-wee*. Some authors call it *Illinois lake*.

Perkins's Settlement is in the north east part of Hancock county, on the head waters of Crooked creek. The name of the post office is *Fountain Green*.

Petersburgh, a town site on Sangamon river, eighteen miles north west from Springfield, and two miles below New Salem.

Phelphs's Prairie, in Franklin county, on the waters of Crab Orchard creek, twelve miles south of Frankfort, is good land, and somewhat rolling.

In its neighborhood is *Poor prairie*, a wet, level tract; and *Wright's prairie*, an undulating tract, with a considerable settlement.

Phigley's Settlement lies between the head waters of McKee's creek and Bear creek, in Adams county. It

has about twenty-five families. The land is rather flat, but good,—about twenty miles east from Quincy.

Phil's Creek enters the Macoupen on the south side, about the middle of township nine north, eleven west. It heads in the prairies near the sources of the Piasau. There is considerable timber, with excellent prairie on the borders of this stream.

Phillips's Settlement, in the north western part of Alexander county, on Sexton's creek, twenty-five miles from America, consists of eight or ten families.

Piankeshau Bend, on the Wabash river, in Wabash county, eighteen miles north from Mount Carmel. It is a fertile tract, timber rather scarce, with a mixture of prairie and barrens.

Piasau, a small stream that rises in a beautiful tract of country near the line of Greene and Macoupen counties, and enters the Mississippi about ten miles above Lower Alton.

Pigeon Creek is a stream that rises in Adams county, and runs westward near that and Pike county, which it enters, and passes into the Snicartee slough three miles below the county line.

In the bottom, the land is level, dry, and excellent—on the bluffs, somewhat broken.

Pilot Knob, in the western part of Washington county, a singular eminence and point of observation on the old Vincennes and Kaskaskia trace.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a small village, and the seat of justice for Perry county. It is situated on the west side of Big Beaucoup creek, at the head of the Four Mile prairie, and on section twenty-four, five south, three west. It

has two stores, one tavern, one grocery, and a few families, and is surrounded with a large settlement of industrious farmers.

Piper's Point, a settlement in Greene county, sixteen miles north east from Carrollton, adjoining String prairie, and the timber of Apple creek. The land is tolerably level, rich, and proportionably divided into timber and prairie. There are sixty or seventy families in this settlement.

PITTSFIELD, the new seat of justice for Pike county, was laid off in April, 1833, on the south west quarter of section twenty-four, five south, four west. It is a high and healthy situation, in an undulating prairie, and on the dividing ridge nearly equi distant from the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. The country around is fertile, and proportionably distributed into timber and prairie, and is rapidly settling.

Pleasant Grove, three miles long and one wide, and a settlement of twenty-five or thirty families, in Tazewell county, eight miles east of Pekin, on the waters of Dillon's creek. The land is rich, and the timber consists of walnut, sugar maple, linden, oak, etc.

Pleasant Grove, in Morgan county, a settlement on the borders of Sweet's prairie, between Manchester and Winchester. The land in this quarter is good, with a due mixture of timber and prairie.

Plum Creek, in Randolph county, enters the Kaskaskia river from the east side, six miles above Kaskaskia.

Plum Creek rises in the prairies of Morgan county, west of Jacksonville, runs west, and enters the Illinois river below Phillip's ferry.

Plum Creek Prairie is near the boundary line of St. Clair and Randolph counties, ten miles long, and three broad; good soil, and scattering settlements along its borders.

Plum River, in Jo Daviess county, rises near Kellogg's grove, runs south west, and enters the Mississippi ten miles below Rush creek. It is a good mill stream.

Above its mouth are rapids. The country along its borders is a mixture of timber and prairie. It is divided into *South*, *North*, and *Middle forks*, and here is some of the finest farming land in the country.

Polecat Creek, a stream in Coles county, that rises in the prairies towards Edgar county, runs south west, and enters the Embarras east of Charleston. Near its head is a very fertile region, well timbered: further down the surface is broken. The settlement has thirty families.

Pond Slough, the name given to the outlet of a line of ponds in Johnson county, between Big Bay creek and Cash river. It is a deep, muddy channel. [See Cash river.]

Pope's River rises in the great prairies in the south part of Henry county, between Henderson's and Edwards's rivers, runs a west course through Mercer county, and enters the Mississippi, a few miles below Edwards's river. In Mercer county there is some fine tracts of timber on this stream—further up it passes through a prairie country. The land generally on Pope's and Edwards's rivers is abundantly rich, but there is a deficiency of timber.

Potatoe Creek rises on the west side of Fulton county,

near Table grove, runs a south eastern course, and enters Spoon river about four miles west of Lewistown. Excellent land, both prairie and timbered, adjoins it.

Prairie Creek, in Sangamon county, a trifling stream that rises in the prairie between Spring and Richland creeks, makes a circuit in sixteen north, six west, and enters the latter before its junction with Sangamon river.

Prairie de Long Creek rises north of Waterloo, near the dividing line of St. Clair and Monroe counties, runs south easterly through the eastern part of Monroe, receives Richland creek, and enters the Kaskaskia river in the south western part of township three south, range seven west. Along its borders is a considerable settlement, and the soil in some parts is good, in others inferior.

Prairie du Pont, [pronounced *Prairie du Po*, Fr.] a small stream in St. Clair county. It rises in the bluffs south west of Belleville, passes through the American bottom, and enters the Mississippi in the south western part of the county.

————— An old French village, with the appendage of commons and common fields to the same, located a short distance south of Cahokia.

Prairie du Rocher, an ancient French village, in Randolph county, on the American bottom, near the Rocky bluffs, from which it derives its name, fourteen miles north west of Kaskaskia. It is a low, unhealthy situation, along a small creek of the same name, which rises in the bluffs, passes across the American bottom, and enters the Mississippi. The houses are built in the

French style, the streets very narrow, and the inhabitants preserve more of the simplicity of character and habits peculiar to early times, than any village in Illinois. It has its village lots, common fields, and commons, the peculiarities of which are noticed under the article "*Cahokia*."

Prairie du Rocher, in 1766, contained fourteen families; the population at present is estimated at thirty-five families.

Here is a Catholic church dedicated to St. Sulpice, but at present has no resident priest. American settlers have not yet disturbed the repose of this ancient community. The ruins of Fort Chartres are three miles north west from this village.

Pratt's Prairie, in the north eastern part of Greene county, fifteen miles north westerly from Carrollton.

Prather's Settlement, on Apple creek, in the north eastern part of Greene county, sixteen miles from Carrollton.

Prophet's Village, on Rock river, in Henry county, and on the road from Rushville and Warren county to Galena.

On the south side of the river is a handsome town site, on a high, undulating bottom. The opposite side of the river is inundated at high floods.

Rock river can be forded at this place for two thirds of the year. It is about two hundred yards wide.

The country around will admit of considerable settlements.

Prospect Hill, in St. Clair county, one mile south of Belleville, and the residence of major Washington

West. Spread out before this delightful situation is one of the most beautiful prairies in the state, about five miles in extent, and partially covered with well cultivated farms.

Prince's Settlement is on a branch of Spoon river, twenty miles north west from Peoria, in ten and eleven north, ranges six and seven east. Here are three groves of timber, from which at least one hundred farms might be supplied. The soil is a rich clay, and undulating. The present population does not exceed fifteen families.

Princeton, a town site on the borders of Jersey prairie, in Morgan county, ten miles north from Jacksonville, in township seventeen north, in range ten west. The surface is undulating, and the surrounding country one of the finest tracts of land in the state, and the settlement is large. The post office is called *Workman*.

Princeton, a town site in Putnam county, in Bureau settlement, ten miles north of west from Hennepin. It was laid off by colonists from Northampton, Mass. in 1833, contains a post office of the same name, and is in the heart of a flourishing settlement and a rich body of land.

Puncheon Camp, a creek near the north side of Morgan county, that enters the Sangamon. It is divided into two branches. A grove of the same name is on this stream.

Putnam Creek rises towards Canton, in Fulton county, and taking a south western course, enters Spoon river.

QUINCY, the seat of justice of Adams county, is situated on the bluff of the Mississippi on section two, two

south, nine west. It has seven stores, four groceries, one carding machine, one large flouring and saw mill by steam power, with four run of buhr stones, two schools, seven lawyers, four physicians, several mechanics, about one hundred families and six hundred inhabitants.

The land office for the sale of Congress lands north and east of the Illinois river, is located at this place. The land in the vicinity is excellent. A low alluvion lies on the opposite side of the Mississippi river, which is overflowed in high waters.

Quincy must become a place of considerable business.

Quaker Settlement, near the Wabash, in the north eastern part of Crawford county, on Racoon creek. Here is a society of Friends who keep up regular meetings.

Racoon, a small stream in Greene county, that enters the Illinois river twelve miles above its mouth. The bottoms on this creek, and on the Illinois river at this point, are narrow, and the surface adjoining is much broken into bluffs and ravines.

Racoon Creek, a small stream that runs across the north end of Crawford county, and enters the Wabash.

Racoon Creek, in the north eastern part of Morgan county, and runs into Dickerson's lake.

Radcliff's Point, in Washington county, five miles west of Nashville, and a small settlement.

Ramsey's Creek rises near the line of Montgomery and Shelby counties, runs a south eastern course, and enters the Kaskaskia ten miles north of Vandalia. A considerable settlement lies along this creek. This is sometimes called *Booz creek*.

Ramsey's Settlement, in the south western part of Madison county, on Sugar creek, twenty miles from Edwardsville.

Randleman's Settlement, in St. Clair county, twelve miles south west of Belleville, and near the borders of Monroe county.

Randolph's Grove, on Kickapoo creek, above Big grove, about twelve miles south from Bloomington, in McLean county. In shape, it is almost circular, and is a valuable tract of land, containing lime stone, and a population of about forty families. The grove comprises about twelve sections of timbered land.

Rapids of Illinois. There is a succession of rapids in the Illinois, both above and below the mouth of Fox river, with intervals of deep and smooth water. From the mouth of Fox river to the foot of the rapids is nine miles—the descent in all eight feet. The rock soft sand stone mixed with gravel and shelly lime stone. Nine miles above Fox river the grand rapids commence, and extend ten or twelve miles. They are formed by ledges of rock in the river, and rocky islands.

The whole descent from the surface of lake Michigan, at Chicago, to the foot of the rapids, a distance of ninety-four and one fourth miles, is 141 87-100 feet.

Rapids of the Mississippi. These are distinguished as the *Lower* and *Upper* rapids.

The *Lower*, or as frequently called, the *Des Moines*, because opposite the mouth of that river, are twelve miles long, and formed by beds of rock. They injure the navigation in low water, and sometimes entirely prevent the passage of large boats.

The *Upper rapids* commence at Rock Island, and extend eighteen miles up the river.

Rattan's Prairie is in Madison county, seven miles north west from Edwardsville. It is level, some portions rather wet, and surrounded with fine farms.

Rhoads's Settlement, in Greene county, south of the Macoupen, and fifteen miles south east of Carrollton. A mixture of timber and prairie.

Rector's Fork, in Gallatin county, is a branch of the North fork of Saline creek, which it enters fifteen miles above Equality.

Ray's Settlement is on the east side of Hancock county, in five north, five west—a fine tract on the waters of Crooked creek.

Richland Creek, a small stream and branch of Sangamon river. It rises in the prairies near the borders of Morgan county, runs a northerly course, and enters Sangamon river below Spring creek. The land on its borders is first rate.

Richland, a tributary of the Kaskaskia, in Shelby county, rises on the east side of the county, runs south west, and enters the Kaskaskia river near the line of Fayette. A large settlement in the south eastern part of the county.

Richland, a small creek in St. Clair county, that rises in Ogle's prairie, runs south past Belleville, and unites with Prairie du Long creek, in the east part of Monroe county. The land upon its borders is proportioned into timber and prairie, and of excellent quality.

Richland, a post office, and laid off town, on Richland creek, in Sangamon county, twelve miles from Springfield, on the road to Beardstown.

Richwoods. Three tracts of timbered land in Greene county are known by this name, one of which is also called *Linden bottom*.

The timbered tract north of Apple creek, and between Apple creek prairie and the Illinois bluffs, bears this name.

A tract of timber lying between Carrollton and Bluffdale, several miles in extent, has also received this name. The land is undulating, rich, well timbered, and is occupied by a large settlement. See *Linden bottom*.

Ridge Prairie is situated in Madison county, commencing near Edwardsville, and extending south to St. Clair county.

It is on the dividing ridge between the waters that fall into the Mississippi west, and those that flow to the Kaskaskia east. Originally this prairie extended into St. Clair county as far south as Belleville, but long since, where farms have not been made, it has been intersected by a luxuriant growth of timber. Its surface is gently undulating, the soil rich, and is surrounded and indented with many fine farms.

Ridge Prairie Post Office (George Churchell, esq. P. M.) was established in 1833, in township three north, in range seven west, on the mail route from Belleville to Edwardsville, seven miles south easterly from the latter place.

Ridge Settlement, in Clinton county, from three to six miles south of Carlyle, is a large settlement and in a good tract of land.

Ridge Settlement lies in Union county, on the road to Brownsville, and extends into Jackson county. It is a

high, hilly, timbered tract of good land, well watered, and has from one hundred to one hundred and fifty families.

River Precinct is the settlement which extends along the Wabash river opposite Vincennes, in Lawrence county. It is a rich bottom, heavily timbered, and contains sixty or seventy families.

Robinson's Creek rises in the north western part of Shelby county, runs a south course, and enters the Kaskaskia river near Shelbyville. The country on its borders is proportioned into timber and prairie, and has a large settlement.

Rochester, a town site in Sangamon county, at the junction of the North and South forks of the Sangamon river, ten miles east of Springfield, on the principal road to Decatur. It has a steam and other mills, and twenty-five or thirty families.

Rock Creek rises in Adams county, in one north, seven west, runs west, and enters the south prong of Bear creek. The land is timber and prairie, and excellent.

Rock Creek, a branch of the Mackinaw, in Tazewell county.

Rock Creek, in Sangamon county, rises near Clary's grove, runs north, and enters the Sangamon river, a few miles below Richland creek. The land adjoining is excellent.

Rock Island is in the Mississippi, three miles above the mouth of Rock river. It is three miles long, and from one half to one mile wide, with lime stone rock for its base. Fort Armstrong is on its south end. On two sides the rock is twenty feet perpendicular above the

river, and forms the foundation wall of the fort. A portion of the island is cultivated.

Rock River, a large, navigable stream in the northern part of the state, that enters the Mississippi three miles below Rock Island. Its principal head is in a region of lakes and swamps, towards Fox river of Green Bay, its course south, and then south westerly. Another head is *Catfish*, a stream in Wisconsin territory, that connects together the "*Four lakes*," the head waters of which commence in a swamp a few miles south of fort Winnebago. The country towards the head of Rock river is made up alternately of swamps and quag mires, ridges of sand and shrubby oaks, with tracts of rich, dry, undulating land. The *Terre tremblant*, or trembling land, is in this region, so called from the shaking of the surface while passing over it. The militia of Illinois suffered much in passing their horses through this country in 1832, while pursuing the army of Black Hawk.

After Rock river enters the state of Illinois it receives the Peck-a-ton-o-kee, and several smaller streams, from the right; and from the left, Turtle river, Sycamore, Winnebago outlet, and several smaller streams.

Much of the country through which it passes in Illinois is prairie. About the mouths of Turtle river and Sycamore creek are large bodies of timber. It generally passes along a channel of lime and sand stone rock, and has several rapids of some extent that injure the navigation at low water. The first are three or four miles above its mouth. The second are twelve or fifteen miles

below Dixon's ferry. The next are below the Peek-a-ton-o-kee.

The country generally along Rock river to the boundary line is beautifully undulating, the soil rich, and the timber deficient. This, however, will not prevent it from becoming an extensive agricultural region.

Rock Spring is situated in St. Clair county, on the Vincennes and St. Louis stage road, eighteen miles east of the latter place, and eight and a half miles north east of Belleville. It is an elevated, and a healthy, and pleasant situation, in a tract of barrens, selected by the author of this work as a permanent residence in 1820. It is not a town or village, but a settlement in the country, having fourteen families within one mile. Its name is derived from a series of springs that issue from ledges of rock a few rods from the public road. Here is a post office, where the mail is received in post coaches six times a week,—a printing office that publishes a semi monthly newspaper called "*The Pioneer and Western Baptist*," and a small monthly sheet called "*The Illinois Sunday School Banner*."

The public literary and theological institution formerly located here, has been removed to Alton. A common, primary, and an infant school of about thirty scholars are taught here by a lady from Boston.

Rodgers's Creek, called also *Turkey fork*, a branch of Crooked creek, in McDonough county. [See *Vance's settlement*.]

Rodgers's Settlement, in Sangamon county, see *Athens*.

Rollin's Prairie, in Franklin county, north of Frankfort, is six miles long and four miles wide. The land is level and good, the settlement small.

Rome, a town laid off on section five, ten north, nine east, on the west side of Peoria lake, in Peoria county. Here the lake is one mile wide.

Round Grove is a small tract of timber described by its name, in Warren county, in ten north, three west.

Round Prairie, in the north eastern part of Schuyler county, on Williams's creek, twenty miles from Rushville. It is a rich, dry, undulating prairie, four miles in diameter, and surrounded with timber.

Round Prairie, in Wabash county, twelve miles north east from Mount Carmel, four miles in diameter, very fertile, and has eighteen or twenty fine farms on it.

Round Prairie, in Bond county, six miles west of north from Greenville, is from one to two miles in diameter. It is undulating and rich, surrounded with a large body of good timber, and has a considerable settlement.

Round Prairie, in Perry county, on the east side of Beaucoup, eight or nine miles from Pinckneyville. It is one mile wide, and from one to two miles long, and has a good settlement.

Rush Creek, a small stream in Jo Daviess county, that rises between Plum and Apple rivers, runs a south western course, and enters the Mississippi six or eight miles below Apple river. The first six miles from the mouth is low, wet, bottom land; above are alternate bottoms and precipitous bluffs. At the head is a fine farming country, with considerable timber.

RUSHVILLE, the seat of justice for Schuyler county, is situated in the central part of the county, at the south end of a beautiful prairie, on section thirty, two north,

one west, ten miles from the Illinois river at the nearest point, and twelve from Beardstown. It has six stores, two groceries, two taverns, four cabinet makers, four brick masons and plaisterers, three carpenters, two blacksmiths, four tanneries, one steam saw and grist mill, one carding machine, four lawyers, two physicians, and seven hundred and fifty inhabitants.

The court house is of brick, two stories, and the people have erected a brick school house. Good building stone and plenty of coal are found in the vicinity.

The settlements around Rushville are large, and the village itself exhibits a quietness and neatness in its external appearance that is pleasing to the traveler.

Russell's Grove, in McDonough county, north of west from Macomb, is a fine tract of timbered land surrounded with rich prairie, and a considerable settlement.

Sadorus, a small grove and settlement at the head timber of the Kaskaskia, on the road from Springfield to Danville.

SALEM, the seat of justice for Marion county, is situated on the eastern border of the grand prairie, on the Vincennes and St. Louis stage road, on section eleven, two north, range two east of the third principal meridian. It is a pleasant village of about thirty families.

Saline, a navigable stream in Gallatin county that enters the Ohio river twelve miles below Shawneetown, on section five, eleven south, ten east. It is made by three principal branches distinguished as the *North*, *South*, and *Middle forks*, which unite near Equality.

The *North fork* rises near McLeansboro' in Hamilton county, and runs a southerly course.

The *South fork* rises on the borders of Johnson and Franklin counties, takes an easterly course, and unites with the North fork.

The *Middle fork* rises on the east side of Franklin county, takes a south easterly course, and unites with the South fork a few miles above Equality. .

The Saline creek is navigable for steam boats to Equality, fourteen miles.

Salisbury, a post office and village just commenced in the border of the timber of Richland creek, ten miles north west from Springfield, in Sangamon county.

Salt Creek, in Effingham county, five miles east of Ewington, and on the west side of the Fourteen Mile prairie. It is large enough for a mill stream, and enters the Little Wabash river ten or twelve miles below Ewington.

The settlement contains fifteen or twenty families; the land is tolerably good, and the surface rolling.

Salt Creek Settlement, on the north side of Macon county, twenty miles from Decatur, of about one hundred families. The land is good, with plenty of prairie.

Salt Prairie, in Calhoun county, lying between the bluffs and Salt Prairie slough.

It is a dry, rich prairie, six miles long, and half a mile wide, densely settled with about sixty families. Fine springs break out from the foot of the bluffs, and a large saline rises at the head of the prairie, which furnishes abundant salt water for stock.

Salt Prairie Slough, a small arm of the Mississippi, in Calhoun county, six miles long, near the foot of which is Gilead. It is navigable for small boats, and affords an

excellent harbor. Thirteen flat boats left this slough in one season, loaded with corn.

Sangamon River, a prominent branch of the Illinois. It rises in Champaign county, in the most elevated region of that portion of the state, and near the head waters of the two Vermilions and the Kaskaskia rivers. It waters Sangamon and Macon counties, and parts of Tazewell, McLean, Montgomery, Shelby, and Champaign counties. Its general course is north westerly. Besides a number of smaller streams, noticed in their alphabetical order, as Clary's, Rock, Richland, Prairie, Spring, Lick, Sugar, Horse, and Brush creeks, on the south side, and Crane, Cantrill's, Fancy, Wolf creeks, and other streams on the north side, its three principal heads are Salt creek, North fork, and South fork.

Salt creek rises in McLean county, twenty-two north, ranges four and five east, and runs a westerly course through the north west corner of Macon into Sangamon county, where, after receiving Kickapoo and Sugar creeks, and several smaller ones, it enters the Sangamon river in the north west part of township nineteen north, range six west. Its two principal heads are called the North fork of Salt creek, and Lake fork of Salt creek.

North fork, which may be regarded as the main stream, rises in Champaign county, near the heads of the Vermilion river of the Illinois, the Vermilion of the Wabash, and the Kaskaskia, in twenty-four north, seven east, in a small lake. It runs south westerly through Macon, then south, then west into Sangamon county, where it receives South fork and Salt creek.

The South fork of Sangamon rises by several branches, in the north western part of Shelby, and the north eastern part of Montgomery counties, runs a south eastern course, and forms a junction with the North fork in sixteen north, four west, seven miles east from Springfield.

Sangamon river and its branches flow through one of the richest and most delightful portions of the Great West. Complaints are made of the extent of the prairies, but this offers no serious inconvenience for the present. These prairies for many years will afford range for thousands of cattle. The general aspect of the country on the Sangamon is level, yet it is sufficiently undulating to permit the water to escape to the creeks. It will soon constitute one of the richest agricultural districts in the United States, the soil being of such a nature that immense crops can be raised with little agricultural labor.

The Sangamon is navigable for steam boats of the smaller class to the junction of the North and South forks, and, with a little labor in clearing out the drift wood, each principal fork may be navigated with flat boats for a long distance. In the spring of 1832 a steam boat of the larger class arrived within five miles of Springfield, and discharged its cargo. At a small expense in clearing out the logs, and cutting the stooping trees, this river would be navigable for steam boats half the year. From a bend near the mouth of Clary's creek, fifty miles above the mouth of the Sangamon, the waters find a channel through the low grounds and sloughs to the vicinity of Beardstown, so that keel boats can pass in this direction into the Sangamon. It is thought that with

small expense, a communication might be opened in this direction. Some incipient measures were adopted by the legislature for improving the navigation of this noble river, but nothing effectual has been done.

When the resources of the state become more ample there is no doubt but this important outlet for its agricultural wealth will receive a share of attention.

Sand Creek is a small stream in Shelby county, ten miles north east of Shelbyville, and enters the Kaskaskia river.

Sand Creek Settlement, in Shelby county, eight miles north east of Shelbyville. The land is good, and the settlement large.

Sandy, a small mill stream that rises on the west side of La Salle county, runs south west, and enters the Illinois in Putnam county.

Sandy, a small stream in Morgan county. It rises near the South fork of the Mauvaiseterre, runs a south westerly course past Winchester, and enters the Illinois river above Apple Creek.

Sandy, an insignificant stream, and branch of Cash river, in Alexander county. The land near it is rolling surface and rather thin soil.

Sand Prairie, a prairie of some extent, and a settlement of eighty or a hundred families, in Tazewell county, four miles south of Pekin. A rich, sandy soil.

Sau-ga-nas-kee Swamp, a tract of inundated land in Cook county, about twenty miles south west of Chicago. After perforating through a few feet of mud, the base is found to be hard, blue lime stone. In constructing a canal from the lake to the Illinois, it has been suggest-

ed to construct a large reservoir to be filled with the waters of the Calamic and Des Plaines.

Sauk Village, in Rock Island county, is three miles above Rock river, and four miles east of Rock Island. This was formerly the chief village of the Sank nation. Here were Indian fields fenced with poles, bark cabins, plats of blue grass pasture, and a large body of rich prairie land.

The white settlement here is large, with fine farms.

Scatters of Cash. This name is given by the people of Johnson county to a succession of ponds in which Cash river "scatters" itself. They are in township thirteen south, two east.

Seminary Township, a settlement in the south west corner of Fayette county, being five north and one west of the third principal meridian. It is a township of land, thirty-six miles square, granted by congress to Illinois for purposes of education. It has since been relinquished to the general government, and in place thereof, an equal quantity is to be selected from unsold lands within the state. The Kaskaskia river crosses its south eastern part, and the Hurricane fork runs through it near its western boundary.

It is proportioned into timber and prairie, contains much good land, and about thirty-five families.

Senatchwine, a stream in Peoria county, rises in thirteen north, eight east, and runs a devious course, nearly parallel with the Illinois, which it enters in section eighteen, eleven north, nine east, twenty miles above Peoria.

There is much good land, both timbered and prairie,

on this creek, and a settlement of twenty or thirty families.

It derives its name from a well known Indian chief who formerly resided at its mouth.

Seven Mile Creek, in Jo Daviess county, rises near the Buffalo grove, runs an east course, and enters Rock river six miles above Dixon's ferry. The country for twenty or thirty miles above Dixon's ferry is generally prairie, interspersed with small groves of three or four hundred acres each, gently undulating, soil dry and very rich. From thence on the road to Galena the surface is hilly and broken.

Seven Mile Prairie, in White county, seven miles west of Carmi, contains a large and flourishing settlement.

Sexton's Creek, a small stream in Alexander county, running westward, and emptying into the Mississippi a short distance below Cape Girardeau.

The bottom land is rich, but the upland near it is rolling and rather thin soil. This by mistake is called Seaton's creek, on some maps.

Shannon's Stone, a post office and settlement, in Randolph county, eighteen miles north east of Kaskaskia, on the road to Vandalia. Here is a town site called Columbus.

Shawneetown is the principal commercial town in the southern part of the state. It is situated on the Ohio river, about ten miles below the mouth of the Wabash, in section six of township ten south, in range ten east of the third principal meridian, in latitude thirty-seven degrees forty minutes north.

The bank of the Ohio at this place has a gradual as-

cent, but is subject to inundation at the extreme floods. Between the town and the bluffs the surface is still lower, and more frequently submerged. Though no considerable sickness has prevailed in this town for some years 'past, it cannot but be regarded as less healthy than the more elevated portions of the state.

Considerable commercial business is transacted at this place, both in the wholesale and retail line. It has eight or ten stores, several groceries, two public houses, and six or seven hundred inhabitants.

The land office for the district is in Shawneetown. A printing office is here which publishes a weekly paper called the "*Illinois Journal*." There is also a bank here which was chartered by the territorial legislature, and which has lately recommenced doing business, after a suspension of several years. This is the only bank in the state.

SHELBYVILLE, the seat of justice for Shelby county, is situated on the west bank of the Kaskaskia river, on elevated and timbered land, on section seven, eleven north, four east. It has six stores—three groceries—a brick court house, forty feet square, two stories, with a cupola—and forty-five or fifty families. The country around it is excellent land, a mixture of timber and prairie, and the settlements are extensive. There is a large sulphur spring in the town.

Shiloh, a settlement in St. Clair county, six miles north east from Belleville. Here is a Methodist meeting house and camp ground, and a large congregation.

Shipley's Prairie, a small prairie in Wayne county, five miles south east of Fairfield, and has fifteen or twenty families.

Shoal Creek, a fine stream that rises in Montgomery county, runs south westerly through Bond and Clinton, and enters the Kaskaskia river in section six, one south, four west. It is formed by the union of the East, West, and Middle forks, and might be made navigable for small craft to a considerable distance. Its branches are Beaver, East, and West forks. The timber on its banks is of various kinds, and from two to six miles in width, with prairies between each fork. The soil is second rate, and the surface in some places is rolling, in others level.

Shoal Creek Bridge and post office, in Clinton county, on the Vincennes and St. Louis road, nine miles west of Carlyle.

Shoal Creek Prairie, an extensive prairie lying to the west of Shoal creek, in Clinton, Bond, and Montgomery counties. Its average width is eight miles. It is slightly rolling, and contains much good land.

Shoal Creek Settlement, in Clinton county, twelve miles south west from Carlyle.

Shook's Settlement, in the American bottom, in Monroe county. The land around is a rich prairie.

Shuey's Settlement is in the eastern part of Adams county, near the heads of Bear and McKee's creeks, and the land is less rolling than other portions of the same county.

Silvan Grove, a settlement and post office in Morgan county, twelve miles north east of Jacksonville. It is at the head of Job's creek, and both the timber and prairie is excellent land.

Silver Creek rises in the northern part of Madison

county, runs south into St. Clair, and enters the Kaskaskia in section twenty-eight, two south, seven west. It is about fifty miles in length, has several branches, and passes through a fertile and well populated country, diversified with timber and prairie. Its name was given from the supposed existence of Silver mines, not far from Rock Spring, where the early French explorers made considerable excavations.

Sinsinaway, a stream in the north west corner of the state. It rises in the prairies of Wisconsin territory, runs a south west course, and enters the Mississippi six miles above Fever river, and nearly west from Galena.

Timber scattering, some cedar and a few pines.

Sitgreave's Settlement, in Clinton county, twelve miles south of Carlyle.

Six's Prairie lies in the southern part of Schuyler county, seventeen miles west of south from Rushville, and seventeen miles north west from Naple. It is a rich, undulating, dry tract, ten miles long, and three miles broad, and surrounded with excellent timber. The settlement commenced in 1829, and now contains seventy-five or eighty families. The post office is called *Mount Sterling*.

Six Mile is the name of a creek, and a settlement, in Pike county. The creek heads in the interior and enters Snicartee near the county line of Calhoun. The settlement on it is large.

Six Mile Prairie, in the American bottom, south western part of Madison county,—a rich tract of alluvion, with fine farms, and surrounded with a heavy body of timber—rather unhealthy.

————— A post office of this name near it on the road from Lower Alton to St. Louis.

Six Mile Prairie, in Perry county, nine miles south west of Pinckneyville, is nine miles long and six miles wide. It is level, tolerably good soil, and settled along its eastern border.

Skillet Fork, a large branch of the Little Wabash. It rises in the prairies east of Vandalia, and running a southern course, enters that river in the northern part of White county. Its banks are subject to inundation. The land adjoining it is fertile, but too level for convenience.

Skillet Fork Settlement, in the north east corner of Hamilton county.

Skillet Fork, a settlement in White county, six miles north east of Carmi, in a timbered region, between the Skillet fork and Little Wabash.

Slab Point, a point of timber and a small stream in the border of Montgomery county, a few miles west of south from Macoupen point, on the road from Springfield to Edwardsville.

Small Pox River, in Jo Daviess county, rises south east of Galena, runs west, and enters the Mississippi at the mouth of Fever river, in an acute angle with that stream. It is fifteen miles long, the county on its borders very broken, has some fertile and level bottom land, and considerable timber towards its mouth.

Smallsburgh, a town site with mills etc. on the Embarras, six miles below Lawrenceville.

Small's Settlement, in St. Clair county, six miles south

west from Belleville. The land chiefly timbered and barrens.

Smith's Lake, in the Illinois bottom, Morgan county. It is below Meredosha, and unites with the river.

Smith's Settlement is near Shoal creek timber, in Bond county, four miles south of Greenville.

Smooth Prairie is in Madison county, in the forks of Wood river, eight miles east from Alton. It is three miles long and about two wide, level and rather wet.

Snake Creek, a branch of Indian creek, in Morgan county.

Snicartee, (in French, *Chenail-ecarte*, said to mean the "cut off," or "lost channel,") an arm of the Mississippi, in Pike county, commonly called a "Slough," in the dialect of the country. It is a running water at all stages of the river, and for several months furnishes steam boat navigation to Atlas. It leaves the Mississippi in section nineteen, three south, eight west, in Adams county, enters it again in Calhoun county, section seven, eight south, four west, and runs from one to five miles from the main river. It is about fifty miles in length. The lands in the island are of first rate alluvion, proportioned into timber and prairie, but subject to annual inundations.

Snider's Settlement is on the south side of Macon county.

South America is a settlement in Callatin county, fifteen miles south west from Equality, and near the corner of Pope and Franklin counties.

South Fork of Spoon River rises in Warren county, near the head of Ellison creek, runs a south easterly course, and unites with the main stream in section four, township eight north, range two east.

Some of the best land in the state lies on this stream. This is frequently called *West fork*.

South Prairie, in Morgan county, is on the south side of Walnut creek.

Spanish Needle, a trifling stream in Macoupen county that enters Macoupen creek, above Dry fork.

Spoon River, a large and beautiful river on the military tract. A description of its principal heads may be seen by reference to the articles, "*Forks of Spoon river*," and "*South fork of Spoon river*." After the union of these forks, the general course of this river is south till within a few miles of its mouth, when it takes a south easterly course and enters the Illinois in section thirty-three, four north, four east, directly opposite Havanna.

This stream is navigated for several miles, and at a trifling expense, in clearing out the trees and rafts of timber, it might be made navigable for one half the year to the forks.

Large bodies of timber of the best quality line the banks of this stream, and the soil in general is inferior to none.

The main river and several of its tributaries furnishes excellent mill seats. The prairies adjacent are generally undulating, dry and fertile.

Above the mouth of Spoon river is a large lake on the west side of the Illinois.

Spring Bay, a singular basin, about seventy-five rods in diameter, adjoining the Illinois river, in the upper part of Tazewell county. In front it opens to the river, the waters of which enter and fill it at flood stage. When low, they retire and leave the basin dry, except

ing a stream made by number of springs which burst forth from the sand ridge on three sides of it. On this ridge are signs of an old settlement or fortification. A short distance below is the mouth of Blue creek, over which is a bridge of earth. Below this is a mound, forty-five yards in circumference at the base, and twenty feet in height. It is said to have been opened, and human skeletons found twenty feet from the top.

Spring Creek enters Sangamon river four miles from Springfield. The country bordering is rather level, very rich, and densely populated. The timber is from two to five miles wide, and of excellent quality.

Spring Creek, in Putnam county, enters the Illinois four miles below the Little Vermilion.

SPRINGFIELD, one of the largest towns in Illinois, and the seat of justice of Sangamon county. It is situated on the border of a beautiful prairie, on the south side of the timber of Spring creek, on sections twenty-seven and thirty-four, in township sixteen north, in range five west of the third principal meridian. This town was laid off in February, 1822, before the lands in this region were sold. At the land sales of November, 1823, the tract on which the older portion of the town is located, was purchased and duly recorded as a town. It then contained about thirty families, living in small log cabins. The surface is rather too level for a large town, into which it is destined to grow; but it is a dry and healthy location.

Springfield has thirteen stores, five groceries, two druggist's shops, two taverns or hotels, three bakeries, three hatters, two silversmiths, one tin and copper ma-

nufactory, two wagon and carriage makers, three carding machines, one flouring mill with ox power, three blacksmiths, with a proportion of mechanics of various kinds, a printing office from which is issued a weekly paper, called the "*Sangamo Journal*," ten attorneys, seven physicians, three or four ministers of the gospel, about 220 families, and 1,400 inhabitants. The annual increase is at the ratio of about eighteen or twenty per cent.

The public buildings are, a court house, jail, Presbyterian and "Reformed" churches, of brick; a framed Methodist house of worship, and a market house, where markets are held daily, Sundays excepted.

The first house built in Springfield was erected twelve years since. The town has increased more than half within the last four years. It has excellent schools for both sexes. The female literary institution is extensively patronized, and promises great usefulness.

Situated not far from the geographical centre of the state, and surrounded with one of the richest tracts of country in the great western valley, it is thought by many, that, should the seat of government be removed from Vandalia, it will find a location at this place.

Spring Island Grove, in Sangamon county, from fourteen to twenty miles west of Springfield, on the road to Jacksonville. It lies at the head of Spring creek, and is an excellent timbered tract, surrounded with rich prairie, from six to ten miles long, and from two to three miles wide, and has a flourishing settlement. Many excellent springs are found in this tract of country.

Spring Point, in Jasper county, on the national road.

Starved Rock, near the foot of the rapids, and on the right bank of the Illinois, is a perpendicular mass of lime

and sand stone washed by the current at its base, and elevated 150 feet. The diameter of its surface is about 100 feet, with a slope extending to the adjoining bluff from which alone it is accessible.

Tradition says that after the Illinois Indians had killed Pontiac, the French governor at Detroit, the northern Indians made war upon them. A band of the Illinois, in attempting to escape, took shelter on this rock, which they soon made inaccessible to their enemies, and where they were closely besieged. They had secured provisions, but their only resource for water was by letting down vessels with bark ropes to the river. The wily besiegers contrived to come in canoes under the rock and cut off their buckets, by which means the unfortunate Illinois were starved to death. Many years after, their bones were whitening on this summit.

Steam Point, a point of timber running into the prairie that adjoins Brulette's creek, in Edgar county.

Steel's Mill, a post office and settlement in Randolph county, sixteen miles east of Kaskaskia, on the Shawneetown road. The soil is of a middling quality.

Steven's Creek rises in Macon county, and enters the North fork of Sangamon three miles below Decatur.

Stillman's Run, formerly called *Mud creek*, a small stream that runs north west and enters Rock river a few miles below Sycamore creek, where, on the 14th of May, 1832, a battalion of militia, consisting of about 275 men, under the command of major Isaiah Stillman, of Fulton county, were attacked, defeated, and eleven men killed, by a portion of the Indian army under the celebrated Black Hawk.

Stinking Creek, see Beaver creek.

St. Mary's River rises in Perry county, and enters the Mississippi six miles below the mouth of the Kaskaskia.

Stokes's Settlement, in the eastern part of Union county, near the head, and on the south side of Cash river, contains one hundred families. The surface of the land is rolling, and the soil good.

Stone's Settlement is fifteen miles below Quincy, in three south, seven west.

Stout's Grove, a settlement in McLean county, on the Mackinau, in twenty-four and twenty-five north, one west, and twelve miles north west of Bloomington. The north part is a large and heavily timbered bottom, principally oak, with some barrens. The south part is first rate timbered land.

Strawn's Settlement, in Putnam county, about twenty miles below Hennepin, was commenced in 1831.

String Prairie, in Greene county, lies between Macoupen and Apple creeks, commencing four miles west of Carrollton, and extending fifteen miles east, and from half a mile to three miles in width. It is a rich, level tract, and much of it in a state of cultivation.

String Town, on the Embarras, in Lawrence county, sixteen miles north of Lawrenceville, has 100 families.

Stubblefield's Branch is a trifling stream that rises in the northern part of Bond county, runs south west, and enters the East fork of Shoal creek, two miles above Greenville. A considerable settlement is near it.

Sugar Creek, in Sangamon county, rises in the prairies towards the south western part of the county, where its waters interlock with the heads of Macoupen and

Apple creeks, runs a north easterly course, and enters the Sangamon river a short distance below the forks. Its main branch is Lick creek. The land is good, surface rather level, and the timber of various kinds, from one to two miles in width. The settlements are large, and extend from the mouth to the head of the timber.

Sugar Creek, in the north eastern part of Schuyler county. It rises in the south east corner of McDonough county, takes a south eastern course, near the boundary line of Fulton, and enters the Illinois above Beardstown, on section four, two north, one east. A large body of excellent timber lies on this stream. Red and yellow ochre are found in its banks.

Sugar Creek, a small stream that rises in the interior of Edgar county, takes an eastern course and passes through a corner of Indiana into the Wabash.

Sugar Creek, a small stream in Clark county, that passes near Palestine and enters the Wabash.

Sugar Creek, in Iroquois county, a branch of the Iroquois river. There is considerable timber along its borders.

Sugar Creek, a small stream rising in township four north, in range five west of the third principal meridian, and running a southerly course through the eastern borders of Madison into Clinton county, enters the Kaskaskia near the base line, in five west. It passes through a fine country of land.

Sugar Creek, in McLean county, rises in twenty-four north, two east, and runs through Blooming grove in a south western direction. It is a good mill stream, has firm banks, and gravelly bottom. It passes across the south

east part of Tazewell into Sangamon county, and enters Salt creek in township twenty north, range five west. It waters a rich body of land, and has an extensive line of settlements.

Sugar Creek Settlement, in the south eastern part of Tazewell county, on Sugar creek. It has seventy or eighty families, and is increasing.

Sugar Grove, in the north part of Sangamon county, twenty miles north of Springfield. It is a fine tract of timber surrounded with fertile prairie, about three miles long and one mile wide, with a respectable settlement.

Sugar River, in Jo Daviess county. It rises in the Wisconsin territory, runs south across the boundary line about eleven miles west of Rock river, and enters the Peek-a-ton-o-kee. The country between it and Rock river is rather swampy, with ridges of bur oak timber. Along its course the land and timber are good.

Sutherland, a post office in Edgar county. (See Grand View.)

Sweet's Prairie is in the south part of Morgan county, three miles west of Manchester. It is level and wet.

Swell's Prairie is in Madison county four miles north east from Edwardsville.

Swigart's Settlement, in St. Clair county, is under the bluffs seven miles east of St. Louis.

Swinnington's Point, a settlement in Morgan county.

Swanwick's Creek rises near the Grand Cote, and enters Beaucoup creek in Perry county.

Sycamore Creek rises in the prairies near Fox river, and enters Rock river thirty-five miles above Dixon's ferry. It is fifty yards wide at its mouth. The Indian name is *Kish-wau-kee*.

Table Grove is a beautiful and elevated tract of 150 or 200 acres of timber, on the west side of Fulton county, and has a delightful prospect.

Tarapin Ridge, a settlement four miles north of Lebanon, in St. Clair county.

Taylor's Creek rises in Macoupen county, and enters Macoupen creek in Greene county.

Tegarden's Mill, on Taylor's creek, in Greene county.

Ten Mile Creek rises in the Great prairie near Putnam county, runs through a broken but well timbered country, and enters Peoria lake five miles above Peoria.

Ten Mile Creek, in Hamilton county, is a branch of Muddy river, and runs through an undulating tract. Here is a settlement of forty or fifty families.

Three Mile Prairie, in Washington county, has an undulating surface. It is eight miles south of Nashville.

Timbered Settlement includes the north east quarter of Wabash county, and is ten miles from Mount Carmel. It contains sixty or seventy families. The timber is excellent.

Tom's Prairie, in Wayne county, is six miles north east of Fairfield, on Elm river, and has twenty or twenty-five families. The soil is second rate.

Totten's Prairie, in Fulton county, seven miles north west of Lewistown is from one to three miles wide and ten long. It is good land and has a large settlement.

Town Fork is a branch of Troublesome creek, in McDonough county.

Trinity is on the Ohio six miles above its junction with the Mississippi, and at the mouth of Cash river, on sections one and two, seventeen south, one west. Steam

boats from the Ohio and Mississippi rivers exchange cargoes here, repair, etc. It has one tavern and one store, and is inundated six feet at extreme high water.

Troublesome Creek, a branch of Crooked creek, in McDonough county.

Turkey Creek enters the Illinois river, in Morgan county, between Walnut and Sandy creeks.

Turkey Hill, in St. Clair county, four miles south east of Belleville, the oldest American settlement in the county was commenced by William Scott, Samuel Shook, and Franklin Jarvis, in 1798. It is now populous. Formerly this name was used to designate a large tract.

Turney's Prairie, in Wayne county, eight miles south of Fairfield, is from one to two miles in extent. The soil is good, and the settlement contains about twenty-five families.

Turtle River rises in Wisconsin territory, and enters Rock river forty rods below the boundary line.

Twelve Mile Grove is between the Kankakee and Hickory creek, in Cook county, and contains 600 acres.

Twelve Mile Prairie, in Effingham county, west of the Little Wabash, is level, and in many places wet. It extends through Effingham and Clay counties. The national road crosses it in the former, and the Vincennes in the latter county.

Twelve Mile Prairie, in St. Clair county, is moderately undulating, and good soil. Indian name *Tau-mar-waus*.

Twitchell's Mill, a post office on Big creek, Pope county.

Tyrer's Creek, a branch of the Mississippi in Adams county, rises in two south eight west.

Union Prairie, in the south east part of Clark coun-

ty, is five miles long and three broad. The settlement is large.

Union Prairie, in Schuyler county, four miles west of Rushville.

Union, a post office in Champaign county, twenty miles west of Danville.

Union Grove, in St. Clair county, is on the borders of Looking Glass prairie and on the east side of Silver creek. The land is excellent, and the settlement extensive. It is sometimes called *Padfield's Settlement*.

UNITY, the seat of justice of Alexander county, recently located, in the corners of townships fifteen and sixteen south, in ranges one and two west of the third principal meridian. It is near Cash river.

Upper Mackinaw Settlements, a string of settlemepts towards the head of the Mackinaw, in McLean county, about fourteen miles north of Bloomington. The timber is divided into several groves, and is about twenty-four miles in length from east to west, and from one to three miles in width. The old Kickapoo and Pattawatomic towns were on the north side of this timber, where the blue grass grows in wild luxuriance. Here are over 100 families, and the land is excellent.

URBANNA, the seat of justice for Champaign county, as named by the last legislature.

Valentine's Settlement is in Bond county, on the west side of Shoal creek. The land is good.

Vandeventer's Settlement is on the Illinois river, in the south part of Schuyler county, twenty miles from Rushville.

Vancil's Settlement, in Union county, on a branch of Clear creek. The land is rolling.

Vance's Settlement, in McDonough county, is in five north, two and three west, six or eight miles south west from Macomb, and on the waters of Crooked creek. The land is excellent.

VANDALIA is the present seat of government for the state, the seat of justice for Fayette county, and was laid out in 1818, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, under the authority of the state. It is situated on the west bank of the Kaskaskia river, on sections eight, nine, sixteen and seventeen, of township six north, in range one east of the third principal meridian. The site is high, undulating, and was originally a timbered tract. The streets cross at right angles and are eighty feet in width. The public square is on elevated ground. The public buildings are, a state house of brick and sufficiently commodious for legislative purposes—a two story brick edifice, originally erected for a banking house, but now occupied with the offices of the secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, and supreme court,—a neat framed house of worship for the Presbyterian society, with a cupola and bell,—a framed meeting house for the Methodist society,—another small public building open for all denominations, and for schools, and other public purposes.

There are in the town two printing offices that issue weekly papers called the "*Whig*" and the "*Advocate*," three taverns, several stores, five lawyers, four physicians, a land office, and about 800 inhabitants.

Near the river the country generally is heavily timbered, but a few miles back are extensive prairies. The "national road" has been permanently located and partially constructed to this place.

Venus is a landing in Hancock county, at the head of the Lower rapids. The settlement is dense, and the situation pleasant. It must become a place of business. The mineral called geode is found here in abundance.

Vermilion River, of the Wabash, rises in the great prairies of Champaign and Iroquois counties, and enters the Wabash in the state of Indiana. Its branches are North, Middle, and Salt forks.

North fork, rises in Iroquois county, and unites with the main stream below Danville.

Salt fork rises in Champaign county, near the head of the Sangamon river, runs a south course till it enters township eighteen north, in range ten east, when it makes a sudden bend and runs north of east to Danville. The salt works are on this stream, six miles above Danville.

Middle fork, rises in the prairie, forty miles north west of Danville, and enters Salt fork.

The timber on these forks is from one to two miles wide and of a good quality. The adjoining prairies are dry, undulating, and rich.

Vermilion, (*Little*) rises in the south part of Vermilion county, and enters the Wabash river in Indiana. It is a mill stream, with a gravelly and rocky bottom, and has a fine body of timber on its banks. Large and flourishing settlements have been made on both sides of the timber to its head.

Vermilion River, of the Illinois, passes across the north west part of McLean county, into La Salle, and enters the Illinois near the foot of the rapids. Towards its head the surface is tolerably level, with a rich soil,

large prairies, and but small quantities of timber. Towards the Illinois its bluffs become abrupt, often 100 feet high, with rocky banks and frequent rapids and falls. It is an excellent mill stream, about fifty yards wide, and runs through extensive beds of bituminous coal. Its bluffs contain immense quarries of lime, sand, and some free stone excellent for grind stones. The timber upon its banks are oaks of various kinds, walnut, ash, sugar maple, hickory, etc.

VIENNA, the county seat of Johnson county, contains twenty-five or thirty families, and three stores. It is situated on the East fork of Cash river, in sections five and six, thirteen south, three east. The main road from Golconda to Jonesboro, and Jackson, Mo. passes through this place. It is in latitude 37 deg. 25 minutes north.

Village Prairie, in Edwards county, two miles north of Albion, about three miles wide. A small stream called "*The Village*" runs through it to the little Wabash.

Vincennes Road passes from Vincennes to St. Louis, through Lawrence, Clay, Marion, Clinton, and St. Clair counties, 154 miles. A commodious four horse stage runs each way three times a week.

Vinegar Hill, in Jo Daviess county, six miles north of Galena, is a prairie country, and contains one of the richest lead mines in this region.

Wabash Grove, in the east part of Shelby county, is on one of the heads of the Little Wabash. The timber and prairie are excellent and the settlement, is large.

Wabash Point, in the south western part of Coles county, is the principal head of the Little Wabash. The

timber and adjoining prairie are good, and the settlement is large.

Wail's Settlement is in Bond county, nine miles west of Greenville and on the west side of Shoal creek. The prairie is good, and the timber abundant.

Wakefield's Settlement, in the south part of Shelby county, is a fertile tract well timbered. The settlement is large.

Walnut Creek, in Morgan county, enters the Illinois above Plum creek.

Walnut Creek heads in the north western part of Tazewell county, and enters the Mackinaw in section sixteen, twenty-five north, one west. It has a free current, gravelly bottom, and runs through rich land.

Walnut, a branch of Beaucoup creek, in Perry county.

Walnut Grove, a rich tract on Walnut creek, in Tazewell county, about one mile wide and nine long.

Walnut Grove, a settlement in the south west corner of Edgar county.

Walnut Hill Prairie, on the line between Jefferson and Marion counties. Some parts are tolerably good, others rather flat and wet. It is four miles long, and three broad, and contains seventy-five families.

Walnut Prairie, in Clark county, near the Wabash, about five miles long and two broad. It is tolerably level, has a rich sandy soil, and a fine settlement.

Walker's Grove, on the Du Page, in Cook county, forty miles from Chicago, is a beautiful tract surrounded by a rich prairie and a large settlement. It is about three miles long and one wide.

Ward's Settlement is the oldest in Macon county, and is eight miles south of Decatur.

Warsaw, at the foot of the rapids of the Mississippi, in Hancock county, many think will be an important commercial town. It is near old fort Edwards.

Washington, a new village in the western part of Fulton county, twenty miles from Lewistown.

WATERLOO, the seat of justice for Monroe county, is situated on highground, in township two south, ten west. It has a court house of brick, two stores, two taverns, and about twenty families.

Watts's Settlement, in Crawford county, is sixteen miles west from Palestine, and has about twenty families.

Webb's Prairie, and settlement, in Franklin county, fifteen miles east of north from Frankfort. The land is good.

Wergle's Settlement, in Adams county, has 600 or 700 industrious Germans, of the society of Dunkards, and is watered by the West fork of McKee's creek.

West Fork of Kaskaskia River rises in Macon county, in township sixteen north, four east, and enters the main stream, ten miles above Shelbyville. The land on its borders, in general, is excellent, and the timber good.

West Fork of Muddy Settlement, in the north western part of Jefferson county, is a well timbered tract.

West Fork of Shoal Creek rises in the north part of Montgomery county, in nine north, three west, runs south, and forms the main creek. The average width of the timber is two miles.

West's Settlement, in Johnson county, on the east side of Cash river, is a fine, fertile tract, and has thirty families.

Whitaker's Creek, in Greene county, a branch of Apple creek on the south side.

Whitley's Point is the head of Whitley's creek, in Shelby county, east of the Kaskaskia river, and fifteen miles north east from Shelbyville. The timber and prairie are good.

Whitley's Settlement, on Whitley's creek, Shelby county, fifteen miles north east from Shelbyville, is a mixture of timber and prairie.

Whitney's Grove, a post office in Hancock county.

Whiteside's Settlement, in Pope county, is twelve miles west of Golconda on Big Bay creek and the state road, and has 100 families.

Whiteside's Station, in Monroe county, five miles north of Waterloo, is one of the oldest American settlements in Illinois.

Wiggins's Ferry, on the Mississippi opposite St. Louis, and the property adjoining, are owned by a company. Here are two good steam boats, a public house, livery stable, store, and post office.

Wilcozen's Settlement, in Fulton county—good soil.

Williams's Creek rises in Hancock and enters Crooked creek in Schuyler county.

Willis's Settlement, in Putnam county, five miles east of Hennepin, was begun in 1827, in a rich tract of land.

Wilson's Grove, is a beautiful eminence one mile west of Jacksonville, and now called College Hill. The Illinois college stands on its eastern slope.

Winchester, in Morgan county, sixteen miles south west of Jacksonville, on section twenty-nine, township fourteen north, in range twelve west of the third principal meridian, was laid off in 1831, on elevated ground, and contains four stores, one grocery, a large tannery,

mechanics of various kinds, one tavern, three physicians, a Baptist meeting house, and sixty families. Three saw, and two flouring mills are on the Sandy in this vicinity. The water is excellent. Lime and free stone abound.

Winnebago Inlet, in Putnam county, passes through several ponds into the Winnebago Swamp.

Winnebago Outlet enters Rock river in seventeen north, one east. It runs from the Winnebago Swamp.

Winnebago Swamp is in Henry and Putnam counties, thirty miles long, and from one half to three miles wide.

Wolf Creek is a branch of Sangamon river, in Sangamon county. The land is level but well settled.

Wolf Creek, in Effingham, enters the Kaskaskia river.

Wolf Run, in Morgan county, enters Dickerson's lake.

Wood River, in Madison county, enters the Mississippi nearly opposite the mouth of the Missouri. It rises in Macoupen and runs through a fine country.

Wood's Prairie is a small tract of good land in Wabash county, ten miles from Mount Carmel.

Worley's Creek, in Adams county, enters Bear creek.

Yellow Banks are sand bluffs of the Mississippi, in Warren and Mercer counties, distinguished as the Lower, Middle, and Upper, at the mouths of Henderson, Pope, and Edwards rivers—the first five miles long. They furnish convenient landings for steam boats.

Yellow Creek, in Jo Daviess county, enters the Peeka-ton-o-kee near its junction with Rock river. It rises near Kellogg's grove.

York, a village in Clark county, on the Wabash, contains one steam saw and flouring mill, four stores, and about fifty families.

APPENDIX I.

TABLE I.

A Table exhibiting the Name of each County, Date of Formation, Number of Square Miles, Votes polled in August, 1834, Estimated Population, and Seat of Justice.

COUNTIES	DATE	SQ. MILES	VOTE 1834	POPULATION	SEATS OF JUSTICE
Adams	1825	820	728	5800	Quincy
Alexander	1819	375	249	1755	Unity
Bond	1817	360	519	4387	Greenville
Calhoun	1825	260	151	1612	Gilead
Champaign	1833	864	102	785	Urbanna
Clark	1819	500	451	3423	Darwin
Clay	1824	620	172	1020	Maysville
Clinton	1824	500	414	3150	Carlyle
Crawford	1816	378	519	2200	Palestine
Coles	1830	1248	680	4500	Charleston
Cook	1830		528	3265	Chicago
Edgar	1823	648	789	2747	Paris
Edwards	1814	375	239	2250	Albion
Effingham	1831	486	129	950	Ewington
Fayette	1821	684	665	3463	VANDALIA
Franklin	1818	864	759	5660	Frankfort
Fulton	1825	590	607	2650	Lewistown
Gallatin	1812	864	1312	10000	Equality
Greene	1821	912	1360	11100	Carrollton
Hamilton	1821	378	460	3350	McLeansboro'
Hancock	1825	775	357	1785	Carthage
Henry	1825	800		210	

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES	DATE	SQ. MILES	VOTE 1834	POPULATION	SEATS OF JUSTICE
Iroquois	1833	2000	67	350	
Jackson	1816	576	354	2840	Brownsville
Jasper	1831	299		256	Newton
Jefferson	1919	576	455	3350	Mount Vernon
Jo Daviess	1827		492	2422	Galena
Johnson	1812	486	316	2465	Vienna
Knox	1825	792	180	1225	Knoxville
La Salle	1831	2304	239	1228	Ottawa
Lawrence	1821	560	618	3875	Lawrenceville
Macon	1829	1404	292	2295	Decatur
Madison	1812	750	1307	10109	Edwardsville
Macoupen	1829	720	624	4058	Carlinville
Marion	1823	576	372	3006	Salem
McDonough	1825	576	304	1800	Macomb
McLean	1830	1916	495	2500	Bloomington
Mercer	1825			260	
Monroe	1816	360	449	3425	Waterloo
Montgomery	1821	960	475	4438	Hillsboro'
Morgan	1823	1114	2717	22950	Jacksonville
Peoria	1825	648	223	1980	Peoria
Perry	1827	432	273	1635	Pinckneyville
Pike	1821	800	657	3570	Pittsfield
Pope	1816	576	444	4236	Golconda
Putnam	1825	1340	333	1735	Hennepin
Randolph	1795	540	614	5540	Kaskaskia
Rock Island	1831		83	890	
Sangamon	1821	1270	2219	21700	Springfield
Schuyler	1825	864	680	4240	Rushville
Shelby	1827	1080	636	4180	Shelbyville
St. Clair	1795	1030	1181	10350	Belleville
Tazewell	1827	1130	432	5355	Pekin
Union	1818	396	545	4437	Jonesboro'
Vermilion	1826	1000	1025	10300	Danville
Wabash	1824	180	441	3637	Mount Carmel

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES	DATE	SQ. MILES	VOTE 1834	POPU- LATION	SEATS OF JUSTICE
Warren	1825	900	266	2100	Monmouth
Washington	1818	656	333	2740	Nashville
Wayne	1819	576	471	3775	Fairfield
White	1815	490	077	8050	Carmi
		34,102		250,000	

N. B. The foregoing table of population is altogether hypothetical, and calculated for the present year, 1834. In September, 1835, the census will be taken by authority of the state.

TABLE II.

A Table of Public Officers in Illinois, both State and National, August, 1834.

GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE.

JOHN REYNOLDS, Governor; term of service expires 1st Monday in December, 1834. General JOSEPH DUNCAN recently elected to serve the next four years.

—————, Lieutenant Governor, vacant. A. M. JENKINS, Esq. recently elected to serve the next four years.

WM. LEE D. EWING, Speaker pro tem. of the senate, and ex officio lieutenant governor till 1st Monday in December next.

ALEXANDER P. FIELD, Secretary of State.

JAMES T. B. STAPP, Auditor of Public Accounts.

JOHN DEMENT, Treasurer.

J. W. EDWARDS, Attorney General.

UNITED STATES COURT—*For the District of Illinois.*

NAMES	OFFICES	RESIDENCE	SALARY.
Iathaniel Pope	Judge	Kaskaskia	\$1,000
David J. Baker	U. S. Attorney	do	200 fees
Iarry Wilton	Marshal	Carlyle	200 fees
Wm. H. Brown	Clerk	Vandalia	fees, etc.

This court is held at Vandalia, the fourth Monday in May, and the first Monday in December, annually.

U. S. LAND OFFICERS IN ILLINOIS.

DISTRICTS	REGISTERS	RECEIVERS
Kaskaskia	Miles Hodgkiss	Edward Humphries
Shawneetown	James C. Sloo	John Caldwell
Edwardsville	Wm. P. McKee	Benj. F. Edwards
Vandalia	Charles Prentice	William Linn
Palestine	Joseph Kitchell	Guy W. Smith
Quincy	Samuel Alexander	Thomas Carlin
Danville	J. C. Alexander	Samuel McRoberts
Springfield	Wm. L. May	John Taylor.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

SENATORS.

NAMES	RESIDENCE	TERM EXPIRES
Elias K. Kane	Kaskaskia	March 3d, 1837
John M. Robinson	Carmi	March 3d, 1835

REPRESENTATIVES.

First District, vacant, Charles Slade, recently deceased.

Second District, Zadok Casey, of Mount Vernon.

Third District, vacant—the late representative, general Joseph Duncan, recently elected governor of the state.

Representatives Elect to the Twenty-Fourth Congress, their time commencing March 4, 1835.

DISTRICTS	NAMES	RESIDENCE
<i>First District</i>	John Reynolds	Belleville
<i>Second District</i>	Zadok Casey	Mount Vernon
<i>Third District</i>	Wm. L. May	Springfield

TABLE III.
COUNTY OFFICERS.

Circuit Court Clerks, Recorders, Probate Judges, and Notaries Public.

COUNTIES.	CIRCUIT COURT CLERKS.	RECORDERS.	PROBATE JUDGES.	NOTARIES PUBLIC.
Adams	H. H. Snow	H. H. Snow	H. H. Snow	H. H. Snow
Alexander	George Cloud			
Bond	Willard Twiss			
Calhoun	William Frye	William Frye	Ebenezer Smith	
Champaign	T. R. Webber		Moses Thomas	
Clark	Jacob Harlan			
Clay	W. T. Duff		Caleb Ridgway	
Clinton	John Omelvany	John Omelvany	John Omelvany	Josh. T. Bradley
Crawford	Edw'd. H. Piper			
Coles	N. Ellington			
Cook	R. I. Hamilton	R. I. Hamilton	James P. Jones	J. P. Jones
Edgar	G. B. Shellody	Jonathan Mayo	R. I. Hamilton	R. I. Hamilton
Edwards	Walter L. Mayo	Walter L. Mayo	Jonathan Mayo	Jonathan Mayo
Efingham	John C. Sprigg	John C. Sprigg	Walter L. Mayo	W. L. Mayo
Fayette	James W. Berry	T. C. Kirkman	J. H. Gillespie	
Franklin	S. M. Hubbard		John D. Gorin	James W. Berry
Fulton	Stephen Dewey	Samuel Cazad		
Gallatin	Leonard White		Stephen Dewey	

Greene	Moses O. Bledsoe	John Evans	John Brown	P. G. Kennet
Hamilton	J. C. Lockwood	Wesley Williams	Wesley Williams	Wesley Williams
Hancock	Wesley Williams	Wesley Williams	Wesley Williams	Wesley Williams
Henry	Joel Manning			
Iroquois	Joel Pace			
Jackson	J. W. Stephenson	J. W. Stephenson	John Turney	J. G. Sanburn
Jasper	John McIntyre	John McIntyre	Campbell Gilmer	J. B. Campbell
Jefferson	John G. Sanburn	John G. Sanburn	J. G. Sanburn	Jas. M. McLean
Jo Davies	Jas. B. Campbell	Jas. B. Campbell	J. B. Campbell	D. McCall
Johnson	James McLean	James McLean	Jas. M. McLean	A. Miller
Knox	Daniel McCall	D. McCall	D. McCall	
La Salle	William E. Starr	John T. Lusk	David Prickett	
Lawrence	T. P. Hoxie	Rufus Ricker	P. H. Winchester	
Macon	Rufus Ricker	Rufus Ricker		Wm. Willis
Madison	J. M. Campbell	Jas. M. Campbell	Wm. Willis	Sam'l. Durley
Macoupen	Merritt L. Covell	Samuel Durley	Sam'l. Durley	
Marion	David Nowlin	Enoch Moore	Enoch Moore	
McDonough	Hiram Rountree	Hiram Rountree	J. Wilson	Dennis Rockwell
McLean	Dennis Rockwell	Dennis Rockwell	A. M. Hunt	
Mercer	Isaac Waters	Norman Hyde		
Monroe	H. B. Jones			
Montgomery				
Morgan				
Peoria				
Perry				

TABLE III.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	CIRCUIT COURT CLERKS.	RECORDERS.	PROBATE JUDGES.	NOTARIES PUBLIC.
Pike	Wm. Ross	Leonard Ross	James Rankin	Leonard Ross
Pope	Geo. W. Waters		J. P. Blake	A. Stephenson
Putnam	Hooper Warren	Hooper Warren	James Thompson	
Randolph	James Hughes	Antoine Dufour	Joseph Conway	
Rock Island	Joseph Conway	Joseph Conway	James Adams	C. R. Matheny
Sangamon	C. R. Matheny	Edw'd Mitchell	H. B. Bertholf	H. B. Bertholf
Schuyler	Hart Fellows	Hart Fellows		
Shelby	Joseph Oliver			
St. Clair	John Hay	John Hay	John Hay	
Tazewell	J. C. Morgan	Lewis Prettyman	Winstead Davie	Park Wood
Union	Winstead Davie	Winstead Davie	Amos Williams	
Vermillion	Amos Williams	Amos Williams	Hiram Bell	
Wabash	Hiram Bell		D. McNeil, jr.	S. S. Phelps
Warren	D. McNeil, jr.	D. McNeil, jr.	Orceneth Fisher	
Washington	Wm. H. Bradsby	O. Fisher	Samuel Leech	Samuel Leech
Wayne	Samuel Leech	Samuel Leech		
White	James Ratcliff			

NOTE. The foregoing table, it will be perceived, abounds with blanks. The deficiency in the names of the officers amongst the memoranda of the author was not noticed until too late to obtain the information from the counties.

APPENDIX II.

WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

UNDER this name is embraced all the tract of country north of Illinois to lake Superior, and west of lake Michigan to the Mississippi. It is of irregular shape, and may be estimated at 350 miles from south to north, and from 150 to 450 miles from east to west. Its climate is various. South of the Wisconsin, it is mild, the winters not extremely severe, and is well adapted to most of the productions of the mother states. In the interior are many lakes and swamps;—towards lake Superior, and about the heads of the Wisconsin, are cold, bleak, and frosty regions, covered with hemlock, spruce, and pine.

South of the Wisconsin is the most extensive mineral country, especially lead ore or galena. And here, also is a delightful farming region. Like the northern portion of Illinois the timber is scarce, and found chiefly in groves and skirts along the streams. It is this portion of the territory, and of its several particulars that will occupy most of this brief sketch. This part is embraced in the county of Iowa, and a portion of the county of Brown. North of the Wisconsin is Crawford county, of which Prairie du Chien is the seat of justice. A strip of country, about fifty miles in width, extending from the post of Mackinaw, due west to the Mississippi, a distance of 4 or 500 miles, is called the county of *Mackinaw*, or according to the French orthography, *Michilimacinac*. North of this, and bordering on lake Superior, the whole country is included within Chippeway county.

Iowa County embraces that portion of the territory which is south of the Wisconsin river, and west of a line,

due north from the northern boundary of Illinois, a few miles west of Rock river, to a point near Fort Winnebago. It is from 70 to 120 miles in length, and about seventy miles in width. Its principal water courses are Peek-a-ton-o-kee and its branches, Platte river, and Grant river.

This county abounds with lead, and is the most populous one in the territory.

Brown County lies east of Iowa and Crawford counties, and west of lake Michigan, and embracing the country about Green bay. There is much good farming land in this county, especially bordering on lake Michigan. With the exception of its southern portion, this tract of country is covered with good timber of various descriptions. White pine in large quantities, spruce, hemlock, birch, and many other kinds of a northern growth are found in the peninsula between Green bay and the lake. From Fort Winnebago to Green bay and around Fox river, the country is hilly, timbered, and a tolerably good soil. About the head of the bay is a light sandy soil, and the timber consists of pine, spruce, oaks of various species, maple, elm, etc. The settlements extend about six or eight miles on the south side of the bay, and about the *Sault*, or rapids of Fox river.

Wisconsin territory is attached to Michigan for civil purposes but will soon form a separate territory.

The following articles embrace the most important places necessary to be mentioned in this territory.

Bad Axe, a small stream in Crawford county, that enters the Mississippi about thirty miles above Prairie du Chien. Here is a heavy timbered, rich bottom, in front of a hilly country. This spot was signalized as the battle field between the United States troops and Illinois militia, and the remnant of the Indian army of Black Hawk, on the second of August, 1832. About 150 Indians were killed and drowned, and about forty taken prisoners. The Americans lost several killed, and about twenty wounded.

Blue Mounds, in Iowa county, near the heads of the Peek-a-ton-o-kee, and about sixty miles north, north east of Galena.

Buncombe, a settlement and diggings near the boundary line of Illinois, and about seven miles north of Galena.

Blue River, a small stream in the north part of Iowa county, that runs north into the Wisconsin.

Catfish, a considerable stream that rises near the Wisconsin in the north eastern part of Iowa county; runs east of south, and passes through the "Four Lakes," and enters Rock river twenty-five or thirty miles above the boundary of Illinois.

Cassville is in Iowa county, situated on the Mississippi, on an elevated bottom, twenty-five miles below the mouth of the Wisconsin. It contains fifteen or twenty families. The country adjacent contains a settlement, and a number of fine farms.

English Prairie is a settlement and tract of country in Iowa county, near the Wisconsin river.

Fort Winnebago is a military fort, in the head and on the south east side of Fox river, opposite the *Portage*. A garrison is kept here. The fort is on elevated ground. The portage across to the Wisconsin is low, wet prairie, which is passed by boats in high water. On this route the first explorers reached the Mississippi in 1673. A steam boat navigation from Green bay to the Wisconsin and Mississippi could be opened for less expense than it would cost the government for congress to talk about it. A steam boat has ascended the Wisconsin to Fort Winnebago the present year, (1834.)

Four Lakes are on Catfish creek near the boundary line between Iowa and Brown counties. The first commences about twenty miles above the junction of Catfish with Rock river, and the others are from three to six miles apart from each other. These lakes have a rocky and sandy shore, a gravelly bottom, and pure water.

They are generally six or eight miles long, and three

or four miles wide, abounding with bass, trout, and other kinds of fish, and surrounded with excellent farming land and fine timber.

Fox River is principally in Brown county and terminates in Green bay. It takes its rise in a lake in a tamarisk swamp about fifteen miles south south east from Fort Winnebago, winds round and passes by the fort in a north east course, in which direction it continues. The country on its borders is hilly, timbered, and rather thin soil. Its navigation is somewhat obstructed by rapids.

Grant River, in Iowa county. It rises in the country west of the Blue mounds, runs a course a little west of south, and enters the Mississippi about twenty miles above the boundary line. It has skirts and groves of timber, and rich undulating prairie, on which many families are settled.

Gratiot's Grove is fifteen or twenty miles north east of Galena, and near the boundary line of Illinois. Here is a post office and a fine settlement.

Green Bay is in the north eastern part of Brown county. The bay puts out from lake Michigan sixty or seventy miles. Its width is various, from six to twenty or probably thirty miles. Towards the lake the land is cold, swampy and undesirable. Here are large tracts of cranberry marshes, and rice lakes. The settlement is chiefly at the head of the bay, contains 7 or 800 inhabitants, with considerable good land.

Green Bay Settlement is 230 miles north from Chicago, 220 miles north east from Galena, 120 from fort Winebago, and in north lat. 44 deg. 44 minutes.

Hardscrabble, a settlement and diggings twelve or fifteen miles north of Galena.

Helena, a town site on the Wisconsin, north west of the Blue mounds, and about equidistant from Prairie du Chien and fort Winnebago. About one mile below this site, Mr. Daniel Whitney, of Green bay, has erected a shot tower, where he contemplates to manufacture from 5 to 6000 pounds of shot per month, when in full ope-

ration. The shot will fall 180 feet, 120 of which are cut out of the solid rock. This precipice is said to form one entire block, without seam or crevice. Saw mills are erecting on the Wisconsin and farms are improving in the vicinity of Helena.

Itasca Lake, the *Lac la Biche* of the French, is, according to the work of Mr. Schoolcraft, recently published, the extreme head of the Mississippi river, and it is noticed here on that account.

It is a beautiful sheet of water, seven or eight miles long from south east to north west, and of irregular form. The waters are cool and transparent, and its shores are covered with elm, linden, cherry, maple, and other timber common to a northern latitude.

Its outlet, which is connected with a string of small lakes, is ten or twelve feet broad, and twelve or fifteen inches deep. Its branches are level, and has every mark of a diluvial formation. Mr. Schoolcraft has calculated the surface of this lake to be 1,500 feet above that of the Atlantic ocean, and 3,160 miles from its extreme outlet.

It will be perceived that this account varies a little in that given on page fifteen in part first. Mr. Schoolcraft has recently published an account of a second tour he has made to the heads of the Mississippi, in which he traced this lake out as the extreme source of the "Father of Waters."

Kush-ka-nong ("the lake we live on,") is a lake, in Brown county, on Rock river, six or eight miles in diameter, with some swamps and quaguaires in its vicinity. Its bed and shores are sandy. It is situated between the mouth of Catfish, and White water. Rock river passes through it.

Kickapoo River rises about sixty miles north of Prairie du Chien, runs a south course, and enters the Wisconsin about twenty miles above the junction of the latter with the Mississippi. Fine timber, some small prairies, and rich land are found on this stream.

Man-a-ta-wok, a river that rises towards the Winnebago lake, in Brown county, runs east and enters lake Michigan. The country along its borders is heavily timbered, and is good second rate land.

Melwaukee is a large stream in Brown county, that rises in the swampy country south of Winnebago lake, runs a south easterly course, and after its junction with another stream, forms Melwaukee bay at lake Michigan, thirty or forty miles above the boundary line of Illinois.

This stream, as is the case with others on the west side of lake Michigan, runs over a rocky bed, and forms an excellent mill stream. A valuable timbered country lies on its borders.

Melwaukee Bay, at the mouth of Melwaukee river, will admit of being formed into an excellent harbor. A beautiful town site is said to exist, American families are settling it, and it is expected to become soon a place of considerable business.

Mineral Point, the seat of justice for Iowa county, is situated on the waters of the Peek-a-ton-o-kee, about thirty-six miles north east of Galena. It contains several stores, and smelting furnaces, and about twenty families. Around it are supposed to be vast quantities of lead. The country is chiefly prairie and barrens, with groves and skirts of timber.

Mounds. Amongst the wonders of nature in this region are the mounds, found in the various parts of the mining district. I mean not those trifling hillocks or eminences spread over the west, and about which so many fables of extinguished races of men have been written. But those magnificent elevations, whose summits reach 800 or 1,000 feet above the common level of the surrounding country, whose bases extend over a mile in diameter, and which can be seen at the distance of thirty miles.

To suppose that these have been thrown up by the hand of man is ridiculous. The earth around these mounds exhibits evident marks of diluvial formation. It is mixed with occasional layers of sand and lime stone.

Of these mounds five in particular deserve notice.

The first stands on the head waters of the Sinsinewa and Menomine rivers, eight miles north of Galena, and upon high ground, about four miles from the Mississippi.

Three others are on the head waters of the Platte river, twenty-three miles north, north east from Galena, and are known by the name of the Platte mounds. They stand nearly on a line with each other and about one mile apart.

The largest of all is a double one, or two apparently united, and called the Blue mounds. They are about sixty miles north east from Galena, and near the head waters of the Peek-a-ton-o-kee.

Mud Lake Fork, a principal branch of Rock river. It takes its rise from Doty's creek, near Fox river and Winnebago lake, passes through a marsh or quagmire swamp, runs a course west of south, and unites with other branches above Kush-ka-nong lake. In this region are many swamps and lakes covered with wild rice.

Platte River rises near the heads of Fever river and the Platte mounds, runs a south westerly course, and enters the Mississippi fifteen miles above the boundary line of Illinois. There is a skirt of timber on its banks, and plenty of rolling rich prairie, and a settlement.

Plattsville is near the head of this stream, a small village, settlement, and post office, with excellent mines.

Pine River, a branch of the Wisconsin, in Crawford county. It rises in a mountainous country, runs a south course, and enters the Wisconsin about half way between its mouth and Fort Winnebago. The country along it is hilly, and large bodies of pine timber.

Prairie du Chien, is an old French and Indian village and now the seat of justice for Crawford county. It is situated on the east side of the Mississippi, on a prairie, three miles above the mouth of the Wisconsin river. It contains about 450 inhabitants, mostly Canadian French, and a few half breeds. The United States government has a garrison at this place, and owns three leagues

square. The rest of the country north of the Wisconsin is still owned by the Indians.

A school, for the instruction of the Winnebagoes, has been established in the vicinity of this place on the opposite side of the Mississippi, and is under the superintendence of the Rev. D. Lowry and his lady, of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination. The United States government, according to the treaty of 1830, have appropriated 3,000 dollars per annum for twenty-seven years to the support of this school, and 2,500 dollars per annum, for the same period, to be expended in the support of a farm and teaching the Indians agriculture.

Raccoon Creek, a small stream in Crawford county that enters the Mississippi above the mouth of Bad Axe creek.

Shullsburg, a settlement and diggings, in the south part of Iowa county, near the head of Fever river.

Shab-wi-wi-a-gun, a small stream in Brown county, that enters lake Michigan some distance above Malwaukee.

Trembling Lands, (Fr. *Terre tremblant*), in the region of country on Rock river, above Kush-ka-nong lake, is a tract of country for thirty or forty miles in extent, from south west to the north east, made up of alternate sand ridges covered with shrubs, and quagmires, and swamps, that *shake* for some distance around when the traveler attempts to pass over them. This region is supposed to have been a lake in some former period.

White Water, a branch of Rock river, that rises near the heads of Fox river of Illinois, runs a west course, and enters Rock river at the head of Kush-ka-nong lake. Its waters are turbid like the Missouri, and its bed is miry.

Winnebago Lake is in Brown county, and connected with Fox river. It is situated thirty or forty miles south of Green bay, and is about ten miles long, and three wide, and full of wild rice. Fox river passes through it.

Wisconsin Hills. The tract of country north of the Wisconsin river, from the great bend at Fort Winneba-

go westward to the Kickapoo river is a continual series of abrupt hills, rising several hundred feet, and covered with a dense forest of elm, linden, oak, walnut, ash, sugar maple, etc. The soil is rich, but the hilly character of the country will prevent settlements. There is little bottom or alluvial soil on the small streams, and no grass amongst the timber. In the Black Hawk war of 1832, the troops and their horses suffered much in following the enemy through this extremely rough country.

Wisconsin River (Ouisconsin, Fr.) This river rises in an unknown region towards lake Superior, runs in general a south western course, and empties its waters into the Mississippi, five miles below Prairie du Chien, and sixty miles above the northern boundary line of Illinois. By the hunters and voyageurs, who have ascended this river three or four hundred miles, it is said to take its rise among mountains of considerable elevation, in several branches, as far north as 46 deg. 30 minutes. The bluffs or hills along its banks are abrupt, high, and picturesque. When the principal branches unite it becomes a considerable river, and takes a southern course with a rapid current, till it reaches the vicinity of Fort Winnebago. Here is a portage of three fourths of a mile over to Fox river of Green bay. These rivers run for some distance only a few miles apart. At fort Winnebago Fox river turning a "short corner," runs north east into Green bay, and the Wisconsin, wheeling to the west, enters the Mississippi, by several mouths, in latitude 43 deg. 15 minutes.

At an ordinary or low stage of water, the Wisconsin is shallow, and full of small islands and sand bars. On these islands wild rice grows in great abundance, as it does in all the streams and lakes of this northern region. The bottom land, or basin of the Wisconsin, including the river itself, is from one to three miles in width, though there are places of ten or twelve miles in extent. The bed of the river is from one fourth to one half mile broad

"Along its banks, many impressive views present themselves; sometimes, and indeed often, lofty and high piles of rocks, standing erect, in a perpendicular position, are seen from the river, on one side, and a thick forest of timber trees, growing on the bottom lands, on the other side. The trees I saw, were sugar maple, beech, white ash, linn or bass wood, and oaks of different species. On the tall cliffs, I saw the red cedar and the arbor vitæ. Some of the bottom lands were natural meadows, in which the grass grew to the height of seven feet. Vast forests of pine trees grow on all the head waters of this river." *

* Remarks made in a tour to Prairie du Chien, in 1829, by Caleb Atwater, esq. United States commissioner.

NORTH WESTERN TERRITORY.

IN our boyhood this name designated what is now the state of Ohio, or rather the whole country north of the Ohio river and east of the Mississippi. Of late years it has been applied to what we have designated the Wisconsin territory. The name is now fairly driven across the Mississippi, including the vast country around its heads, and west of lake Superior. Much of its northern portion is a cold, barren region, full of lakes and swamps, with intervening strips of valuable land.

At the close of the Black Hawk war, in 1832, general Scott and governor Reynolds, as United States commissioners, purchased a strip of country on the western side of the Mississippi, about fifty miles in width, and extending from the western boundary of Missouri, north, to a point some distance above Dubuque's mines. Much of this tract is well watered, with a tolerable supply of timber, and fine, rich rolling prairies.

The region opposite Galena is the richest in lead of any portion of the mineral country. Emigrants are settling this tract and settlements will soon be formed along the Mississippi from the Des Moines to the upper Iowa river. The region about Dubuque's mines now contains 2000 inhabitants, which, until the recent act of congress attaching this country to the Michigan territory, was beyond the pale of civil government. Under these circumstances, they became a "law unto themselves," and an orderly and deliberate assembly proceeded to the trial, condemnation, and finally, to the execution of Patrick O'Connor, for murder.

But what reflects highly upon their character, on the day of execution every grog shop was shut, and no liquor sold.

The next legislature of Michigan will probably organize this district into a county.

The following articles deserve special notice.

Dubuque, a town opposite the northern boundary line of Illinois, and on the bank of the Mississippi. It is situated on a sandy bottom, above high water, and contains eight or ten stores, several groceries, and about 500 inhabitants.

Dubuque, an old Indian village, is one mile and a half below the town, at the mouth of Catfish creek. It received its name from a Spaniard, who established a trading post there about sixty years since. *Dubuque* lived about thirty years at this spot with the Indians, conciliated their affections, won their confidence, obtained great influence over them, and was adopted as a chief of the nation. At his death, the Indians showed great concern and respect, and made a tomb or vault of stone, in which they sacredly deposited his remains, and which can be seen on the point of a bluff.

An Indian chief, who was much attached to him, was afterwards deposited in the same vault.

The Indians gave *Dubuque* a tract of country in this region, the title to which is claimed by several gentlemen, and which remains undecided.

Catfish Creek rises in the prairie country, runs east twenty-five or thirty miles, and enters the Mississippi at old *Dubuque*. The country adjacent is rather hilly, with lime stone and considerable timber near the Mississippi.

A few miles back are extensive tracts of high, undulating prairie, with a rich soil, well watered with fine springs, and an excellent farming country.

Turkey River rises in the table lands west of the Mississippi, runs a little south of east, and enters the Mississippi about thirty miles above *Dubuque*. The country on its borders is similar to that of *Catfish*.

Bear Creek (*Ma-quo-ka-tois*). There are two streams of this name west of the Mississippi. The largest one rises in the great prairie, runs a south eastern course, and enters the Mississippi opposite *Jo Daviess* county, about thirty miles below *Galena*.

The small one rises thirty miles north west of Dubuque, and enters the Mississippi about six miles above the village. The country in general resembles that described on Catfish creek. Skirts and groves of timber, high, rich, undulating prairies, fine water, and hilly near the water course.

Peru, a village on Little Bear creek, (Ma-quo-ka-tois,) south side, and one mile back from the Mississippi. The creek is usually navigable for steam boats to the village, from the back water of the Mississippi. Peru is a place of some business, and contains from 100 to 150 inhabitants.

Upper Iowa River takes its rise in the great prairies north west, towards St. Peter's river, in several branches, runs first a south east, and then an easterly course, and empties itself into the Mississippi thirty miles above Prairie du Chien. It is 100 yards wide some distance above its mouth, with high bluffs near the Mississippi. A large branch of this river is called *Cedar fork*.

Lower Iowa River rises near the Des Moines, runs a south eastern course, and receiving several tributaries, discharges its waters into the Mississippi opposite Mercer county, Illinois. There is much fine farming land on this stream.

Wau-be-se-pin-e-con is a stream that comes from the west and enters the Mississippi, above Rock Island.

Skunk River rises in the prairies, runs south easterly, and enters the Mississippi opposite Hancock county. The timber on this river is excellent, and the prairies adjoining are dry, undulating, and good soil. It is navigable for steam boats in high water.

Flint River, a stream on the west side of the Mississippi, that enters that river a short distance above Flint Hill. The timber and prairie are good in this region.

Flint Hill, an elevated bluff on the west side of the Mississippi, opposite the south side of Warren county. It extends several miles along the river, from one to two hundred feet in height, and covered with timber.

E R R A T A .

PART FIRST.

- Page 14, line six from top, for flint lime stone read flint and lime stone.
- “ 16, line two from bottom, for Wabsh read Wabash.
- “ 19, for Peekatolokee, read Peek-a-ton-o-kee.
- “ 20, line seventeen from top, for 1821, read 1823.
- “ 22, line one from top, for stone coal, read bituminous coal.
- “ 63, line six from bottom, for \$100 for the governor's salary, in some copies, read \$1,000.
- “ 81, line nine from top, for appointment, read apportionment.
- “ 88, line four from top, for fifty-five, read twenty-five.
- “ 103, line seven from top, for Tamarweds, read Tamar-waus.
- “ 105, line one from top, for calmut, read calumut.
- “ 107, line five from bottom, for Port Vincent, read Post Vincent.

PART SECOND.

- Page 120, line four from bottom, for rather wet or broken, read either wet or broken.
- “ 124, line eight from bottom, for Boltenhouse, read Boltinghouse.--Next line, for Bush, read Brush.
- “ 154, line six from top, for Brerean, read Bureau.—
- “ “ line thirteen from top, for Burcan, read Bureau.

PART THIRD.

- Page 190, line three from bottom, for *Barning's Settlement*, read *Banning's Settlement*.
- “ 191, line seven from top, for *Bum Pas*, read *Bon Pas*.
- “ 192, line eight from bottom, for *Bridge's*, read *Bridges's*.
- “ 197, first line, for *Cahokia*, read *Cahokia*.

Page 210, line eleven from top, for centre of the upper part of the town, read centre to, etc.

- “ 223, line eight from bottom, for *O'Gee's*, read *Ogce's*.
- “ 226, line 14 from top, for Vincennes, read Vienna.
- “ 234, line nine from bottom, for *Finche's*, read *Finch's*.
- “ 237, line three from bottom, for *Fort Massar*, read *Fort Massac*.
- “ 240, line eight from top, for Winsconsin, read Wisconsin.
- “ 242, line fourteen from bottom, for *Fulce's*, read *Fulfer's*.
- “ 259, line eleven from top, for getting a point, read getting around a point.
- “ “ line twelve from bottom, for port, read foot.
- “ 281, line two from top, for Macon, read Macoupen.
- “ “ line four from bottom, for polls, read poles.
- “ 289, art. *Miers's Settlement*, for two miles, read ten.
- “ 303, for *Out House*, read *Outhouse*.
- “ 315, line sixteen from top, for sentement, read settlement.
- “ 317, line one from top, for south western, read south eastern.
- “ 330, line eleven from bottom, for *Shannon's Stone*, read *Shannon's Store*.
- “ 333, for *Six's Prairie*, read *Sizes's Prairie*.
- “ 336, line twelve from bottom, for cupalo, read cupola.
- “ 350, for *Wergle's Settlement*, read *Weigle's Settlement*.

