

CONCLINS' NEW

RIVER GUIDE,

OR

A GAZETTEER OF ALL THE TOWNS

ON THE

WESTERN WATERS:

CONTAINING

SKETCHES OF THE CITIES, TOWNS, AND COUNTRIES BORDERING ON
THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND THEIR PRINCIPAL
TRIBUTARIES; TOGETHER WITH THEIR POPULATION,
PRODUCTS, COMMERCE, &C., &C., IN 1848; AND
MANY INTERESTING EVENTS OF HISTORY
CONNECTED WITH THEM.

COMPILED FROM THE LATEST AND BEST AUTHORITY.

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WITH FORTY-FOUR MAPS.  
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CINCINNATI:

H. S. & J. APPLEGATE.

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1849.

9748
ASHLAND, the residence of Henry Clay, is a mile and a half southeast of Lexington.

ABERDEEN, on the opposite side of the river from Maysville, in Brown county, Ohio, is a pretty thriving village, containing a population of six hundred. It is noted as being the "Gretna Green" of Ohio, where a worthy gentleman stands ever ready to tie the knot hymenial without asking questions, for all who may apply for his services.

CHARLESTON, seven miles below, in Kentucky, is a small village containing a few houses.

RIPLEY, two miles below, in Brown county, Ohio, is one of the most flourishing villages on the Ohio River. It was laid out in 1812, and first called Staunton. It contains six churches, twenty stores, one newspaper printing-office, three flouring mills, one foundry, one carding machine, and two thousand inhabitants.

LAVANA, two and a-half miles below, is a small village in the same county.

DOVER, opposite Lavana, in Mason county, Kentucky, is a thriving village, in the center of the tobacco region. It contains two churches, six stores, three tobacco warehouses, one grist, and one saw mill, and a population of five hundred. It is a place of considerable business.

HIGGINSPOET, four miles below, in Brown county, Ohio, is a flourishing village that has sprung up within a few years. It has several churches and stores, one grist, and one saw mill, and a population of about five hundred.

AUGUSTA, four miles below, in Bracken county, Kentucky, is a beautifully situated and pleasant town. There is a college here, under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which bears a high reputation. It has usually about one hundred and fifty students. Augusta contains a fine college edifice, three churches, a large steam saw and grist mill, ten stores and groceries, and three tobacco warehouses. Population twelve hundred. The bottom on which the town stands, has evidently been a large burial ground of an ancient race. Scarcely a post-hole can be dug without turning up human bones. Gold has been found in the county; and it is believed, by those who have examined, that it might be found in great quantities.

Brookville, the seat of justice of the county, is nine miles in the interior.

ROCKSPRING, is a landing point, three and a-half miles below.

CHILO, or MECHANICSBURGH, opposite Rockspring, is a small village in Ohio.

NEVILLE, three miles below, is a small village of considerable enterprise, in Clermont county, Ohio, containing a population of three

949

hundred and fifty. Batavia is the county-seat, sixteen miles in the interior.

MOSCOW, two miles below Neville, is a village of about the same size.

POINT PLEASANT, three miles below, a village in the same county, population two hundred. There are two large pork-packing establishments here.

BELMONT, opposite, in Kentucky, is a small place.

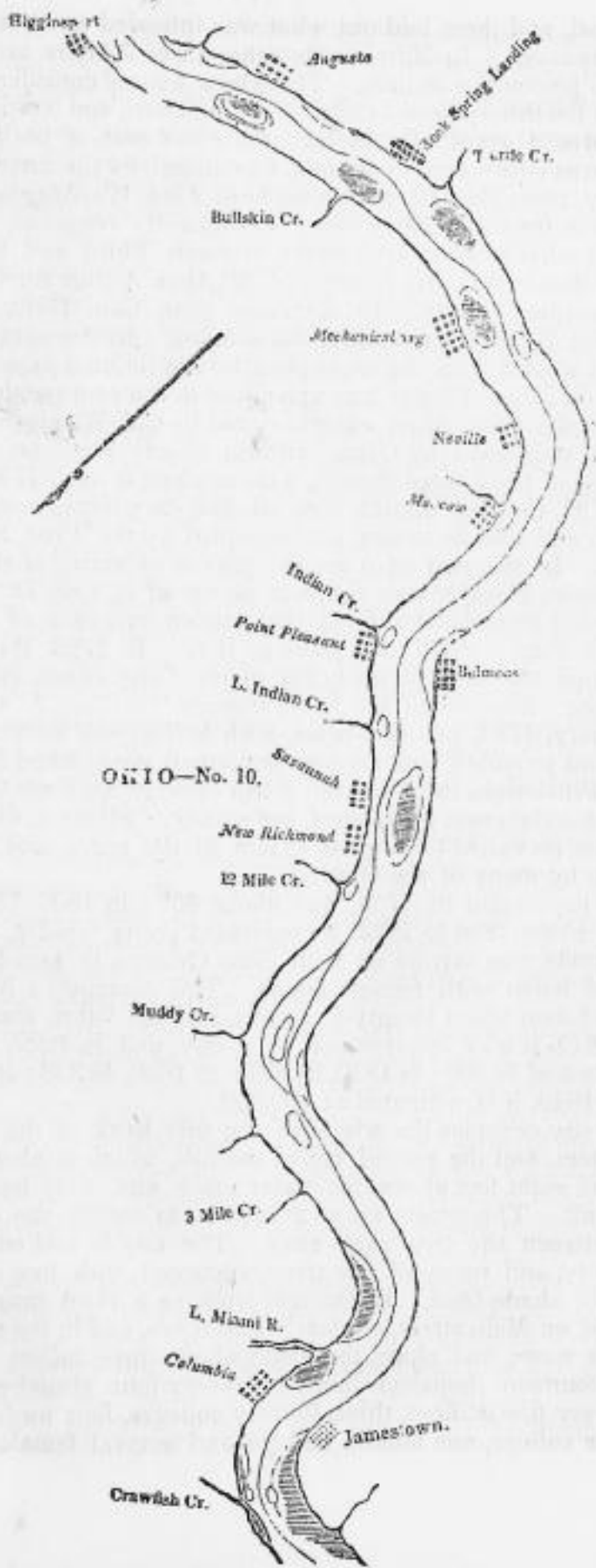
NEW RICHMOND, five miles below, in Clermont county, Ohio, is a town of considerable importance, doing a business which is, perhaps, not equalled by any other town of its size in the West. It contains three churches, five stores, and a very large distillery, and a population of about one thousand. A few miles in the interior, is a flourishing Seminary, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Parker.

PALESTINE, four miles below, in the same county, is a small village of considerable business. A large number of lots have been laid out, and sold here during the present year (1848), and Mr. Jos. Budd has established one of the largest brick yards in the West. The brick are made by machinery and shipped to Cincinnati by flat boats. The population, is about three hundred.

THE LITTLE MIAMI RIVER enters the Ohio, about fifteen miles below New Richmond, and six miles above Cincinnati. This is one of the principal rivers in Ohio. It flows through a very fertile country, adorned with fine farms. There are upwards of fifty mill-seats on its banks. In the neighborhood of Yellow Springs, about seventy miles from its mouth, is a place called "Clifton," which affords some of the most beautiful scenery in the west. Here the river, in the distance of a few miles, falls two hundred feet. These falls have cut a narrow channel to a great depth, through solid rocks of limestone. The banks here are covered with hemlock, cedar, and other evergreens. In some places, the stream is so narrow that a person can leap from bank to bank. The depth of the water in some places in this channel has never been sounded. The high, picturesque and perpendicular walls on each side of the foaming stream, the wild and grotesque appearance of the rocks, and the noise of the falling waters, contrasted with the mild and beautiful aspect of the surrounding country, form a landscape of exceeding beauty. Near this are the Yellow Springs, a celebrated watering place, which affords a cool and delightful retreat from the heat of the summer.

COLUMBIA, one and a-half miles below, was originally designed for the great emporium of the west. It was laid out by Maj. Benjamin Stites, in 1780, and the plat extends for more than a mile along the Ohio, reaching back about three-fourths of a mile. The site not

OHIO RIVER



Higgins pt

Augusta

Rock Spring Landing
Tarrife Cr.

Bullskin Cr.

Mechanical Cr.

Neville

Ma. con

Indian Cr.

Point Pleasant

Balmora

L. Indian Cr.

OHIO—No. 10.

Sassauch

New Richmond

12 Mile Cr.

Muddy Cr.

3 Mile Cr.

L. Miami R.

Columbia

James'own.

Crawfish Cr.

being found sufficiently high above the floods of the river, the project of a city was abandoned. The whole bottom adjoining is frequently inundated. The first church in Ohio was built here.

JAMESTOWN, Kentucky, nearly opposite, is a small village which has only been laid out a year or two. The lots sold off rapidly, and a number of buildings were erected during the last year. It was completely inundated by the flood of 1847. There is a steam ferry plying between this place and Fulton every few minutes in the day.

FULTON, one mile below, in Hamilton county, Ohio, and adjoining Cincinnati, is a very flourishing town, principally devoted to the building of steamboats and ships. Within the last few years, several ships, some of large tonnage, have been built here, and found to be equally serviceable, and at a lower expense than those built in the Atlantic cities. During the year 1847, thirty-four steamboats, four steam-ships, two barges, one brig, and one ship were built here. The town extends along the bank of the Ohio a distance of about two and a half miles, to the corporation of Cincinnati. It has a population of about two thousand—four churches, two public school-houses, five ship-yards, nine steam saw mills, one dry-dock, one foundry, one planing machine, a large number of mechanical shops, and a number of stores and groceries. The Little Miami Railroad passes through a great portion of it by its principal street.

CINCINNATI, the county-seat of Hamilton county, and the largest city in the west, stands on the bank of the Ohio, directly opposite the mouth of Licking River. It is four hundred and sixty-five miles, by the river, from Pittsburgh, one hundred and thirty-two above Louisville, six hundred and fifty from New York, *via*. Lake Erie, six hundred and seventeen from Philadelphia, five hundred and twenty from Baltimore, four hundred and ninety-seven from Washington City, four hundred and ninety-four above the mouth of the Ohio, and fourteen hundred and forty-seven from New Orleans. It is situated in a beautiful valley of about twelve miles in circumference, surrounded by hills. This valley is divided nearly in the center by the Ohio. The first settlement was made here on the 24th of December, 1788, by a party of men sent out under Matthias Denman and Robert Patterson, to improve a portion of the purchase made by Hon. John Cleves Symmes. This purchase embraced a tract of 311,682 acres in the southwest quarter of the state, lying between the Great and Little Miami Rivers. It extends along the Ohio River a distance of twenty-seven miles. One square mile in each township was reserved for the use of schools, and Section 29 in each township for the support of religious societies.

The party we before spoke of, landed opposite the mouth of the Licking, about what is now the junction of Front and Water streets, and laid out a town called Losantiville. This name was, however, abandoned in a short time, and the name of Cincinnati given to it. In February, 1789, a party under the immediate direction of Judge Symmes landed at what is now called North Bend, fifteen miles below

Cincinnati, and there laid out what was intended to be a large city, called Symmes. In March, a detachment of soldiers arrived at the Bend, to protect the settlers. There now existed considerable rivalry between the three places—Columbia, Cincinnati, and North Bend, as to which would eventually become the chief seat of business. This rivalry was terminated in favor of Cincinnati, by the arrival of Major Doughty, from Fort Harmar, who built *Fort Washington*, to which the troops from the Bend were subsequently removed. The Fort stood on what is now Arch-street, between Third and Fourth, and east of Broadway. In January, 1790, Gen. Arthur St. Clair organized Hamilton county. In the same year, Gen. Harmar marched from Fort Washington against the Indians. In the next year, Gen. St. Clair started from the same place on his ill-fated expedition. On his return, Major Ziegler was appointed to the command of the Fort, and, in a short time after, was succeeded by Col. Wilkinson, who was, in 1794, succeeded by Capt. William Henry Harrison (afterwards President of the United States), who retained it until 1798.

In 1792, the first church was erected, on what is now the corner of Main and Fourth streets, and occupied by the First Presbyterian Church. In the rear of it are the graves of many of the pioneers. Rev. James Kemper was the first pastor of it, and Dr. Joshua L. Wilson the second, who filled that station upwards of forty years, until his death, which took place in 1847. In 1793, Wm. Maxwell established the first paper north of the Ohio River, at Cincinnati, called the "Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory." On the 11th of January, 1794, two keel-boats, with bullet-proof covers and port-holes, and provided with cannon and small arms, sailed from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, each making a trip once in four weeks. During this period the town progressed but slowly. Idleness, drinking, and gambling prevailed to a great extent in the army, and was participated in by many of the citizens.

The population in 1795, was about 500; in 1800, 750; in 1810, 2,540. From 1800 to 1812, it progressed pretty rapidly, and considerable trade was carried on with New Orleans, in keel-boats, which returned laden with foreign goods. The passage to New Orleans occupied then about twenty-five days, and the return sixty-five.

In 1819, it was incorporated as a city, and in 1820, contained a population of 10,000; in 1830, 24,831; in 1840, 46,338; 1847, 90,000; and in 1848, it is estimated at 100,000.

The city occupies the whole of the first bank of the river, called the bottom, and the second, called the hill, which is about one hundred and eight feet above low-water mark, and sixty feet above the first bank. The streets are so graded as to render the communication between the two parts easy. The city is laid out with great regularity, and many of the streets adorned with fine edifices, and beautiful shade-trees. It extends back to a third range of hills, a distance, on Main street, of nearly two miles, and in the western part, perhaps more, and along the Ohio about three miles. It contains about fourteen thousand houses, seventy-four churches, many of them very fine edifices, three literary colleges, four medical colleges, one law college, one female college and several female seminaries,

four classical schools, twelve large, finely-built public school-houses, with about five thousand pupils, six banks, with a capital of about six millions of dollars, eight large public halls, a court-house and jail, with three courts, sitting nearly the whole year, a mayor's-office, &c., a mercantile exchange, a mercantile library and institute with 1,120 members and 6,106 volumes, a mechanic's institute and library containing 4,000 volumes, an apprentice's library containing 2,300 volumes, two Masonic halls, six Odd Fellows' halls, six Sons of Temperance halls, two Temple of Honor halls, sixteen insurance offices, an observatory, the corner-stone of which was laid by John Quincy Adams, a post-office, three theatres, water-works, gas-works, one museum, one commercial hospital and lunatic asylum, four orphan's asylums, &c. There are, also, a large number of foundries, on an extensive scale, cotton and woolen factories, mills of different kinds, and manufactories of almost every description. Pork-packing is carried on more extensively here than in any place in the world, perhaps. The number killed at the city establishments in 1847 was 412,161. Killed in the country and brought to the city to be packed, 74,886. Total packed here, 487,047.

In 1847, there were in operation in the city, and within five minutes walk of its corporate limits, two hundred and two steam-engines, driving the machinery of foundries, machine-shops, planing-mills, flour-mills, saw-mills, rolling mills, furniture-factories, &c.

Merchandizing is also carried on to a very great extent, and of later years, wholesale houses have increased very rapidly, furnishing orders for a large number of the towns in the interior of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. The capital invested in commerce is estimated at \$20,000,000.

There are thirteen daily, and twenty-five weekly newspapers, and four monthly periodicals in operation here.

Seven turnpikes, reaching to different parts of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, center here. One railroad, reaching from the lakes, at Sandusky, two canals, one extending to the interior of Indiana, the other to Toledo, on the lakes, with a branch to Lafayette, Indiana. There is, also, a branch of the Telegraph here.

On the hills back of the city are two very beautiful villages, Mt. Auburn and Walnut Hills, mostly occupied as country-seats, by persons doing business in the city. Walnut Hills is the seat of "Lane Seminary," a theological institution under the care of the New School Presbyterians. Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D., is the President. Four miles northwest of the city are two fine cemeteries—"Spring Grove," containing about one hundred acres, and the "Wesleyan Cemetery," containing about forty acres. Both are being rapidly improved, with great taste.

The lower part of the city has been overflowed at two separate periods, occasioning great loss of property; one in February, 1832, and the other in December, 1847. The water came up to within a few feet of Lower Market-street, and was some four feet deep on Front-street.

In the county, the cultivation of the grape is carried on quite extensively, for which the soil is well suited.

To the north of Cincinnati are several fine towns, carrying on an extensive business. Hamilton, twenty-one miles, is a place of great enterprise, and having fine facilities of water for manufacturing purposes. Dayton, fifty miles north, is a beautiful city, with a population of about eleven thousand. It is a place of great wealth and refinement. There are a great many very extensive manufactories in it, which are driven principally by water from the Miami Canal, and a Feeder.

NEWPORT, opposite Cincinnati, on the upper side of the Licking River, in Campbell county, Kentucky, is the principal town of the county. For many years it has progressed but slowly, but within the last few years, a company purchased a large tract of land laying just back of the older portion of the town, and adjoining the Licking, and have laid it out in town lots. These were sold off rapidly, and many buildings commenced and erected. It now bids fair to become quite an extensive place. At present, it contains a population of about four thousand. A garrison of the United States' Army has been established here for many years. Newport contains five churches, one seminary, five private schools, twenty-nine groceries and stores, one rolling-mill, one cotton factory, one rope walk, and one silk factory.

The greater part of the town extending up the Licking, and along the bank of the Ohio, was completely overflowed by the floods of 1832 and 1847. This will tend much to decrease the value of property here.

A steam ferry plies from Cincinnati every few minutes in the day. A bridge is also about being built across the Licking to connect Newport with Covington.

Alexandria is the county-seat, thirteen miles in the interior.

COVINGTON, on the lower side of the mouth of the Licking, in Kenton county, Kentucky, is built on a beautiful plain, most of which is above high water mark. The streets are laid out so as to appear from the hills back of Cincinnati as a continuation of that city. Covington is in a highly flourishing condition, and bids fair to become a very large city. A steam ferry makes intercourse between it and Cincinnati easy. The population is now about eleven thousand, and rapidly increasing. It contains a fine city hall, eight churches, two printing-offices, a very richly-endowed theological college belonging to the Baptists, seventy dry-goods and grocery stores, thirty-five tobacco factories, one rolling-mill, one steam grist-mill, three rope walks, one cotton factory, one silk factory, and many other manufactories of different kinds. About a mile back of the city is a beautiful cemetery called Linden Grove. Four miles in the interior are the Latonian Springs, a very fashionable and pleasant resort in the summer season.

The county-seat is Independence, ten miles in the interior.

This county, as well as Campbell, is principally hilly, but very productive.

NORTH BEND, sixteen miles below Cincinnati, in Hamilton

county, Ohio, near the mouth of the Great Miami, was the place originally laid out by Judge Symmes for the great city of the west. All traces of a town have disappeared, and it is now noted as the former residence and grave of the lamented President Harrison. The house which he formerly occupied is a plain country farm-house, in full view of the river. His widow, and several members of his family now reside here. On a beautiful knoll, just below, his remains are interred. A plain brick vault is erected over them, and is visible for several miles up and down the river. Standing by its side, the eye of the observer takes in a beautiful view of parts of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky. About thirty rods west of it, is the grave of the Hon. John Cleves Symmes.

The Whitewater Canal here passes through the hill by a tunnel of about one-third of a mile in length.

THE GREAT MIAMI RIVER, four miles below, rises in the northwestern part of this state, and, flowing in a southwesterly direction, enters the Ohio, forming, for a short distance above and at its mouth, the boundary line between Ohio and Indiana. Its principal tributary is Mad River, which rises in Logan county, and, after traversing a fine, populous country, enters the Miami at Dayton, seventy miles above its mouth. It flows through an extremely fertile and beautiful country. On its banks are numerous fine mill-seats. There is no land in the world, perhaps, richer than the Miami bottoms.

There are several towns, of considerable importance in the state, situated on its banks; among which are Hamilton, Dayton, Troy, and Piqua.

LAWRENCEBURGH, two miles below, is the county-seat of Dearborn county, Ia. It is situated in a very rich bottom, and is the depot for the immense productions of the fertile valleys of the Miami and Whitewater rivers. The older part of the town is built on the first bottom which is frequently liable to inundation. Several years ago, buildings were commenced on the second bottom, and that portion is now rapidly improving. It is called New Lawrenceburg.

The Whitewater Valley Canal terminates here, and affords fine water power. This canal extends to Cambridge, on the National Road, a distance of seventy-six miles, through some of the richest lands of Indiana. Several towns of considerable importance are situated on it; among them, Harrison, Brookville, Connersville, and Cambridge.

Lawrenceburgh contains five churches, a large number of dry goods' and grocery stores, &c., a court-house, three large flouring mills two saw mills, one corn mill, one oil mill, one carding machine, and one of the largest distilleries in the west, turning out one hundred barrels of whisky per day. Population, three thousand five hundred. It was incorporated a city in 1846. The county-seat was, some years ago, removed from Lawrenceburgh to Wilmington, several miles in the interior. About three years ago, however, it was brought back to Lawrenceburgh. At Wilmington, there is a very flourishing county academy.

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PETERSBURGH, two miles below, in Boone county, Ky., is a small village containing two churches, two stores, two schools, and a population of two hundred and fifty. This place occupies the site of an aboriginal burying-ground, and many remains of it have been found, such as bones, earthenware vessels, and utensils of stone, curiously carved. A short distance above the town are the remains of an ancient fortification. A portion of the walls, about four feet high and extending from the bank of the Ohio to Taylor's creek, forming an area of about twenty acres of ground, may yet be seen.

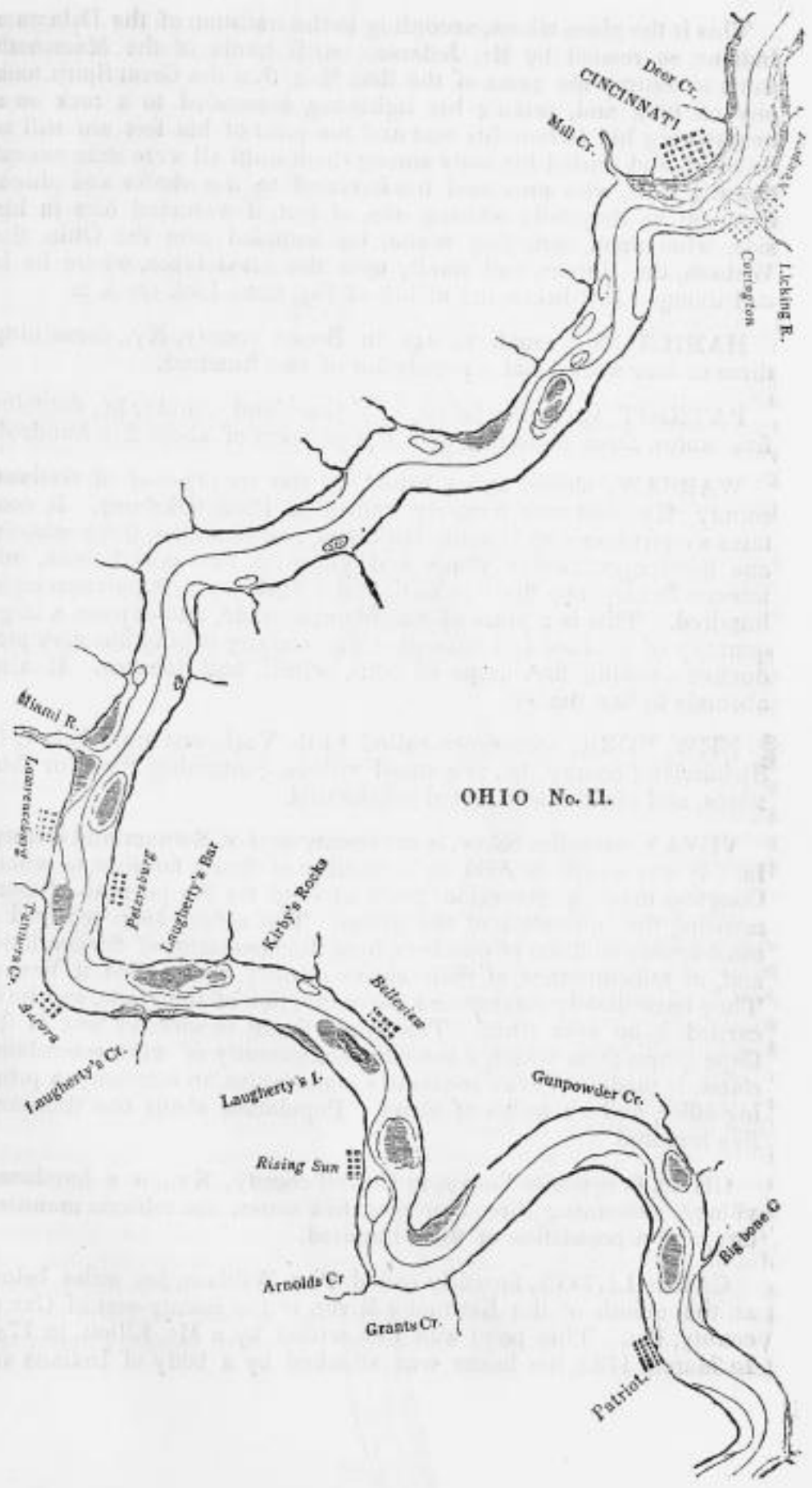
Burlington, the county-seat, is eight miles in the interior.

AURORA, two miles below, at the mouth of Hogan creek, is a very thriving and business town in Dearborn county, Ia., containing a population of two thousand three hundred. It was first laid off in 1819. In January, 1848, it was incorporated as a city. It contains two churches, twelve stores, one saw-mill, one large distillery, and a number of coopering establishments, in which a large business is done. Ten thousand hogs were packed here in 1847. A steamboat plies between this place and Cincinnati regularly every day.

BELLEVIEW, six miles below, in Kentucky, is a small village containing two stores, and six or eight houses.

RISING SUN, three miles below, is the county-seat of Ohio county, Indiana. It is beautifully situated on an elevated bank of the river, and is a very flourishing and business place. There is a large cotton and woolen factory here, doing an extensive business. Since the establishment of this as the county-seat (some four years ago), it has been improving rapidly. It now contains three churches, an academy, a beautiful court-house, a printing-office, a large number of stores, two mills and a distillery, an extensive tannery, and a population of about two thousand. The country back of it is very beautiful and fertile.

BIG BONE LICK CREEK, twelve miles below, in Kentucky. About two miles from the mouth of this creek is the place celebrated as the Big Bone Lick Springs. The water is impregnated with salt, and the place derives its name from the immense number of bones of the Mastodon or Mammoth, and the Arctic Elephant, found scattered all over the surface of the earth. The first account of the visit of any white man to this place was by James Douglas, of Virginia, in 1773, who made use of the rib-bones of the animals for tent-poles. The dimension of the bones, as described by those who have found them, indicate the former existence of animals much larger than any now found on the globe. Two of the tusks found here were eleven feet in length and at the large end six or seven inches in diameter. The thigh-bones were about five feet in length, and a straight line drawn from one end of the ribs to the other would be five feet. A collection of these bones was made in 1803, by Dr. Goforth; another in 1805, by order of President Jefferson; a third in 1819, by the Western Museum Society; and a fourth in 1831, by Mr. Finnell, of Kentucky.



OHIO No. 11.

This is the place where, according to the tradition of the Delaware Indians, as related by Mr. Jefferson, such herds of the Mammoth came to destroy the game of the Red Man, that the Great Spirit took pity on him, and, seizing his lightning, descended to a rock on a neighboring hill (where his seat and the print of his feet are still to be seen), and hurled his bolts among them until all were slain except the Big Bull, who presented his forehead to the shafts and shook them off as they fell; missing one, at last, it wounded him in his side, whereupon, springing round, he bounded over the Ohio, the Wabash, the Illinois, and finally over the great lakes, where he is still living. Just below the mouth of Big Bone Lick creek is

HAMILTON, a small village in Boone county, Ky., containing three or four stores, and a population of two hundred.

PATRIOT, two miles below, in Switzerland county, Ia., contains five stores, three churches, and a population of about five hundred.

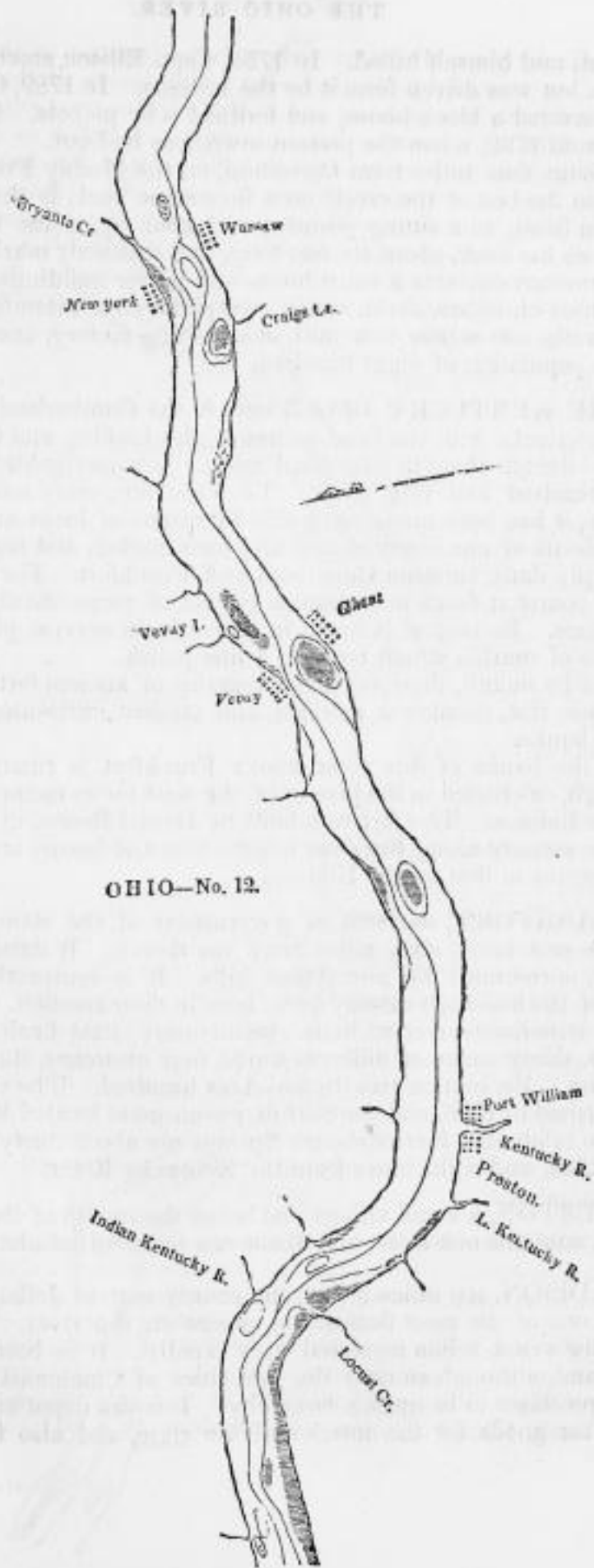
WARSAW, eleven miles below, is the county-seat of Gallatin county, Ky., and was formerly known as Fredericksburg. It contains a court-house and county buildings, two churches, three schools, one newspaper, twelve stores and groceries, two pork-houses, one tobacco factory, one flouring mill, and a distillery. Population eight hundred. This is a place of considerable trade, and exports a large quantity of produce and tobacco. The country is hilly but very productive—raising fine crops of corn, wheat, and tobacco. It also abounds in fine timber.

NEW YORK, sometimes called Little York, one mile below, in Switzerland county, Ia., is a small village, containing three or four stores, and about one hundred inhabitants.

VEVAY, ten miles below, is the county-seat of Switzerland county, Ia. It was settled in 1804, by a number of Swiss families, to whom Congress made a favorable grant of land for the purpose of commencing the cultivation of the grape. The colony soon received a considerable addition of numbers, from the mountains of Switzerland, and, in remembrance of their native country, they called it Vevay. They immediately commenced the cultivation of the grape, and have carried it on ever since. The grape found to succeed best is the Cape grape, from which a considerable quantity of wine, resembling claret, is made. Vevay contains a court-house, an academy, a printing-office, and a number of stores. Population about one thousand five hundred.

GHENT, opposite Vevay, in Carroll county, Ky., is a handsome village, containing three churches, five stores, one tobacco manufactory, and a population of three hundred.

CARROLLTON, formerly called Port William, ten miles below, at the mouth of the Kentucky River, is the county-seat of Carroll county, Ky. This point was first settled by a Mr. Elliott, in 1784. In March, 1785, his house was attacked by a body of Indians and



OHIO—No. 12.

burned, and himself killed. In 1786, Capt. Ellison erected a block-house, but was driven from it by the Indians. In 1789, Gen. Charles Scott erected a block-house, and fortified it by pickets. It was occupied until 1792, when the present town was laid out.

"About four miles from Carrollton, on the Muddy Fork of White Run, in the bed of the creek, on a lime-stone rock, is the form of a human being, in a sitting posture; and near by, is the form of one lying on his back, about six feet long, and distinctly marked."

Carrollton contains a court-house and public buildings, one academy, three churches, seven stores, two piano-forte manufactories, two corn-mills, one steam saw mill, one carding factory, one rope-walk, and a population of eight hundred.

THE KENTUCKY RIVER rises in the Cumberland Mountains, and interlocks with the head-waters of the Licking and Cumberland rivers—length about two hundred miles. It is navigable for flatboats one hundred and fifty miles. To Frankfort, sixty miles from its mouth, it has been made navigable by means of locks and dams for steamboats of one hundred and fifty tons burden, and regular steamboats ply daily between Cincinnati and Frankfort. For a great part of its course it flows in a channel cut out of perpendicular banks of limestone. Stone-coal is found in its banks in several places, and a species of marble which receives a fine polish.

Near its mouth, there are many remains of ancient fortifications of immense size, numerous mounds, and ancient curiosities are found on its banks.

On the banks of this river above Frankfort is situated Boonesborough, celebrated in the history of the west for its memorable sieges by the Indians. The fort was built by Daniel Boone, in 1775.

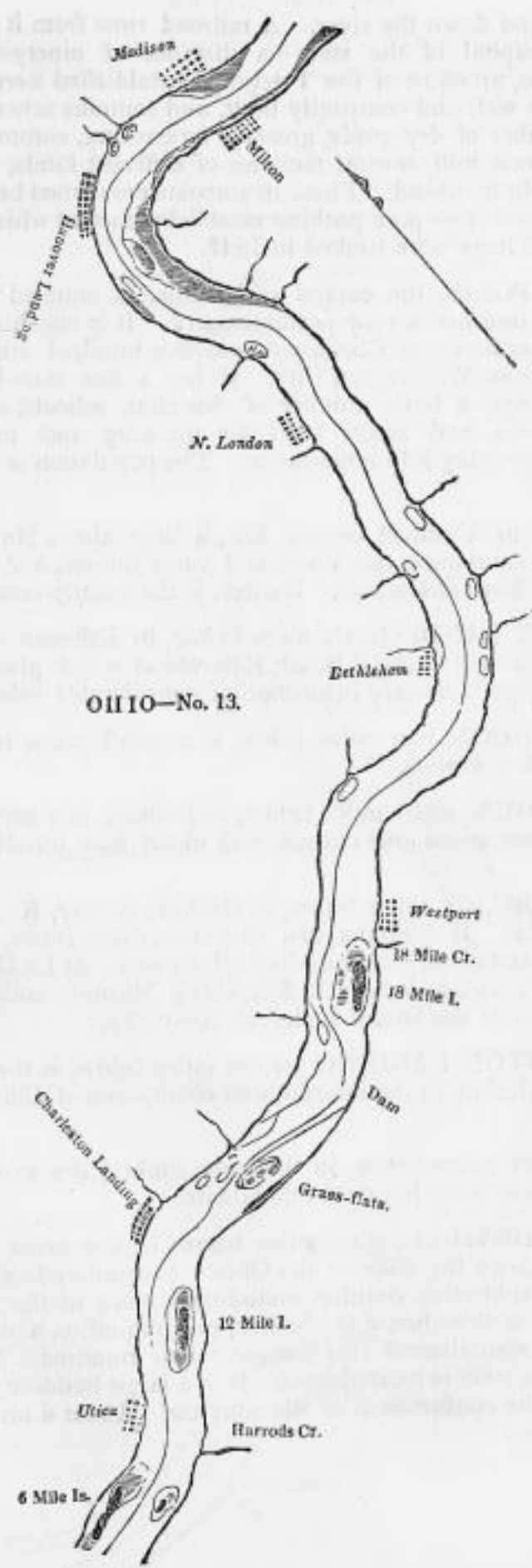
The scenery along the river in grandeur and beauty is second only in America to that on the Hudson.

FRANKFORT, the seat of government of the state, is situated on the east bank, sixty miles from the mouth. It stands in a deep valley, surrounded by precipitous hills. It is compactly built, and most of the buildings display great taste in their erection. It contains a fine state-house, a court-house, penitentiary, state bank, two newspapers, thirty stores of different kinds, four churches, three bagging factories. Population two thousand six hundred. The city was first established in 1786, and the seat of government located here in 1792.

The celebrated Harrodsburgh Springs are about thirty miles from Frankfort, and eight miles from the Kentucky River.

PRESTON, a small village just below the mouth of the Kentucky River, contains one store, and about one hundred inhabitants.

MADISON, ten miles below, the county-seat of Jefferson county, Ia., is one of the most flourishing places on the river. Within the past few years, it has increased very rapidly. It is beautifully situated, and, although so near the two cities of Cincinnati and Louisville, promises to be quite a large city. It is the depot and shipping-point for goods for the interior of the state, and also for shipping



OHIO—No. 13.

Madison

Milton

Blanco Landing

N. London

Bethlehem

Westport

14 Mile Cr.

18 Mile L.

Dam

Grass-flats.

12 Mile L.

Utica

Harrods Cr.

6 Mile In.

Charleston Landing

produce up and down the river. A railroad runs from it to Indianapolis, the capital of the state—a distance of ninety-five miles. There is, also, an office of the Telegraph established here.

Madison is well and compactly built, and contains seven churches, a large number of dry-goods, grocery, forwarding, commission, and other stores, one mill, several factories of different kinds, and a population of eight thousand. Three steamboats are owned here. There are, also, several large pork-packing establishments, at which seventy-five thousand hogs were packed in 1847.

INDIANAPOLIS, the capital of Indiana, is situated on White River, in the midst of a very fertile country. It is one hundred and eight miles northwest of Cincinnati, and five hundred and seventy-three miles from Washington City. It has a fine state-house and public buildings, a large number of churches, schools, stores, and business places, and ranks high for morality and intelligence. It is rapidly growing into importance. The population is now about six thousand.

MILTON, in Trimball county, Ky., a little above Madison, is a small village containing two stores and a few houses, and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants. Bedford is the county-seat.

HANOVER LANDING, six miles below, in Jefferson county, Ia. A few miles in the interior is South Hanover, at which place is South Hanover College, a literary institution of considerable celebrity.

NEW LONDON, four miles below, is a small place, in Indiana, containing a few houses.

BETHLEHEM, eight miles below, in Indiana, is a small village, containing three stores, one church, and about four hundred inhabitants.

WESTPORT, six miles below, in Oldham county, Ky., formerly the county-seat. It contains two churches, three stores, one large flouring-mill, and about three hundred inhabitants. At La Grange, the present county-seat, is located a flourishing Masonic college, under the supervision of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

CHARLESTON LANDING, twelve miles below, is the landing-point for Charleston, in the interior, and county-seat of Clark county, Indiana.

UTICA, five miles below, in the same county, is a very thriving village, of about three hundred inhabitants.

JEFFERSONVILLE, nine miles below, in the same county, is situated just above the Falls of the Ohio. It commands a fine prospect of the surrounding country, including a view of the Falls. It contains several churches, a land-office, printing-office, a number of stores, and a population of two thousand four hundred. The penitentiary of the state is located here. It is a large building, and well-arranged for the confinement of the convicts. About a mile back of