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# RIVER GUIDE:

CONTAINING

DESCRIPTIONS OF ALL THE CITIES, TOWNS, AND  
PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST,

ON THE NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE

## MISSISSIPPI VALLEY,

FLOWING WEST FROM THE ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS, EAST FROM THE ROCKY  
MOUNTAINS, AND SOUTH FROM NEAR THE NORTHERN LAKES, INCLUDING THE  
RIVERS OF ALABAMA AND TEXAS, FLOWING INTO THE GULF OF MEXICO:  
ALSO, AN ACCOUNT OF THE SOURCES OF THE RIVERS;

WITH

## FULL TABLES OF DISTANCES,

AND MANY INTERESTING

## HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE COUNTRY,

STATISTICS OF POPULATION, PRODUCTS, COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, MINERAL RE-  
SOURCES, SCENERY, &C., &C.

ILLUSTRATED WITH FORTY-FOUR MAPS,

AND A NUMBER OF ENGRAVINGS.

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CINCINNATI:  
PUBLISHED BY U. P. JAMES.  
167 WALNUT STREET.  
1857.

PLACES.	From Place to Place.		PLACES.	From Place to Place.		PLACES.	From Place to Place.	
	Miles.	Miles.		Miles.	Miles.		Miles.	Miles.
<i>Rock River Cont'd.</i>			<i>Illinois River Cont'd.</i>			<i>Missouri Riv. Cont'd.</i>		
Sterling, Ill.....	12	150	Lacon, Ill.....	6	93	Wyandotte City, K. }		
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			Liverpool, Ill.....	28	167	Napoleon, Mo.....	6	2743
			Havana, Ill.....	9	176	Camden, Mo.....	6	2749
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			Sangamon River.....	18	206	Lexington, Mo.....	8	2764
			Fredericksville, Ill...	3	209	Crooked River, Mo...	6	2770
			Beardstown, Ill.....	4	213	Walconda, Mo.....	15	2785
			La Grange, Ill.....	8	221	Waverly, Mo.....	3	2788
			Meredosia, Ill.....	9	230	Hill's Landing, Mo...	10	2798
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			Florence, Ill.....	10	247	De Witt, Mo.....	6	2824
			Montezuma, Ill.....	6	253	Grand River, Mo....	5	2829
			Bridgeport, Ill.....	6	259	Brunswick, Mo.....	2	2831
			Newport, Ill.....	8	267	Old Jefferson, Mo....	25	2856
			Hardin, Ill.....	14	281	Cambridge, Mo.....	2	2858
			Guilford, Ill.....	4	285	Chariton River, Mo..	5	2863
			Monterey, Ill.....	4	289	Glasgow, Mo.....	3	2866
			Mouth of the Illinois	13	302	Bluffport, Mo.....	5	2871
						Arrow Rock, Mo.....	10	2881
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						Washington, Mo.....	16	3033
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						souri.....		

[Continued on next page.]

**Montezuma**, 6 miles below, in same co., is a good shipping point.

**Bridgeport**, Green co., 6 miles below, is a small village, and good shipping point for produce.

**Newport**, 8 miles below, in same county, is a small place.

**Hardin**, county seat of Calhoun co., 14 miles below. Population about 650.

**Guilford**, 4 miles below, in same co., is a small village.

**Monterey**, in same co., 4 miles below, and 13 miles above the mouth of the Illinois river, which empties into the Mississippi, 18 miles above Alton.

## THE MISSOURI RIVER

Rises in the Rocky Mountains, and takes its name after the union of three branches, the Jefferson, Gallatin, and Madison. The springs which give rise to the Missouri river, are not more than a mile distant from some of the head waters of the Columbia river, which run, in a contrary direction, into the Pacific ocean.

At the distance of 441 miles from the extreme point of the navigation of the head branches of the Missouri, are what are denominated the "Gates of the Rocky Mountains," which present an exceedingly grand and picturesque appearance. For the distance of about 6 miles, the rocks rise perpendicularly from the margin of the river, to the height of 1200 feet. The river is compressed to the breadth of 150 yards, and for the first 3 miles, there is but one spot, and that only of a few yards, on which a man can stand between the water and the perpendicular ascent of the mountain. At the distance of 110 miles below, and 551 miles from the source of the river, are the "Great Falls," 2,575 miles from the egress of the river into the Mississippi. At this place the river descends, by a succession of rapids and falls, a distance of 357 feet in 16½ miles. The lower and greater fall has a perpendicular pitch of 98 feet, the second of 19, the third of 47, and the fourth of 26 feet. Between and below these falls are continual rapids of from 3 to 18 feet descent. These falls next to those of Niagara, are the grandest on the continent. Above the falls, the course of the river is northwardly.

The length of the Missouri river, from its source to its entrance into the Mississippi, is 3,096 miles, which, with the addition of 1,353 miles, the distance from the mouth to the Gulf of Mexico, makes a total length of 4,449 miles, being the longest river in the world. Through its whole course, there is no substantial obstruction to the navigation, before arriving at the "Great Falls." Its principal tributaries are each navigable from 1 to 800 miles. Through the greater part of its course, the Missouri is a rapid and turbid stream, and in the upper part it flows through an arid and sterile country. It is over half a mile wide at its mouth, and is generally nearly a mile in width. Notwithstanding it drains such an extensive region of country, and receives so many large tributaries, it is, at certain seasons of the year, quite shallow, not affording sufficient water for steamboat navigation, owing to its passage through a dry and open country, and being subject to more than usual evaporation.

The Missouri river trade has become a very important one, and the annual business between St. Louis and the towns on the river, and with Santa Fe, through Independence, is increasing with an amazing rapidity.

The Missouri river enters the Mississippi, 18 miles above St. Louis, by a mouth much wider than the upper Mississippi. It is the opinion of many geographers, that the Missouri river is the main river, and should be considered as one river from its head to the Gulf of Mexico. The reasons in support of this opinion are, that below the mouth of the Missouri, the Mississippi has the same turbulent appearance as the Missouri; while the upper Mississippi is remarkable for its clearness and transparency.

There are some peculiarities of the Missouri river, which it is highly important for emigrants, who design settling on its banks, to understand. The river has no permanent and settled channel, and it is on this account that steamboats are generally compelled to lay up in the night, it not being considered safe to run unless with the light of day to guide them. Many persons who have purchased farms on the banks of this river, not understanding the nature of the current, have lost acre after acre by the washing away of the soil. Not only have farms suffered in this way, but whole towns have been laid waste, and swept off with the resistless current of this mighty river, compelling the inhabitants to seek other, and more permanent places of abode.

The channel is rendered intricate by the great number of islands and sand-bars; and in many places the navigation is made very hazardous by the rafts, snags, banks, &c. The river begins to rise in March, and continues till July, when the summer floods of its remote tributaries come in. During this period, there is sufficient depth of water for steamboats of almost any class; but during the remainder of the year, it is hardly navigable for any distance, for the smallest vessels that float upon the western waters.

"The bottoms of this river have a character very distinguishable from those of the upper Mississippi. They are higher, not so wet, more sandy, with trees which are not so large, but taller and straighter. Its alluvions are something narrower; that is to say, having for the first 500 miles a medial width of something more than 4 miles. Its bluffs, like those of the other river, are generally limestone, but not so perpendicular, and have more tendency to run into the *mamelle* form. The bottoms abound with deer, turkeys, and small game. The river seldom overflows any part of its banks in this distance. It is little inclined to be swampy. There is much fewer lakes, bayous, and small ponds, than along the Mississippi. Prairies are scarcely seen on the banks of the river, within the distance of the first 400 miles of its course. It is heavily timbered; and yet, from the softness of the wood, easily cleared. The water, though uncommonly turbid with a whitish earth, which it holds in suspension, soon and easily settles, and is then remarkably pure, pleasant, and healthy water. The river is so rapid and sweeping in its course, and its bed is composed of such masses of sand, that it is continually shifting its sand bars. A chart of the river as it runs this year, gives little ground for calculation in navigating it the next. It has numerous islands, and generally near them is the most difficult to be stemmed. Still more than the Mississippi below its mouth, it tears up one place and deposits in another, and makes more frequent and powerful changes in its channel than any other western river. \* \* \* \* \*

Above the Platte, the open and prairie character of the country begins to develop. The prairies come quite into the banks of the river, and stretch from it indefinitely, in naked grass plains, where the traveler may wander for days without seeing either wood or water. The 'Council Bluffs,' are an important military station, about 600 miles up the Missouri. Beyond this point, commences a country of great interest and grandeur in many respects, and denominated, by way of eminence, the Upper Missouri. The country is composed of vast and almost boundless grass plains, through which, stretch the Platte, the Yellow Stone, and the other rivers of this ocean of grass. The savages of this region have a peculiar physiognomy and mode of life. It is a country where commence new tribes of plants. It is the home of buffalos, elk, white bears, antelopes, and mountain sheep. Sometimes the river washes the bases of the dark hills of a friable and crumbling soil. Here are found, as Lewis and Clarke, and other respectable travelers relate, large and singular petrifications, both animal and vegetable. On the top of one of these hills, they found the petrified skeleton of a huge fish, 45 feet in length. The herds of the gregarious animals, particularly the buffalos, are innumerable. Such is the general character of the country, until we come in contact with the spurs of the Rocky Mountains." (*Flihts' Geo. and Hist. of the Mississippi Valley.*)

From the source of the Missouri and tributaries, to Sioux City, Io., the lands along the river are almost entirely void of human habitations. There are some United States' military posts along the banks of the river, among which, are Fort Benton, Fort Berthold, Fort McKenzie, Fort Union, Fort Mandan, Fort Clarke, Fort St. Pierre, and a few others.

**Sioux City**, is at the junction of Big Stone river, with the Missouri, in Woodbury co., Io.

**Tekama**, county seat of Burt co., Nebraska, about 60 miles below, is finely situated on a high bank, in a good farming region.

**De Soto**, 30 miles below, in Washington co., Nebraska, is also finely situated in a rich country, well timbered.

**Fort Calhoun**, 15 miles below, in Washington co., Nebraska.

**Florence**, 10 miles below, in Nebraska.

**Council Bluff's City**, 10 miles below, capital of Pottawattomic co., Io., is finely situated on a high bluff, with a beautiful view of the surrounding country, which is a rich farming region, well timbered. Council Bluff's is on one of the emigrant routes for California and Oregon. It contains a land office, 2 churches, 3 schools, a number of stores, and mechanic's shops. Population about 2500.

**Omaha City**, capital of Nebraska, in Douglass co., opposite Council Bluff's City, is beautifully situated, on a plain about 50 feet from the bed of the river. It contains a printing office, and a number of good buildings, and is improving rapidly.

**Council Point**, 5 miles below, in Pottawattomic, co. Io., is the landing point for a Mormon town, named KANESVILLE, about 4 miles in the interior.

**Traders' Point**, 3 miles below, in the same co., is a small French settlement, established to facilitate trade between the various Indian traders. It contains about 100 inhabitants.

**Bellevue**, 2 miles below, in Nebraska. It is the residence of the agent employed by the United States, to attend to the government business, with the tribes inhabiting this territory. It has a good landing, and is pleasantly situated on a high plain. The first newspaper published in Nebraska was commenced here in 1854. This point was first visited by Lewis and Clarke, in 1804, and soon after, the American Fur Company established a trading post here.

**St. Mary's**, 5 miles below, in Mills co., Io.

**California City**, 2 miles below, in same co., opposite the mouth of Nebraska or Platte river.

**Platte, or Nebraska River**, rises in the Rocky Mountains, by two branches, termed the North and South Forks. After an easterly course of nearly 2000 miles, it empties into the Missouri at this point. It is about a mile wide at the mouth; but is, as its name indicates, exceedingly shallow, and is not navigable, except in times of the great spring freshets.

**Plattsville**, Mills co., Io., 2 miles below the mouth of Platte river.

**Plattsmouth**, capital of Cass co., Nebraska, 1 mile below, is beautifully located on a high bank, in the vicinity of fine timber and stone coal.

**Bethlehem**, 1 mile below, in Mills co., Io.

**Kenosha**, Cass co., Nebraska, 10 miles below.

**Nebraska City**, county seat of Otoe co., Nebraska, 10 miles below.

**Brownsville**, county seat of Nemehaw co., Nebraska, thirty miles below, is finely situated in the region of stone coal and good timber.

**Iowa Point**, 40 miles below, in Holt co., Mo., is the landing point for the town of Oregon, county seat of Holt co., situated 10 miles in the interior. Oregon contains a population of about 500.

**Nodaway City**, 30 miles below, in Andrew co., Mo., is a small village containing a few stores, and about 200 inhabitants. It is the landing point for Savannah, a town of about 800 inhabitants, situated a few miles off the river, the county seat of Andrew co.

**St. Joseph**, 25 miles below, county seat of Buchanan co., Mo., is a thriving and important town. It was laid out in 1843, and named in honor of Mr. Joseph Rubidoux, who resided here upward of 40 years. St. Joseph is the largest town in western Missouri, and one of the points of departure for emigrants to California and Oregon. It is situated in an exceedingly rich region of country, producing large quantities of hemp, wheat, and tobacco. It contains 7 or 8 churches, 5 steam flouring mills, several saw mills, a bagging factory, various manufacturing establishments, 3 printing offices, a large number of stores and warehouses, and a population of between 5000 and 6000. The western terminus of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is here.

**Leachman**, 25 miles below, in same co.

**Doniphan**, 8 miles below, in Kansas.

**Atchinson**, 9 miles below, in Kansas.

**Kickapoo City**, 12 miles below, in Kansas, is well situated for trade. It has one newspaper office, and is improving rapidly.

**Weston**, 10 miles below, in Platte co., Mo., is a fine flourishing place, and is rapidly improving. Many of the emigrants make this a stopping place, for laying in supplies, previous to starting out on the plains. It contains several churches, 2 printing offices, a large number of stores, &c. Pop. about 3000.

**Fort Leavenworth**, 4 miles below, in Kansas, is on a high bluff. The situation is remarkably fine, the bluff being about 150 feet in height, and composed principally of white limestone. There is an excellent landing for boats, and many other superior advantages at this point. It is the rendezvous for all United States' troops destined for Santa Fe, Oregon, and the frontier stations. One of the principal routes to California commences at this place.

**Little Platte River**, rises in Clarke co., Io., and pursuing an almost direct southward course for a distance of about 200 miles, empties into the Missouri, 20 miles below Fort Leavenworth. This river is exceedingly shallow, and difficult to navigate.

**Parkville**, 2 miles below, in Platte co., Mo., is a fine flourishing village. It was named in honor of one of the early settlers of this region, by the name of Park. It is an important shipping point for produce. Population about 600.

**Wyandotte City**, 12 miles below, in Kansas, at the junction of Kansas river with the Missouri, is one of the starting points for emigrants.

**Kansas River**.—This is one of the largest tributaries of the Missouri. It rises in the Rocky Mountains, and flows eastward through the entire breadth of the Indian territory, and empties into the Missouri, 12 miles below Parkville. Its entire length is about 1200 miles, for 900 of which, it might be navigated. It is 340 yards wide at the mouth, and discharges an immense amount of water; many of its tributaries being nearly as large as itself. Solomon's fork, is 700 miles long; Smoky Hill fork, 800 miles.

**Kansas**, near the mouth of Kansas river, in Jackson co., Mo., is pleasantly situated, standing on a high bank of the river, and commanding a view of the surrounding country for many miles. It is thought by many, to possess the finest situation of any town on the river. The business is very extensive, there being an almost constant stream of emigrants passing through it. Pop. about 1200.

**Randolph**, 5 miles below, in Clay co., Mo., is a handsome village, finely situated on a commanding eminence. It contains 2 churches, several stores, and a population of 300.

**Wayne City**, 7 miles below, is the principal landing point for goods and merchandise destined for Independence, and is connected with it by the Independence Railroad.

The INDEPENDENCE RAILROAD DEPOT is about one mile from Wayne city. There is generally quite an air of business about this place, from constant arrival of goods and emigrants on their way to Independence. The road is 4 miles long.

**Independence**, county seat of Jackson co., Mo., about 4 miles back of Wayne city, is a place of great importance and growing rapidly. The country around is exceedingly fertile, and well adapted to cultivation. The business done is very large. It contains a court-house and county buildings, 3 hotels, 7 churches, a large number of wholesale and retail stores, and a population of about 3000. There is a large trade carried on between this place and Santa Fe. The goods are transported across the country in wagons, built very large and strong, and usually drawn by oxen, from 16 to 20 of which are attached to each wagon. It is the western terminus of the St. Louis and Pacific Railroad.

Independence derives much of its importance from being the point where many of the emigrants for California and Oregon, get their last supplies.

**Liberty Landing**, 5 miles below Wayne City, in Clay co., is a landing point for the town of Liberty, 4 miles from the river.

**Livingston**, Jackson co., 5 miles below, is a small village, formerly a landing place for Independence.

**Owen's Landing**, 1 mile below, in same co.

**Richfield**, Clay co., 10 miles below, is a small village.

**Sibley**, 10 miles below, is a thriving village, in Jackson co.. It occupies the former site of Fort Osage. It contains 2 churches, a number of stores, and about 500 inhabitants.

**Napoleon**, 6 miles below, in same co.

**Camden**, 6 miles below, in Ray co., is a flourishing town. Population 500.

**Wellington**, 7 miles below, in Lafayette co., is a small village.

**Lexington**, county seat of Lafayette co., 8 miles below. It is a fine, thriving town, having the highest location of any town on the river, being about 300 feet above high water mark. The first house built here was in the year 1839; and it now contains a court-house, jail, and county offices, 7 churches, a seminary, a laud office, 2 printing offices, and a large number of stores. Population about 4500. Extensive veins of stone coal are found near Lexington.

**Crooked River**, enters the Missouri from Ray co., 6 miles below Lexington.

**Walconda**, 15 miles below the mouth of Crooked river, in Carroll co.

**Waverly**, 3 miles below, in Lafayette co., is a flourishing village. Population about 600.

**Hill's Landing**, Carroll co., 10 miles below, is a small village.

**Miami**, 20 miles below, in Saline co.

**De Witt**, Carroll co., 6 miles below.

**Grand River**, rises in Madison co., Io., and flows in a southwest direction for a distance of 240 miles, and enters the Missouri 5 miles below De Witt, forming the boundary line between Carroll and Chariton counties. It is navigated by boats about 100 miles.

**Brunswick**, 2 miles below the mouth of Grand river, in Chariton co., is an enterprising town. It is situated on a beautiful level prairie, and contains several churches, a large number of stores, and business establishments. Population about 2500.

**Old Jefferson**, 25 miles below, in Saline co., is a small village. There was formerly a place by this name, a short distance down the river, opposite Glasgow; but the remorseless river swept it off, and the inhabitants were compelled to seek for other lodgings.

**Cambridge**, 2 miles below, in same co.

**Chariton River**, rises in Lucas co., Io., and after a course of 150 miles, in a southerly direction, enters the Missouri 5 miles below Cambridge. It is not navigable for more than about 30 miles.

**Glasgow**, 3 miles below, in Howard co., is a thriving town. It has an active trade, and is a shipping point of produce, &c., for the surrounding country. It has two printing offices, a female seminary, several churches, and a large number of business houses. Population about 1500.

**Bluffport**, 5 miles below, in Howard co., is a small village.

**Arrow Rock**, 10 miles below, in Saline co., is finely situated about 150 feet above the river. It derives its name from the fact that the Indians used pieces of the rock found here, for making arrow heads. Population about 400.

**La Mine River**, rises in Lafayette and Johnson counties, and empties into the Missouri 10 miles below Arrow Rock. It is navigable for about 30 miles. The water of this river is remarkably clear.

**Booneville**, 6 miles below the mouth of La Mine river, is the county seat of Cooper co. It is situated on a bluff, elevated about 100 feet above high water mark, and received its name in honor of the celebrated Colonel DANIEL BOONE. It contains 3 or 4 printing offices, 2 academies, several churches, a court-house, and a large number of stores and business houses. Booneville is in

the midst of a rich farming country. Much attention is paid to the cultivation of the grape. Bituminous coal, iron, lead, &c., are found in the vicinity. Population about 2500.

**Old Franklin**, Howard co., opposite Booneville.

**Rochepoort**, Boone co., 12 miles below, at the mouth of Moniteau creek. Stone coal is found in the vicinity. Population about 500.

**Mt. Vernon**, Moniteau co., 8 miles below.

**Providence**, 6 miles below, in Boone co., is the landing place for Columbia, situated a few miles in the interior.

**Nashville**, 2 miles below, in the same county, is a small village.

**Moniteau**, 3 miles below, in county of same name.

**Marion**, Cole co., 6 miles below. Population about 500.

**Stonesport**, 10 miles below, in Boone co., is a small village.

**Jefferson City**, 6 miles below, is the capital of the State of Missouri, and county seat of Cole co. The situation is high, and commands a fine view. It contains a State house, the Governor's house, State penitentiary, court-house, 3 printing offices, a number of churches, and a large number of stores and commission houses. The St. Louis & Pacific Railroad passes through Jefferson City. Population about 3500.

**Hibernia**, opposite Jefferson City, in Callaway Co., is a small village.

**Formosa**, 9 miles below, in Cole co., near the mouth of the *Osage river*.

**Osage River** rises in the Indian territory, and after a meandering course of about 500 miles, empties into the Missouri at this point. It is 400 yards wide at the mouth, and is navigable for steamboats about 200 miles. The land bordering on this river is exceedingly fertile, and yields abundant crops of all the products of the West.

**Cote Sans Dessein**, 5 miles below the mouth of the Osage river, in Callaway co., is a small village.

**Smith's Landing**, 8 miles below, in same co.

**Portland**, 16 miles below, in same co.

**Gasconade River** rises in Wright co., Mo., and taking its course in a northerly direction for a distance of 200 miles, enters the Missouri 10 miles below Portland. It is not navigable to any extent, but affords a vast amount of water-power to the numerous mill-seats along its banks.

The St. Louis & Pacific Railroad crosses this river near its mouth, which was the scene of a terrible and heart rending calamity, at the celebration of the opening of the road to Jefferson City, in November, 1855, by which about 30 of the most prominent citizens of St. Louis lost their lives, and hundreds of others were seriously maimed. Just as the locomotive had crossed the first span, the bridge gave way, and 9 of the 13 cars in the train, crowded to overflowing with people, were, with the locomotive, precipitated to the bed of the river, with an awful crash, into a mass of ruins.

**Hermann**, 6 miles below, is the capital of Gasconade co. It is a thriving place. Population about 1100. The St. Louis & Pacific Railroad passes through Hermann.

**Bridgeport**, 1 mile below, in Warren co.

**Pinckney**, in same county, 12 miles below, is a small village.

**Griswold**, nearly opposite Pinckney, in Franklin co.

**Washington**, 16 miles below, in same co., is a flourishing town.

**Bassora**, 1 mile below, in same co.

**South Point**, 2 miles below, also in same co. The St. Louis & Pacific Railroad passes through Griswold, Washington, Bassora, and South Point.

**Portmuna**, 6 miles below, in St. Charles co.

**Mt. Pleasant**, in same co., 1 mile below Portmuna.

**St. Albans**, Franklin co., 8 miles below.

**Missouriton**, 1 mile below, in St. Charles co.

**Johnson's Ferry**, 2 miles below, in same co., is a small village.

**Port Royal**, opposite Johnson's Ferry, in Franklin co.

**Pittman's Ferry**, 5 miles below, in St. Charles co.

**St. Charles**, 18 miles below, is the capital of St. Charles co., and a flourishing place. It is handsomely situated on elevated ground, and commands delightful views. There are fine quarries of limestone, and sandstone in the vicinity; also mines of stone coal. The river at this point is over a mile wide. St. Charles contains a college, 7 or 8 churches, a court-house, and a number of stores. Population about 3000.

**Jamestown**, 16 miles below, in St. Lous co.

**Bellefontaine**, in same co., 2 miles below.

**Columbus**, 4 miles below, at the mouth of the Missouri, and junction with the Mississippi.

### THE KASKASKIA RIVER

Rises near the center of Illinois, in Champaign co., and empties into the Mississippi, 76 miles below St. Louis. It is navigable for steamboats about 150 miles, its whole length is some 300 miles.

**Shelbyville**, Ill., on the Kaskaskia river, is the county seat of Shelby co. It contains a court-house, several churches, and a number of stores. The Alton and Terre Haute Railroad passes through Shelbyville.

**Vandalia**, about 50 miles below, (following the river course,) is the county seat of Fayette co., and was the former capital of the State. It is on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. Population about 1200.

**Keysport**, Clinton co., 27 miles below, (by the river,) is a small village.

**Carlyle**, capital of Clinton co., 12 miles below, contains several mills, the county buildings, and a number of stores. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad passes through the place.

**Covington**, 14 miles below, in same co.

**Fayetteville**, St. Clair co., 26 miles below, is a small place.

**Athens**, 9 miles below, in same co.

**Lively**, in same co., 2 miles below.

**Tamarawa**, 3 miles below, in Monroe co.

**Evansville**, Randolph co., 20 miles below.

**Kaskaskia**, county seat of Randolph co., 8 miles below, was founded shortly after the visit of La Salle to the Mississippi, in 1683, by Father Gravier, a Catholic missionary among the Illinois, and was the capital of the Illinois country, so long as the French continued in possession of it. In 1763, it was ceded by France to Great Britain. In 1778, the fort, on the east side of the river, was taken by Col. George Rogers Clark. Kaskaskia contains a court-house, a land office, and a population of about 1000, mostly of French descent. The Kaskaskia river enters the Mississippi 7 miles below the town.

### WHITE RIVER

Rises in the Ozark Mountains, and runs first north easterly into Mo., and then into Ark., in a southwardly direction to its entrance into the Mississippi, 16 miles above the Arkansas river. Black river is its largest tributary. Its whole length is between 750 and 800 miles. It is navigable for about 400 miles. The country through which it passes, is generally fertile, producing fine crops of cotton and corn, and some portions rich in minerals. Pine forests abound on its upper waters, and cypress swamps, toward the mouth.

**Worth**, is a small village in Marion co., Ark., on White river, near the boundary line of Mo.

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