

course northeastwardly a few miles, it is divided into two branches: the left is continued over and from the Arkansaw northwardly to the head waters of the Osage; and the right, eastwardly on the left bank of the Arkansaw to near its mouth. This mountain is supposed to be rich in minerals, although no scientific research has yet been made. The warm springs on the Washita are situated on the spurs of this ridge.

There is a long chain of hills, which generally separate the waters of the Missouri from those of the Arkansaw and Mississippi. The hills in the White river country, and those west of the Mississippi towards the head of the St. Francis and the Maramack, so abundant in minerals, may be considered the dependencies of the Black mountains, between the upper part of the Washita and the Arkansaw; between the upper part of which rivers are diverse, high, rugged hills.

A ridge of hills leaves the Mississippi about twenty miles above the mouth of the Ohio, and, extending southwest, divides the waters that flow south into the St. Francis and White rivers; from those, whose course is directed northeast of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers.— This extensive range of hills divides the Missouri country into two distinct natural portions.

A range of high lands commences above the junction of the Wabash with the Ohio, which, extending in a northeast direction, through Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, forms the source of streams, which flow into the Canadian lakes, and those which discharge their waters into the Ohio. The whole of this ridge is but moderately elevated, being chiefly composed of lime and schistous sand stone, without any valuable minerals, except iron and coal.