

which range in its woods. After passing the Yungar, a few miles up, is a pond of water half a mile in circumference, about four rods from the bank, elevated 20 feet above the surface of the river, apparently on a sand bank.

The first appearance of prairie on the Osage, is at the Park, about 20 miles, by the course of the river (which is remarkably crooked) from the mouth of the former. Here the country displays a mixture of wood and prairie land. For a long distance is a bordering cliff, covered with tall, beautiful cedars. From the Park to the Grand Fork, which flows from the south, supposed by water nearly 200 miles, the features of the country are nearly the same as last above described. But from the Grand Fork to the Great Osage Village, supposed about 60 miles, the prairie land greatly predominates. About 9 miles by land, northeast of the village, the east bank of the river is an entire bed of stone coal. The country surrounding the Great Osage village, in latitude  $37^{\circ}$  north, is covered with an excellent soil, and displays a charming surface, consisting of open prairie, finely diversified by the winding courses of the three great head branches of the Osage, meandering through the vallies, bordered by a wide and apparently unlimited expanse of gently rising swells and sloping lawns, covered with grass and numerous flowers, where rapt into future visions, a sanguine republican patriot might behold the whole face of the country, farther than the eye could reach from the hills, overspread with the effects of the productive labor of the skilful cultivator—neat farm houses and fences, orchards of various fruit trees, and numerous flocks of every species of domestic animals, and groups of well built villages resounding with the business noise of the tradesman and mechanic.