

Louis. Potosi, formerly called Mine-a-Berton, is 60 miles south-southwest from St. Louis, and about 45 west of St. Genevieve. New-Bourbon, 53 miles south from St. Louis. St. Michaels, 30 southwest of St. Genevieve. Madinsborough, 15 miles south of Genevieve. St. Charles, on the north side of the Missouri, 18 miles northwest of St. Louis. Marthasville, 40 miles west of St. Charles. Portage, on the west bank of the Mississippi, 24 miles north of St. Louis. Charlotte, on the north bank of the Missouri, 40 miles above St. Charles. Franklin, on the north bank of Missouri river. Chariton, on the north bank of the Missouri, 20 miles west of Franklin.

The principal large rivers, which remain to be described, are, the *Kansas*, *La Platte*, and the *Yellow Stone*.

The *Kansas*, which is one of the finest tributaries of the Missouri, entering 650 miles above its mouth, finds its head sources, which are numerous, between the Arkansas and La Platte. It is navigable for 1200 miles; the adjacent country, which is but partially known, is generally prairie, and its course in many places is bordered by high cliffs of solid gypsum.

*La Platte*, 330 miles above the Kansas, being about 2000 miles in extent, is the longest and the largest stream which pays tribute to the Missouri. But the current is so choaked generally with extended beds of quicksands, as to render it almost useless for navigation. Several beautiful rivers, however, which enter it, have navigable waters for a considerable extent. The country watered by this river is but little known.

The *Yellow Stone*, next in size and extent to the La Platte, enters the Missouri 1880 miles up. Its current flows like a torrent, bearing down an immense body of turbid waters.

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