

Indians of the Upper Mississippi. Goods were periodically sent up to the traders, who in return transmitted by the same boats peltries and lead. In the period between 1815 and 1820 Col. J. N. SHAW made eight trips in a trading boat between St. Louis and Prairie du Chien, and visited the lead mines, where the city of Galena now stands. At one time he carried away seventy tons of lead.

On the 21st June, 1816, U.S. troops took possession of the Fort at Prairie du Chien. Brevet Gen. SMYTHE, Colonel of the Rifle Regiment, came here in the month of June, and selected the mound where the stockade had been built and the ground in front, to include the most thickly inhabited part of the village, for a site to erect Fort Crawford. During the ensuing winter or spring of 1817, Col. TALBOT CHAMBERS arrived and assumed the command, and the houses in the village being an obstruction to the garrison, he ordered those houses in front, and about the fort (near Col. DOUSMAN's residence) to be taken down by their owners and moved to the lower end of the village, where he pretended to give them lots.

Judge Lockwood arrived here Sept. 16, 1816. He says the village at that time was a traders' village of between 25 and 30 houses, situated on the banks of the Mississippi, on what is in high water an island, now called the old village, as it was so at the time. Mr. LYONS surveyed the private land claims.

There were on the prairie at that time about forty farms cultivated along under the bluffs, and enclosed in the common field, each farm divided by a road or highway.

This year there were four companies of riflemen, under command of Brevet Maj. MORGAN, building the old fort, which was constructed by placing the walls of the quarters and store-houses on the lines, the highest outside, and the slope of the roof descending within the fort, with block houses at two corners, and large pickets on the others, so as to enclose the fort. This fort was erected on the island formed by the river and the Slough of St. Ferriole. JOHN W. JOHNSON was U. S. Factor. Col. ALEX. MCNAIR, Sutler, and J. P. GATES Interpreter.

1817. Maj. S. H. LONG having made a tour to the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, returned to Prairie du Chien and made a voyage to the Falls of St. Anthony, in a six-oared skiff, accompanied by a Mr. HEMPSTEAD as interpreter, and by two young men named KING and GUNN, grandsons of Capt. JONATHAN CARVER, who were going up to the Sauteurs to establish their claim to lands granted by those tribes to their grandfather. The day after

his arrival, (July 23,) he examined the country to find a location better adapted for a post than the present one, but did not succeed. While here he made excursions in the surrounding country, and refers to the remains of ancient earthworks above the mouth of the Wisconsin, more numerous and of greater extent than had heretofore been noticed. On the 25th he measured and planned Fort Crawford. He says it is a square of 340 feet each side, of wood, with a magazine 12x24 of stone—that it will accommodate five companies—block houses, two stories high, with cupolas or turrets. The building of the works was commenced July 3, 1816, by troops under command of Col. HAMILTON, previous to which time no timber had been cut, or stone quarried for the purpose. He says: "Exclusive of stores, workshops and stables, the village contains only 16 dwelling houses, occupied by families. In the rear of the village about three quarters of a mile are four others, two and a half miles above are five, and at the upper end of the prairie are four, and seven or eight scattered over the prairie. So that the whole number of family dwellings now occupied does not exceed 38. The buildings are generally of logs, plastered with mud or clay, and he thinks the village and inhabitants have degenerated since PIKE was here in 1805. The inhabitants are principally of French and Indian extraction. One mile back of the village is the "Grand Farm," an extensive enclosure cultivated by the settlers in common. It is about six miles in length and one quarter to one half a mile in width, surrounded by a fence on one side, and the river bluffs on the other, thus secured from the depredations of cattle. He speaks highly of Captain DUFFHEY, the commanding officer. He says of the name of the village, it derives its name from a family of Indians, formerly known by the name of "The Dog," that the chiefs name was "The Dog." This family or band has become extinct. The following tradition concerning them came to his knowledge: "That a large party of Indians came down the Wisconsin from Green Bay; that they attacked the family or tribe of the "Dogs" and massacred almost the whole of them and returned to Green Bay; that the few who had succeeded in making their escape to the woods, returned after their enemies had evacuated the prairie, and re-established themselves in their former place of residence, and that they were the Indians inhabiting the prairie at the time it was settled by the French.

In the spring of this year, says Judge Lockwood, a Roman Catholic priest from St. Louis called PERE PRIERE visited the place. He was the first that had been here