

He told them that he had that moment dreamed that he saw, on the plains North of the Mississippi, beyond the village of the Sioux, a camp of Nadouaissieux, where there was a lighted fire and a great troop of black dogs. Some white dogs, happening to meet them, were attacked and devoured by the black ones—except the largest one, who held out until the last, but was quite worn out. He himself had tried to snatch this victim from their jaws, but all the black dogs had leaped upon him to devour him; and the fear of actually meeting that fate had caused him to awake, with the startled manner that they had just noticed. This fiction had more effect than had all the solicitations of those Chiefs, who could not obviate the results of this expedient, so ill-timed for their plans; for those young warriors proceeded to relate the danger of the Frenchman, the meaning of which they interpreted by representing the Nadouaissieux as the black dogs, and the Sakis as the white ones. They did not fail to conclude that the Spirit had aided the Frenchman in this emergency, in order to turn them aside from an enterprise which would without doubt have been fatal to them.—La Potherie's *Amér. Septentrionale*, ii, pp. 141-157.

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1682: DESCRIPTION OF WISCONSIN RIVERS; ACCUSATIONS  
AGAINST DU LUTH.

[From a letter by La Salle, in Margry's *Découvertes et établissements des Français 1614-1754* (Paris, 1876-85), ii, pp. 249-254.]

Following the windings of the Mississippi, we come to the river Ouisconsin, Misconsin, or Meschetz Odéba, which is between the bay of the Puans and the Great River. It flows at first from north to south to about the 45th degree of north latitude, and then turns to the west and west-south-west, and, after flowing sixty leagues, it falls into the Mississippi. It is nearly as wide as that of the Ilinois, navigable to that bend (and perhaps below it) where the canoes are portaged across