

peace, and then, to make assurance doubly sure, he presented one of these pipes to Marquette.

Here the explorers halted. They were told that they were only ten days from the sea, but that the lower parts of the river swarmed with bloodthirsty tribes, armed with guns, and that there would be danger of death in venturing among them. The travellers held a consultation, and resolved on retracing their steps, having satisfied themselves that they had really discovered the great river crossing a mighty continent, and that emptied its waters into the Gulf of Mexico. If they came to grief by going further, they would lose the fruits of their labour, their country would be deprived of the glory of their discovery. Hence on the 17th July, two months from the date of their departure, they turned their prows northward. When they reachen the mouth of the Illinois, they determined to shorten their way, by ascending that, and indeed, without delay, they got to the Lake of the Illinois, now Lake Michigan. Coasting along the western shores, they attained the mission at the head of Green Bay, on the 30th September, after an immortal journey of over four months, and having travelled over 2,500 miles.

Here Marquette stopped to rest and recruit, while Joliet started for Quebec, before the winter set in, to give his report to Talon. Both had written their accounts. Unfortunately, when near Montreal, Joliet's canoe capsized and he lost all his papers; and although he made a short report from memory, the Government had to fall back on the Relation of Father Marquette, which they obtained the following spring. This is the account which you have just had summarized. The invaluable manuscript in the handwriting of the great missionary and explorer is in this city of Montreal, perfectly authenticated, and containing an authentic autograph. Both of these are in the archives of St. Mary's College. The map, a copy of which I have the pleasure of presenting to the Society, is a precious relic, of