

lieved that the river Ohio emptied, made him undertake this voyage, so as not to leave to another the honor of finding the way to the Pacific, and thereby to China," says the Abbé Galinée. He obtained letters patent from de Courcelles in 1669, and set out with two Sulpitians, the Rev. Dollier de Casson, priest, and de Galinée, deacon. They left Montreal in seven canoes, bearing 21 men, July 6, 1669. They reached Sonnontouan, a Seneca town, but failed to obtain a guide to the Ohio. The Jesuit Missionary, Fremin, had gone to Onondaga, and they had no one able to speak Seneca. They were told, however, that to the Ohio was a distance of six days' march of twelve leagues a day, while from Lake Erie they could reach it in three days.

Failing to obtain a guide they left the Seneca town, crossed the Niagara below the Falls, and on the 24th of September, reached Timnoutaoua, an Iroquois town on the northern shore of Lake Ontario. Here they found Joliet coming from Lake Superior. He told them of the Pottawatamies at Green Bay, and their proximity to the Mississippi. Joliet gave them a written description of the route from the Ottawas, and apparently of a shorter one, which an Iroquois had explained to him, and Galinée embodied this information in a map. Joliet also told the Missionaries where he had left a canoe on Lake Erie. With this important aid from Joliet, Dollier de Casson and his party started for the West on the 30th, to take the route indicated by that explorer; La Salle, on the pretext of ill-health remained, showing an inclination to return to Montreal. ("Relation del' Abbé de la Galinée." Margry 1, pp. 112-147.)

This gives an authentic and circumstantial ac-