

bago, and thence down the Wisconsin into the Mississippi. In this expedition he was accompanied by Joylet, a courtier of France. They descended the mighty current as far as Arkansas, and then turned back. They represented that they were hospitably entertained by the Illinois, who dwelt upon its banks, while by other tribes they were repulsed.

This relation of the voyage of Marquette was not published until some time after his death, and by some it is regarded as fabulous; but Bancroft is disposed to adopt it as worthy of entire credence.

Late in the season the voyageurs reached Chicago. Joylet hastened to Quebec to announce the results of their discoveries, while Marquette remained to plant the standard of the cross among the Miamies.

The manner of his death is thus narrated by Bancroft: "In sailing from Chicago to Mackinac during the following spring, he entered a little river in Michigan. Erecting an altar, he said mass after the rites of the Catholic church; then, begging the men who conducted his canoe to leave him alone for half an hour,

"In the darkling wood,
Amid the cool and silence, he knelt down;
And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks,
And supplication."

At the end of half an hour they went to seek him, and he was no more. The good missionary, discoverer of a world, had fallen asleep on the margin of a stream that bears his name. Near the mouth, the voyageurs dug his grave in the sand."* This event happened May 18, 1675.

Alloué died soon after in the midst of his labors among the Miamies.

The Jesuits made a map of this region as early as 1669, which was published in 1672. We suspect that it is the work of Alloué and Marquette, but it bears no name. Dablon thus speaks of it: "It was got up by two Fathers, very intelligent and observing, who did not wish to incorporate anything except what they had seen with their own eyes. That is the reason why they have only inserted the upper part of Lakes Huron and Illinois, although they have coasted much on both."

When it is considered that these men were not engineers, and that to note the geographical features of the country formed no part of their requirements, this map may, for that age, be regarded as a remarkable production, although points occasionally are laid down half a degree from their true position. The whole coast, sixteen hundred miles in extent, as well as the islands, were explored. Even Caribou, a low island in the midst of the lake, and not visible except within a few leagues, did not escape their observation.

fire from the discharge of his cannon. He has been seen in the midst of his squadrons covered with the blood of his enemies; so many of whom has he put to the sword, that he does not number their scalps, but merely the rivers of blood which he has caused to flow. He carries such a number of captives with him that he does not value them, but lets them go where they please, to show that he does not fear them. Nobody dare make war on him. All nations beyond the sea have sued for peace with great submission. They come from every quarter of the globe to listen to him and admire him. It is he who decides upon the affairs of the world. What shall I say of his riches? You think yourselves very rich when you have ten or twelve sacks of corn, and hatchets, and kettles, and other things of the kind. He has more cities than you have men, which are scattered over a space of more than five hundred leagues. In each city there are shops containing hatchets enough to cut all your wood, kettles enough to cook all your caribou, and sugar enough to fill all your wigwams. His house extends further than from here to the Saut, is higher than the tallest of your trees, and contains more people than the largest of your settlements ever contained."

* History of the United States, volume I.