

in a state to sail, la Sale embarked with forty men, including three Recollect Fathers,¹ and steered for Michillimakinac. On the passage he experienced a very severe storm,² which disgusted a part of his men, several of whom deserted; but the Chevalier de Tonti, who had taken another route, having met them, was fortunate enough to induce them, almost all, to follow him.³

From Michillimakinac, the Griffin, so his bark was called, sailed to the Bay (Green Bay), from which point de la Sale sent it back to Niagara loaded with furs.⁴ For his own part, he proceeded in a canoe to St. Joseph's River,⁵ where there was then a Miami town, at which Father Allouez was laboring with considerable success.⁶ Here the Chevalier de Tonti proceeded to join him. They did not remain there long.⁷ Tonti descended to the Illi-

1679.

He meets with a severe loss.

O. H. Marshall clearly proved it to be Cayuga Creek in Niagara County, his decision being accepted by historians as well as students generally.

¹ Hennepin, *Description de la Louisiane*, p. 109, says thirty-two persons, with the two friars who had joined him. The *Nouvelle Découverte*, p. 120, and *Le Clercq, Etablissement*, p. 145, say they sailed Aug. 7, 1679. The Recollects were, Louis Hennepin, Gabriel de la Rivourde, and Zenobius Membré. Father Melithon Watteau was left at Niagara: *Ib.*

² They reached Michillimakinac August 26: *Description de la Louisiane*, p. 61 or 27th; *Nouvelle Découverte*, p. 133; *Le Clercq, Etablissement de la Foi*, ii., p. 148; *Discovery of the Mississippi*, p. 92.

³ The Chevalier Tonti had been sent on in advance to Detroit, where the Griffin took him aboard: *Memoire in Margry*, p. 6; *Louisiana H. C.*, i., p. 53. These men had deserted with part of the goods (*Discovery of the Mississippi*, p. 92; *Le Clercq*, p. 149; *Hennepin, Description de la Louisiane*, p. 166), and Tonty was sent to

Sault St. Mary's in pursuit of them: *Memoire*, p. 53.

⁴ *Le Clercq, Etablissement de la Foi*, p. 150; *Discovery of the Mississippi*, p. 92; *Hennepin, Description de la Louisiane*, p. 68; *Tonty, Memoire in Margry*, p. 7.

⁵ Called in Hennepin, *Description de la Louisiane*, p. 103, *Le Clercq*, ii., p. 151, the River of the Miamis: *Tonty, Memoire in Margry*, p. 7.

⁶ This is a continuation of Charlevoix's error in supposing that Marquette and Allouez were among the Miamis. Marquette founded a mission among the Kaskaskias, at Rockfort, which Allouez continued till 1679: *Discovery of the Mississippi*, pp. 52-77. Owing to some letters between Allouez and Garnier, the missionary in the Seneca country, against whom la Salle was greatly prejudiced, he had made threats against Allouez which induced him to leave the Illinois country on la Salle's approach. As to Allouez, see *Discovery of the Mississippi*, p. 67.

⁷ La Salle erected a trading-house or fort, called the Fort of the Mia-