

was with him; and the latter was commandant at Chequamegon as early as 1693, and for several years thereafter. In that year, he was sent by the Canadian officials to keep open the Bois Brulé and St. Croix trading route; and for this purpose he built a fort on Madeleine Island, and another on an island in the Mississippi, near the present Red Wing, Minn. About this time, he discovered lead mines on the upper Mississippi; in order to obtain permission to work these, he went to France, and, after various adventures and delays, received a license therefor. This was, however, suspended by Frontenac; Le Sueur, after another voyage to France, came to Louisiana in December, 1699. In the following July, he was sent by Iberville, with a score of men, to search for copper mines in the Sioux country. He found some of these in Minnesota, and sent to France a considerable amount of green and blue earth taken from the mines. Returning to Mobile in 1701, Le Sueur soon afterward went to France, to represent to the court the resources and value of the region which he had explored. It is said that in 1703 he was again in the Northwest, as a trader; but his career thereafter is unknown — save that La Harpe states (*Journ. Hist.*, p. 70) that "a few years later, returning to the colony, he died while crossing the sea." In 1690, he married Marguerite Messier, by whom he had four children; after his voyage of 1700, he removed his family to Louisiana.

La Harpe gives (*ut supra*, pp. 38-70) a narration of Le Sueur's voyage up the Mississippi, taken from the journal kept by the latter. A translation of this is given by Shea in *Miss. Voyages*, pp. 89-111. Cf. the account given in the *Relation* of Pénicaut, who accompanied Le Sueur in that expedition (Margry's *Découv. et établ.*, t. v., pp. 400-423).

"The missionary to the Scioux" here mentioned was Joseph Jean Marest, brother of Gabriel (vol. lxv., *note* 12). He was born March 19, 1653, and entered the Jesuit novitiate, at Paris, at the age of eighteen. An instructor at Vannes, La Flèche, Paris, and Tours, successively, he was a student at Paris during 1679-80 and 1681-85; and, after passing at Rouen his last year of probation, he came to Canada about 1686. He spent two years in the study of the Indian tongues, and in 1688 went to Mackinac. He must have gone at once to the Sioux tribes, for his name appears in Perrot's *prise de possession* (Margry, *ut supra*, t. v., pp. 33, 34) as "missionary among the Nadouesioux;" but the length of his stay there is unknown. He made another journey to that region, probably at the time referred to in our text, 1702. Joseph Marest was superior of the Ottawa missions, and resided at Mackinac, from 1700 until at least 1714, and perhaps longer. He died at Montreal in October, 1725.

8 (p. 33).—For account of the engagé system, see vol. lxii., *note*