

discovery of Marquette and Joliet, there was a succession of missions in the Illinois, and one of them, that of Cahokia, established on the very banks of the Mississippi. There are no other memorials of these missions now extant, as known to us, except those preserved in the Seminary of Quebec; from a copy of which the above notices are taken. The only object is to show, that for years before Marquette and Joliet visited the country, the Mississippi had been discovered, and missions actually established on its borders. That these good Fathers made notes of their travels, and rendered an account of the various Indian tribes which they visited along the "Father of Waters," to their Superior, there can be no doubt. What have become of these memorials of early western adventure and discovery now, it is impossible to say. That they would throw much light on the early history of the West, there can be no doubt.

It will be remembered by all who have taken any interest in the settlement of "*la Nouvelle France*," that in the year 1628, the government of Canada, civil and military, was confided by Louis XIII to one hundred associates, at the head of whom was the celebrated Cardinal Richelieu. Hostilities commenced the same year between England and France, and the first vessels sent out by the Company of New France were captured by the English. M. de Champlain commanded at Quebec. The inhabitants, reduced to seven ounces of bread per diem, and the garrison with but five hundred pounds of powder in the magazine, were summoned to a surrender. Champlain, although at the greatest extremity, refused to do so.

To add to the misfortunes of the colony, the French squadron, under command of M. de Roquemont, one of the associates, and bringing relief to the colony, was captured by the English in the St. Lawrence. The savage allies of the French, since the approach of the English, became alienated; and all the firmness of Champlain could not arrest the disorders daily accruing in this new settlement. The necessary