

tlement. But fortunately returning in time, he made exaggerated reports of his own strength, secured the chiefs, and thwarted their nefarious plans. The next spring, 1687, he repaired to Mackinaw, and thence went eastward and joined De Nonville, and shared in his memorable campaign against the Senecas. But during his absence, the mission buildings near Green Bay, in which he had deposited his furs for safety, were totally destroyed by fire.

In 1689, we find him commissioned "to manage the interests of commerce of the Indian tribes and people of the Bay Des Puants, Nadouesioux, Mascoutins, and other Western nations of the Upper Mississippi, and to take possession in the King's name of all the places where he has heretofore been, and whither he will go." He was soon recalled by Gov. Frontenac to Mackinaw, and visiting Montreal, he accompanied Sieur De Louvigny to his new command at Mackinaw, and was afterwards stationed among the Miamies at Maramec, or the Kalamazoo, in Michigan. In 1695, he visited Montreal at the head of a delegation of Sauks, Foxes, Monomonees, Miamies and Pottowattamies; and, in 1697, a party of Miamies retiring from an unsuccessful foray against the Sioux, met Perrot, and, smarting under their failure, after plundering him of his property, were about to burn him, and he was only saved by the friendly intervention of the Foxes, by whom he was greatly beloved. At the peace concluded in 1701, he was the interpreter of one of the Western tribes on Lake Superior, and was subsequently employed by the administration of the Marquis De Vaudreuil, to whom he addressed a memoir respecting French interests in the Western country. He traveled over the most of New France, and left behind him evidence of his intimate knowledge of Indian character in his interesting work, entitled *Mœurs, Coutumes, et Religion des Sauvages, dans l'Amérique Septentrionale*, largely cited by De La Potherie, Charlevoix, Lafitau and others, which remained in manuscript until published in Paris, in 1864, in a 12 mo. volume. Charlevoix testifies, that Perrot "was a man of much ability;" and Shea, the scholarly historian of New