

they came to the portage between it and the Wisconsin, over which they carried their canoes, when their Indian guides returned to their homes. Here these strong-hearted men, nothing daunted by the uncertainties and dangers which lay before them, launched their canoes upon the lonely waters of the Wisconsin. They passed with the current down to its entrance into the Mississippi.

One great object of their journey was now accomplished. They then descended the Great River to within a few hundred miles of the Gulf of Mexico, when they concluded to retrace their route, and paddled up that turbulent stream to the Illinois, which they ascended, and probably the Des Plains, crossing over to the Chicago, and down that watercourse to Lake Michigan, and thence to Green Bay. Here Jolliet separated from Marquette, and embarked for Canada. Before reaching his destination, his canoe was upset in a storm, when he lost all his papers containing a narrative of his voyage. He barely escaped with his life, and subsequently dictated from memory a concise account of his adventures. It is, therefore, mainly to the journal of Marquette, as published in France, that we are indebted for a full account of this first great journey through the territory of Wisconsin, and upon the Mississippi River. This faithful missionary, after preaching to various tribes for some two years subsequent to his great voyage, desired one day of his companions to be left alone for prayer. And going from them a short distance, he was soon after found dead. His remains have until within a few years, supposed to have been interred near the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, on the bank of a river which yet bears the name Marquette; but it is now quite apparent that Marquette died some seventy miles farther north, a little below what is known as Sleeping Bear Point, in Leelenaw County, Michigan, in May, 1675; and the next Spring, his remains were removed by a band of Indians to the church at Point St. Ignace, opposite the Island of Mackinaw. Researches made in October, 1877, were successful in discovering at that place the remains of the great explorer, and early missionary of the Northwest.

In the year 1679, Robert De La Salle, a French Jesuit, who