

book published in Paris, in 1664, mentions that four or five Frenchmen lately returned from Lake Superior, who had discovered a large island full of copper, and had been absent three years.

Dispute with Governor of Canada

Returning to Quebec, for £4,000, the governor gave them permission to make a fort at Three Rivers, and bear a coat-of-arms. But his exactions became so great that they went to the English settlements, and in 1665 they went with Commissioner Carteret in Capt. Gillam's vessel to England. They were entertained at Oxford by Carteret, and the next winter passed three months at Windsor with Sir Peter Colleton. Radisson married in London a daughter of Sir John Kirk, and accompanied from the Thames, Capt. Gillam, of Boston, in 1667, in the ship "Non Such" to Hudson's Bay, where Groseilliers and he established English trading-posts. A son of Gov. Winthrop, of Connecticut, on Dec. 11, 1671, writes to his father from Boston: "All the news is that Zachary Gillam is returned from the North-West passage with abundance of beaver."

Hayes River, of Hudson's Bay, was named from Sir Peter Hayes, one of the founders of the Hudson's Bay Company, who always remained friendly to the two Frenchmen who had been the occasion of organizing the corporation; but with others they had some dispute, and, in 1675, they went to Paris and offered themselves to the French. In 1682, they appeared in Hudson's Bay, under the French flag, and captured their former associates, and changed the name of Port Nelson to Port Bourbon, and seized an English ship called the "Bachelor's Delight." Toward the close of December, 1683, the Frenchmen again arrived in Paris. Lord Preston, the English ambassador, on Jan. 19, 1684, wrote home: "Sent my secretary to know if the king had ordered any answer concerning the attack upon Nelson's post. I

Father Allouez found there in 1665. *Jesuit Relations*, 1667; Rev. Chrysostom Verwyst's *Missionary Labors of Fathers Marquette, Ménard, and Allouez in the Lake Superior Region* (Milwaukee and Chicago, 1886), pp. 175-183. L. C. D.