

more than 200 leagues above the Illinois,¹ in order to effect a peace between the Sauteurs (nations who dwell on the shores of a lake of five hundred leagues circumference, one hundred leagues east of the river) and the Scioux, posted on the Upper Mississippi. The same year, according to his orders, he went down to Montreal in Canada, with a Sauteur chief named Chingouabé and a Sciou named Tioscate,² who was the first of his nation who had seen Canada; and as they hoped to derive from his country many articles of value in commerce, the Count de Frontenac, the Chevaliere de la Callière, and M. de Champigny, received him quite well. Two days after their arrival they presented to the Count de Frontenac in a public assembly as many arrows as there were Scioux villages; and they told him that all these villages begged him to receive them among his children, as he had done the other nations whom they named in succession, which was granted. M. Le Sueur was to go up to the Mississippi in 1696, with this Sciou chief, who had come down solely on a promise that he should be taken home again, but he fell sick during the winter and died at Montreal, after thirty-three days suffering. As M. Le Sueur was dispensed by this man's death from returning to that country, where he had discovered mines of lead, copper, and blue and green earth,³ he resolved to go to France, and to solicit at court permission to work them. This he obtained in 1697. He embarked at Rochelle, in the latter part of June in that year, to go to Canada. Off the banks of Newfoundland he was taken by an English fleet of sixteen vessels, and carried prisoner to Portsmouth; but peace being declared, he returned to Paris to get a new commission, for he had thrown his old one overboard, for fear of giving the English any information as to his plan.

¹ Neill says (*Hist. Minnesota*, 4th ed., p. 148) that this fort was built on the largest of the islands above Lake Pepin, below the mouth of the St. Croix; for this statement he cites Bellin's description of the chart of North America. Cf. p. 16, note 2, *ante*.—ED.

² Neill phonetically spells it (*Hist. Minn.*, p. 844) Teeoskahtay.—ED.

³ These colored marls, blue, green, and yellow, owing their color to silicate of iron, were, when free from sand, highly esteemed and used as paint by the Indians, and were consequently a good article of trade.—J. G. SHEA.