

there, but without a fixed residence, purposing to roam in all directions; and that the Nepissings and Amikouets¹ were at Alimibegon.

At these tidings, the Outaouas went away toward the north, and sought to carry on trade with those tribes [1662], who gave them all their beaver robes for old knives, blunted awls, wretched nets, and kettles used until they were past service. For these they were most humbly thanked; and those people declared that they were under great obligations to the Outaouas for having had compassion upon them and having shared with them the merchandise which they had obtained from the French. In acknowledgment of this, they presented to them many packages of peltries, hoping that their visitors would not fail to come to them every year, and to supply them with the like wares. They assured the Outaouas, at parting, that they would go on a hunting expedition to make ready for their coming; that they would be present, without fail, at the rendezvous agreed upon; and that they would surely wait for them there.—Perrot's *Mémoire*, pp. 84-93.

1658-61: RADISSON AND GROSEILLIERS IN WISCONSIN.

[Such part of Radisson's *Voyages* as relates to the stay in Wisconsin of Groseilliers and himself, is given in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi, pp. 64-96.]

1660-61: FIRST JESUIT MISSION AMONG THE OTTAWAS.

[Letter of Father René Ménard, June 2, 1661, to his superior at Quebec, Jerome Lalemant.]

[Synopsis: This letter is written from the Bay of Ste. Thérèse (Keweenaw Bay), Lake Superior, where Ménard has labored among the Ottawas whom he accompanied thither the preceding year. He has gained six converts in that time, whose pious fervor and pure lives console him in his life of privations

¹These were Algonquian tribes of Western Canada, from Lake Nipissing and Georgian Bay respectively, who had fled from Iroquois ferocity to Lake Nepigon, north of Lake Superior.—Ed.