

In the same place is found a vein or lode where copper can be recognized in the matrix and which is very hopeful.

3rd. At Black river, nine miles from there, in the same direction, is found a good mine of coppery slate in one layer only, but a foot and a half deep, which would pay being worked.

4th. At the Lake Nepuein portage there are six veins or lodes, which are magnificent, and although no mine has been remarked, it is highly probable that in working there it would be found.

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#### 1739: MARIN PACIFIES THE UPPER COUNTRY

[Letters from Beauharnois to the French Minister, dated June 30, and Oct. 12, 1739. MSS. in archives of Ministère des Colonies, Paris; press-mark, "Canada, Corresp. gén., vol. 71, c. 11, fol. 35, 52-58."]

MONSEIGNEUR—The Sieur Marin<sup>1</sup> arrived here on the 25th of this month, with two Scioux And a Puant. He reports that the Renards And Sakis have not dared to go and Establish them-

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<sup>1</sup>There appears to have been more than one French officer of this name, and the sketch in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, v, pp. 116, 117, has confused two different persons. Pierre Paul, Sieur Marin, was born in 1692, and married Marie Josette Guyon in 1718. In 1727 he was one of the trading company at the Sioux post, and in 1730 among the Folles Avoines in Wisconsin. After spending 1739-40 at Rock River and La Baye, he made application in 1741 to go to France, and to secure an ensigncy for his son. In 1745, he commanded an expedition against Saratoga and in 1747 was in command at St. Joseph River. In 1750, he was sent to re-occupy the post among the Sioux, and remained there until 1752, when he was summoned to take command of the Ohio country, and led a large force thither to build Fort le Bœuf. He died at this latter place in 1753, and was succeeded by St. Pierre. His son Joseph, ensign in 1748, lieutenant in 1756, was also a "noted French partisan." In 1749 he was in command at Chequamegon; in 1752 he relieved his father among the Sioux and at La Baye; made an attack on a convoy from Fort Oswego in 1756; and the next year displayed great valor at Fort William Henry. He was taken prisoner at the fall of Quebec, and went to France to live. The Marin (Morand) reported living in Wisconsin after 1763—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iii, p. 211—was probably a half-breed.—Ed.