

missionary priest, who has taken the oath of allegiance to His Majesty, together with Marie Gibault his Mother and Louise Gibault his sister, to pass from hence to the Illinois by way of Michilimakinac in a canoe with the baggage to them belonging; without hinderance or molestation; in which all officers commanding at the several Forts and Posts, within the Northern district, are required, as those without said district are desired to be aiding and assisting to him, in forwarding him to his aforementioned destination, He as well as the people with him, behaving as becometh.

Given under our hand and seal At Montreal this 1st Day of June 1768 By the Brig. Gen'l's command.

GUY CARLETON.

H. T. CRAMAHÉ.

---

#### 1768: LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES

[Extract from a letter by Sir William Johnson to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Johnson Hall, Dec. 20, 1768. Reprinted from *Documentary History of New York* (Albany, 1850), ii, p. 533.]

I now proceed to consider the subject of your Lordship's letter and the papers therewith transmitted. And first, as to the Ore. I have long since been well assured that there is not only a large Quantity of Copper Ore in the Environs of Lake Superior, but that on trials made on Samples of it, some of which

Illinois villages, as well as Ouatanon and Vincennes. In 1775, Father Gibault made a visit to Canada. Returning via Mackinac, he again ministered there for a month, and then spent the winter in Detroit. His influence over his Illinois and Indian parishioners was sufficient to bring them to the American side in the Revolution, during which he acted in concert with George Rogers Clark, rendering the latter efficient aid. No reward or compensation was made for his services, nor for the property that he expended for the American cause. As late as 1791 he was officiating at Cahokia. Thence he withdrew to the Spanish side of the Mississippi, and finally settled at New Madrid, where he probably died. See *Illinois Historical Society Transactions*, 1905, pp. 15-34.—Ed.