

work cited below, stood upon Money Island, (or I. a Monsieur of early maps), and gave origin to the many relics still found there. Not long after, in 1634, the Jesuit Missionaries, burning with zeal for the conversion of the Indians, established at Miscou a mission, which they named St. Charles, while the island itself they called St. Louis. For some years this mission, serving both French and Indians, flourished well, but in 1662 it was abandoned. We know a good deal about it, for the missionaries wrote to their superiors long accounts of their doings, and these were later printed where all may read them, as I shall presently mention. Now the site of the Mission of St. Charles is, I believe, certainly known. It stood on Miscou in a charming situation near the present village of Miscou Harbor. The cellar of the Mission church can still be seen in the same field with the little Protestant church, and behind this latter is an uncleared place said traditionally, and I have no question correctly, to be the old French burial ground. This is one of the chief historic sites of New Brunswick, the place which saw the most important early Christian mission in New Brunswick.

But another important establishment soon followed. In 1652 Nicholas Denys, Governor and Proprietor of all the lands from Cape Breton to Gaspé, established here a trading post and made him a pleasant garden, as he tells us himself in his valuable book, *Histoire de l'Amérique septentrionale*, published at Paris in 1672. I am sorry I cannot take space to repeat the many interesting things he says, nor yet his description of the harbor and his settlement; but he makes it plain that his "habitation" stood on the south side of the harbor at a place where an "old French fort" is still well known and the traces of which may yet be seen though now it is almost wholly washed away. Probably from 1620 until 1670 Miscou Harbor was an important center of trade and fishery, with