

the incident is still well known. Mr. Andrew Wilson remembers Campbell, as a fine type of an able and somewhat testy Gaelic soldier. Though apparently first resident on Miscou island, he took up land on the south side of the Harbor as shown on the map, and his descendants are numerous about Miscou Harbor. McLaughlin settled not far away, but his descendants later removed to Miramichi. The next English settler to arrive was Robert Harper, a lowland Scotchman, who came apparently in 1825, for in that year he was given license to occupy the land later granted to him near the site of the old Jesuit Mission. Harper had been a marine or man-of-warship with Nelson at Trafalgar, and tradition says he was one of the boat's crew which rowed the body of Nelson ashore. Later, receiving 200 acres of land in lieu of a pension, he took up his residence at Miscou, though I have not been able to find what first brought him to this place. Possibly, like others before and since, he had visited the harbor while on a vessel (he is said to have served on a Newfoundland brig, the Princess Royal), and saw and liked the place. Soon after Harper, possibly in the same or the next year, there came another important early settler, John Marks (the name said originally to have been Mirk), who had emigrated from Glasgow to Miramichi, lost his all in the great fire in 1825, went for a short time to Caraqueet and then settled at Miscou, taking up the lands as shown on the map, especially the large grant near the old Mission, which had previously been reserved for James Cosay (or De Cosay). Soon after him came another Trafalgar man-of-warship, Thomas Cowan, who seems to have settled near Campbell at Little Shippegan. These three men, Harper, Marks and Cowan, as well as McCall earlier mentioned, all married daughter of John Campbell, and their descendants, especially those of Harper and Marks are