

English and Acadian population of the country, spreading from more populous centers and joined by adventurous spirits from many sources.

This present period begins with a record in M'Gregor's *British America*, published in Edinburgh in 1832, (Vol. II, 276), in which he says that he visited Miscou in 1819, and that there was then upon it but a single family, that of a disbanded Highland soldier named Campbell. This man, John Campbell, is universally recognized by local tradition as the first of the modern settlers of Miscou Harbor. He is also known to have been a soldier, and Mr. James Harper, of Miscou, to whom I am indebted for much information as well as many kindly courtesies, tells me he was a 42nd Highlander. The records in the Crown Land Office, however, show that he was not, as were several of the men of this regiment who helped to settle other North Shore Settlements of New Brunswick, (notably Tabusintac and Tracadie), one of the men of that regiment assigned lands on the Nashwaak at the close of the Revolution, and I have been told that he lived first in Quebec. The tradition is that he with one McLaughlin, another early settler, were on the way from Quebec to Nova Scotia, where Campbell had relatives, in the ship *Hibernia*, which had to put into Miscou Harbor because of a storm. These two men liked so well the appearance of the place that they resolved to settle there, and did so. I have not been able to ascertain the date of their arrival, but it was certainly some time prior to 1819 as earlier noted. Campbell was soon joined by Duncan McCall who was, or became, his son-in-law, and was also living there in 1819. It was this McCall and his wife, with their children who were drowned from a canoe as related by M'Gregor, not, however, as he affirms, while on the way to Caraquet, but while crossing the mouth of Portage River. Such is the account locally, where