

to notice was the rioting in connection with the schools many years ago.

Caraquet was first included in a parish in 1814, when it was a part of Saumarez, which was then in Northumberland; but it was included in Gloucester in 1826; it was made a distinct parish in 1831, though it included Shippegan until 1851, and a part of the present Pacquetville until 1897. It was the second parish in the province of New Brunswick to be given a native name, Shediac being its only predecessor.

While no history of Caraquet has yet been written, it does not fail of mention in sundry books. Thus in 1811 it was visited by Bishop Plessis, who has given an interesting account of the place as he saw it in his journal, published in *Le Foyer Canadien* in 1865, page 108. Again, John McGregor, the observant traveller, was here about 1819, and in his *British America*, published in London in 1832 (Vol. II, 277), makes some interesting comments upon the place and people. Cooney, in his *History of Northern New Brunswick*, published in the same year (and re-printed in Chatham in 1896) also has a description of the place, page 181, as has Gesner's *New Brunswick* (London, 1847, 200). In 1850 Moses H. Perley gave an account of its fisheries in his *Report of the Fisheries of New Brunswick* (Fredericton, 1851). In the year 1849, another traveller, J. F. W. Johnston, was here, and he also gives his impressions of Caraquet in his book, *Travels in North America*, published in London in 1851 (Vol. II, 20). Other references of value are in Rameau's *Colonie féodale en Amérique* (II, 279), in Raymond's *Winslow Papers* (St. John, 1901, 501). And there is matter which will interest the future historian of Caraquet in old newspaper articles by Edward Jack, notably in the *St. John Telegraph* for October 16, 1882, and another in the *St. John Sun* for October 24, 1887.