

the Paris archives, was fitted out by the French residents of the region, and manned by forty-seven men; and she was apparently commanded by a French captain, Saint Simon. In October, 1760, she captured an English vessel at Gaspé, but soon after met a powerful English frigate, which chased her into Shippegan harbor, and thence into Saint Simon, where she was run ashore by her crew, just off Birch Point, to prevent her from falling into the hands of the English. Her crew escaped to the shore, but, being unable to return to Restigouche, were obliged to winter here. They made their winter camp in a little cove just west of Birch point, at a site still locally well-known and marked by many relics which have been dug up there. In the spring (of 1761) Captain Saint Simon, from whom the beautiful inlet takes its name, made his way southward en route to France, while his crew returned in all probability to their homes across the bay, whence some of them later returned to become the founders of Lower Caraquet, as we shall presently relate. If the reader desires to study farther the full evidence upon which is based the narrative of this event, which is locally somewhat misunderstood, he may find it fully discussed in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, Volume XII, 1906, section ii, page 134. It was later in the latter year, 1761, that the English trader Smethurst, abandoned at Nepisiguit by the cowardly master of his own vessel, visited Caraquet on his way to Fort Cumberland. It is he who tells us all we know of Saint Jean and his family, whom he found living at Caraquet, and he mentions also MacKenzie's raid. His narrative was published several years later at London, and is now a very rare book; but it has been re-printed recently, with maps and notes, in the *Collections of the Historical Society of New Brunswick* (St. John, N. B.), Volume II, page 358.