

to-day among their descendants here or in Louisiana. They were an industrious people also. Only located here a few years they left traces of great improvements in the old clearings and in the dyked marshes. Some places near Mount Stewart show the old, narrow ridges they ploughed, covered with a forest growth of one hundred and fifty years.

The permanent population of Isle St. Jean was given as five thousand at the time of the capture by the British in 1758. These places I have named contained a large part of the agricultural settlers of the time. They had a church on the land that now comprises the farm of Mr. John McKenzie, of Scotchfort, where the old cemetery is still preserved. In it, in after time, some of the Glenaladales were buried.

There were two grist-mills on streams at the head of the Hillsborough; one in front of R. Egan's farm, another three miles east, on the north-east branch of the river.

Numerous traces of the first settlers remain, such as cellars and roads. A coin of the time—a louis-d'or—was ploughed up near the first-mentioned mill site. The whole outfit of a forge was found at Allisary, buried in the edge of the marsh. Some of their old silver coins were picked up, which were large and very thin, so that they could be doubled up with the fingers. The bones of a span of oxen, with a large chain by which they had been fastened to a tree, and the metals of a plough near at hand were found in the depths of the forests north of the Cameron settlement some years ago.

A portage of one mile at St. Andrew's connected the river with the head of Savage Harbour and the thickly settled country near French Village. This Harbor was a good port then. The entrance for vessels was on the west side in those days, A high sandhill occupied the present entrance and extended nearly across to the west side. The channel was kept clear by a novel dredge which was made like one of the modern cultivators, had a hawser and buoy attached, and was heavily weighted; out-