

orders all the houses and barns and mills, and the churches of both Grand Pré and River Canard, had been burned, only an occasional building of any kind being left standing.

From Winslow's journal it seems clear that fewer of the inhabitants of Minas and River Canard were able or cared to escape to the woods and remain fugitives in the country than was the case at Beaubassin, Annapolis Royal, Piziquid, or Cobequid (Truro), at the last of which places the whole population early took flight and got away. It is certain, however, that a number of the Minas Acadians did thus escape deportation. To follow the wanderings of the six or seven thousand French who were forcibly removed from Nova Scotia is too long and too sorrowful a task to attempt here. They were landed from the crowded sloops in which they were packed, in larger or smaller groups, at the ports of Boston, New London, and Portland, and on the coasts of Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, not a few of them also being put ashore on the bank of the Delaware River, a little below Philadelphia. Instead of thrifty and hopeful people they were now despondent paupers, and because of their poverty, and still more in some cases because of their hated nationality and their religion, they were received most unwillingly where they were allowed to land, and in the communities that admitted them were treated as outcasts and pests. The only colony in America where any of them were received kindly was French Louisiana, where in 1765 a considerable number of them finally wandered the long distance on foot from Maryland. At New Orleans the authorities pitied their forlorn condition and in a short time gave them