

household effects as could be carried, and that families would not be separated, but conveyed in the same vessel. Finally, he informed them that they were to remain prisoners at the church until the time came for them to embark. At Piziquid, Capt. Murray collected the male inhabitants to the number of nearly 200, in the same way and kept them in confinement. Considering the situation in which they were placed, they manifested but little emotion, and offered no resistance worthy of the name. The task of getting so many families together and embarking them with their household effects proved tedious, but it was finally accomplished, and about 3,400 of the inhabitants of Mines and Piziquid were thus carried into exile. At Aunapolis, 1,664 French inhabitants were embarked, and at Chignecto about 1,100. Altogether the number of Acadians removed from the province at that time was between 6,000 and 7,000. They were sent to the British Colonies to the south—Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and Massachusetts. A few were sent to England and some to the West Indies. North and South Carolina and Georgia also received some of these unfortunate exiles. They became a public charge in the colonies to which they were sent and were encouraged by the authorities of these colonies to go elsewhere. Many of them hired vessels and got back to Acadia, and in one way and another it is supposed that at least two-thirds of those who were deported succeeded in returning. Many of them had suffered great hardships, many had died, families had been scattered, and they were all impoverished—they who had been so wealthy and prosperous before their exile. Yet all these woes and troubles are now matters of the past; and to-day there are upwards of 100,000 persons of French origin in the Maritime Provinces, most of them descendants of the Acadian exiles of 1755.

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## FRONTENAC AND HIS TIMES.

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By G. U. HAY, PH.B.

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Of all the able and brilliant leaders that France gave to the New World, there was none more remarkable than Count Frontenac. The first part of his career in Canada may be passed over here, as there is little to attract our interest in the constant quarrels and bickerings that occurred between him and the civil and religious authorities at Quebec. His strong will and imperious character could not brook