

le. In every sense their rulers were to them foreign, the
 me engrafted on their land cold and cheerless, their
 teams revels in Acadia.

Thus the embers of unrest were ever warm in their
 soma, and calm and well disposed as they were, required
 t little effort to fan it to a brighter glow. To the interior
 anadian colonies, conditions were ever present promoting
 active effort. Nova Scotia, now an English province,
 occupied a position on their eastern borders that very largely
 interfered with their access to the ocean, which was not
 ly the highway of trade, but the only one through which
 ey could maintain connection with France. Fierce tribes
 Indians, ardently attached to the interests of the Cana-
 an colonies, occupied adjacent lands, and secret emissaries
 ere ever busy fomenting acrimonies in the hearts of both
 e gentle souled Acadians and their neighbors, the brutal
 vages

To the English, the accorded neutral citizenship was
 extremely distasteful, and when to this was added the
 unrest wrought by the emissaries of France, it became
 lious. They were further both vexed and alarmed by the
 rection of a French fort immediately over the line. This
 was situated at Beausejours and adjacent to the district of
 Mines, on a narrow isthmus connecting Nova Scotia with
 the mainland of Canada and seemed significant, as the
 Basin of Mines was the most populous and wealthiest of the
 Acadian settlements. Whatever the real purpose may
 have been, the fort and its occupancy by the French troops
 was a perpetual menace to the rulers of the province.

The tempest was slowly but surely gathering. But
 through all the perplexing situations the Acadian people
 kept as much aloof from participation as was possible for
 them to do. Their purpose and intent was to remain true