

chusetts to Georgia, among those who hated their religion, detested their country, and mocked their language. Landed on these distant shores of Georgia, those who had once known plenty, who had enjoyed prosperity, were scouted at as vagrants, reduced to beggary, bearing within them broken hearts, lacerated affections, where but few Samaritans were found to bind up their wounded spirits, and pour the oil and wine of consolation into their aching bosoms." A glance at the history of Acadia will determine whether the strictures of Burke, Longfellow, and Stevens are warranted. The Acadians were the descendants of French colonists from Normandy and Burgundy, who as early as 1605 settled on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia. Acadia, Nova Scotia, was ceded by France to England in 1713, and the Acadians, a French and Roman Catholic people, became the subjects of a government at that time animated by the most intense hostility to their nationality and religion. They were allowed the exercise of their religion as far as the English law judged proper. But as the English law at that time made the practice of Catholicity a crime, this condition was a farce and a fraud. They could leave the colony within a year; but as the French did not send vessels to take them away, and the English would not carry them on their ships, they were forced to remain.

In 1720, the anti-Catholic oaths denying transubstan-