hundred years they met with scant success. Writers viewed the tragic event from like standpoints, and their conclusion as to the lack of justification for the act and the cruelty which characterized it ran with pretty general concurrence. Raynal's Gallic fancy made him somewhat idealize the lives led by the Acadians in the days before the dispersion; but Thomas Chandler Haliburton, a descendent of a loyalist grandfather, a lawyer devoid of predisposing influences

Scotia," which contains the matter referred to in a note to "Evangeline," in the Edinburgh edition (1888) of Longfellow's works, as throwing "much light" upon the history of the Acadians, whose "disloyalty led to their dispossession and dispersion." This volume begat Hanny's history. It prepared the way for Parkman, who, in his "Montcalm and Wolfe," so glozes the cruel incidents of the event as to make Longfellow's greatest work appear to be builded on the slimmest



"Vast meadows stretched to the eastward, Giving the village its name and pasture to flocks without number."

Larolle.

making in favor of the dispersed people—writing near the scene and not so far removed from the time as to be unable to obtain information from those in a good position to afford it—substantiated in the main the first historian of the Acadians.

There appeared, however, in 1869, an official publication, entitled "Selections from the Public Documents of the Province of Nova foundation of fact; for, in the ninety pages which he devotes to the subject, there is such an artful air of candor, such an array of authorities and so nice a welding of the material furnished by the governmental publication as constrains the unwary reader to agree with him that "New England humanitarianism, melting into sentimentality at a tale of woe, has been unjust to its own." One would have thought