

stated that the treaty was faithfully kept. It seems strange that the well-known vicissitudes and turmoil did not act as a bar to emigration. During each period in which France held the territory her people with consummate pertinacity established homes in Acadia. The English with equal blindness occupying New Scotland during their time of possession.

This seems all the more surprising, when the fact is recalled, that the various changes in mastery, so briefly noted, were always the result of bloody and harassing struggles, participated in by both French and English regular troops, the militia or citizen soldier of both sides, in every case each party being aided by the bloodthirsty Indians, who spared neither age nor sex and in whose hands immediate death was usually a desired blessing. The cheek alternately pales with anger and blushes with shame, as we review the history of the part taken by either party in these fierce contests for empire; contests which excited the deepest concern in the great capitals and courts of Europe three thousand miles away.

The Acadians not only brought with them the habits of the Norman peasant, but adhered to their peculiarities with unyielding tenacity.

The French spirit, always gay, always quick to act, prompt at repartee had preserved itself among the Acadians, though they had no other instructions than the solid principles of christianity. Moderate in their tastes, simple in their habits, they had few wants, and were contented with their fate. In consequence they became noted for their patient and persistent toil, for their devotion to the religion of their fathers and an ardent pride in their fatherland. Totally devoid of those ambitious aims which fire the hearts of other people they sought nothing beyond their modest homes. As to their morality no