

possibility of the torch or the tomahawk, they might certainly be excused if self-preservation was to them a spring of action more potent than the dictates of sentimental philosophy; and it is hard to condemn them if they failed to discriminate very nicely between the murderous Indian and the French Acadian who supplied him with ammunition and shelter.

At all events, whether the removal of the French Acadians was justifiable or otherwise, it should in all fairness moderate the indignant Anglophobism of the American historian to remember that the whole enterprise was planned and matured in the New England States; that it was only sanctioned by the British Government upon the urgent request of the Provincial officials; and that the troops to whom the execution of the affair was entrusted, were raised and officered in Massachusetts.*

But who expects a poet to be accurate in his facts? The shade of Goldsmith, doubtless, derives a conscious satisfaction from the assurance that carping critics have not yet annihilated "Sweet Auburn," though they may have disproved its existence. Nor will the story of Evangeline and her faithful Gabriel be affected in coming years by the dull recital of prosaic truth. Like the incident of Jessie Brown at the siege of Lucknow, it is too pretty to die.

Mahone Bay is not without its objects of local or historical interest, one of which, connected with the myths of buccaneering times, is so remarkable, and so little known out of Nova Scotia, that possibly a somewhat detailed account of it may not prove uninteresting to the readers of the *NEW DOMINION MONTHLY*.

The palmy days of buccaneering in the vicinity of the West Indies and the Spanish Main, extended from the beginning until towards the close of the seventeenth century, and may be said to have reached their culmination about the year 1670, when the city of Panama was sacked and plundered by a regularly organized band of desperadoes under the command of Henry Morgan, or, as he delighted to be called, Sir Henry Morgan.

Halliburton's account of this transaction is evidently and avowedly drawn from French sources. It is altogether one-sided.

Long after this event, the Caribbean sea and the Gulf of Mexico continued to be infested with hordes of rovers, many of whom made their headquarters in the island of Manhattan, or New Amsterdam, as it was then called.

The genial author of the "Sketch Book" and "Tales of a Traveller," tells some capital stories of these piratical ruffians; of their extravagant, rollicking habits and swaggering manners; how they scattered their money about like water; how they passed their time on shore, drinking, gambling, and brawling, night and day; and with what astounding impudence they jostled and elbowed honest mynheers and their wives from the pavement into the gutter.

The exploits of these gentry became at length so serious a hindrance to the trade of the British colonies, that the Home Government determined to take active measures for the suppression of the nuisance, and the duty was entrusted to Lord Bellamont, the English governor of the colonies.

A suitable ship was accordingly fitted out, manned and armed, partly by private speculation, but partly, also, at the expense of the Imperial Government; and, upon the recommendation of certain influential merchants of New York, Kidd was appointed commander, duly authorized and commissioned by the highest authority to pursue and capture pirates in the North American seas.

Kidd, as is well known, repaid this confidence by appropriating the vessel to his own purposes, and turning pirate himself. He had the audacity to return to America after a long and successful cruise, and, it was said, buried a portion of his treasures on Long Island, after which he sailed further east, and made similar deposits on other parts of the coast.

Cooper, in his "Naval History," states that the greater part of this buried treasure was afterwards recovered; but the story had got abroad in the meantime, and public curiosity was stimulated accordingly. Kidd was arrested by the order of the Governor, Lord Bellamont, in Boston, in the year 1699, and immediately sent to England, where he was tried, condemned, and finally executed in the month of May, 1701.

As Annapolis, Louisbourg, and others of