

guished Protestant writers as Edmund Burke, the poet Longfellow, and William Bacon Stevens, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Philadelphia, 1865-1887. "Evangeline," Longfellow's greatest poem, is a vindication of Acadia, and will remain for all time a picture of the pure lives, true virtues, and patient Christian sufferings of the Acadian people. Edmund Burke, discoursing on this subject, said: "The Acadians were exiled from Nova Scotia on pretences that, in the eyes of an honest man are not worth a farthing." Col. Winslow, one of the principal agents in carrying out the decree of expulsion, thus speaks: "It was a disagreeable and ungrateful kind of duty, which required an ungenerous kind of cunning, and a subtle kind of severity." Bishop Stevens, in his history of Georgia (vol. i., pp. 416, 417), thus describes the treatment of the Acadians: "It was an inhuman act, blending fraud, robbery, arson, slavery, and death, such as history can scarcely equal. They were declared prisoners for no crime, and destined to expatriation only because English blood flowed not in their veins, and English words dwelt not on their lips. This was English policy, outraging English humanity. They were stowed like a cargo of slaves, and guarded like felons of a convict ship. Thus they were hurried away from their native land, their fertile fields, their once social hearths, and scattered like leaves, by the ruthless winds of Autumn, from Massa-