





UNIVERSITÉ
YORK
UNIVERSITY

LIBRARIES

PRESENTED BY
Miss Hallie I. Shearer



EVANGELINE

A TALE OF ACADIE

BY

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

WITH NOTES



NEW YORK: 46 EAST 14TH STREET
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & COMPANY
BOSTON: 100 PURCHASE STREET

Copyright, 1893
By T. Y. CROWELL & CO.

PRESS OF
S. J. PARKHILL & CO.,
BOSTON

EVANGELINE,
A TALE OF ACADIE.

1847.

EVANGELINE.

THIS is the forest primeval. The murmuring
pines and the hemlocks,

Bearded with moss, and in garments green, indis-
tinct in the twilight,

Stand like Druids of eld, with voices sad and
prophetic,

Stand like harpers hoar, with beards that rest on
their bosoms.

Loud from its rocky caverns, the deep-voiced
neighboring ocean

Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the
wail of the forest.

This is the forest primeval; but where are the
 hearts that beneath it
Leaped like the roe, when he hears in the wood-
 land the voice of the huntsman?
Where is the thatch-roofed village, the home of
 Acadian farmers, —
Men whose lives glided on like rivers that water
 the woodlands,
Darkened by shadows of earth, but reflecting an
 image of heaven?
Waste are those pleasant farms and the farmers
 forever departed !
Scattered like dust and leaves, when the mighty
 blasts of October
Seize them, and whirl them aloft, and sprinkle
 them far o'er the ocean.
Naught but tradition remains of the beautiful vil-
 lage of Grand-Pré.

Ye who believe in affection that hopes, and
endures, and is patient,

Ye who believe in the beauty and strength of
woman's devotion,

List to the mournful tradition still sung by the
pines of the forest ;

List to a tale of love in Acadie, home of the
happy.

PART THE FIRST.

PART THE FIRST.

I.

IN the Acadian land, on the shores of the Basin
of Minas,

Distant, secluded, still, the little village of Grand-
Pré

Lay in the fruitful valley. Vast meadows stretched
to the eastward,

Giving the village its name, and pasture to flocks
without number.

Dikes, that the hands of the farmers had raised
with labor incessant,

Shut out the turbulent tides; but at stated sea-
sons the flood-gates

Opened, and welcomed the sea to wander at will
o'er the meadows.

West and south there were fields of flax, and
orchards and cornfields
Spreading afar and unfenced o'er the plain; and
away to the northward
Blomidon rose, and the forests old, and aloft on
the mountains
Sea-fogs pitched their tents, and mists from the
mighty Atlantic
Looked on the happy valley, but ne'er from their
station descended.
There, in the midst of its farms, reposed the
Acadian village.
Strongly built were the houses, with frames of
oak and of chestnut,
Such as the peasants of Normandy built in the
reign of the Henries.
Thatched were the roofs, with dormer-windows;
and gables projecting
Over the basement below protected and shaded
the doorway.

There in the tranquil evenings of summer, when
 brightly the sunset
Lighted the village street, and gilded the vanes
 on the chimneys,
Matrons and maidens sat in snow-white caps
 and in kirtles
Scarlet and blue and green, with distaffs spin-
 ning the golden
Flax for the gossiping looms, whose noisy
 shuttles within doors
Mingled their sound with the whirl of the wheels
 and the songs of the maidens.
Solemnly down the street came the parish priest,
 and the children
Paused in their play to kiss the hand he extended
 to bless them.
Reverend walked he among them; and up rose
 matrons and maidens
Hailing his slow approach with words of affec-
 tionate welcome.

Then came the laborers home from the field, and
serenely the sun sank
Down to his rest, and twilight prevailed. Anon
from the belfry
Softly the Angelus sounded, and over the roofs of
the village
Columns of pale blue smoke, like clouds of incense
ascending,
Rose from a hundred hearths, the homes of peace
and contentment.
Thus dwelt together in love these simple Acadian
farmers. —
Dwelt in the love of God and of man. Alike were
they free from
Fear, that reigns with the tyrant, and envy, the
vice of republics.
Neither locks had they to their doors, nor bars to
their windows;
But their dwellings were open as day and the
hearts of the owners;

There the richest was poor, and the poorest lived
in abundance.

Somewhat apart from the village, and nearer the
Basin of Minas,

Benedict Bellefontaine, the wealthiest farmer of
Grand-Pré,

Dwelt on his goodly acres; and with him, direct-
ing his household,

Gentle Evangeline lived, his child, and the pride
of the village.

Stalworth and stately in form was the man of
seventy winters;

Hearty and hale was he, an oak that is covered
with snow-flakes;

White as the snow were his locks, and his cheeks
as brown as the oak leaves.

Fair was she to behold, that maiden of seventeen
summers.

Black were her eyes as the berry that grows on
the thorn by the wayside,
Black, yet how softly they gleamed beneath the
brown shade of her tresses !
Sweet was her breath as the breath of kine that
feed in the meadows.
When in the harvest heat she bore to the reapers
at noontide
Flagons of home-brewed ale, ah ! fair in sooth was
the maiden.
Fairer was she when, on Sunday morn, while the
bell from its turret
Sprinkled with holy sounds the air, as the priest
with his hyssop
Sprinkles the congregation, and scatters blessings
upon them,
Down the long street she passed, with her chaplet
of beads and her missal.
Wearing her Norman cap, and her kirtle of blue,
and the ear-rings,

Brought in the olden time from France, and since,
as an heirloom,

Handed down from mother to child, through long
generations.

But a celestial brightness — a more ethereal
beauty —

Shone on her face and encircled her form, when,
after confession,

Homeward serenely she walked with God's bene-
diction upon her.

When she had passed, it seemed like the ceasing
of exquisite music.

Firmly builded with rafters of oak, the house of
the farmer

Stood on the side of a hill commanding the sea;
and a shady

Sycamore grew by the door, with a woodbine
wreathing around it.

Rudely carved was the porch, with seats beneath;
and a footpath
Led through an orchard wide, and disappeared in
the meadow.
Under the sycamore-tree were hives overhung by
a penthouse,
Such as the traveller sees in regions remote by
the roadside,
Built o'er a box for the poor, or the blessed image
of Mary.
Farther down, on the slope of the hill, was the
well with its moss-grown
Bucket, fastened with iron, and near it a trough
for the horses.
Shielding the house from storms on the north,
were the barns and the farmyard.
There stood the broad-wheeled wains and the
antique ploughs and the harrows;
There were the folds for the sheep; and there,
in his feathered seraglio,

Strutted the lordly turkey, and crowed the cock,
with the selfsame

Voice that in ages of old had startled the penitent
Peter.

Bursting with hay were the barns, themselves a
village. In each one

Far o'er the gable projected a roof of thatch: and
a staircase,

Under the sheltering eaves, led up to the odorous
corn-loft.

There too the dove-cot stood, with its meek and
innocent inmates,

Murmuring ever of love: while above in the
variant breezes

Numberless noisy weathercocks rattled and sang
of mutation.

Thus, at peace with God and the world, the
farmer of Grand-Pré

Lived on his sunny farm, and Evangeline governed
his household.

Many a youth, as he knelt in the church and
opened his missal,

Fixed his eyes upon her, as the saint of his deep-
est devotion :

Happy was he who might touch her hand or the
hem of her garment !

Many a suitor came to her door, by the darkness
befriended,

And as he knocked and waited to hear the sound
of her footsteps,

Knew not which beat the louder, his heart or the
knocker of iron ;

Or at the joyous feast of the Patron Saint of the
village,

Bolder grew, and pressed her hand in the dance
as he whispered

Hurried words of love, that seemed a part of the
music.

But, among all who came, young Gabriel only
was welcome;

Gabriel Lajeunesse, the son of Basil the black-
smith,

Who was a mighty man in the village, and hon-
ored of all men;

For since the birth of time, throughout all ages
and nations,

Has the craft of the smith been held in repute by
the people.

Basil was Benedict's friend. Their children from
earliest childhood

Grew up together as brother and sister; and
Father Felician,

Priest and pedagogue both in the village, had
taught them their letters

Out of the selfsame book, with the hymns of the
church and the plain-song.

But when the hymn was sung, and the daily les-
son completed,

Swiftly they hurried away to the forge of Basil
the blacksmith.

There at the door they stood, with wondering
eyes to behold him

Take in his leathern lap the hoof of the horse as
a plaything,

Nailing the shoe in its place; while near him the
tire of the cart-wheel

Lay like a fiery snake, coiled round in a circle
of cinders.

Oft on autumnal eves, when without in the gath-
ering darkness,

Bursting with light seemed the smithy, through
every cranny and crevice,

Warm by the forge within they watched the
laboring bellows,

And as its panting ceased, and the sparks expired
in the ashes,

Merrily laughed, and said they were nuns going
into the chapel.

Oft on sledges in winter, as swift as the swoop
of the eagle,

Down the hillside bounding, they glided away o'er
the meadow.

Oft in the barns they climbed to the populous nests
on the rafters,

Seeking with eager eyes that wondrous stone
which the swallow

Brings from the shore of the sea to restore the
sight of its fledglings ;

Lucky was he who found that stone in the nest of
the swallow !

Thus passed a few swift years, and they no longer
were children.

He was a valiant youth, and his face, like the face
of the morning,

Gladdened the earth with its light, and ripened
thought into action.

She was a woman now, with the heart and hopes
of a woman.

“Sunshine of Saint Eulalie” was she called; for
that was the sunshine
Which, as the farmers believed, would load their
orchards with apples;
She, too, would bring to her husband’s house
delight and abundance,
Filling it full of love and the ruddy faces of chil-
dren.

II.

Now had the season returned, when the nights
grow colder and longer.

And the retreating sun the sign of the Scorpion
enters.

Birds of passage sailed through the leaden air
from the ice-bound,

Desolate northern bays to the shores of tropical
islands.

Harvests were gathered in; and wild with the
winds of September

Wrestled the trees of the forest, as Jacob of old
with the angel.

All the signs foretold a winter long and in-
clement.

Bees, with prophetic instinct of want, had
hoarded their honey

Till the hives overflowed; and the Indian hunters
asserted

Cold would the winter be, for thick was the fur
of the foxes.

Such was the advent of autumn. Then followed
that beautiful season,

(Called by the pious Acadian peasants the Sum-
mer of All-Saints !

Filled was the air with a dreamy and magical
light; and the landscape

Lay as if new-created in all the freshness of
childhood.

Peace seemed to reign upon earth, and the rest-
less heart of the ocean

Was for a moment consoled. All sounds were
in harmony blended.

Voices of children at play, the crowing of cocks
in the farmyards,

Whir of wings in the drowsy air, and the cooing
of pigeons,

All were subdued and low as the murmurs of
love, and the great sun

Looked with the eye of love through the golden
vapors around him;

While arrayed in its robes of russet and scarlet
and yellow,

Bright with the sheen of the dew, each glittering
tree of the forest

Flashed like the plane-tree the Persian adorned
with mantles and jewels.

Now recommenced the reign of rest and affec-
tion and stillness.

Day with its burden and heat had departed, and
twilight descending

Brought back the evening star to the sky, and
the herds to the homestead

Pawing the ground they came, and resting their
necks on each other,

And with their nostrils distended inhaling the
freshness of evening.

Foremost, bearing the bell, Evangeline's beautiful
heifer,

Proud of her snow-white hide, and the ribbon
that waved from her collar,

Quietly paced and slow, as if conscious of human
affection.

Then came the shepherd back with his bleating
flocks from the seaside,

Where was their favorite pasture. Behind them
followed the watch-dog,

Patient, full of importance, and grand in the
pride of his instinct,

Walking from side to side with a lordly air, and
superbly

Waving his bushy tail, and urging forward the
stragglers ;

Regent of flocks was he when the shepherd slept ;
their protector,

When from the forest at night, through the starry
silence, the wolves howled.

Late, with the rising moon, returned the wains
from the marshes,

Laden with briny hay, that filled the air with its
odor.

Cheerily neighed the steeds, with dew on their
manes and their fetlocks,

While aloft on their shoulders the wooden and
ponderous saddles,

Painted with brilliant dyes, and adorned with
tassels of crimson,

Nodded in bright array, like hollyhocks heavy
with blossoms.

Patiently stood the cows meanwhile, and yielded
their udders

Unto the milkmaid's hand; whilst loud and in
regular cadence

Into the sounding pails the foaming streamlets
descended.

Lowling of cattle and peals of laughter were heard
in the farmyard,
Echoed back by the barns. Anon they sank into
stillness ;
Heavily closed, with a jarring sound, the valves of
the barn-doors,
Rattled the wooden bars, and all for a season was
silent.

In-doors, warm by the wide-mouthed fireplace,
idly the farmer
Sat in his elbow-chair, and watched how the flames
and the smoke-wreaths
Struggled together like foes in a burning city.
Behind him,
Nodding and mocking along the wall with ges-
tures fantastic,
Darted his own huge shadow, and vanished away
into darkness.

Faces, clumsily carved in oak, on the back of his
arm-chair,

Laughed in the flickering light, and the pewter
plates on the dresser

Caught and reflected the flame, as shields of armies
the sunshine.

Fragments of song the old man sang, and carols
of Christmas,

Such as at home, in the olden time, his fathers
before him

Sang in their Norman orchards and bright Bur-
gundian vineyards.

Close at her father's side was the gentle Evange-
line seated,

Spinning flax for the loom that stood in the corner
behind her.

Silent awhile were its treadles, at rest was its dili-
gent shuttle,

While the monotonous drone of the wheel, like the
drone of a bagpipe,

Followed the old man's song, and united the fragments together.

As in a church, when the chant of the choir at intervals ceases,

Footfalls are heard in the aisles, or words of the priest at the altar,

So, in each pause of the song, with measured motion the clock clicked.

Thus as they sat, there were footsteps heard, and, suddenly lifted,

Sounded the wooden latch, and the door swung back on its hinges.

Benedict knew by the hob-nailed shoes it was Basil the blacksmith,

And by her beating heart Evangeline knew who was with him.

“Welcome!” the farmer exclaimed, as their footsteps paused on the threshold,

✓
“Welcome, Basil, my friend! Come, take thy
place on the settle

Close by the chimney-side, which is always empty
without thee;

Take from the shelf overhead thy pipe and the
box of tobacco;

Never so much thyself art thou as when through
the curling

Smoke of the pipe or the forge thy friendly and
jovial face gleams

Round and red as the harvest moon through the
mist of the marshes.”

Then, with a smile of content, thus answered Basil
the blacksmith,

Taking with easy air the accustomed seat by the
fireside:—

“Benedict Bellefontaine, thou hast ever thy jest
and thy ballad!

Ever in cheerfulest mood art thou, when others
are filled with

Gloomy forebodings of ill, and see only ruin before them.

Happy art thou, as if every day thou hadst picked up a horseshoe."

Pausing a moment, to take the pipe that Evangeline brought him,

And with a coal from the embers had lighted, he slowly continued: —

"Four days now are passed since the English ships at their anchors

Ride in the Gaspereau's mouth, with their cannon pointed against us.

What their design may be is unknown; but all are commanded

On the morrow to meet in the church, where his Majesty's mandate

Will be proclaimed as law in the land. Alas! in the mean time

Many surmises of evil alarm the hearts of the people."

Then made answer the farmer: — “ Perhaps some
friendlier purpose

Brings these ships to our shores. Perhaps the
harvests in England

By the untimely rains or untimelier heat have
been blighted,

And from our bursting barns they would feed
their cattle and children.”

“ Not so thinketh the folk in the village,” said,
warmly, the blacksmith,

Shaking his head, as in doubt; then, heaving a
sigh, he continued: —

“ Louisburg is not forgotten, nor Beau Séjour, nor
Port Royal.

Many already have fled to the forest, and lurk on
its outskirts,

Waiting with anxious hearts the dubious fate of
to-morrow.

Arms have been taken from us, and warlike wea-
pons of all kinds;

Nothing is left but the blacksmith's sledge and
the scythe of the mower."

Then with a pleasant smile made answer the
jovial farmer:—

“Safer are we unarmed, in the midst of our
flocks and our cornfields,

Safer within these peaceful dikes, besieged by
the ocean,

Than were our fathers in forts, besieged by the
enemy's cannon.

Fear no evil, my friend, and to-night may no
shadow of sorrow

Fall on this house and hearth; for this is the
night of the contract.

Built are the house and the barn. The merry
lads of the village

Strongly have built them and well; and, breaking
the glebe round about them,

Filled the barn with hay, and the house with
food for a twelvemonth.

René Leblanc will be here anon, with his papers
and inkhorn.

Shall we not then be glad, and rejoice in the joy
of our children?"

As apart by the window she stood, with her hand
in her lover's,

Blushing Evangeline heard the words that her
father had spoken.

And as they died on his lips the worthy notary
entered.

III.

BENT like a laboring oar, that toils in the surf
of the ocean,

Bent but not broken, by age was the form of the
notary public;

Shocks of yellow hair, like the silken floss of the
maize, hung

Over his shoulders; his forehead was high; and
glasses with horn bows

Sat astride on his nose, with a look of wisdom
supernal.

Father of twenty children was he, and more than
a hundred

Children's children rode on his knee, and heard
his great watch tick.

Four long years in the times of the war had he
languished a captive,

Suffering much in an old French fort as the
friend of the English.

Now, though warier grown, without all guile or
suspicion,

Ripe in wisdom was he, but patient, and simple,
and childlike.

He was beloved by all, and most of all by the
children ;

For he told them tales of the Loup-garou in the
forest,

And of the goblin that came in the night to
water the horses,

And of the white Létiche, the ghost of a child
who unchristened

Died, and was doomed to haunt unseen the
chambers of children ;

And how on Christmas eve the oxen talked in
the stable,

And how the fever was cured by a spider shut up
in a nutshell,

And of the marvellous powers of four-leaved
clover and horse-shoes,

With whatsoever else was writ in the law of the
village.

Then up rose from his seat by the fireside Basil
the blacksmith,

Knocked from his pipe the ashes, and slowly ex-
tending his right hand,

“Father Leblanc,” he exclaimed, “thou hast
heard the talk in the village,

And, perchance, canst tell us some news of these
ships and their errand.”

Then with modest demeanor made answer the
notary public:—

“Gossip enough have I heard, in sooth, yet am
never the wiser;

And what their errand may be I know not better
than others.

Yet am I not of those who imagine some evil
intention

Brings them here, for we are at peace; and why then molest us?"

"God's name!" shouted the hasty and somewhat irascible blacksmith;

"Must we in all things look for the how, and the why, and the wherefore?"

Daily injustice is done, and might is the right of the strongest!"

But, without heeding his warmth, continued the notary public:—

"Man is unjust, but God is just, and finally justice

Triumphs; and well I remember a story, that often consoled me,

When as a captive I lay in the old French fort at Port Royal."

This was the old man's favorite tale, and he loved to repeat it

When his neighbors complained that any injustice was done them.

“ Once in an ancient city, whose name I no longer
remember,
Raised aloft on a column, a brazen statue of Jus-
tice
Stood in the public square, upholding the scales in
its left hand,
And in its right a sword, as an emblem that jus-
tice presided
Over the laws of the land, and the hearts and
homes of the people.
Even the birds had built their nests in the scales
of the balance,
Having no fear of the sword that flashed in the
sunshine above them.
But in the course of time the laws of the land
were corrupted;
Might took the place of right, and the weak were
oppressed, and the mighty
Ruled with an iron rod. Then it chanced in a
nobleman's palace

That a necklace of pearls was lost, and ere long a
suspicion

Fell on an orphan girl who lived as maid in the
household.

She, after form of trial condemned to die on the
scaffold,

Patiently met her doom at the foot of the statue
of justice.

As to her Father in heaven her innocent spirit
ascended,

Lo! o'er the city a tempest rose; and the bolts of
the thunder

Smote the statue of bronze, and hurled in wrath
from its left hand

Down on the pavement below the clattering scales
of the balance,

And in the hollow thereof was found the nest of a
magpie,

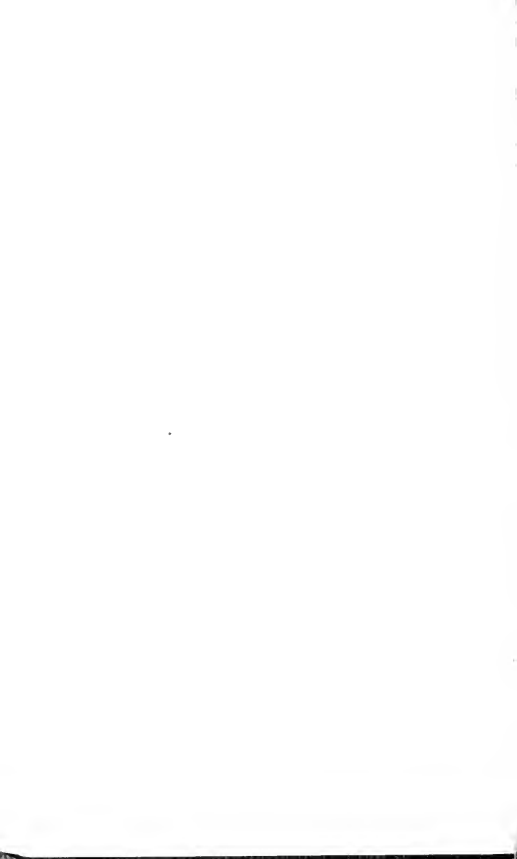
Into whose clay-built walls the necklace of pearls
was inwoven."

Silenced, but not convinced, when the story was
ended, the blacksmith
Stood like a man who fain would speak, but
findeth no language ;
All his thoughts were congealed into lines on his
face, as the vapors
Freeze in fantastic shapes on the window-panes in
the winter.

Then Evangeline lighted the brazen lamp on the
table,
Filled, till it overflowed, the pewter tankard with
home-brewed
Nut-brown ale, that was famed for its strength in
the village of Grand-Pré ;
While from his pocket the notary drew his papers
and ink-horn,
Wrote with a steady hand the date and the age of
the parties,



“Lifted aloft the tankard of ale and drank to their welfare.”



Naming the dower of the bride in flocks of sheep
and in cattle.

Orderly all things proceeded, and duly and well
were completed,

And the great seal of the law was set like a sun on
the margin.

Then from his leathern pouch the farmer threw on
the table

Three times the old man's fee in solid pieces of
silver;

And the notary rising, and blessing the bride and
the bridegroom,

Lifted aloft the tankard of ale and drank to their
welfare.

Wiping the foam from his lip, he solemnly bowed
and departed,

While in silence the others sat and mused by the
fireside,

Till Evangeline brought the draught-board out of
its corner.

Soon was the game begun. In friendly contention
the old men
Laughed at each lucky hit, or unsuccessful ma-
nœuvre,
Laughed when a man was crowned, or a breach
was made in the king-row.
Meanwhile apart, in the twilight gloom of a win-
dow's embrasure,
Sat the lovers, and whispered together, beholding
the moon rise
Over the pallid sea and the silvery mist of the
meadows.
Silently, one by one, in the infinite meadows of
heaven,
Blossomed the lovely stars, the forget-me-nots of
the angels.

Thus passed the evening away. Anon the beli
from the belfry

Rang out the hour of nine, the village curfew,
and straightway

Rose the guests and departed; and silence reigned
in the household.

Many a farewell word and sweet good-night on
the doorstep

Lingered long in Evangeline's heart, and filled it
with gladness.

Carefully then were covered the embers that
glowed on the hearth-stone,

And on the oaken stairs resounded the tread of
the farmer.

Soon with a soundless step the foot of Evangeline
followed.

Up the staircase moved a luminous space in the
darkness,

Lighted less by the lamp than the shining face of
the maiden.

Silent she passed through the hall, and entered
the door of her chamber.

Simple that chamber was, with its curtains of
white, and its clothes-press

Ample and high, on whose spacious shelves were
carefully folded

Linen and woollen stuffs, by the hand of Evange-
line woven.

This was the precious dower she would bring to
her husband in marriage,

Better than flocks and herds, being proofs of her
skill as a housewife.

Soon she extinguished her lamp, for the mellow
and radiant moonlight

Streamed through the windows, and lighted the
room, till the heart of the maiden

Swelled and obeyed its power, like the tremulous
tides of the ocean.

Ah! she was fair, exceeding fair to behold, as
she stood with

Naked snow-white feet on the gleaming floor of
her chamber!

Little she dreamed that below, among the trees of
the orchard,

Waited her lover and watched for the gleam of
her lamp and her shadow.

Yet were her thoughts of him, and at times a
feeling of sadness

Passed o'er her soul, as the sailing shade of
clouds in the moonlight

Flitted across the floor and darkened the room for
a moment.

And as she gazed from the window she saw se-
renely the moon pass

Forth from the folds of a cloud, and one star
follow her footsteps,

As out of Abraham's tent young Ishmael wan-
dered with Hagar!

IV.

PLEASANTLY rose next morn the sun on the
village of Grand-Pré.

Pleasantly gleamed in the soft, sweet air the Basin
of Minas,

Where the ships, with their wavering shadows,
were riding at anchor.

Life had long been astir in the village, and
clamorous labor

Knocked with its hundred hands at the golder
gates of the morning.

Now from the country around, from the farms and
the neighboring hamlets,

Came in their holiday dresses the blithe Acadian
peasants.

Many a glad good-morrow and jocund laugh from
the young folk

Made the bright air brighter, as up from the
numerous meadows,

Where no path could be seen but the track of
wheels in the greensward,

Group after group appeared, and joined, or passed
on the highway.

Long ere noon, in the village all sounds of labor
were silenced.

Thronged were the streets with people; and noisy
groups at the house-doors

Sat in the cheerful sun, and rejoiced and gossiped
together.

Every house was an inn, where all were welcomed
and feasted;

For with this simple people, who lived like broth-
ers together,

All things were held in common, and what one had
was another's.

Yet under Benedict's roof hospitality seemed more
abundant:

For Evangeline stood among the guests of her
father :

Bright was her face with smiles, and words of
welcome and gladness

Fell from her beautiful lips, and blessed the cup
as she gave it.

Under the open sky, in the odorless air of the
orchard,

Bending with golden fruit, was spread the feast of
betrothal.

There in the shade of the porch were the priest
and the notary seated ;

There good Benedict sat, and sturdy Basil the
blacksmith.

Not far withdrawn from these, by the cider-press
and the beehives,

Michael the fiddler was placed, with the gayest of
hearts and of waistcoats.

Shadow and light from the leaves alternately played
on his snow-white

Hair as it waved in the wind; and the jolly face
of the fiddler

Glowed like a living coal when the ashes are blown
from the embers.

Gayly the old man sang to the vibrant sound of
his fiddle,

Tous les Bourgeois de Chartres, and *Le Carillon de
Dunkerque*,

And anon with his wooden shoes beat time to the
music.

Merrily, merrily whirled the wheels of the dizzy-
ing dances

Under the orchard-trees and down the path to the
meadows;

Old folk and young together, and children mingled
among them.

Fairest of all the maids was Evangeline, Bene-
dict's daughter!

Noblest of all the youths was Gabriel, son of the
blacksmith!

So passed the morning away. And lo! with a
summons sonorous
Sounded the bell from its tower, and over the
meadows a drum beat.
Thronged ere long was the church with men.
Without, in the churchyard,
Waited the women. They stood by the graves,
and hung on the headstones
Garlands of autumn leaves and evergreens fresh
from the forest.
Then came the guard from the ships, and march-
ing proudly among them
Entered the sacred portal. With loud and dis-
sonant clangor
Echoed the sound of their brazen drums from
ceiling and casement, —

Echoed a moment only, and slowly the ponderous
portal

Closed, and in silence the crowd awaited the will
of the soldiers.

Then up rose their commander, and spake from the
steps of the altar,

Holding aloft in his hands, with its seals, the royal
commission.

“You are convened this day,” he said, “by his
Majesty’s orders.

Clement and kind has he been; but how you have
answered his kindness,

Let your own hearts reply! To my natural make
and my temper

Painful the task is I do, which to you I know must
be grievous.

Yet must I bow and obey, and deliver the will of
our monarch;

Namely, that all your lands, and dwellings, and
cattle of all kinds

Forfeited be to the crown; and that you yourselves
from this province

Be transported to other lands. God grant you
may dwell there

Ever as faithful subjects, a happy and peaceable
people!

Prisoners now I declare you: for such is his
Majesty's pleasure!"

As, when the air is serene in the sultry solstice
of summer,

Suddenly gathers a storm, and the deadly sling
of the hailstones

Beats down the farmer's corn in the field and
shatters his windows,

Hiding the sun, and strewing the ground with
thatch from the house-roofs,

Bellowing fly the herds, and seek to break their
inclosures;

So on the hearts of the people descended the
words of the speaker.

Silent a moment they stood in speechless wonder, and then rose

Louder and ever louder a wail of sorrow and anger,

And, by one impulse moved, they madly rushed to the doorway.

Vain was the hope of escape; and cries and fierce imprecations

Rang through the house of prayer; and high o'er the heads of the others

Rose, with his arms uplifted, the figure of Basil the blacksmith,

As, on a stormy sea, a spar is tossed by the billows.

Flushed was his face and distorted with passion; and wildly he shouted, —

“Down with the tyrants of England! we never have sworn them allegiance!

Death to these foreign soldiers, who seize on our homes and our harvests!”

More he fain would have said, but the merciless
hand of a soldier
Smote him upon the mouth, and dragged him down
to the pavement.

In the midst of the strife and tumult of angry
contention,
Lo! the door of the chancel opened, and Father
Felician
Entered, with serious mien, and ascended the
steps of the altar.
Raising his reverend hand, with a gesture he
awed into silence
All that clamorous throng; and thus he spake to
his people;
Deep were his tones and solemn; in accents
measured and mournful
Spake he, as, after the tocsin's alarum, distinctly
the clock strikes:

“What is this that ye do, my children? what madness has seized you?

Forty years of my life have I labored among you, and taught you,

Not in word alone, but in deed, to love one another!

Is this the fruit of my toils, of my vigils and prayers and privations?

Have you so soon forgotten all lessons of love and forgiveness?

This is the house of the Prince of Peace, and would you profane it

Thus with violent deeds and hearts overflowing with hatred?

Lo! where the crucified Christ from his cross is gazing upon you!

See! in those sorrowful eyes what meekness and holy compassion!

Hark! how those lips still repeat the prayer, ‘O Father, forgive them!’

Let us repeat that prayer in the hour when the
wicked assail us,

Let us repeat it now, and say, 'O Father, forgive
them!'"

Few were his words of rebuke, but deep in the
hearts of his people

Sank they, and sobs of contrition succeeded
that passionate outbreak;

And they repeated his prayer, and said, "O
Father, forgive them!"

Then came the evening service. The tapers
gleamed from the altar.

Fervent and deep was the voice of the priest, and
the people responded,

Not with their lips alone, but their hearts; and
the Ave Maria

Sang they, and fell on their knees, and their
souls, with devotion translated,

Rose on the ardor of prayer, like Elijah ascending
to heaven.

Meanwhile had spread in the village the tidings
of ill, and on all sides

Wandered, wailing, from house to house the
women and children.

Long at her father's door Evangeline stood, with
her right hand

Shielding her eyes from the level rays of the sun,
that, descending,

Lighted the village street with mysterious splen-
dor, and roofed each

Peasant's cottage with golden thatch, and embla-
zoned its windows.

Long within had been spread the snow-white cloth
on the table;

There stood the wheaten loaf, and the honey fra-
grant with wild flowers;

There stood the tankard of ale, and the cheese
fresh brought from the dairy;

And at the head of the board the great arm-chair
of the farmer.

Thus did Evangeline wait at her father's door, as
the sunset

Threw the long shadows of trees o'er the broad
ambrosial meadows.

Ah! on her spirit within a deeper shadow had
fallen,

And from the fields of her soul a fragrance cele-
stial ascended, —

Charity, meekness, love, and hope, and forgiveness,
and patience!

Then, all-forgetful of self, she wandered into the
village,

Cheering with looks and words the disconsolate
hearts of the women,

As o'er the darkening fields with lingering steps
they departed,

Urged by their household cares, and the weary feet
of their children.

Down sank the great red sun, and in golden, glim-
mering vapors

Veiled the light of his face, like the Prophet de-
scending from Sinai.

Sweetly over the village the bell of the Angelus
sounded.

Meanwhile, amid the gloom, by the church
Evangeline lingered.

All was silent within; and in vain at the door and
the windows

Stood she, and listened and looked, until, overcome
by emotion,

“Gabriel!” cried she aloud with tremulous voice;
but no answer

Came from the graves of the dead, nor the gloomier
grave of the living.

Slowly at length she returned to the tenantless
house of her father.

Smouldered the fire on the hearth, on the board
stood the supper untasted,

Empty and drear was each room, and haunted with
phantoms of terror.

Sadly echoed her step on the stair and the floor of
her chamber.

In the dead of the night she heard the whispering
rain fall

Loud on the withered leaves of the sycamore-tree
by the window.

Keenly the lightning flashed; and the voice of
the echoing thunder

Told her that God was in heaven, and governed
the world he created!

Then she remembered the tale she had heard of
the justice of heaven;

Soothed was her troubled soul, and she peacefully
slumbered till morning.

V.

FOUR times the sun had risen and set; and now
on the fifth day

Cheerily called the cock to the sleeping maids of
the farmhouse.

Soon o'er the yellow fields, in silent and mournful
procession,

Came from the neighboring hamlets and farms the
Acadian women,

Driving in ponderous wains their household goods
to the seashore,

Pausing and looking back to gaze once more on
their dwellings,

Ere they were shut from sight by the winding
road and the woodland.

Close at their sides their children ran, and urged
on the oxen,

While in their little hands they clasped some fragments of playthings.

Thus to the Gaspereau's mouth they hurried;
there on the sea-beach
Piled in confusion lay the household goods of the
peasants.
All day long between the shore and the ships did
the boats ply;
All day long the wains came laboring down from
the village.
Late in the afternoon, when the sun was near to
his setting,
Echoing far o'er the fields came the roll of drums
from the churchyard.
Thither the women and children thronged. On
a sudden the church-doors
Opened, and forth came the guard, and marching
in gloomy procession

Followed the long-imprisoned, but patient, Acadian farmers.

Even as pilgrims, who journey afar from their homes and their country,

Sing as they go, and in singing forget they are weary and way-worn,

So with songs on their lips the Acadian peasants descended

Down from the church to the shore, amid their wives and their daughters.

Foremost the young men came: and, raising together their voices,

Sang they with tremulous lips a chant of the Catholic Missions: —

“Sacred heart of the Saviour! O inexhaustible fountain!

Fill our hearts this day with strength and submission and patience!”

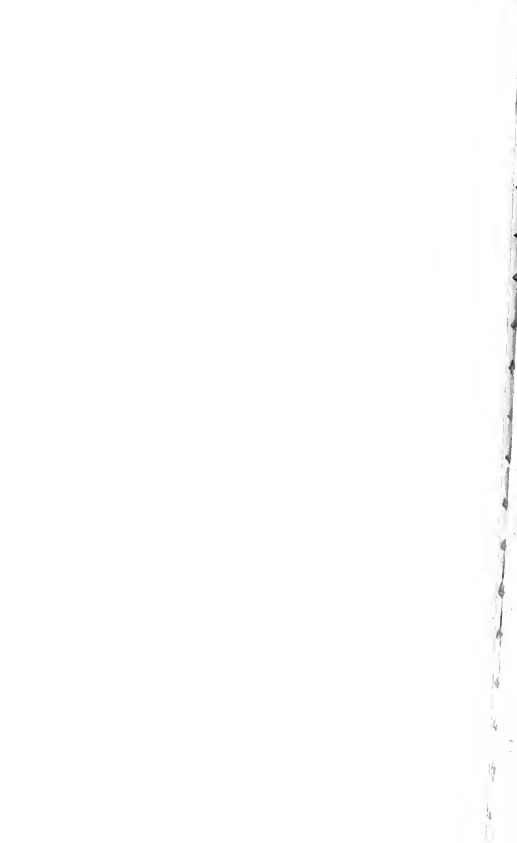
Then the old men, as they marched, and the women that stood by the wayside

Joined in the sacred psalm, and the birds in the
sunshine above them
Mingled their notes therewith, like voices of
spirits departed.

Half-way down to the shore Evangeline waited
in silence,
Not overcome with grief, but strong in the hour
of affliction, —
Calmly and sadly waited, until the procession
approached her,
And she beheld the face of Gabriel pale with
emotion.
Tears then filled her eyes, and, eagerly running
to meet him,
Clasped she his hands, and laid her head on his
shoulder, and whispered, —
“Gabriel! be of good cheer! for if we love one
another,



“Gabriel! be of good cheer!”



Nothing, in truth, can harm us, whatever mis-
chances may happen!"

Smiling she spake these words; then suddenly
paused, for her father

Saw she slowly advancing. Alas! how changed
was his aspect!

Gone was the glow from his cheek, and the fire
from his eye, and his footstep

Heavier seemed with the weight of the weary
heart in his bosom.

But with a smile and a sigh, she clasped his neck
and embraced him,

Speaking words of endearment where words of
comfort availed not.

Thus to the Gaspereau's mouth moved on that
mournful procession.

There disorder prevailed, and the tumult and
stir of embarking.

Busily plied the freighted boats; and in the confusion

Wives were torn from their husbands, and mothers, too late, saw their children

Left on the land, extending their arms, with wildest entreaties.

So unto separate ships were Basil and Gabriel carried,

While in despair on the shore Evangeline stood with her father.

Half the task was not done when the sun went down, and the twilight

Deepened and darkened around; and in haste the refluent ocean

Fled away from the shore, and left the line of the sand-beach

Covered with waifs of the tide, with kelp and the slippery seaweed.

Farther back in the midst of the household goods and the wagons,

Like to a gypsy camp, or a leaguer after a
battle,

All escape cut off by the sea, and the sentinels
near them,

Lay encamped for the night the houseless Acadian
farmers.

Back to its nethermost caves retreated the bellow-
ing ocean,

Dragging adown the beach the rattling pebbles,
and leaving

Inland and far up the shore the stranded boats of
the sailors.

Then, as the night descended, the herds returned
from their pastures;

Sweet was the moist still air with the odor of
milk from their udders;

Howling they waited, and long, at the well-known
bars of the farmyard, —

Waited and looked in vain for the voice and
the hand of the milkmaid.

Silence reigned in the streets; from the church
no Angelus sounded,
Rose no smoke from the roofs, and gleamed no
lights from the windows.

But on the shores meanwhile the evening fires
had been kindled,
Built of the drift-wood thrown on the sands from
wrecks in the tempest.
Round them shapes of gloom and sorrowful faces
were gathered,
Voices of women were heard, and of men, and
the crying of children,
Onward from fire to fire, as from hearth to
hearth in his parish,
Wandered the faithful priest, consoling and bless
ing and cheering,
Like unto shipwrecked Paul on Melita's desolat
seashore.

Thus he approached the place where Evangeline
sat with her father,

And in the flickering light beheld the face of the
old man,

Haggard and hollow and wan, and without either
thought or emotion,

E'en as the face of a clock from which the
hands have been taken.

Vainly Evangeline strove with words and caresses
to cheer him,

Vainly offered him food; yet he moved not, he
looked not, he spake not,

But, with a vacant stare, ever gazed at the flick-
ering firelight.

“*Benedicite!*” murmured the priest, in tones of
compassion.

More he fain would have said, but his heart was
full, and his accents

Faltered and paused on his lips, as the feet of a
child on a threshold,

Hushed by the scene he beholds, and the awful
presence of sorrow.

Silently, therefore, he laid his hand on the head
of the maiden,

Raising his eyes, full of tears, to the silent stars
that above them

Moved on their way, unperturbed by the wrongs
and sorrows of mortals.

Then sat he down at her side, and they wept
together in silence.

— Suddenly rose from the south a light, as in
autumn the blood-red

Moon climbs the crystal walls of heaven, and
o'er the horizon

Titan-like stretches its hundred hands upon
mountain and meadow,

Seizing the rocks and the rivers, and piling huge
shadows together.

Broader and ever broader it gleamed on the roofs
of the village,

Gleamed on the sky and the sea, and the ships
that lay in the roadstead.

Columns of shining smoke uprose, and flashes of
flame were

Thrust through their folds and withdrawn, like
the quivering hands of a martyr.

Then as the wind seized the gleeds and the
burning thatch, and, uplifting,

Whirled them aloft through the air, at once from
a hundred house-tops

Started the sheeted smoke with flashes of flame
intermingled.

These things beheld in dismay the crowd on the
shore and on shipboard.

Speechless at first they stood, then cried aloud
in their anguish,

“We shall behold no more our homes in the
village of Grand Pré!”

Loud on a sudden the cocks began to crow in
the farmyards,

Thinking the day had dawned; and anon the
lowing of cattle

Came on the evening breeze, by the barking of
dogs interrupted.

Then rose a sound of dread, such as startles the
sleeping encampments

Far in the western prairies or forests that skirt
the Nebraska,

When the wild horses affrighted sweep by with
the speed of the whirlwind,

Or the loud bellowing herds of buffaloes rush to
the river.

Such was the sound that arose on the night, as the
herds and the horses

Broke through their folds and fences, and madly
rushed o'er the meadows.

Overwhelmed with the sight, yet speechless, the
priest and the maiden

Gazed on the scene of terror that reddened and
widened before them;

And as they turned at length to speak to their
silent companion,

Lo! from his seat he had fallen, and stretched
abroad on the seashore

Motionless lay his form, from which the soul had
departed.

Slowly the priest uplifted the lifeless head, and
the maiden

Knelt at her father's side, and wailed aloud in her
terror.

Then in a swoon she sank, and lay with her head
on his bosom.

Through the long night she lay in deep, oblivious
slumber;

And when she woke from the trance, she beheld a
multitude near her,

Faces of friends she beheld, that were mournfully
gazing upon her,

Pallid, with tearful eyes, and looks of saddest
compassion.

Still the blaze of the burning village illumined the
landscapæ

Reddened the sky overhead, and gleamed on the
faces around her,

And like the day of doom it seemed to her wav-
ing senses.

Then a familiar voice she heard, as it said to the
people, —

“ Let us bury him here by the sea. When a hap-
pier season

Brings us again to our homes from the unknown
land of our exile,

Then shall his sacred dust be piously laid in the
churchyard.”

Such were the words of the priest. And there in
haste by the seaside,

Having the glare of the burning village for funeral
torches,

But without bell or book, they buried the farmer
of Grand Pré.

And as the voice of the priest repeated the service
of sorrow,

Lo! with a mournful sound, like the voice of a
vast congregation,

Solemnly answered the sea, and mingled its roar
with the dirges.

'T was the returning tide, that afar from the waste
of the ocean,

With the first dawn of the day came heaving and
hurrying landward.

Then recommenced once more the stir and noise of
embarking;

And with the ebb of that tide the ships sailed out
of the harbor,

leaving behind them the dead on the shore, and
the village in ruins.

PART THE SECOND.

PART THE SECOND.

I.

MANY a weary year had passed since the burning
of Grand-Pré,
When on the falling tide the freighted vessels
departed,
Bearing a nation, with all its household gods, into
exile,
Exile without an end, and without an example in
story.
Far asunder, on separate coasts, the Acadians
landed;
Scattered were they, like flakes of snow, when the
wind from the north-east
Strikes aslant through the fogs that darken the
Banks of Newfoundland.

Friendless, homeless, hopeless, they wandered from
city to city,

From the cold lakes of the North to sultry
Southern savannas, —

From the bleak shores of the sea to the lands
where the Father of Waters

Seizes the hills in his hands, and drags them down
to the ocean,

Deep in their sands to bury the scattered bones of
the mammoth.

Friends they sought and homes; and many, de-
spairing, heart-broken,

Asked of the earth but a grave, and no longer a
friend nor a fireside.

† Written their history stands on tablets of stone in
the churchyards.

Long among them was seen a maiden who waited
and wandered,

Lowly and meek in spirit, and patiently suffering
all things.

Fair was she and young; but, alas! before her
extended,

Dreary and vast and silent, the desert of life, with
its pathway

Marked by the graves of those who had sorrowed
and suffered before her,

Passions long extinguished, and hopes long dead
and abandoned,

As the emigrant's way o'er the Western desert is
marked by

Camp-fires long consumed, and bones that bleach
in the sunshine.

Something there was in her life incomplete, imper-
fect, unfinished;

As if a morning of June, with all its music and
sunshine,

Suddenly paused in the sky, and, fading, slowly
descended

nto the east again, from whence it late had
arisen.

Sometimes she lingered in towns, till, urged by the
fever within her,

Urged by a restless longing, the hunger and thirst
of the spirit,

She would commence again her endless search and
endeavor;

Sometimes in churchyards strayed, and gazed on the
crosses and tombstones,

Sat by some nameless grave, and thought that per-
haps in its bosom

He was already at rest, and she longed to slumber
beside him.

Sometimes a rumor, a hearsay, an inarticulate
whisper,

Came with its airy hand to point and beckon her
forward.

Sometimes she spake with those who had seen her
beloved and known him,

But it was long ago, in some far-off place or for-
gotten.

“Gabriel Lajeunesse!” said they; “O yes! we have seen him.

He was with Basil the blacksmith, and both have gone to the prairies;

Coueurs-des-Bois are they, and famous hunters and trappers.”

“Gabriel Lajeunesse!” said others; “O yes! we have seen him.

He is a *Voyageur* in the lowlands of Louisiana.”

Then would they say, — “Dear child! why dream and wait for him longer?

Are there not other youths as fair as Gabriel? others

Who have hearts as tender and true, and spirits as loyal?

Here is Baptiste Leblanc, the notary’s son, who has loved thee

Many a tedious year; come, give him thy hand and be happy!

Thou art too fair to be left to braid St. Catherine's tresses."

Then would Evangeline answer, serenely but sadly, — "I can not!

Whither my heart has gone, there follows my hand, and not elsewhere.

For when the heart goes before, like a lamp, and illumines the pathway,

Many things are made clear, that else lie hidden in darkness."

And thereupon the priest, her friend and father-confessor,

Said, with a smile, — "O daughter! thy God thus speaketh within thee!

Talk not of wasted affection, affection never was wasted;

If it enrich not the heart of another, its waters, returning

Back to their springs, like the rain, shall fill them full of refreshment;

That which the fountain sends forth returns again
to the fountain.

Patience; accomplish thy labor: accomplish thy
work of affection!

Sorrow and silence are strong, and patient endurance
is godlike.

Therefore accomplish thy labor of love, till the
heart is made godlike,

Purified, strengthened, perfected, and rendered
more worthy of heaven!"

Cheered by the good man's words, Evangeline
labored and waited.

Still in her heart she heard the funeral dirge of
the ocean,

But with its sound there was mingled a voice
that whispered, "Despair not!"

Thus did that poor soul wander in want and
cheerless discomfort,

Bleeding, barefooted, over the shards and thorns
of existence.

Let me essay, O Muse! to follow the wanderer's
footsteps;—

Not through each devious path, each changeful
year of existence;

But as a traveller follows a streamlet's course
through the valley:

Far from its margin at times, and seeing the
gleam of its water

Here and there, in some open space, and at
intervals only;

Then drawing nearer its banks, through sylvan
glooms that conceal it,

Though he behold it not, he can hear its contin-
uous murmur;

Happy, at length, if he find the spot where
it reaches an outlet.

II.

It was the month of May. Far down the Beautiful River,

Past the Ohio shore and past the mouth of the Wabash,

Into the golden stream of the broad and swift Mississippi,

Floated a cumbrous boat, that was rowed by Acadian boatmen.

It was a band of exiles: a raft, as it were, from the shipwrecked

Nation, scattered along the coast, now floating together,

Bound by the bonds of a common belief and a common misfortune:

Men and women and children, who, guided by hope or by hearsay,

Sought for their kith and their kin among the
few-acred farmers

On the Acadian coast, and the prairies of fair
Opelousas.

With them Evangeline went, and her guide, the
Father Felician.

Onward o'er sunken sands, through a wilderness
sombre with forests,

Day after day they glided adown the turbulent
river;

Night after night, by their blazing fires, en-
camped on its borders.

Now through rushing chutes, among green
islands, where plumelike

Cotton-trees nodded their shadowy crests, they
swept with the current,

Then emerged into broad lagoons, where silvery
sand-bars

Lay in the stream, and along the wimpling waves
of their margin,

Shining with snow-white plumes, large flocks of
pelicans waded.

Level the landscape grew, and along the shores
of the river,

Shaded by china-trees, in the midst of luxuriant
gardens,

Stood the houses of planters, with negro-cabins
and dove-cots.

They were approaching the region where reigns
perpetual summer,

Where through the Golden Coast, and groves of
orange and citron,

Sweeps with majestic curve the river away to
the eastward.

They, too, swerved from their course; and, enter-
ing the Bayou of Plaquemine,

Soon were lost in a maze of sluggish and devious
waters,

Which, like a network of steel, extended in
every direction.

Over their heads the towering and tenebrous
boughs of the cypress

Met in a dusky arch, and trailing mosses in mid-
air

Waved like banners that hang on the walls of
ancient cathedrals.

Deathlike the silence seemed, and unbroken,
save by the herons

Home to their roosts in the cedar-trees returning
at sunset,

Or by the owl, as he greeted the moon with
demoniac laughter.

Lovely the moonlight was as it glanced and
gleamed on the water,

Gleamed on the columns of cypress and cedar
sustaining the arches,

Down through whose broken vaults it fell as
through chinks in a ruin.

Dreamlike, and indistinct, and strange were all
things around them ;

And o'er their spirits there came a feeling of wonder and sadness, —

Strange forebodings of ill, unseen and that cannot be compassed.

As, at the tramp of a horse's hoof on the turf of the prairies,

Far in advance are closed the leaves of the shrinking mimosa,

So, at the hoof-beats of fate, with sad forebodings of evil,

Shrinks and closes the heart, ere the stroke of doom has attained it.

But Evangeline's heart was sustained by a vision, that faintly

Floated before her eyes, and beckoned her on through the moonlight.

It was the thought of her brain that assumed the shape of a phantom.

Through those shadowy aisles had Gabriel wandered before her,

And every stroke of the oar now brought him
nearer and nearer.

Then, in his place, at the prow of the boat, rose
one of the oarsmen,

And, as a signal sound, if others like them perad-
venture

Sailed on those gloomy and midnight streams,
blew a blast on his bugle.

Wild through the dark colonnades and corridors
leafy the blast rang,

Breaking the seal of silence, and giving tongues
to the forest.

Soundless above them the banners of moss just
stirred to the music.

Multitudinous echoes awoke and died in the dis-
tance,

Over the watery floor, and beneath the rever-
berant branches ;

But not a voice replied; no answer came from the
darkness;

And when the echoes had ceased, like a sense
of pain was the silence.

Then Evangeline slept; but the boatman rowed
through the midnight,

Silent at times, then singing familiar Canadian
boat-songs,

Such as they sang of old on their own Acadian
rivers.

And through the night were heard the mysterious
sounds of the desert,

Far off, indistinct, as of wave or wind in the
forest,

Mixed with the whoop of the crane and the roar
of the grim alligator.

Thus ere another noon they emerged from those
shades: and before them

Lay, in the golden sun, the lakes of the Atchafalaya.

Water-lilies in myriads rocked on the slight undulations

Made by the passing oars, and, resplendent in beauty, the lotus

Lifted her golden crown above the heads of the boatmen.

Faint was the air with the odorous breath of magnolia blossoms,

And with the heat of noon; and numberless sylvan islands,

Fragrant and thickly embowered with blossoming hedges of roses,

Near to whose shores they glided along, invited to slumber.

Soon by the fairest of these their weary oars were suspended.

Under the boughs of Wachita willows, that grew by the margin,

Safely their boat was
 about on the greensward.

Tired with their midnight toil,
 slumbers slumbered.

Over them vast and high extended the
 cedar.

Swinging from its great arms, the trumpet-flower,
 and the grape-vine

Hung their ladder of ropes aloft like the ladder of
 Jacob,

On whose pendulous stairs the angels ascending,
 descending,

Were the swift humming-birds that flitted from
 blossom to blossom.

Such was the vision Evangeline saw as she slum-
 bered beneath it.

Filled was her heart with love, and the dawn of
 an opening heaven

Lighted her soul in sleep with the glory of regions
 celestial.

, among the numberless

swift boat, that sped away o'er the

its course by the sinewy arms of hunters
and trappers.

Northward its prow was turned, to the land of the
bison and beaver.

At the helm sat a youth, with countenance thought-
ful and careworn.

Dark and neglected locks overshadowed his brow,
and a sadness

Somewhat beyond his years on his face was legibly
written.

Gabriel was it, who, weary with waiting, unhappy
and restless,

Sought in the Western wilds oblivion of self and
of sorrow.

Swiftly they glided along, close under the lee of
the island,

But by the opposite bank, and behind a screen of
palmettos,

So that they saw not the boat, where it lay con-
cealed in the willows,

And undisturbed by the dash of their oars, and
unseen, were the sleepers:

Angel of God was there none to awaken the slum-
bering maiden.

Swiftly they glided away, like the shade of a cloud
on the prairie.

After the sound of their oars on the tholes had
died in the distance,

As from a magic trance the sleepers awoke, and the
maiden

Said with a sigh to the friendly priest, — “O Father
Felician!

Something says in my heart that near me Gabriel
wanders.

Is it a foolish dream, an idle and vague super-
stition?

Or has an angel passed, and revealed the truth to
my spirit?"

Then, with a blush, she added, — "Alas for my
credulous fancy!

Unto ears like thine such words as these have no
meaning."

But made answer the reverend man, and he smiled
as he answered, —

"Daughter, thy words are not idle; nor are they
to me without meaning.

Feeling is deep and still; and the word that floats
on the surface

Is as the tossing buoy, that betrays where the
anchor is hidden.

Therefore trust to thy heart, and to what the world
calls illusions.

Gabriel truly is near thee; for not far away to the
southward,

On the banks of the Tèche, are the towns of St.
Maur and St. Martin.

There the long-wandering bride shall be given
again to her bridegroom,

There the long-absent pastor regain his flock and
his sheepfold.

Beautiful is the land, with its prairies and forests
of fruit-trees :

Under the feet a garden of flowers, and the blu-
est of heavens

Bending above, and resting its dome on the walls
of the forest.

They who dwell there have named it the Eden of
Louisiana."

And with these words of cheer they arose and
continued their journey.

Softly the evening came. The sun from the
western horizon

Like a magician extended his golden wand o'er
the landscape ;

Twinkling vapors arose ; and sky and water and
forest

Seemed all on fire at the touch, and melted and
mingled together.

Hanging between two skies, a cloud with edges of
silver,

Floated the boat, with its dripping oars, on the
motionless water.

Filled was *Evangeline's* heart with inexpressible
sweetness.

Touched by the magic spell, the sacred fountains
of feeling

Glowed with the light of love, as the skies and
waters around her.

Then from a neighboring thicket the mocking-
bird, wildest of singers,

Swinging aloft on a willow spray that hung o'er
the water,

Shook from his little throat such floods of deliri-
ous music,

That the whole air and the woods and the waves
seemed silent to listen.

Plaintive at first were the tones and sad; then
soaring to madness

Seemed they to follow or guide the revel of fren-
zied Bacchantes.

Single notes were then heard, in sorrowful, low
lamentation;

Till, having gathered them all, he flung them
abroad in derision,

As when, after a storm, a gust of wind through
the tree-tops

Shakes down the rattling rain in a crystal shower
on the branches.

With such a prelude as this, and hearts that
throbbled with emotion,

Slowly they entered the Têche, where it flows
though the green Opelousas,

And through the amber air, above the crest of
the woodland,

Saw the column of smoke that arose from a neighboring dwelling; —

Sounds of a horn they heard, and the distant lowing of cattle.

III.

NEAR to the bank of the river, o'ershadowed by
oaks, from whose branches

Garlands of Spanish moss and of mystic mistletoe
flaunted,

Such as the Druids cut down with golden hatchets
at Yule-tide,

Stood, secluded and still, the house of the herds-
man. A garden

Girded it round about with a belt of luxuriant
blossoms,

Filling the air with fragrance. The house itself
was of timbers

Hewn from the cypress-tree, and carefully fitted
together.

Large and low was the roof; and on slender col-
umns supported,

Rose-wreathed, vine-encircled, a broad and spacious veranda,

Haunt of the humming-bird and the bee, extended around it.

At each end of the house, amid the flowers of the garden,

Stationed the dove-cots were, as love's perpetual symbol,

Scenes of endless wooing, and endless contentions of rivals.

Silence reigned o'er the place. The line of shadow and sunshine

Ran near the tops of the trees; but the house itself was in shadow,

And from its chimney-top, ascending and slowly expanding

Into the evening air, a thin blue column of smoke rose.

In the rear of the house, from the garden gate, ran a pathway

Through the great groves of oak to the skirts of
the limitless prairie,

Into whose sea of flowers the sun was slowly
descending.

Full in his track of light, like ships with shadowy
canvas

Hanging loose from their spars in a motionless
calm in the tropics,

Stood a cluster of trees, with tangled cordage of
grape-vines.

Just where the woodlands met the flowery surf
of the prairie.

Mounted upon his horse, with Spanish saddle and
stirrups,

Sat a herdsman, arrayed in gaiters and doublet of
deerskin.

Broad and brown was the face that from under
the Spanish sombrero

Gazed on the peaceful scene, with the lordly look
of its master.

Round about him were numberless herds of kine,
that were grazing

Quietly in the meadows, and breathing the vapory
freshness

That uprose from the river, and spread itself over
the landscape.

Slowly lifting the horn that hung at his side, and
expanding

Fully his broad, deep chest, he blew a blast, that
resounded

Wildly and sweet and far, through the still damp
air of the evening.

Suddenly out of the grass the long white horns of
the cattle

Rose like flakes of foam on the adverse currents
of ocean.

Silent a moment they gazed, then bellowing rushed
o'er the prairie,

And the whole mass became a cloud, a shade in the distance.

Then, as the herdsman turned to the house, through the gate of the garden

Saw he the forms of the priest and the maiden advancing to meet him.

Suddenly down from his horse he sprang in amazement, and forward

Rushed with extended arms and exclamations of wonder:

When they beheld his face, they recognized Basil the Blacksmith.

Hearty his welcome was, as he led his guests to the garden.

There in an arbor of roses with endless question and answer

Gave they vent to their hearts, and renewed their friendly embraces,

Laughing and weeping by turns, or sitting silent and thoughtful.

Thoughtful, for Gabriel came not; and now dark
doubts and misgivings
Stole o'er the maiden's heart; and Basil, somewhat
embarrassed,
Broke the silence and said, — "If you came by the
Atchafalaya,
How have you nowhere encountered my Gabriel's
boat on the bayous?"
Over Evangeline's face at the words of Basil a
shade passed,
Tears came into her eyes, and she said, with a
tremulous accent, —
"Gone? is Gabriel gone?" and, concealing her
face on his shoulder,
All her o'erburdened heart gave way, and she wept
and lamented.
Then the good Basil said, — and his voice grew
blithe as he said it, —
"Be of good cheer, my child; it is only to-day he
departed.

Foolish boy! he has left me alone with my herds
and my horses.

Moody and restless grown, and tried and troubled,
his spirit

Could no longer endure the calm of this quiet ex-
istence.

Thinking ever of thee, uncertain and sorrowful
ever,

Ever silent, or speaking only of thee and his trou-
bles,

He at length had become so tedious to men and to
maidens,

Tedious even to me, that at length I bethought me,
and sent him

Unto the town of Adayes to trade for mules with
the Spaniards.

Thence he will follow the Indian trails to the
Ozark Mountains,

Hunting for furs in the forests, on rivers trapping
the beaver.

Therefore be of good cheer; we will follow the
fugitive lover;

He is not far on his way, and the Fates and the
streams are against him.

Up and away to-morrow, and through the red dew
of the morning

We will follow him fast, and bring him back to his
prison."

Then glad voices were heard, and up from the
banks of the river,

Borne aloft on his comrades' arms, came Michael
the fiddler.

Long under Basil's roof had he lived like a god on
Olympus,

Having no other care than dispensing music to
mortals.

Far renowned was he for his silver locks and his
fiddle.

“Long live Michael,” they cried, “our brave Acadian minstrel!”

As they bore him aloft in triumphal procession;
and straightway

Father Felician advanced with Evangeline, greet-
ing the old man

Kindly and oft, and recalling the past, while Basil,
enraptured,

Hailed with hilarious joy his old companions and
gossips,

Laughing loud and long, and embracing mothers
and daughters.

Much they marvelled to see the wealth of the ci-
devant blacksmith,

All his domains and his herds, and his patriarchal
demeanor;

Much they marvelled to hear his tales of the soil
and the climate,

And of the prairies, whose numberless herds were
his who would take them;

Each one thought in his heart, that he, too, would
go and do likewise.

Thus they ascended the steps, and, crossing the
airy veranda,

Entered the hall of the house, where already the
supper of Basil

Waited his late return; and they rested and
feasted together.

Over the joyous feast the sudden darkness de-
scended.

All was silent without, and, illuming the landscape
with silver,

Fair rose the dewy moon and the myriad stars; but
within doors,

Brighter than these, shone the faces of friends in
the glimmering lamplight.

Then from his station aloft, at the head of the
table, the herdsman

Poured forth his heart and his wine together in
endless profusion.

Lighting his pipe, that was filled with sweet Nat-
chitoches tobacco,

Thus he spake to his guests, who listened, and
smiled as they listened:—

“Welcome once more, my friends, who so long
have been friendless and homeless,

Welcome once more to a home, that is better per-
chance than the old one!

Here no hungry winter congeals our blood like the
rivers:

Here no stony ground provokes the wrath of the
farmer.

Smoothly the ploughshare runs through the soil as
a keel through the water.

All the year round the orange-groves are in blos-
som; and grass grows

More in a single night than a whole Canadian
summer.

Here, too, numberless herds run wild and un-
claimed in the prairies ;

Here, too, lands may be had for the asking, and
forests of timber

With a few blows of the axe are hewn and framed
into houses.

After your houses are built, and your fields are
yellow with harvests,

No King George of England shall drive you away
from your homesteads,

Burning your dwellings and barns, and stealing
your farms and your cattle."

Speaking these words, he blew a wrathful cloud
from his nostrils,

And his huge, brawny hand came thundering down
on the table,

So that the guests all started ; and Father Feli-
cian, astounded,

Suddenly paused, with a pinch of snuff half-way
to his nostrils.



“ They gave themselves to the maddening whirl
of the dizzy dance.”



But the brave Basil resumed, and his words were milder and gayer:—

“ Only beware of the fever, my friends, beware of the fever!

For it is not like that of our cold Acadian climate,

Cured by wearing a spider hung round one's neck in a nutshell!”

Then there were voices heard at the door, and footsteps approaching

Sounded upon the stairs and the floor of the breezy veranda.

It was the neighboring Creoles and small Acadian planters,

Who had been summoned all to the house of Basil the Herdsman.

Merry the meeting was of ancient comrades and neighbors:

Friend clasped friend in his arms; and they who before were as strangers,

Meeting in exile, became straightway as friends to
each other,

Drawn by the gentle bond of a common country
together.

But in the neighboring hall a strain of music, pro-
ceeding

From the accordant strings of Michael's melodious
fiddle,

Broke up all further speech. Away, like children
delighted,

All things forgotten beside, they gave themselves
to the maddening

Whirl of the dizzy dance, as it swept and swayed
to the music.

Dreamlike, with beaming eyes and the rush of
fluttering garments.

Meanwhile, apart, at the head of the hall, the
priest and the herdsman

Sat, conversing together of past and present and
future ;

While Evangeline stood like one entranced, for
within her

Olden memories rose, and loud in the midst of
the music

Heard she the sound of the sea, and an irrepress-
ible sadness

Came o'er her heart, and unseen she stole forth
into the garden.

Beautiful was the night. Behind the black wall
of the forest,

Tipping its summit with silver, arose the moon.
On the river

Fell here and there through the branches a tremu-
lous gleam of the moonlight,

Like the sweet thoughts of love on a darkened and
devious spirit.

Nearer and round about her, the manifold flowers
of the garden

Poured out their souls in odors, that were their
prayers and confessions

Unto the night, as it went its way, like a silent
Carthusian.

Fuller of fragrance than they, and as heavy with
shadows and night-dews,

Hung the heart of the maiden. The calm and
the magical moonlight

Seemed to inundate her soul with indefinable long-
ings,

As, through the garden gate, beneath the brown
shade of the oak-trees,

Passed she along the path to the edge of the
measureless prairie.

Silent it lay with a silvery haze upon it, and fire-
flies

Gleaming and floating away in mingled and infi-
nite numbers.

Over her head the stars, the thoughts of God in
the heavens,

Shone on the eyes of man, who had ceased to
marvel and worship,

Save when a blazing comet was seen on the walls
of that temple,

As if a hand had appeared and written upon
them, "Upharsin."

And the soul of the maiden, between the stars
and the fire-flies,

Wandered alone, and she cried, — "O Gabriel!
O my beloved!

Art thou so near unto me, and yet I cannot be-
hold thee?

Art thou so near unto me, and yet thy voice does
not reach me?

Ah! how often thy feet have trod this path to the
prairie!

Ah! how often thine eyes have looked on the
woodlands around me!

Ah! how often beneath this oak, returning from
labor,

Thou hast lain down to rest, and to dream of me
in thy slumbers!

When shall these eyes behold, these arms be
folded about thee?"

Loud and sudden and near the note of a whippoor-
will sounded

Like a flute in the woods; and anon, through the
neighboring thickets,

Farther and farther away it floated and dropped
into silence.

"Patience!" whispered the oaks from oracular
caverns of darkness;

And, from the moonlit meadow, a sigh responded,
"To-morrow!"

Bright rose the sun next day; and all the flowers
of the garden

Bathed his shining feet with their tears, and
anointed his tresses

With the delicious balm that they bore in their
vases of crystal.

“Farewell!” said the priest, as he stood at the
shadowy threshold;

“See that you bring us the Prodigal Son from his
fasting and famine,

And, too, the Foolish Virgin, who slept when the
bridegroom was coming.”

“Farewell!” answered the maiden, and, smiling,
with Basil descended

Down to the river’s brink, where the boatmen
already were waiting.

Thus beginning their journey with morning, and
sunshine, and gladness,

Swiftly they followed the flight of him who was
speeding before them,

Blown by the blast of fate like a dead leaf over
the desert.

Not that day, nor the next, nor yet the day that
succeeded,

Found they trace of his course, in lake or forest
or river,

Nor, after many days, had they found him; but
vague and uncertain

Rumors alone were their guides through a wild
and desolate country;

Till, at the little inn of the Spanish town of
Adayes,

Weary and worn, they alighted, and learned from
the garrulous landlord,

That on the day before, with horses and guides
and companions,

Gabriel left the village, and took the road of the
prairies.

IV.

FAR in the West there lies a desert land, where
the mountains

Lift, through perpetual snows, their lofty and
luminous summits.

Down from their jagged, deep ravines, where the
gorge, like a gateway,

Opens a passage rude to the wheels of the emi-
grant's wagon,

Westward the Oregon flows and the Walleway and
Owyhee.

Eastward, with devious course, among the Wind-
river Mountains,

Through the Sweet-water Valley precipitate leaps
the Nebraska;

And to the south, from Fontaine-qui-bout and the
Spanish Sierras,

Fretted with sands and rocks, and swept by the
wind of the desert,

Numberless torrents, with ceaseless sound, descend
to the ocean,

Like the great chords of a harp, in loud and
solemn vibrations,

Spreading between these streams are the won-
drous, beautiful prairies,

Billowy bays of grass ever rolling in shadow and
sunshine,

Bright with brilliant clusters of roses and purple
anemones,

Over them wander the buffalo herds, and the elk
and the roebuck;

Over them wander the wolves, and herds of rider-
less horses;

Fires that blast and blight, and winds that are
weary with travel;

Over them wander the scattered tribes of Ish-
mael's children,

Staining the desert with blood; and above their
terrible war-trails

Circles and sails aloft, on pinions majestic, the
vulture,

Like the implacable soul of a chieftain slaugh-
tered in battle,

By invisible stairs ascending and scaling the
heavens.

Here and there rise smokes from the camps of
these savage marauders;

Here and there rise groves from the margins of
swift-running rivers;

And the grim, taciturn bear, the anchorite monk
of the desert,

Climbs down their dark ravines to dig for roots by
the brook-side,

And over all is the sky, the clear and crystalline
heaven,

Like the protecting hand of God inverted above
them.

Into this wonderful land, at the base of the
Ozark Mountains,
Gabriel far had entered, with hunters and trappers
behind him.
Day after day, with their Indian guides, the
maiden and Basil
Followed his flying steps, and thought each day to
overtake him.
Sometimes they saw, or thought they saw, the
smoke of his camp-fire
Rise in the morning air from the distant plain; but
at nightfall,
When they had reached the place, they found only
embers and ashes.
And, though their hearts were sad at times and
their bodies were weary,
Hope still guided them on, as the ~~magic~~ Fate
Morgana
Showed them her lakes of light, that retreated
and vanished before them.

Once, as they sat by their evening fire, there
silently entered

Into the little camp an Indian woman, whose
features

Wore deep traces of sorrow, and patience as great
as her sorrow.

She was a Shawnee woman returning home to her
people,

From the far-off hunting-grounds of the cruel
Camanches,

Where her Canadian husband, a Coureur-des-Bois,
had been murdered.

Touched were their hearts at her story, and warm-
est and friendliest welcome

Gave they, with words of cheer, and she sat and
feasted among them

On the buffalo-meat and the venison cooked on
the embers.

But when their meal was done, and Basil and all
his companions.

Worn with the long day's march and the chase of
the deer and the bison,
Stretched themselves on the ground, and slept
where the quivering firelight
Flashed on their swarthy cheeks, and their forms
wrapped up in their blankets,
Then at the door of Evangeline's tent she sat and
repeated
Slowly, with soft, low voice, and the charm of her
Indian accent,
All the tale of her love, with its pleasures, and
pains, and reverses.
Much Evangeline wept at the tale, and to know
that another
Hapless heart like her own had loved and had
been disappointed.
Moved to the depths of her soul by pity and
woman's compassion,
Yet in her sorrow pleased that one who had suf-
fered was near her,

She in turn related her love and all its disasters.

Mute with wonder the Shawnee sat, and when she had ended

Still was mute ; but at length, as if a mysterious horror

Passed through her brain, she spake, and repeated the tale of the Mowis ;

Mowis, the bridegroom of snow, who won and wedded a maiden,

But, when the morning came, arose and passed from the wigwam,

Fading and melting away and dissolving into the sunshine,

Till she beheld him no more, though she followed far into the forest.

Then, in those sweet, low tones, that seemed like a weird incantation,

Told she the tale of the fair Lilinau, who was wooed by a phantom,

That, through the pines o'er her father's lodge, in
the hush of the twilight,
Breathed like the evening wind, and whispered
love to the maiden,
Till she followed his green and waving plume
through the forest,
And never more returned, nor was seen again by
her people.
Silent with wonder and strange surprise, Evange-
line listened
To the soft flow of her magical words, till the
region around her
Seemed like enchanted ground, and her swarthy
guest the enchantress.
Slowly over the tops of the Ozark Mountains the
moon rose,
Lighting the little tent, and with a mysterious
splendor
Touching the sombre leaves, and embracing and
filling the woodland.

With a delicious sound the brook rushed by, and
the branches

Swayed and sighed overhead in scarcely audible
whispers.

Filled with the thoughts of love was Evangeline's
heart, but a secret,

Subtile sense crept in of pain and indefinite ter-
ror,

As the cold, poisonous snake creeps into the nest
of the swallow.

It was no earthly fear. A breath from the region
of spirits

Seemed to float in the air of night; and she felt
for a moment

That, like the Indian maid, she, too, was pursu-
ing a phantom.

And with this thought she slept, and the fear and
the phantom had vanished.

Early upon the morrow the march was resumed;
and the Shawnee
Said, as they journeyed along, — “ On the west-
ern slope of these mountains
Dwells in his little village the Black Robe chief
of the Mission.
Much he teaches the people, and tells them of
Mary and Jesus;
Loud laugh their hearts with joy, and weep with
pain, as they hear him.”
Then, with a sudden and secret emotion, Evan-
geline answered, —
“ Let us go to the Mission, for there good tidings
await us!”
Thither they turned their steeds; and behind a
spur of the mountains,
Just as the sun went down, they heard a murmur
of voices,
And in a meadow green and broad, by the bank
of a river,

Saw the tents of the Christians, the tents of the
Jesuit Mission.

Under a towering oak, that stood in the midst of
the village,

Knelt the Black Robe chief with his children. A
crucifix fastened

High on the trunk of the tree, and overshadowed
by grape-vines,

Looked with its agonized face on the multitude
kneeling beneath it.

This was their rural chapel. Aloft, through the
intricate arches

Of its ærial roof, arose the chant of their ves-
pers,

Mingling its notes with the soft susurrus and sighs
of the branches.

Silent, with heads uncovered, the travellers, nearer
approaching,

Knelt on the swarded floor, and joined in the
evening devotions.

But when the service was done, and the benediction had fallen
Forth from the hands of the priest, like seed from
the hands of the sower,
Slowly the reverend man advanced to the strangers, and bade them
Welcome; and when they replied, he smiled with
benignant expression,
Hearing the homelike sounds of his mother-tongue
in the forest,
And with words of kindness conducted them into
his wigwam.
There upon mats and skins they reposed, and on
cakes of the maize-ear
Feasted, and slaked their thirst from the water-gourd
of the teacher.
Soon was their story told; and the priest with
solemnity answered:—
“Not six suns have risen and set since Gabriel,
seated

On this mat by my side, where now the maiden
reposes,

Told me this same sad tale; then arose and con-
tinued his journey!"

Soft was the voice of the priest, and he spake
with an accent of kindness;

But on Evangeline's heart fell his words as in
winter the snow-flakes

Fall into some lone nest from which the birds
have departed.

"Far to the north he has gone," continued the
priest; "but in autumn,

When the chase is done, will return again to the
Mission."

Then Evangeline said, and her voice was meek
and submissive,—

"Let me remain with thee, for my soul is sad
and afflicted."

So seemed it wise and well unto all; and betimes
on the morrow,

Mounting his Mexican steed, with his Indian
guides and companions,
Homeward Basil returned, and Evangeline stayed
at the Mission..

Slowly, slowly, slowly the days succeeded each
other,—

Days and weeks and months; and the fields of
maize that were springing
Green from the ground when a stranger she came,
now waving above her,
Lifted their slender shafts, with leaves interlacing,
and forming
Cloisters for mendicant crows and granaries pil-
laged by squirrels.
Then in the golden weather the maize was
husked, and the maidens
Blushed at each blood-red ear, for that betokened
a lover,

But at the crooked laughed, and called it a thief
in the corn-field.

Even the blood-red ear to Evangeline brought not
her lover.

“Patience!” the priest would say; “have faith,
and thy prayer will be answered!

Look at this delicate plant that lifts its head from
the meadow,

See how its leaves all point to the north, as true
as the magnet;

It is the compass-flower, that the finger of God
has suspended

Here on its fragile stalk, to direct the traveller’s
journey

Over the sea-like, pathless, limitless waste of the
desert.

Such in the soul of man is faith. The blossoms of
passion,

Gay and luxuriant flowers, are brighter and fuller
of fragrance,

But they beguile us, and lead us astray, and their
odor is deadly.

Only this humble plant can guide us here, and
hereafter

Crown us with asphodel flowers, that are wet with
the dews of nepenthe."

So came the autumn, and passed, and the winter,
— yet Gabriel came not :

Blossomed the opening spring, and the notes of
the robin and blue-bird

Sounded sweet upon wold and in wood, yet Ga-
briel came not.

But on the breath of the summer winds a rumor
was wafted

Sweeter than song of bird, or hue or odor of
blossom.

Far to the north and east, it said, in the Michigan
forests,

Gabriel had his lodge by the banks of the Saginaw
river.

And, with returning guides, that sought the lakes
of St. Lawrence,

Saying a sad farewell, Evangeline went from the
Mission.

When over weary ways, by long and perilous
marches,

She had attained at length the depths of the
Michigan forests,

Found she the hunter's lodge deserted and fallen
to ruin!

Thus did the long sad years glide on, and in
seasons and places

Divers and distant far was seen the wandering
maiden:—

Now in the tents of grace of the meek Moravian
Missions,

Now in the noisy camps and the battle-fields of
the army,

Now in secluded hamlets, in towns and populous
cities.

Like a phantom she came, and passed away
unremembered.

Fair was she and young, when in hope began the
long journey;

Faded was she and old, when in disappointment it
ended.

Each succeeding year stole something away from
her beauty,

Leaving behind it, broader and deeper, the gloom
and the shadow.

Then there appeared and spread faint streaks of
gray o'er her forehead,

Dawn of another life, that broke o'er her earthly
horizon,

As in the eastern sky the first faint streaks of the
morning.

V.

IN that delightful land which is washed by the
Delaware's waters,

Guarding in sylvan shades the name of Penn the
apostle,

Stands on the banks of its beautiful stream the
city he founded.

There all the air is balm, and the peach is the
emblem of beauty,

And the streets still re-echo the names of the trees
of the forest,

As if they fain would appease the Dryads whose
haunts they molested.

There from the troubled sea had Evangeline
landed, an exile,

Finding among the children of Penn a home and a
country.

There old René Leblanc had died; and when he
departed,

Saw at his side only one of all his hundred de-
scendants.

Something at least there was in the friendly streets
of the city,

Something that spake to her heart, and made her
no longer a stranger;

And her ear was pleased with the Thee and Thou
of the Quakers;

For it recalled the past, the old Acadian coun-
try,

Where all men were equal, and all were brothers
and sisters.

So, when the fruitless search, the disappointed
endeavor,

Ended, to recommence no more upon earth, un-
complaining,

Thither, as leaves to the light, were turned her
thoughts and her footsteps.

As from a mountain's top the rainy mists of the
morning

Roll away, and afar we behold the landscape
below us,

Sun-illumined, with shining rivers and cities and
hamlets,

So fell the mists from her mind, and she saw the
world far below her,

Dark, no longer, but all illumined with love; and
the pathway

Which she had climbed so far, lying smooth and
fair in the distance.

Gabriel was not forgotten. Within her heart was
his image,

Clothed in the beauty of love and youth, as last
she beheld him,

Only more beautiful made by his deathlike si-
lence and absence.

Into her thoughts of him time entered not, for it
was not.

Over him years had no power; he was not
changed, but transfigured;

He had become to her heart as one who is dead,
and not absent;

Patience and abnegation of self, and devotion to
others,

This was the lesson a life of trial and sorrow had
taught her.

So was her love diffused, but, like to some odorous
spices,

Suffered no waste nor loss, though filling the air
with aroma.

Other hope had she none, nor wish in life, but to
follow

Meekly, with reverent steps, the sacred feet of
her Saviour.

Thus many years she lived as a Sister of Mercy;
frequenting

Lonely and wretched roofs in the crowded lanes
of the city,

Where distress and want concealed themselves
from the sunlight,

Where disease and sorrow in garrets languished
neglected.

Night after night, when the world was asleep, as
the watchman repeated

Loud, through the gusty streets, that all was well
in the city,

High at some lonely window he saw the light of
her taper.

Day after day, in the gray of the dawn, as slow
through the suburbs

Plodded the German farmer, with flowers and
fruits for the market,

Met he that meek, pale face, returning home from
its watchings.

Then it came to pass that a pestilence fell on
the city,

Presaged by wondrous signs, and mostly by flocks
of wild pigeons,

Darkening the sun in their flight, with naught in
their craws but an acorn.

And, as the tides of the sea arise in the month of
September,

Flooding some silver stream, till it spreads to a
lake in the meadow,

So death flooded life, and, o'erflowing its natural
margin,

Spread to a brackish lake, the silver stream of
existence.

Wealth had no power to bribe, nor beauty to
charm, the oppressor;

But all perished alike beneath the scourge of his
anger: —

Only, alas! the poor, who had neither friends nor
attendants,

Crept away to die in the almshouse, home of the
homeless.

Then in the suburbs it stood, in the midst of
meadows and woodlands:—

Now the city surrounds it: but still, with its gate-
way and wicket

Meek, in the midst of splendor, its humble walls
seem to echo

Softly the words of the Lord:—“The poor ye
always have with you.”

Thither, by night and by day, came the Sister of
Mercy. The dying

Looked up into her face, and thought, indeed, to
behold there

Gleams of celestial light encircle her forehead
with splendor,

Such as the artist paints o'er the brows of saints
and apostles.

Or such as hangs by night o'er a city seen at a
distance.

Unto their eyes it seemed the lamps of the city
celestial,

Into whose shining gates ere long their spirits
would enter.

Thus, on a Sabbath morn, through the streets,
deserted and silent,

Wending her quiet way, she entered the door of
the almshouse.

Sweet on the summer air was the odor of flowers
in the garden ;

And she paused on her way to gather the fairest
among them,

That the dying once more might rejoice in their
fragrance and beauty.

Then, as she mounted the stairs to the corridors,
cooled by the east wind,

Distant and soft on her ear fell the chimes from
the belfry of Christ Church.

While, intermingled with these, across the mead-
ows were wafted

Sounds of psalms, that were sung by the Swedes
in their church at Wicaco.

Soft as descending wings fell the calm of the hour
on her spirit;

Something within her said, — “At length thy
trials are ended”;

And, with light in her looks, she entered the
chambers of sickness.

Noiselessly moved about the assiduous, careful
attendants,

Moistening the feverish lip, and the aching brow,
and in silence

Closing the sightless eyes of the dead, and con-
cealing their faces,

Where on their pallets they lay, like drifts of
snow by the roadside.

Many a languid head, upraised as Evangeline
entered,

Turned on its pillow of pain to gaze while she
passed, for her presence

Fell on their hearts like a ray of the sun on the
walls of a prison.

And, as she looked around, she saw how Death,
the consoler,

Laying his hand upon many a heart, had healed
it forever.

Many familiar forms had disappeared in the night-
time :

Vacant their places were, or filled already by
strangers.

Suddenly, as if arrested by fear or a feeling of
wonder,

Still she stood, with her colorless lips apart, while
a shudder

Ran through her frame, and, forgotten, the flow-
erets dropped from her fingers,

And from her eyes and cheeks the light and bloom
of the morning.

Then there escaped from her lips a cry of such
terrible anguish,

That the dying heard it, and started up from
their pillows.

On the pallet before her was stretched the form of
an old man.

Long, and thin, and gray were the locks that
shaded his temples;

But, as he lay in the morning light, his face for
a moment

Seemed to assume once more the forms of its
earlier manhood:

So are wont to be changed the faces of those who
are dying.

Hot and red on his lips still burned the flush of
the fever,

As if life, like the Hebrew, with blood had be-
sprinkled its portals,

That the Angel of Death might see the sign, and
pass over.

Motionless, senseless, dying, he lay, and his spirit
exhausted

Seemed to be sinking down through infinite
depths in the darkness,

Darkness of slumber and death, forever sinking
and sinking.

Then through those realms of shade, in multiplied
reverberations,

Heard he that cry of pain, and through the hush
that succeeded

Whispered a gentle voice, in accents tender and
saint-like,

“Gabriel! O my beloved!” and died away into
silence.

Then he beheld, in a dream, once more the home
of his childhood;

Green Acadian meadows, with sylvan rivers among
them,

Village, and mountain, and woodlands; and, walk-
ing under their shadow,



“ Vanished the vision away, but Evangeline knelt
by his bedside.”

As in the days of her youth, Evangeline rose in
his vision.

Tears came into his eyes; and as slowly he lifted
his eyelids,

Vanished the vision away, but Evangeline knelt
by his bedside.

Vainly he strove to whisper her name, for the
accents unuttered

Died on his lips, and their motion revealed what
his tongue would have spoken.

Vainly he strove to rise; and Evangeline, kneel-
ing beside him,

Kissed his dying lips, and laid his head on her
bosom.

Sweet was the light of his eyes; but it suddenly
sank into darkness,

As when a lamp is blown out by a gust of wind at
a casement.

All was ended now, the hope, and the ~~fear,~~ and
the sorrow,
All the aching of heart, the restless, unsatisfied
longing,
All the dull, deep pain, and constant anguish of
patience!
And, as she pressed once more the lifeless head to
her bosom,
Meekly she bowed her own, and murmured,
“Father, I thank thee!”

STILL stands the forest primeval; but far away
from its shadow,
Side by side, in their nameless graves, the lovers
are sleeping.
Under the humble walls of the little Catholic
churchyard,
In the heart of the city, they lie, unknown and
unnoticed.

Daily the tides of life go ebbing and flowing beside
them,

Thousands of throbbing hearts, where theirs are
at rest and forever,

Thousands of aching brains, where theirs no longer
are busy,

Thousands of toiling hands, where theirs have
ceased from their labors,

Thousands of weary feet, where theirs have com-
pleted their journey!

Still stands the forest primeval; but under the
shade of its branches

Dwells another race, with other customs and lan-
guage.

Only along the shore of the mournful and misty
Atlantic

Linger a few Acadian peasants, whose fathers from
exile

Wandered back to their native land to die in its
bosom.

In the fisherman's cot the wheel and the loom are
still busy;

Maidens still wear their Norman caps and their
kirtles of homespun,

And by the evening fire repeat Evangeline's
story,

While from its rocky caverns the deep-voiced,
neighboring ocean

Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the
wail of the forest.

NOTES.



NOTES.

THE following detail of the facts on which the general incidents of the Poem of *EVANGELINE* are founded, is derived from Haliburton's History of Nova Scotia.

By the Treaty of Utrecht the Province of Acadia, or Nova Scotia, was ceded by the French to the English Government. Nearly half a century, however, was suffered to elapse before any progress was made towards a regular settlement of the colony. In the year 1749 a large body of emigrants, aided by a grant from the Crown, arrived in the colony, and immediately steps were taken by them to clear the ground, and lay the foundation of the town of Halifax. The French settlers, who had been located in the province for many years, looked with jealousy on these proceedings, and parties of Indians, headed by French commanders, were engaged to harass the new comers. This state of things continued for some years, but in the meantime the territorial rights of both nations were more distinctly defined, and the Acadians took an oath of fidelity to the British Government; with a reservation, however, that they

were not to be called upon to bear arms. Hostilities again commencing between the French and English, Governor Cornwallis, by the advice of his council, issued a proclamation, ordering all the French inhabitants of the English colony to appear within three months, and take the oath of allegiance in the same unreserved and unqualified manner as British subjects; and he held out promises to those who should think proper to accept the same, and who would also engage to obey all future orders of the Government, and render assistance to English settlers, that he would confirm them in the peaceable possession of all their cultivated lands, and in the enjoyment of their religion. He forbade, however, the exportation of corn, cattle, and provisions, to foreign settlements.

Pursuant to the proclamation, deputies arrived at Halifax from several of the French settlements, and were informed by the Governor that the oath of fidelity, formerly accepted of them, would no longer be received as a satisfactory guarantee for their good conduct; that no exemption from bearing arms in time of war could be allowed; that his Majesty would permit none to possess lands whose allegiance and assistance could not be depended upon; and that commissioners would be sent to the country to tender them the oath expressed in the same form as that used by English subjects. To this they replied, that if they should undertake to aid the English in

suppressing the Indians, the savages would pursue them with unrelenting hostility: that neither they nor their property would be secure from their vengeance; and that to bear arms against their countrymen was a condition repugnant to the feelings of human nature: they, therefore, requested to be informed, if they chose the alternative of quitting the country, whether they would be permitted to sell their lands and personal effects. They were told in reply, that, by the Treaty of Utrecht, one year was allowed to them for disposing of their property, which period having elapsed, they could now neither part with their effects nor remove from the province. Upon hearing this determination, which required unconditional allegiance, or reduced them to the most abject poverty, they solicited leave to consult the Governors of Canada or Cape Breton as to the course they ought to adopt in this trying emergency, but were instantly threatened with the confiscation of their real estate and effects if they presumed to leave the province until they had first taken the oaths of allegiance.

No immediate steps, however, were taken to carry out this threat, and the English settlers still continued to suffer great annoyance from the predatory attacks of the Indians, who were aided in their excursions by the French colonists. This state of things lasted for some time, until at length the English troops met with a series of reverses, when it was

finally determined by the Government authorities to effect a dislodgment of the Acadians from their settlements, and to disperse the entire French population of the province among the British colonies, where they could not unite in any offensive measures, and where they might be naturalized to the Government and country.

The execution of this unusual and general sentence was allotted chiefly to the New England forces, the commander of which, from the humanity and firmness of his character, was well qualified to carry it into effect. It was without doubt, as he himself declared, disagreeable to his natural make and temper, and his principles of implicit obedience as a soldier were put to a severe test by this ungrateful kind of duty, which required an ungenerous, cunning, and subtle severity, calculated to render the Acadians subservient to the English interests to the latest hour. They were kept entirely ignorant of their destiny, until the moment of their captivity; and were overawed, or allured, to labor at the gathering in of their harvest, which was secretly allotted to the use of their conquerors.

The orders from Lieutenant-Governor Laurence to Captain Murray, who was first on the station, with a plagiarism of the language, without the spirit of Scripture, directed that, if these people behaved amiss, they should be punished at his discretion: and, if any attempts were made to destroy or molest

the troops, he should take an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth; and, in short, life for life, from the nearest neighbor where the mischief should be performed.

To hunt these people into captivity was a measure as impracticable as cruel; and, as it was not to be supposed they would voluntarily surrender themselves as prisoners, their subjugation became a matter of great difficulty. At a consultation held between Colonel Winslow and Captain Murray, it was agreed that a proclamation should be issued at the different settlements, requiring the attendance of the people at the respective ports on the same day; which proclamation should be so ambiguous in its nature, that the object for which they were to assemble could not be discerned; and so peremptory in its terms as to ensure implicit obedience. This instrument having been drafted and approved, was distributed according to the original plan. That which was addressed to the people inhabiting the country now comprised within the limits of King's County, was as follows: —

“TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE DISTRICT OF
GRAND PRÉ, MINAS, RIVER CANARD, &c., AS
WELL ANCIENT AS YOUNG MEN AND LADS.

“Whereas his Excellency the Governor has instructed us of his late resolution respecting the matter proposed to the inhabitants, and has ordered us

finally determined by the Government authorities to effect a dislodgment of the Acadians from their settlements, and to disperse the entire French population of the province among the British colonies, where they could not unite in any offensive measures, and where they might be naturalized to the Government and country.

The execution of this unusual and general sentence was allotted chiefly to the New England forces, the commander of which, from the humanity and firmness of his character, was well qualified to carry it into effect. It was without doubt, as he himself declared, disagreeable to his natural make and temper, and his principles of implicit obedience as a soldier were put to a severe test by this ungrateful kind of duty, which required an ungenerous, cunning, and subtle severity, calculated to render the Acadians subservient to the English interests to the latest hour. They were kept entirely ignorant of their destiny, until the moment of their captivity; and were overawed, or allured, to labor at the gathering in of their harvest, which was secretly allotted to the use of their conquerors.

The orders from Lieutenant-Governor Laurence to Captain Murray, who was first on the station, with a plagiarism of the language, without the spirit of Scripture, directed that, if these people behaved amiss, they should be punished at his discretion: and, if any attempts were made to destroy or molest

the troops, he should take an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth; and, in short, life for life, from the nearest neighbor where the mischief should be performed.

To hunt these people into captivity was a measure as impracticable as cruel; and, as it was not to be supposed they would voluntarily surrender themselves as prisoners, their subjugation became a matter of great difficulty. At a consultation held between Colonel Winslow and Captain Murray, it was agreed that a proclamation should be issued at the different settlements, requiring the attendance of the people at the respective ports on the same day; which proclamation should be so ambiguous in its nature, that the object for which they were to assemble could not be discerned; and so peremptory in its terms as to ensure implicit obedience. This instrument having been drafted and approved, was distributed according to the original plan. That which was addressed to the people inhabiting the country now comprised within the limits of King's County, was as follows: —

“TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE DISTRICT OF
GRAND PRÉ, MINAS, RIVER CANARD, &c., AS
WELL ANCIENT AS YOUNG MEN AND LADS.

“Whereas his Excellency the Governor has instructed us of his late resolution respecting the matter proposed to the inhabitants, and has ordered us

to communicate the same in person, his Excellency being desirous that each of them should be fully satisfied of his Majesty's intentions, which he has also ordered us to communicate to you, such as they have been given to him: we therefore order and strictly enjoin, by these presents, all of the inhabitants, as well of the above-named district as of all the other districts, both old men and young men, as well as all the lads of ten years of age, to attend at the church at Grand Pré, on Friday, the fifth instant, at three of the clock in the afternoon, that we may impart to them what we are ordered to communicate to them: declaring that no excuse will be admitted on any pretence whatever, on pain of forfeiting goods and chattels, in default of real estate.

.. Given at Grand Pré, 2nd September, 1755, and 29th year of his Majesty's reign.

.. JOHN WINSLOW."

In obedience to this summons, four hundred and eighteen able-bodied men assembled. These being shut into the church (for that, too, had become an arsenal), Colonel Winslow placed himself with his officers in the centre, and addressed them thus:

.. Gentlemen, — I have received from his Excellency Governor Laurence the King's commission, which I have in my hand: and by his orders you are convened together to manifest to you his Majesty's final resolution to the French inhabitants of this his

province of Nova Scotia, who, for almost half a century, have had more indulgence granted them than any of his subjects in any part of his dominions; what use you have made of it, you yourselves best know. The part of duty I am now upon, though necessary, is very disagreeable to my natural make and temper, as I know it must be grievous to you who are of the same species: but it is not my business to animadvert, but to obey such orders as I receive, and, therefore, without hesitation shall deliver you his Majesty's orders and instructions, namely, that your lands and tenements, cattle of all kinds, and live stock of all sorts, are forfeited to the Crown, with all other your effects, saving your money and household goods, and you yourselves to be removed from this his province.

• Thus it is peremptorily his Majesty's orders that the whole French inhabitants of these districts be removed; and I am, through his Majesty's goodness, directed to allow you liberty to carry off your money and household goods, as many as you can, without discommoding the vessels you go in. I shall do everything in my power that all those goods be secured to you, and that you are not molested in carrying them off; also that whole families shall go in the same vessel, and make this remove, which I am sensible must give you a great deal of trouble, as easy as his Majesty's service will admit: and hope that, in whatever part of the world you may fall, you

may be faithful subjects, a peaceful and happy people. I must also inform you, that it is his Majesty's pleasure that you remain in security, under the inspection and direction of the troops that I have the honor to command." And he then declared them the King's prisoners.

The whole number of persons collected at Grand Pré finally amounted to four hundred and eighty-three men, and three hundred and thirty-seven women, heads of families; and their sons and daughters to five hundred and twenty-seven of the former, and five hundred and twenty-six of the latter; making, in the whole, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three souls. Their stock consisted of one thousand two hundred and sixty-nine oxen, one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven cows, five thousand and seven young cattle, four hundred and ninety-three horses, eight thousand six hundred and ninety sheep, and four thousand one hundred and ninety-seven hogs. As some of these wretched inhabitants escaped to the woods, all possible measures were adopted to force them back to captivity. The country was laid waste to prevent their subsistence. In the district of Minas alone there were destroyed two hundred and fifty-five houses, two hundred and seventy-six barns, one hundred and fifty-five out-houses, eleven mills, and one church; and the friends of those who refused to surrender were threatened as the victims of their obstinacy.

In short, so operative were the terrors that surrounded them, that of twenty-four young men, deserted from a transport, twenty-two were glad to return of themselves, the others being shot by sentinels; and one of their friends, who was supposed to have been accessory to their escape, was carried on shore to behold the destruction of his house and effects, which were burned in his presence as a punishment for his temerity and perfidious aid to his comrades. The prisoners expressed the greatest concern at having incurred his Majesty's displeasure, and in petition, addressed to Colonel Winslow, entreated him to detain a part of them as sureties for the appearance of the rest, who were desirous of visiting their families and consoling them in their distress and misfortunes.

To comply with this request of holding a few as hostages for the surrender of the whole body, was deemed inconsistent with his instructions: but, as there could be no objection to allow a small number of them to return to their homes, permission was given to them to choose ten for the district of Minas (Horton), and ten for the district of Canard (Cornwallis), to whom leave of absence was given for one day; and on whose return a similar number were indulged in the same manner. They bore their confinement and received their sentence: with a fortitude and resignation altogether unexpected; but when the hour of embarkation arrived, in which they were

to leave the land of their nativity for ever — to part with their friends and relatives, without the hope of ever seeing them again, and to be dispersed among strangers whose language, customs, and religion were opposed to their own — the weakness of human nature prevailed, and they were overpowered with the sense of their miseries. The preparations having been all completed, the 10th of September was fixed upon as the day of departure. The prisoners were drawn up six deep, and the young men, one hundred and sixty-one in number, were ordered to go first on board the vessels. This they instantly and peremptorily refused to do, declaring they would not leave their parents; but expressed a willingness to comply with the order, provided they were permitted to embark with their families. This request was immediately rejected, and the troops were ordered to fix bayonets and advance toward the prisoners, a motion which had the effect of producing obedience on the part of the young men, who forthwith commenced their march. The road from the chapel to the shore, just one mile in length, was crowded with women and children, who on their knees greeted them as they passed with their tears and their blessings; while the prisoners advanced with slow and reluctant steps, weeping, praying, and singing hymns. This detachment was followed by the seniors, who passed through the same scene of sorrow and distress. In this manner was the whole

part of the male population of the district of Minas put on board the five transports stationed in the river Gaspereau; each vessel being guarded by six non-commissioned officers, and eighty privates. As soon as the other vessels arrived, their wives and children followed, and the whole were transported from Nova Scotia.

The haste with which these measures were carried into execution did not admit of those preparations for their comfort which, if unmerited by their disloyalty, were at least due in pity to the severity of their punishment. The hurry, confusion, and excitement connected with the embarkation had scarcely subsided, when the provincials were appalled at the work of their own hands. The novelty and peculiarity of their situation could not but force itself upon the attention of even the unreflecting soldiery. Stationed in the midst of a beautiful and fertile country, they suddenly found themselves without a foe to subdue, and without a population to protect. The volumes of smoke which the half-expiring embers emitted, while they marked the site of the peasant's humble cottage, bore testimony to the extent of the work of destruction. For several successive evenings the cattle assembled round the smouldering ruins, as if in anxious expectation of the return of their masters; while all night long the faithful watchdogs of the neutrals howled over the scene of deso-

lation, and mourned alike the hand that had fed and the house that had sheltered them.

At Annapolis and Cumberland the proclamation was disobeyed by the French, in consequence of an apprehension that they were to be imprisoned or sent captives to Halifax. At the former place, when the ships arrived to convey them from their country, a party of soldiers was despatched up the river to bring them in by force: but they found the houses deserted, and learned that the people had fled to the woods, carrying with them their wives and children. Hunger, fatigue, and distress finally compelled many of them to return and surrender themselves as prisoners, while some retired to the depths of the forest, where they encamped with the Indians, and others wandered through the woods to Chiegnecto, from whence they escaped to Canada. In Cumberland it was found necessary to resort to the most severe measures, and the country presented for several days a dreadful scene of conflagration. Two hundred and fifty-three houses were on fire at one time, in which a great quantity of wheat and flax were consumed. The miserable inhabitants beheld, from the adjoining woods, the destruction of their buildings and household goods with horror and dismay; nor did they venture to offer any resistance, until the wanton attempt was made to burn their chapel. This they considered as adding insult to injury, and rushing upon the party, who were too intent upon

the execution of their orders to observe the necessary precautions to prevent a surprise, they killed and wounded twenty-nine rank and file, and then retreated again to the cover of the forest. As the different Acadian settlements were too widely dispersed to admit of the plan of subjugation being carried into effect at once, and as it had but partially succeeded at two of the most populous districts, only seven thousand of the inhabitants were collected at this time, and dispersed among the several British colonies. One thousand arrived in Massachusetts Bay, and became a public expense, owing, in a great degree, to an unchangeable antipathy to their situation: which prompted them to reject the usual beneficiary but humiliating establishment of paupers for their children. They landed in a most deplorable condition at Philadelphia. The government of the colony, to relieve itself of the charge such a company of miserable wretches would require to maintain them, proposed to sell them, with their own consent; but when this expedient for their support was offered for their consideration, the neutrals refused it with indignation, alleging that they were prisoners, and expected to be maintained as such, and not forced to labor. But, notwithstanding the severity of the treatment the Acadians had experienced, they sighed in exile to revisit their native land. That portion of them which had been sent to Georgia actually set out on their return, and by a circuitous, hazardous,

and laborious coasting voyage, had reached New York, and even Boston, when they were met by orders from Governor Laurence, for their detention, and were compelled to relinquish their design. The others, denying the charges which had been made against them, petitioned his Majesty for a legal hearing.

This petition, which Haliburton gives at full length, sets forth, that by an agreement made between the British commanders in Nova Scotia and the forefathers of the petitioners, about the year 1713, the latter were to be permitted to remain in possession of their lands under an oath of fidelity to the British Government, with an exemption from bearing arms against either French or Indians, and with the allowance of the free exercise of their religion. Seventeen years later this agreement was renewed on the part of the British authorities by the Governor of New England; and again, after the expiration of another seventeen years, in a declaration which the same Governor addressed to the Acadians, in answer to a report at that time current, which stated it to be the intention of the British Government to remove the French inhabitants of Nova Scotia from their settlements in that province. This declaration was further confirmed by a letter written in the same year by the chief commander in Nova Scotia to the Acadian deputies; an extract from which was given by the Acadians in their petition.

After stating the difficulties in which they found themselves placed by the frequent incursions made by the French through that portion of the province inhabited by the Acadian population, for the purpose of annoying the English, who were at that time engaged in fortifying and settling Halifax, the petitioners proceed to reply to what appears to have been the main charges made against them, and on the presumed truth of which their forcible removal from the province took place. The justification they plead is as follows:—

“We were likewise obliged to comply with the demand of the enemy, made for the provision, cattle, etc., upon pain of military execution, which we had reason to believe the Government was made sensible was not an act of choice on our part, but of necessity, as those in authority appeared to take in good part the representations we always made to them after anything of that nature had happened.

“Notwithstanding the many difficulties we thus labored under, yet we dare appeal to the several Governors, both at Halifax and Annapolis-Royal, for testimonies of our being always ready and willing to obey their orders, and give all the assistance in our power, either in furnishing provisions and materials, or making roads, building forts, etc., agreeable to your Majesty's orders and our oath of fidelity, whensoever called upon, or required thereunto.

“It was also our constant care to give notice to your Majesty’s commanders of the danger they have been from time to time exposed to by the enemy’s troops: and had the intelligence we gave been always attended to, many lives might have been spared, particularly in the unhappy affair which befell Major Noble and his brother at Grand Pré, when they, with great numbers of their men, were cut off by the enemy, notwithstanding the frequent advices we had given them of the danger they were in: and yet we have been very unjustly accused as parties in that massacre.

“And although we have been thus anxiously concerned to manifest our fidelity in these several respects, yet it has been falsely insinuated that it had been our general practice to abet and support your Majesty’s enemies: but we trust that your Majesty will not suffer suspicions and accusations to be received as proofs sufficient to reduce some thousands of innocent people, from the most happy situation to a state of the greatest distress and misery! No, this was far from our thoughts: we esteemed our situation so happy as by no means to desire a change. We have always desired, and again desire, that we may be permitted to answer our accusers in a judicial way. In the meantime permit us, Sir, here solemnly to declare that these accusations are utterly false and groundless so far as they concern us as a collective body of people. It hath been always

our desire to live as our fathers have done, as faithful subjects under your Majesty's royal protection, with an unfeigned resolution to maintain our oath of fidelity to the utmost of our power. Yet it cannot be expected, but that amongst us, as well as amongst other people, there have been some weak and false-hearted persons, susceptible of being bribed by the enemy so as to break the oath of fidelity. Twelve of these were outlawed in Governor Shirley's proclamation before mentioned; but it will be found that the number of such false-hearted men amongst us was very few, considering our situation, the number of inhabitants, and how we stood circumstanced in several respects, and it may be easily made appear that it was the constant care of our deputies to prevent and put a stop to such wicked conduct, when it came to their knowledge."

This memorial had not the effect of procuring them redress, and they were left to undergo their punishment in exile, and to mingle with the population among whom they were distributed, with the hope that in time their language, predilections, and even the recollection of their origin, would be lost amidst the mass of English people with whom they were incorporated. Such was the fate of these unfortunate and deluded people. Upon an impartial review of the transactions of this period, it must be admitted, that the transportation of the Acadians to distant colonies, with all the marks of ignomy and guilt

peculiar to convicts, was cruel; and although such a conclusion could not then be drawn, yet subsequent events have disclosed that their expulsion was unnecessary. It seems totally irreconcilable with the idea, as at this day entertained of justice, that those who are not involved in the guilt shall participate in the punishment; or that a whole community shall suffer for the misconduct of a part. It is, doubtless, a stain on the Provincial Councils, and we shall not attempt to justify that which all good men have agreed to condemn. But we must not lose sight of the offence in pity for the culprits, nor, in the indulgence of our indignation, forget that although nothing can be offered in defence, much may be produced in palliation of this transaction. Had the milder sentence of unrestricted exile been passed upon them, it was obvious that it would have had the effect of recruiting the strength of Canada, and that they would naturally have engaged in those attempts which the French were constantly making for the recovery of the province.

Three hundred of them had been found in arms at one time; and no doubt existed of others having advised and assisted the Indians in those numerous acts of hostility, which, at that time, totally interrupted the settlement of the country. When all were thus suspected of being disaffected, and many were detected in open rebellion, what confidence could be placed in their future loyalty?

It was also deemed impracticable, in those days of religious rancor, for the English colonists to mingle in the same community with Frenchmen and Catholics. Those persons who are acquainted with the early history of the neighboring colonies of New England, will easily perceive of what magnitude this objection must have appeared at that period. Amidst all these difficulties, surrounded by a vigilant and powerful enemy, and burdened with a population whose attachment was more than doubtful, what course could the Governor adopt, which, while it ensured the tranquillity of the colony, should temper justice with mercy to those misguided people? With the knowledge we now possess of the issue of a contest which was then extremely uncertain, it might not be difficult to point to the measures which should have been adopted; but we must admit, that the choice was attended with circumstances of peculiar embarrassment. If the Acadians, therefore, had to lament that they were condemned unheard, that their accusers were also their judges, and that their sentence was disproportioned to their offence; they had also much reason to attribute their misfortunes to the intrigues of their countrymen in Canada, who seduced them from their allegiance to a government which was disposed to extend to them its protection and regard, and instigated them to a rebellion which it was easy to foresee would end in their ruin.

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

*Dikes that the hands of the farmer had raised with
labor incessant,*

Shut out the turbulent tides. — PAGE 4.

“Hunting and fishing gave way to agriculture, which had been established in the marshes and lowlands, by repelling, with dikes, the sea and rivers which covered these plains. At the same time these immense meadows were covered with numerous flocks.” — *Haliburton*.

*But their dwellings were open as day and the hearts
of the owners:*

*There the richest were poor, and the poorest lived in
abundance. — PAGE 7.*

“Real misery was wholly unknown, and benevolence anticipated the demands of poverty. Every misfortune was relieved, as it were, before it could be felt, without ostentation on the one hand, and without meanness on the other. It was, in short, a society of brethren.” — *Abbé Reynal*.

*Built are the house and the barn. The merry lads of
the village*

*Strongly have built them and well; and breaking the
glebe round about them,
Filled the barn with hay, and the house with food for
a twelvemonth. — PAGE 29.*

“As soon as a young man arrived at the proper age, the community built him a house, broke up the land about it, and supplied him with all the necessaries of life for a twelvemonth. There he received the partner whom he had chosen, and who brought him her portion in flocks.” — *Abbé Reynal*.

*Four long years in the times of the war had he languished a captive,
Suffering much in an old French fort as the friend
of the English. — PAGE 30.*

“René Leblanc (our public notary) was taken prisoner by the Indians when actually travelling in your Majesty’s service, his house pillaged, and himself carried to the French fort, from whence he did not recover his liberty, but with great difficulty, after four years’ captivity.” — *Petition of the Acadians to the King*.

*In the confusion,
Wives were torn from their husbands, and mothers,
too late, saw their children
Left on the land, extending their arms, with wildest
entreaties. — PAGE 62.*

“Parents were separated from children, and husbands from wives, some of whom have not to this day met again; and we were so crowded in the transport vessels, that we had not room even for all our bodies to lay down at once, and, consequently, were prevented from carrying with us proper necessaries, especially for the support and comfort of the aged and weak, many of whom quickly ended their misery with their lives.” — *Petition of the Acadians to the King.*

*Many, despairing, heart-broken,
Asked of the earth but a grave, and no longer a
friend nor a fireside.
Written their history stands on tablets of stone in the
churchyards. — PAGE 80.*

“We have already seen, in this province of Pennsylvania, two hundred and fifty of our people, which is more than half the number that were landed here, perish through misery and various diseases.” — *Petition of the Acadians to the King.*

*There old René Leblanc had died; and when he de-
parted,
Saw at his side only one of his hundred descendants.
— PAGE 142.*

“René Leblanc, the notary-public before mentioned, was seized, confined, and brought away among

the rest of the people, and his family, consisting of twenty children and about one hundred and fifty grandchildren, were scattered in different colonies, so that he was put on shore at New York, with only his wife and youngest children, in an infirm state of health, from whence he joined three more of his children at Philadelphia, where he died without any more notice being taken of him than any of us, notwithstanding his many years' labor and deep sufferings for your Majesty's service." — *Petition of the Acadians to the King.*

369157

