

L'IMPARTIAL

L'Union fait la Force

F. J. BUOTE, EDITEUR PROPRIETAIRE.

ABONNEMENT : \$1.00. PAYABLE D'AVANCE.

Vol. 4,

Tignish, Ile du Prince Edouard, Jeudi le 4 Fevrier 1897

No 26

CARTES D'AFFAIRES

Dr. Murphy
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
First Prize Graduate New York University.
OFFICE ;
LATE RESIDENCE
DR DESNOYERS.
TIGNISH, P. E. I.

A. W. McKinlay,
DENTISTE.

Dents extraites et emplies de la maniere la plus habile et a des conditions raisonnables, sans faire eprouver aucune douleur aux patients.

Bureau au dessus du magasin de J. Rattray.
RUE MAIN.....ALBERTON

DR. WICKHAM,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
TIGNISH

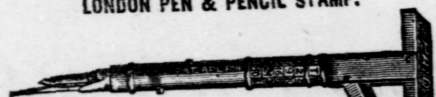
June 18-3m

PERRY HOUSE

I have opened a new hotel on Queen Street, next door to the old Bank of Nova Scotia building, where I will be pleased to meet all my old patrons and many new ones. The house has been thoroughly fitted up, and furnished in first-class style, and it is one of the most comfortable and convenient hotels in town for either permanent or transient boarders.

The terms are very reasonable and the accommodation all that can be desired.
Give me a call.
FRANK PERRY

LONDON PEN & PENCIL STAMP.



This stamp, your own name, ink and brush mailed free, 25c.; club of five, \$1.00. For Printing Cards, Marking, Clothes, &c.
LONDON RUBBER STAMP CO.
225, North Street, Halifax, N. S.
Manufacturers of Notary Seals, Blotters, Rubber Stamps, &c.

Bellevue Hotel

[Formerly Gallant's Hotel]

Tignish, P. E. I.

—0000000000—

The Bellevue is situated a short distance from the Railway Depot and is now fitted up in first class style with every accommodation for the entertainment of Guests.

For years the Gallant Hotel has been known to be a pleasant house for Tourists. The Bellevue will even surpass the former attractions.

Guests and baggage conveyed to and from depot free of charge.

M. W. McELROY

PROP.

Tignish Aug 27th 1896.

Good Stabling in connection.

TOBACCO

—00X00—

T. B. RILEY

—MANUFACTURER OF—

Plug, Twist, Fancy Smoking & Chewing Tobaccos

—00X00—

If you will have a good smoke or chew call on the trade for Riley's Tobaccos. They are reliable, uniform, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Get our prices before placing your orders elsewhere.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Jan 16 '95

CARTES D'AFFAIRES

Henry E. Wright
AVOCAT ET PROCUREUR

Bureau : Bâtisse McKenzie, en face du nouveau magasin de R. T. Holman.

Argent à prêter.
SUMMERSIDE I. P. E.

J. J. JOHNSON

AVOCAT, NOTAIRE PUBLIC, TCE

BUREAU :

Stamper Block.....Ch'Town
Gordon Building.....Alberton
Argent à prêter et à placer.

McDONALD & MARTIN

AVOCATS NOTAIRES, ETC ETC

—000X000—

ARGENT A PRETER

—000X000—

Bureau } Browns' Block Ch'town
Kaffney's B'd'g S'Side
H C. Mcdoald B. A M L A
K J. Martin, B. A.
Jl. '16

HOTEL PERRY

J'ai l'honneur d'informer le public que je viens d'ouvrir un nouvel hotel tout près des bâtisses de l'ancienne banque "Nova Scotia", où j'invite mes anciens patrons et autres de venir me voir.

La maison est de premier ordre.

PRIX MODERES

FRANK PERRY.

Summerside 15 aout 1895

Eureka House

Formerly White's Hotel.
MAIN ST. ALBERTON

The Patrons of this House may rely on Good Table, Careful Attendance and Moderate Charges.

Guests and Baggage conveyed to and from Trains free.

SAMPLE ROOMS AND STABLING IN CONNECTION.

Mrs Robert McLean, Prop

MAISON EUREKA

Ci-devant Hotel White.

Grand'Rue..... Alberton

Bonne Table et Bons logements

Prix modérés. Les passagers de chemin de fer sont transportés gratuitement.

Salle d'Echantillon et Bonne écurie.

Mme R. McLean, Prop

Revere House

MAIN ST. ALBERTON

Comfortable Accommodations

Moderate Charges

GOOD STABLING IN CONNECTION

Guests carried to and from Station free of charge

GEORGE GREEN PROP

MAISON REVERE

Grand'Rue, Alberton, I. P. E

Accommodation de première classe. Prix Modérés Bonne écurie.

Les voyageurs menés au dépôt, et ramenés, Gratis.

GEORGE GREEN

PROP

J. E. WYATT,

SUCCESEUR DE HODGSON & WYATT

AVOCAT, NOTAIRE, ETC

Solliciteur pour les Nova Scotia et Summerside Bank

— ARGENT A PRETER. —

Bureau : Au dessous du Clifton House.

SUMMERSIDE

J. H. Myrick & Co.

Importers and Dealers in

DRY GOODS

HARDWARE

BOOTS & SHOES

FINE

GROCERIES

And Fishing

Supplies

At TIGNISH and

ALBERTON

Having now opened up in their 'large if not very beautiful sheds' are prepared to meet the wants of their customers with a full supply in their several lines—
Early settlement and payment of accounts requested—
Highest cash price paid for Oats. Try them before shipping to Chatham.

THE TRUESTORY OF THE ACADIAN DEPORTATION.

BY THOMAS O'HAGAN, M. A., PH. D

The saddest epic in the history of the New world is the expulsion and deportation of the Acadians from their homes on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, upon which is based the poet Longfellow's sweet, sad story of Evangeline. Indeed this sorrowful event has made of that arm of water another Aegean Sea, around which cluster memories that consecrate the pages of history, and the sacred ties of kindred remain to embalm them in story.

The historian has been largely false, the poet true to this New World tragedy. Hannay, Parkman, and Akins, compiler of the Nova Scotia archives, have done historical truth a grievous wrong in their presentation of the facts and circumstances which led up to this wanton and pitiful deed. Longfellow has given us the story in the idealized light of poetry, reflected from the great orb of truth. It remained for a descendant of the Acadians, Edouard Richard, of Arthabaska-ville, Quebec, an ex-member of the Canadian House of Commons, to give to the world, in his admirable work *Acadia: Missing Links of a Lost Chapter in American History*, the true story of the Acadian expulsion and deportation. Haliburton, whose mind was, eminently, judicial and well fitted for the weighing of historical facts, lacked the data upon which to found sure and solid evidence, though the integrity of his mind frequently led him to just conclusions where there were missing links in the chain of circumstances and facts.

It is the office of the historian to present truth as the fruit of the fullest and most impartial investigation. He should hold no brief for any personage, whether king, governor, or the meanest subaltern. He is a judge sifting the evidence submitted, and his purpose is to present to the jury of mankind facts, not fiction dressed up in the specious garb of glowing periods and tropical rhetoric.

The historical facts in connection with the deportation of the Acadians, in 1755, reach back to the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, which transferred them as subjects of Louis XIV., of France, to Queen Anne, of England. The character and behavior of the Acadians during these forty two years must stand, in some measure, as the justification or condemnation of this unwonted deed. It will not do to quote the intrigues of Abbe Le Loutre, nor his over zealous efforts to persuade his countrymen to forsake the English lands for the territory of New France. The question is one of fact—as to whether the Acadians were true to their oath of allegiance in its restricted form whether the English failed to comply with the fourteenth ar-

ticle in the treaty of Utrecht, and whether the deportation was not planned and carried out for the purpose of enriching Governor Lawrence and his immediate friends with the property which the Acadians were forced to leave behind.

Mr. Richard, in his excellent work, acknowledges his indebtedness to a history of Nova Scotia, in manuscript, which was prepared by Rev. Andrew Brown, of Halifax, between the years 1787-1795. Mr. Brown, who was a Presbyterian minister, was invited some years afterwards to fill the Chair of Rhetoric in Edinburgh University, where he died. His history, incomplete and in manuscript, was found with all the original and other documents that accompanied it in a grocer's store, and bought Nov. 13th, 1852, by Mr. Grosart, who sold it to the British Museum in London. It is very evident how important this manuscript history by Mr. Brown is. He, no doubt, conversed with many who were eye witnesses of the deportation and had accurate knowledge of the circumstances which led up to it: Being a Presbyterian and a Scotchman, he cannot be charged surely with any bias or partiality for the Acadians, and his testimony should, therefore, carry great weight in the discussion of the question we have now on hand. It is a well known fact that Parkman had access to this manuscript history and its accompanying documents, yet he entirely ignored them. Parkman evidently aimed not at truth but at justifying the deportation of the peaceful and pious Acadians. He wished to destroy the effects of "New England humanitarianism melting into sentimentality" by holding a brief for Lawrence and his countryman, Winslow.

Now let us briefly consider the treaty of Utrecht as it affected the Acadians, as well as examine how far the English fulfilled that portion of its terms which had relation to the life and fortunes of Grand Pre and the other Acadian settlements.

The Fourteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, which defined the situation of the Acadians is couched in the following terms: "It is expressly provided that in all the said places and colonies to be yielded and restored by the Most Christian King, in pursuance of this treaty the subjects of the said king may have liberty to remove themselves within a year to any other place, as they shall think fit, with all their movable effects. But those who are willing to remain here and to be subjects to the Kingdom of Great Britain are to enjoy the free exercise of their religion according to the usage of the Church of Rome, as far as the

laws of Great Britain do allow the same."

A letter dated June 23rd, 1713, from the Queen of England to Governor Nicholson, extended further the terms of the treaty granting to the Acadians, who wished to remain as subjects of Great Britain, the privilege of retaining and enjoying their lands and tenements without any molestation, or to sell the same if they should rather choose to remove elsewhere. The treaty gave them a year to remove from the country, but the letter did not specify any time for their departure. We shall now see how far the English authorities in Nova Scotia complied with this particular article of the treaty.

In August, 1713, the Acadians sent delegates to Louisburg to come to an understanding with the French governor on the conditions to be held out to them if they were transported over to the French territory. From this date up to 1730, the policy and purpose of each successive English governor was to prevent the Acadians from leaving the country. First, Governor Vetch, then Nicholson, then Caulfield, then Doucette, then Phillips, and Armstrong, and later still Cornwallis, used not only their prerogative but every artifice and cunning to defeat the settled purpose of the Acadians to leave the country. This fact cannot be denied for it is borne out by the official documents of time.

Let us, at this stage of our investigation, then remember that the Acadians made several attempts to leave the country between 1713 and 1730, but were thwarted in their designs by the actions of the English governors. At first the Acadians thought they could leave in English vessels; these were refused. Then they asked that French ships might be permitted to enter the ports of Acadia and this was opposed. They next constructed some small vessels for which they endeavored to procure equipment at Louisburg and Boston, but in this they were prohibited. Being prevented from withdrawing by water there remained now but one other way by which they could depart—by land. They, accordingly, set to work to open up a road but had to desist from the work by order of Governor Phillips.

Even Parkman, whose chapter dealing with the expulsion of the Acadians in "A Half Century of Conflict," reads like a brief in defence of the policy of England in the New World, admits that Governor Nicholson and his successors did everything in their power to prevent the Acadians from departing. Here is what he says:

"Governor Nicholson, like his predecessor, was resolved to keep the Acadians in the Province if he could. This personage, able, energetic, headstrong, perverse, unscrupulous, conducted himself, even to (To be continued on page 2)