

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

One regiment, Colonel More, 350.

Of naval forces Massachusetts supplied three frigates of 20 guns each; one snow and one brig of 16 guns each; three sloops of 12, 8 and 8 guns, and one ship hired from Rhode Island of 20 guns. Connecticut sent two vessels of 16 guns each; New Hampshire and Rhode Island each sent a provincial sloop. The artillery consisted of eight 22 and twelve 9-pounders; two 12-inch, one 11-inch and one 9-inch mortars. These were all taken from Castle William at Boston; ten 18-pounders were sent from New York by Governor Clinton, whose Assembly being unwilling to pay the slightest portion of this expenditure, Clinton complained of being out of pocket.

This light artillery was of no service against the fortifications, as was proved by attacks made before the 42-pounders had been mounted, which were secured from the Grand Battery (marked Royal Battery in the plan) when it was abandoned by the French in a panic. In fact, had the attempt been made without the assistance of the other provinces, and especially of the British fleet, there can be little doubt of the result. The bravery and endurance of the troops engaged cannot be called in question. The panic of the French which gave possession of the grand battery without an assault; the doubts of the loyalty of the troops in Louisbourg, which prevented the French commander from taking active measures to repel the besiegers, and other favourable circumstances which could not have been foreseen, secured a victory in spite of inadequate preparations. Even with the British and colonial force added to that of Massachusetts, the opinion of officers engaged in the expedition is shown by the words of one of the colonels, reported by Douglass: "If the French had not given up Louisbourg, we might have endeavoured to storm it with the same prospect of success as the devils might have stormed Heaven."

Waldo, besides the public concern attaching to the defeat of the French in Acadia, had motives of private interest arising from his proprietorship of lands in Nova Scotia. He was born in Boston in 1696, the son of a wealthy merchant in that city; was apparently of a speculative disposition; entered into an arrangement with the proprietors of lands in Massachusetts to have them settled, and was one of the earliest to establish a paper mill in New England, which he did in 1731. In these speculations he was accused of not being over scrupulous as to the means he used to forward his personal ends. In 1746, the year after the reduction of Louisbourg, he was appointed to command the united forces of New England intended to reduce the French fort at Crown Point, but owing to delays, the orders were countermanded and the troops sent into winter quarters. He died suddenly in 1759, about a year after Louisbourg was reduced the second time.