

Albany these troops were to make a descent upon Montreal and lay waste the settlements on the upper St. Lawrence.

The provincials of Massachusetts-Bay, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut were to rendezvous at Louisburg as soon as possible, where they were to await the arrival of Gen. Sinclair, the eight battalions of regulars, and the fleet commanded by Warren. This was the main guard, which was charged with the capture of Quebec. While they proceeded up the St. Lawrence, the men at Albany were to march on to Montreal. The blow was to be struck simultaneously. The plans were well laid, and gave every earnest of success.¹

So soon as the governors had received the Duke of Newcastle's instructions of 9th April, they convened their several councils and legislatures, and urged immediate action. The whole number of fighting men within the colonies aggregated 340,000.² Massachusetts-Bay took the initiative, and signalized itself in a manner no whit inferior to its action in the Louisburg expedition. Although greatly burdened by the loss of about 2,000 men in that campaign, they cheerfully and speedily made liberal appropriations, and equipped 3,500 men in less than six weeks time. In 1712, Jeremy Dummer had written a letter in which he said: "I am sure it has been the Cry of the whole Country ever since Canada was deliver'd up to the French: *Canada est delenda*; They always look'd upon it as a Carthage to the Northern Colonies, which if they did not destroy, it would in Time destroy them." These words were singularly suited to the present occasion, and Shirley read them during the speech with which he adjourned the General Court on 28th June, 1746.³ It appears that New Hampshire expected to equip 1,000 men, though some authorities suggest that only 500 took the field. Yet, Gov. Wentworth, in his requisitions to England for reimbursement, says his province raised 733 men. Rhode Island voted three companies of 100 men each—a standard for companies required by the royal instructions—and expended more than

¹ The material for a study of the scheme is ample. The chief sources are *Chalmers' Papers Relating to Canada*, transcripts from original documents in the English State Paper Office; *Memoirs of Last War*, p. 61; Rolt. *Impartial Representation*, vol. iv (London 1750), pp. 345 and 346; Hutchinson *Hist. of Mass.*, 3rd edit., vol. II, pp. 380 and 381; *N. Y. Colonial Docs.*, vol. vi: and the printed *Votes, Journals and Records* of the several colonies engaged in the expedition.

² *Chalmers' Papers*.

³ *Mass. Journal*, 1746, p. 67.