

the enterprise. Waldo was an accomplished gentleman, active and enterprising, had enjoyed the advantage of foreign travel, having crossed the ocean fifteen times, and was an elegant military officer, tall and portly. In May, 1759, he accompanied Governor Pownall to the Penobscot River, and was standing near him, indicating the boundary of his own land, when he fell dead upon the spot, aged sixty-three. His son, Samuel Waldo, junior, succeeded his father as colonel of a regiment, and was judge of probate, representative eight years, and died 1770, aged forty-nine. Francis, second son, was the first collector in Maine, representative 1762 and '63; proscribed and banished 1775. Died in England 1782, unmarried.

COLONEL JOHN BRADSTREET, who commanded Pepperrell's own regiment in 1755, was, after the reduction of Louisburg, appointed Governor of Newfoundland. In the war of 1775 he was actively engaged, and repulsed a superior force that lay in ambuscade, in his pathway from Oswego to Albany, while at the head of a large force of boatmen. In 1758, he commanded three thousand men against Fort Frontinae, which he reduced, and captured a large supply of provisions, cannon, and ammunition. In 1765, he advanced with troops towards the Indian country, and at Presqu Isle (Erie) compelled the Delawares and Shawnees and other Indians to submit to terms of peace. He was appointed major-general in the royal service in 1772, and died at New York, 1774. Two other very distinguished generals in the French war died this year,—Sir William Johnson and General John Winslow.

CAPTAIN DAVID WOOSTER, in the Connecticut regiment in 1745, was made a colonel in 1755 in the Provincial army, and was appointed brigadier by Congress in the Revolutionary army. He resigned, and was appointed first major-general in the Connecticut troops, and was mortally wounded near Norwalk.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOTHROP, of the Connecticut forces, was an enterprising and religious man, fond of military life, and held many civil offices.

COLONEL RICHARD GRIDLEY commanded the artillery at Louisburg, and thirty years after traced and superintended the battery on Bunker's Hill, which was thrown up in the night before the memorable battle. He also planned and superintended the building of Fort William Henry in 1775. He was appointed commander-in-chief of artillery in the Continental army by Congress, but, on account of advanced age, gave way for the appointment of General Knox. He held civil offices, and was a member of the General Court.