

American Regiment, for the completion of which he had charge, being authorised to recruit for the four battalions, first in New England and afterwards in Georgia and the two Carolinas. In 1757 he was back in Pennsylvania, in command of the troops engaged in protecting the frontiers of that State against the Indians, the correspondence showing the few troops available for that service. In 1758 there seems to have been an idea of sending him to take part in the attack on Louisbourg, and on the 29th of March, General Abercromby wrote giving him details of the plan of campaign for that year, which included the attack on Louisbourg; the Southern operations under Forbes, and the attack on Canada by way of Crown Point, and offering him the command of a battalion. In June of 1758, he was at Fort Edward and at various posts on Lake Champlain. The result of the attack that year on Ticonderoga, with its bloody repulse by Montcalm, is well known.

The details of the operations of 1759 are to be found in Amherst's correspondence among the Colonial Office records of that date, now here, the letters preserved by Haldimand for the same period being comparatively few in number. On his way to Niagara, Prideaux left Haldimand at Oswego, to build a fort, and here he successfully repelled the attack by St. Luc La Corne. On the 18th of July, 1759, Prideaux wrote to Haldimand that he hoped to be in possession of Niagara in a few days. Two days later, Sir William Johnson wrote announcing Prideaux's death and asking Haldimand to come at once to take command. On the 25th, Sir William again wrote that he had defeated the French the previous day and that the fort had surrendered on the day the letter was written.

The campaign of 1760 has been so fully described that it is unnecessary to repeat. There are, however, many details to be found in the correspondence between Haldimand and Amherst that are not without interest. The sickness that prevailed in Quebec, extended to all the posts, as is shown by the letters from General Gage in the spring of that year. The preparations for the closing campaign of 1760; the fortifying of Niagara, in case of defeat; the descent of the river and the capture of Montreal; with its evacuation and the embarkation of the French are to be found in the correspondence between Haldimand and General Amherst. On the capitulation of Montreal Haldimand was appointed to the command of the town, which he retained till he was sent to Three Rivers in June, 1762. The want of naturalization acted as a bar to the advancement of foreign officers such as Haldimand, but in the spring of 1762 he was informed by Colonel Prevost that an Act had been passed by which it was provided that foreign Protestants who had served in the Royal American Regiment for two years might become British subjects on fulfilling the necessary conditions, which Haldimand did not fail to do. At Three Rivers he acted as *locum tenens* for Ralph Burton who had been sent to take part in the reduction of the Havana, whilst Murray was Governor of Quebec and Gage of