

The results of this bloodless conquest were important. General Hull attributed his misfortunes largely to this event. "All the hives of northern Indians," he said, "became hostile and were let loose upon us." The fear that "a large body of savages from the north" would be directed against his army seems to have greatly influenced his mind, and disposed him ultimately to surrender his whole force.

FOUNDERS OF FREDERICTON—THE STORY OF A GRANDMOTHER.

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INTRODUCTORY.

During the war of the American Revolution, the Loyalists were by no means passive spectators of the course of events. Stung by the persecutions of their "rebel countrymen," who confiscated their property and subjected them to gross indignities, they sought protection within the British lines. Here many of them enlisted in one or other of the Loyalist corps commonly known as the British American regiments.

The number of Loyalists who served their king in arms was greater than is commonly supposed. At least fifty different Loyalist corps were organized in the old colonies, many of which served with marked distinction and won laurels on hard fought fields of battle. In addition there were about ten military organizations of Loyalists under General Haldimand in Canada at the close of the war. The fifty corps that served in the old colonies comprised about three hundred companies, including forty-seven troops of cavalry.

At the time of their maximum enrolment, the British American regiments numbered over 15,000 men,—all ranks included. This, however, by no means represents the total number of Loyalists who were in arms at one time or another, for the *personnel* of the various regiments kept constantly changing as the war progressed. Many died on the field of battle or in the regimental hospitals, some were disabled, some taken prisoners by the enemy, and some—to their shame be it said—grew tired of service and returned to their former