

of *Aix-la-Chapelle* in 1748. After the Battle of Fontenoy, England took little part in the war, her attention being occupied with the Scottish Rebellion to be related in the next paragraph. By the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Frederick the Great retained Silesia, while the throne of Austria was confirmed to Maria Theresa, in accordance with the Pragmatic Sanction.

10. At an early period of the War of the Austrian Succession the King of France had planned an invasion of England in favor of Charles Edward Stuart, son of "the Old Pretender," and grandson of James II. An expedition was fitted out in 1744, but was driven back by a storm. In July 1745 the *Young Pretender*, called also the *Young Chevalier*, landed in Scotland, accompanied by a retinue of only seven persons. His landing-place was Moidart, in Inverness-shire, where began the famous *Rebellion of 'Forty-five*. The time was favorable for striking a decisive blow. Charles Edward, who was then twenty-four years old, had many qualities adapted to fire the Highland heart. He was tall, handsome, bold, and affable. The King was at his native seat in Hanover; his son, the Duke of Cumberland, with most of the troops, was in Flanders. Sir John Cope, commander of the Royalist forces in Scotland, was a man of little judgment. The Highlanders flocked to the Young Pretender's standard, and for a time the rebellion held out reasonable prospect of success.

11. By bad generalship Sir John Cope allowed Charles Edward to march past him to Edinburgh, where the rebel leader comfortably established himself in Holyrood Palace. On September 21st, 1745 Cope, who had slowly followed the Pretender to Edinburgh, suffered a severe defeat at Prestonpans.

12. Six weeks after his victory at Prestonpans, Prince Charles, having received money and supplies, determined to make a bold push for the throne by marching into England. He aimed at no less a prize than London, and actually reached Derby. At this point both himself and his officers became discouraged. Notwithstanding all that he had been led to expect from the Jacobites, there was not the slightest rising in his favor. The King had returned from Hanover and the Duke of Cumberland from Flanders. Active military preparations were in progress; the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus Act* made every one anxious to appear loyal. Charles Edward hastily led his army back to Scotland. Here a transient gleam of success awaited him in the defeat of a small Royalist force under General Hawley at Falkirk, on the 17th of January 1746.

13. Soon the Duke of Cumberland with a large army of trained soldiers entered Scotland, and encountered Charles Edward's High-