

landers at Culloden Moor on the 16th of April. All that native valor could do to win the day was done by the latter, but, mowed down by the terrible artillery of the English, the brave clansmen were unable to maintain the unequal contest. The Pretender's army was completely routed. The Duke of Cumberland earned the repulsive title of *the Butcher* by the savage cruelty with which the unfortunate rebels were slain both *during* and *after* the battle. These butcheries were followed by numerous trials and executions for treason. Lords Balmerino, Lovat, and Kilmarnock bled on Tower Hill, while nearly a hundred of lesser note shared their fate.

Battle of Culloden.

14. For several months after his defeat at Culloden, Charles Edward wandered as a fugitive in the Western Highlands and the adjacent islands. Marvellous stories are told of his romantic adventures. A reward of thirty thousand pounds could not induce his faithful Highlanders to betray him. At length in a French vessel he managed to effect his escape to France, sailing from Moidart, the point at which he had landed more than a year before. His subsequent life was a wandering and unhappy one. He died in 1788, having outlived his father, the "Old Pretender," more than twenty years. His younger brother, Henry Benedict, Cardinal York, lived to the advanced age of eighty-three, dying at Rome in 1803. Cardinal York was "the last of the Stuarts."

"The last of the Stuarts."

15. *The Seven Years' War* between France and England, which began in 1756, resulted from disputes between French and English colonists both in America and in India. In the former country, the French, under the Marquis du Quesne, had taken very active measures against the English colonists. Du Quesne's design was to connect the colonies of France in Canada and Louisiana by a chain of military posts extending from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi. That great river, as well as the St. Lawrence, would thus contribute to the glory of French colonization in America, while the English settlers would be kept within the narrow strip between the Alleghenies and the sea. The war was for the possession of a continent. The first movements in America were unfavorable to the English. General Braddock in 1755 suffered a severe defeat as he marched to attack Fort Duquesne, where Pittsburg now stands. Important English forts were seized and destroyed by Montcalm, the French commander.

The Seven Years' War.

16. In the Seven Years' War, England had as her ally Frederick the Great of Prussia, while Austria was joined with France. The European conflict began with an attack on Minorca by a French fleet. Admiral Byng was sent from Gibraltar to relieve the garrison. The attempt to render aid was unsuccessful, and on his return to England Byng was tried

Death of Admiral Byng.