

lages on the sea coast, ready to embark for England on the shortest notice.

In the mean time, orders were sent to the French Resident at Rome to hasten Charles' departure; upon which several councils were held in the presence of his father, the Chevalier de St. George, and, after mature deliberation, it was agreed that, in order to prevent suspicion, he should set out with all possible secrecy. After some time it was observed, that Charles did not attend the audiences given by his father as usual, and those who, from motives of curiosity, enquired the reason of this sudden disappearance, were sometimes told that he was ill of a cold, and at other times that he was gone into the country. At length, however, after various surmises and conjectures, the public were informed of the real truth. Lord Dunbar, who was High Steward of the Chevalier's Household, having on the 19th of January, 1744, obtained an audience of the Pope, acquainted his Holiness, that the Chevalier's eldest son had set out incognito for France, where he was safely arrived, in order to make a campaign in the army of Don Philip. The Pope told his Lordship, that this information gave him great pleasure; and for some days following there was a great concourse of Cardinals and Noblemen at the Chevalier's palace, to congratulate him on this occasion.

When Charles arrived at Genoa, he procured a passport from Admiral Matthews, under the name of a Cardinal's Secretary; and embarking in an English ship, landed at Antibes, a sea-port town in Provence; but instead of joining Don Philip's army, as had been given out, to conceal his real design, he immediately repaired to Paris, where he was greatly caressed by the French Ministry, and told of the vast preparations making in France to assist him to recover the British Crown.

In the mean time, the British Court having got intelligence of these preparations, a proclamation was issued for putting the laws in force against Papists and Nonjurors; and the King acquainted the Parliament of the accounts he had received of the Pretender's intention to invade England; upon which both Houses promised to stand by him with their lives and fortunes, and passed an act making it high treason for the Pretender, or any of his sons, to land in Britain. Addresses to the same purpose were sent up from the great trading towns and boroughs in the kingdom; and Mr. Thompson, the English Resident at Paris, was ordered to remonstrate concerning Charles being in Paris, and to demand that he might be obliged

to quit the French dominions, pursuant to treaties subsisting between the two crowns.

To this remonstrance Mr. Amelot replied, that 'engagements entered into by treaties were not binding any farther than while these treaties were religiously observed by all parties concerned; that when the King of England should cause satisfaction to be given respecting repeated complaints made to him of the infraction of the treaties alluded to, his Most Christian Majesty would explain himself on the demand then made by Mr. Thompson, in the name of his Britannic Majesty.'—Mr. Trevor, Minister from the British Court at the Hague, was ordered to demand of the States General 6000 troops, which by treaty they were obliged to furnish in case of an emergency; in consequence of which they were immediately sent over, and arrived in the month of March.

Count Saxe, who was to command the French troops prepared for Charles' assistance, perceiving what a powerful opposition he was likely to meet with, began to think that the execution of his design was impracticable; and on this account he wrote to Court, to inform the King what dangers and difficulties would attend the prosecution of the proposed invasion, and to request that it might be deferred till a more favourable opportunity. The reasons he alledged had so much weight, that the French Ministry thought proper to drop their design for the present, to recal their forces from the sea coasts, and to employ them in Flanders, where the army was to act in the ensuing campaign. Count Saxe and the rest of the General Officers, attended by Charles, set out, therefore, from Paris; and much about the same time, in the month of March 1744, the French declared war against England.

Charles being ambitious of learning the art of war under so expert and accomplished a General as Count Saxe, had accompanied him into Flanders, where he was present at the sieges of Menin, Ypres, and Furnes, each of which was taken in three days; but as there was no battle, or general engagement, during the whole summer, Charles had no opportunity of signaling his valor in the open field. The campaign being ended, he returned to the French Court, where he spent his time in consulting with his friends on the state of his affairs in Scotland.

Early in the spring the armies took the field, and Charles resumed his former station under Count Saxe. The French having invested the fortress of Tournay, the allied army headed by the Duke of Cumberland