

Roman sway to the banks of the Severn, where he encountered the Silures of South Wales, under their brave king Caractacus, or Caradoc, whom he defeated and took prisoner, (A. D. 50.) Caractacus was carried in chains to Rome, where his bearing and language were such that he commanded the esteem and respect of Claudius, who treated him with lenity. In the year 59, Suetonius Paulinus attacked Mona, or Anglesea, which was the sacred seat of Druidism. After crossing the strait which divides the Island from the mainland, he saw the acclivities crowned with warriors, while women were running to and fro with mourning habits, their hair flying loose, and brandishing torches in their hands. The Druids stood with arms uplifted to heaven, praying for the destruction of the invaders. The Britons perished by the sword of the Romans and the flames they had themselves kindled. About the same time an insurrection of the subdued tribes broke out in consequence of an atrocious outrage upon Boadicea, Queen of Iceni, who was publicly whipped, and forced to witness the violation of her daughters. But Suetonius brought the insurgents to a general action, in which they were defeated with fearful slaughter. Boadicea who had harangued her countrymen, inciting them to avenge her wrongs, poisoned herself after the battle.

6. Under the emperor Vespasian, (A. D. 71), Cneius Julius Agricola was appointed to the government of Britain, and we have an account of his administration in the admirable history of his son-in-law, C. Cornelius Tacitus. Agricola, in the course of eight campaigns, carried the Roman