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LIFE OF CHARLES EDWARD STUART.

[From the *Literary Magazine*.]

CHARLES Edward Stuart, son of James Stuart, commonly called the Chevalier de St. George, and the Princess Clementina, daughter of the celebrated John Sobieski, King of Poland, was born at Rome, on the 20th of December, 1720. When he had attained to the age of seven, he was placed under the care of an Irish gentleman, of the name of Sheridan, a person well qualified for such an important trust, and a Roman Catholic, in preference to Mr. Leslie, a nonjuror, and a member of the church of England, who was proposed by his father. As he advanced in years, he shewed an unusual vivacity of spirit, and seemed to manifest in no small degree a genius formed for military exploits. When he was about the age of fourteen, he paid a visit to Don Carlos, who by the assistance of a British Squadron, under the command of Sir Charles Wager, was advanced to the Crown of the Two Sicilies, and, in the year 1734 he was present at the siege of Gaeta, where he behaved so well, though only a youth, as fully justified the high opinion formed of his courage and intrepidity. Being a volunteer under the Duke of Berwick, natural son of James II. who was appointed General of the French forces against those of the empire, in this situation, his conduct gave so much satisfaction to the Marshal, that in his letters to the French ministers, he bestowed the highest encomiums on his military talents and abilities. On this account the King ordered him to be an officer, and to give him a command in the army; and he continued with the Marshal till he was killed by a cannon ball, at the siege of Phillipsburgh, as he was reconnoitring a battery of the enemy, which was then playing on his camp.

Peace being concluded in 1735, between France and the empire, he returned to Rome; but he had again an opportunity of signaling himself, by the war which broke out upon the election of a new Emperor, in the room of Charles VI. By the influence of France the Duke of Bavaria was raised to that high dignity, and the House of Austria was in considerable danger of losing the Imperial Throne, which would have enabled France to give law to all Europe. To prevent this event, the maritime powers and other allies of the Queen of Hungary hastened to her relief, and the French, in a little time, were obliged to quit Germany, and the Imperial Crown was placed on the head of the Duke of Lorraine, her Majesty's Consort. The King of Great-Britain, George II. who was embarked in this cause, headed an army in person, and on the 16th of June, 1743, fought a battle with the Duke de Noailles on the banks of the Mayne, near the village of Dettingen. Charles, who was in the Duke's army, had a share in this engagement; and he rendered himself very conspicuous by his bravery, being one of the foremost in charging the enemy and among the last who retreated.

When the campaign was finished he returned to Rome; and during the winter a project was formed of recovering for him the British Throne, which had been lost by the bigotry and superstition of his grandfather, James II. The plan of this attempt was laid at the Court of Versailles, and great preparations were made for it. A large fleet of men of war was stationed in the harbour of Brest; a vast number of transports were collected in the ports of Calais and Dunkirk; and a considerable army was quartered in the towns and vil-