

tion could not be satisfied with the proceeds of what was then a bleak and barren soil, where wheat was as rare as green-gages are now, sought a new career in the beautiful land whose rulers were so friendly to the race. The Kings of France finding that Scotchmen could fight, always at war with their own nobles, with the Spaniards, with the Germans, and with Englishmen, were delighted to obtain such supporters, and granted them with special privileges. John Stewart, Earl of Buchan, who landed in 1424 with 5,000 followers, was created Constable of France, the highest fighting dignity in the realm; the Scotch guard was treated like a company of nobles; an illegitimate son of the bad Badenoch, who lies in Dunkeld Cathedral, helped Charles the Bold to reconquer Liege; Alexander Stewart (Albany) became a great Continental statesman, married in the family of Auvergne, and became a thorough Frenchman; Stewart of Darnley obtained the lordship of Aubigny, Concessault and d'Evereux, and his son Bernard became Viceroy of Naples, Constable of Sicily and Jerusalem, Duke of Terra Nova, Marquis of Girace and Squillazo, Count of Beaumont, D'Arcy, and Venassac, Lord of Aubigny, and Governor of Melun. A Douglas became Lord of the whole province of Touraine, a Hamilton Duc de Chatelleraut and Constable of France. The minor successes are endless, and the noblest houses in France still trace back their ancestry to Ramsay and Kinnemonds, Gowries and Morrisons, Livingstone, and Williamsons (Vallencon). The De Lisles were Leslies, the Vaucoys Vauxes, the De Lauzuns, Lawsons, the D'Espence, and so on through a long muster roll. Usually these men sank, as it were, into the soil, concealing their names under some new territorial designation; but the pedigrees have been well kept, and French historians have acknowledged to the full the obligations of their country, and more especially of the Royal house, to the exiles. At last the union of the countries culminated, and by the marriage of Mary heiress of Scotland and a Guise, to the Dauphin, heir of the Valois, the three strands of the rope—France, Scotland, and the Guises—were united, and, to record to all the world the union, all Scotchmen were by one single decree made naturalized citizens of France. And then the ancient alliance virtually ended. The Scotch people, though well pleased to seat them-

selves in France, had never cordially liked the French. They hated the French nobles, who, accustomed to unquestionable rule in their own country, tried to treat the stubborn Scotch peasants as they treated the villains of Picardy, and who were especially insolent in their denunciations of Scotch poverty. 'Besides,' says Froissart, 'whenever their servants went out to forage, they were indeed permitted to load their horses with as much as they could pick up and carry, but they were waylaid on their return, and villainously beaten and robbed, and sometimes slain, inasmuch that no valet dare go out foraging for fear of death. In one month the French lost upwards of a hundred varlets; for when three or four went out foraging, not one returned, in such a hideous manner were they treated. That is, the nobles landed as allies, sent their followers out to plunder, and the peasants, not seeing why they should be plundered, killed a few and thrashed more—a highly proper proceeding, though villainous in Froissart's eyes. In 1395 the Scotch Estates were compelled to pass a law that the foreigners should not take meat by force, and many years later the French, after a raid into England, retired to France, all except a few greatmen, whom the canny Scotch retained as hostages for the money the Frenchmen in general owed. They hated, too, the interference of the Pope, and they hated above all the Scotch-French whom the alliance with the Guises brought over latterly to their rough kingdom. They killed most of them one way or another, and then came the Dauphin's death, the reformation, and a final break between Scotland and her ancient ally. From the death of Elizabeth the struggle with England was reduced to one for money and privileges, and with the last of the Stuarts it ended as we have said, in an Act extorted by Scotland from England, and which gave to England the aid of the single race with whom Englishmen have ever been able to live on terms at once of brotherhood and equality, and to Scotland wealth beyond her dreams. There is only one want in these two volumes, and that is a general sketch of the peculiarities which enabled the Scotch abroad to succeed so well. That they were brave, and thrifty, and faithful, we all know; but Southrons as yet do not quite recognize that the Scot is one of the most adaptable of mankind. Hard, prejudiced, and logical, he has nevertheless some