

ing them of the wrongs of Boadicea, enumerating the crimes of the Romans, and exhorting all to union. His words sank deeply into the hearts of the natives, and all became animated with his own spirit. He became the recognized leader of all. The natives called him "*Gald cachach*," "*Gald, the fighter of battles*." The Romans heard of his fame, and, in their own language, called him *Galgacus*.

This name was bestowed on account of the success of his earliest efforts against the Romans. For now an attempt was being made to complete the conquest of Britain, and Agricola was then cautiously leading his legions against an enemy with whose tactics he was well acquainted. He found out that Galdus was making a confederacy, and resolved himself to strike the first blow. He sent a fleet to explore those inland waters which were called Clota and Bodotria. The Caledonians seeing the fleet, took alarm, and at once began war.

Under the lead of Galdus many advantages were obtained. Once in a night-attack they met with such success, that the Roman army was only saved with extreme difficulty.

At last the two armies met near the Grampian hills, and there the decisive battle was fought. Galdus harangued his men with all that fiery eloquence which so distinguished him in a speech which is preserved in the pages of Tacitus, and stands there as the most noble vindication of freedom and patriotism that the records of man have preserved.

The great fight was fought; and the world knows the result. Patriotism, valor, fury, despair, all proved of no avail against discipline and strategic skill. The army of the Caledonian confederacy was destroyed. The tribes retired sullenly, still farther to the north, to wait there for a later age when they might once more assail the Romans.

Galgacus vanished from the scene. Gald, the fighter of battles, roused the tribes no more.

He saw the ruin of his hopes, and the destruction of his plans. The desires that had animated him died out. What remained?