thing else that was wanted, which he had. Charles having remained a few days in the place where he landed, went to a part of the island, which is sixteen miles from the sea, and staid there two or three weeks in a house belonging to Clan Ronald, near the hill called Corodeal, which is in the centre of South Uist.

When Charles embarked at Lochnanuagh, his departure from that place was not known for some time at Inverness, the head-quarters* of the King’s army; and when it was known, nobody could tell to what place he had gone. By and by, detachments of the troops were sent to every place where it was thought likely he himself, or any person of distinction who had served in his army, might be.—Among the officers who commanded these detachments were General Campbell, (afterwards Duke of Argyll,) and his son, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, the present Duke;† General Campbell, having under his command some sloops of war and transports with troops on board, landed at the island of

* The King’s army remained in their camp at Inverness till the 22d May. On the 23d, the Duke of Cumberland marched from Inverness with Kingston’s light horse, and three brigades of foot, and arrived at Fort Augustus on the 24th, leaving four regiments at Inverness, and sending several other regiments to different parts of the North of Scotland.

† Father of the present Duke, (1822.) He was alive at the time of the publication of the first edition of this work.
Barra, and other places, where he made a good many prisoners. From Barra the General sailed to St Kilda, where he landed a body of men; and having searched the island, he found no strangers there. From St Kilda he returned to Barra, where he determined to go to South Uist, and search the Long Island from south to north, as it was thought that Charles might yet be concealed in that wild country. When General Campbell came to South Uist, he found there a strong detachment of regular troops searching for Charles, and also the independent companies raised by Sir Alexander Macdonald, and Macleod of Macleod, which had been sent from Skye for the same purpose. The condition of Charles then seemed to be altogether desperate; a number of men in arms, said to be 1500 or 2000, were marching backwards and forwards through the Long Island in search of him; and the Long Island was surrounded on every side by cutters, sloops of war, frigates, and 40-gun-ships; a guard was posted at every one of the ferries; and nobody could get out of the island without a passport. In this perilous state Charles remained from the first week of June to the last; but, informed by the Islanders of every movement of the troops, he often passed and repassed them in the night, and his hair-breadth escapes were innumerable. From perils so imminent he was at last delivered by a young woman, moved with compassion, the
characteristic of womankind. Her name was Flora Macdonald, the daughter of Macdonald of Melton, in the Isle of South Uist. Her father had been dead some years; and her mother was married to a second husband, Macdonald of Armidale, in the island of Skye, who was eldest Captain of the Macdonald companies that were in South Uist. Miss Macdonald, who was related to Clan Ronald, had come to visit his family at Ormaclade,* and was living with them when Colonel O'Neil came there; and talking of the distress of Charles, whom he had constantly attended† since he came to the Long Island, Miss Macdonald listened, and expressed the most earnest desire to see Charles; saying to the Colonel, that if she could be of the smallest service in preserving him from his enemies, she would with all her heart. Colonel O'Neil said that she could be of the greatest service, if she would take him with her to Skye, as her maid, dressed in woman's clothes. Miss Macdonald thought the proposal fantastical and dangerous, and positively refused to agree to it. Soon after this conversation, Colonel O'Neil brought Charles

* Clan Ronald's house in the Island of South Uist.
† When Charles went to the house near Corodeal, Sullivan, not being able to travel so far on foot, was left behind; and Colonel O'Neil, for some time, was the only person who attended Charles.
to the place where Miss Macdonald was. Charles seemed to be in bad health; he was thin and emaciated, but possessed a degree of cheerfulness* incredible to all but such as saw him then. Miss Macdonald, seeing him in this condition, instantly agreed to conduct him to the Isle of Skye, in the manner Colonel O'Neil had proposed; and set out for Clan Ronald's house, to provide every thing that was necessary for the voyage to Skye. From her step-father, who commanded the Macdonald militia in South Uist,† she procured a passport for herself, a man-servant, and her maid, who, in the passport, was called Betty Burke, and recommended by Captain Macdonald to his wife, as an excellent spinner of flax, and a most faithful servant. A boat with six oars was also provided. The evening before they left South Uist, Charles, dressed in womens clothes, and attended by Colonel O'Neil,‡ met Miss Macdonald and Lady Clan-Ronald at a place on the sea-side, about a mile from Ormacladie. The Lady had ordered some

* The words of Miss Macdonald. Appendix, No. 45.
† At that time the independent companies, and all other companies of men in arms, (the regular troops excepted,) were called militia.
‡ Colonel O'Neil was very desirous of going to Skye with Charles, but Miss Macdonald, who had a passport only for three persons, would not agree to it.
victuals to be brought; and while they were at supper by the sea-side, a messenger came to acquaint Lady Clan Ronald, that General Campbell and Captain Ferguson of the navy, with a number of soldiers and marines, were come to her house in quest of Charles. Lady Clan Ronald immediately left them, and went home. Soon after her departure, four armed cutters appeared, sailing along the coast, at some distance from them. They thought it better to skulk, and conceal themselves among the rocks, than to run away. They did so; and the cutters kept on without taking any notice of them. When the vessels were out of sight, they embarked about 8 o'clock in the evening, and the weather being fair, and the wind favourable, they were very near the point of Waternish in the Isle of Skye, when a party of the Macleod militia stationed there, seeing the boat, levelled their pieces, and called to the boatmen to land, or they would fire upon them. But the boatmen continued their course, and the tide being out, got away before the Macleods could launch a boat to pursue them. From Waternish they proceeded to Kilbride in Skye, and landed near Mugstot, the seat of Sir Alexander Macdonald. Miss Macdonald, leaving Charles at a little distance from the house, went to Mugstot: Sir Alexander was not at home; but Miss Flora disclosed the secret to Lady Margaret Macdonald, and told her where she had left Charles.
Lady Margaret was greatly alarmed, for several officers of the King's troops were in the house. Lady Margaret communicated what she had heard from Miss Macdonald, to Macdonald of Kintail, Sir Alexander's factor; and telling him where Charles was, desired that he would conduct him to his house, and take charge of him. Miss Macdonald, having dined with Lady Margaret, set out on horseback, attended by Macchin, the servant who had come from Uist to Skye in the boat with them; and overtaking Charles and Kintail, who were on foot, rode on before them to Kintail's house, where they lodged that night. Next morning Charles went with Kintail to a hill near his house; and Kintail having a bundle of clothes under his arm, Charles changed his dress, and put on men's clothes. From Kintail's they went to Port-Ree,* opposite to the small island of Rasay, which is but five or six miles from Skye. Kintail, thinking that Rasay, where there were no troops of any sort, was the safest place for Charles, intended that he should go there; and had sent a message to acquaint Macleod of Rasay of his intention. Rasay was not at

* Port-Ree, or Rey, (King's Port,) so called from James V., who had been there in his navigation round the islands belonging to his kingdom. At Port-Ree, Miss Macdonald left Charles, and never saw him again.
home,* but two of his sons came in their boat, and carried Charles to the island. As there were no troops in Rasay, the place was safe enough for Charles, but by no means a comfortable abode; for Rasay and his people having been concerned in the rebellion, a detachment of the King's army had been sent to the island, which they laid waste, carrying off the cattle and burning the houses; so that Charles and Rasay's sons were obliged to live in a cow-house, where they were very badly accommodated in every respect. Charles resolved to return to Skye; and Rasay's sons, with a Captain Macleod, who was their relation, and had commanded a company in the rebel army, carried him back to Skye in their boat. Soon after they landed, Charles took leave of Rasay's sons; and giving young Rasay a case, which contained a silver spoon, knife and fork, desired him to keep it till they met again: then turning to Captain Macleod, said, Follow me.†

* Rasay came to Perth with his men in the month of November, while the rebel army was in England, and remained there till Charles and his army returned to Scotland. When the order, (which has been mentioned,) was sent from Glasgow to the forces at Perth, to march immediately and join the army from England at Stirling, Rasay and his men marched with the rest, and joining the army commanded by Charles, made a part of the Glengary Regiment at the battle of Falkirk, and also at the battle of Culloden.

† Charles, from the beginning to the end of his wanderings,
They walked on about a mile without speaking one word. At last the Captain said, he hoped His Royal Highness would forgive him for asking where he intended to go. Charles answered, "I commit myself entirely to you. Carry me to Mackinnon's bounds in Skye."* They then changed clothes; and, that Charles might appear the servant, he carried, as long as daylight lasted, a small bundle over his shoulder. They travelled all night, and in the morning came to the house of Captain John Mackinnon, who had been an officer in the rebel army. As they were very near the Laird of Mackinnon's house, Captain Mackinnon went there, and informed his Chief that the Prince was upon the island, and desired to have a boat to carry him to the main land. Mackinnon came immediately with his own boat, in which Charles, Mackinnon, and Captain Mackinnon, embarking at a place called Ellagol in Skye, sailed to Lochnevis, a lake in the main land, where Charles was put ashore on the 5th of July.

never told the people whom he left whither he was going; nor those to whom he came, whence he had come.

* Sir Alexander Macdonald, Macleod of Macleod, and Mackinnon, were then the sole proprietors of the Isle of Skye. The two former had joined the King's troops; Mackinnon of Mackinnon, being old and infirm, staid at home; but his men joined the rebel army.
As the country on both sides of Lochnevis had been the cradle of the rebellion, a great many detachments of the King’s troops were sent there after the battle of Culloden. The officers who commanded these troops, having received notice that Charles had landed at Lochnevis, formed a line of posts from Lochturen to Lochnevis, and from that to Lochshiel, to shut him in, being certain that he was on one or other of the promontories to the west of that line. Charles having made his way from Lochnevis to Boradale, sent one* of Macdonald’s sons for Macdonald of Glenaladale, to desire that he would come to him as soon as he could. Glenaladale came immediately, and brought with him another Macdonald, who had been an officer in the French service, and had come over to Scotland after the rebellion broke out. The two Macdonalds consulting with Charles, resolved to attempt bringing him through the line of posts. Along this line sentinels were placed so near one another in the day-time, that nobody could pass without being seen; and when it began to grow dark, fires were lighted at every post, and the sentinels crossed continually from one fire to another, so that there was a time when both their backs being turned, a person might pass unseen. Between two of these

* Boradale is about twelve miles from Lochnevis.
fires, there was a small brook which had worn a channel among the rocks. Up the channel of this brook Charles and the two Macdonalds crept; and, watching their opportunity, passed between the sentinels. After having crossed the line of posts, Glenaladale, thinking the West Highlands a very unsafe place for Charles, resolved to conduct him to the Ross-shire Highlands, amongst those Mackenzies who had remained loyal, and therefore were not visited with troops. These Mackenzies, Glenaladale thought, would not betray Charles; and the person whom he had pitched upon to confide in was Sir Alexander Mackenzie of Coul. Charles and his attendants, setting out for Ross-shire on foot, suffered greatly in their journey from want of provisions; and when they came to the Bracs of Kintail, inhabited by the Macraws, a barbarous people, among whom there are but few gentlemen, necessity obliged them to call at the house of one Christopher Macraw. Glenaladale, leaving Charles and the French officer at some distance, went to Macraw’s house, and told him that he and two of his friends were like to perish for want of food, and desired him to furnish them with some victuals, for which they would pay. Macraw insisted upon knowing who his two friends were, which Glenaladale seemed unwilling to tell. Macraw still insisted, and Glenaladale told him at last, that it was young Clan Ronald, and a relation of his.
Notwithstanding the consequence of the persons, Macraw, though rich for an ordinary Highlander, made Glenaladale pay very dear for some provisions he gave him. Having received the money, he grew better humoured, and desired Glenaladale and the other two to pass the night in his house, which they did. In the course of the conversation they talked of the times, and Macraw exclaimed against the Highlanders who had taken arms with Charles, and said, that they and those who still protected him were fools and madmen; that they ought to deliver themselves and their country from distress, by giving him up, and taking the reward which government had offered. That night a Macdonald who had been in the rebel army came to Macraw's house. At first sight he knew Charles, and took an opportunity of warning Glenaladale to take care that Christopher should not discover the quality of his guest. Glenaladale desired this man, who seemed so friendly, and so prudent, to give him his opinion, as he had traversed the country, what he thought was the safest place for Charles, mentioning at the same time his scheme of carrying him to the country of the Mackenzies, which Macdonald did not approve, saying, there were some troops got among the Mackenzies, and that he thought their country was in no respect safe; but that he had passed the former night in
the great hill Corado, which lies between Kintail and Glenmoriston. That in the most remote part of that hill, called Comrhan, there lived seven men upon whom the Prince might absolutely depend, for they were brave and faithful, and most of them had been in his army. As Charles wished to get nearer Lochaber and Badenoch, where Lochiel and Cluny were, he resolved to go to Comrhan. Next morning he and his attendants set out, taking Macdonald for their guide, who conducted them to the wildest and most craggy part of the mountain. When they came near the haunt of the seven men, who had neither house nor hut, but lived in a cave of the rock, Glenaladale, and Macdonald the guide, leaving Charles and the French officer, went to the cave, where they found six of the seven together, who had killed a sheep that day, and were at dinner. Glenaladale said, he was glad to see them so well provided. They told him he was very welcome to share with them. Glenaladale said he had a friend of his, another person with him, for whom he must beg the same favour. They asked who his friend was: he answered that it was his Chief, young Clan Ronald. Nobody could be more welcome, they said, than young Clan Ronald; that they would purchase food for him at the point of their swords. Glenaladale went back for Charles and the French officer. When Charles came near, they knew him, and fell upon their knees. Charles
was then in great distress. He had a bonnet on his head, a wretched yellow wig, and a clouted handkerchief about his neck. He had a coat of coarse dark-coloured cloth, a Stirling tartan waistcoat, much worn, a pretty good belted plaid, tartan hose, and Highland brogues, tied with thongs, so much worn that they would scarcely stick upon his feet. His shirt, (and he had not another,) was of the colour of saffron.* With these people Charles stayed some time, and they very soon provided him with clean linen; for a detachment of the King's army, commanded by Lord George Sackville, being ordered to march from Fort Augustus to Strathglass, the attendants of Charles were informed of it, and, knowing that the detachment must pass at no great distance from their habitation, they resolved to place themselves between two hills near the road to Strathglass. The detachment passed, and some officers' servants, following at a consider-

* Condition of Charles as described by Hugh Chisholm (one of the six who were in the cave of the rock when Charles came there.) Chisholm was at Edinburgh a good many years after the rebellion. Several people had the curiosity to see him and hear his story. Some of them gave him money. He shook hands with his benefactors, and hoped they would excuse him for giving them his left hand, as, when he parted with the Prince, he got a shake of his hand, and was resolved never to give his right hand to any man till he saw the Prince again.
able distance, the Highlanders fired at them, and seized some portmanteaus, in which they found every thing that Charles stood in need of.

As Fort Augustus is only eight computed miles from Coramhian, the attendants of Charles used to go there frequently in the night-time, and, procuring what intelligence they could from the inhabitants of the village, sometimes brought back with them the newspapers. Meanwhile Charles became anxious to hear of Lochiel and Cluny, and dispatched Peter Grant (one of the most active of the seven) to Lochaber, to find out some of the gentlemen of the name of Cameron, and let him know that he wished to come amongst them. Grant went to Lochaber, and found Cameron of Clunes, who agreed to meet Charles on a certain day at a place near the head of Glencoich, where Clunes had a little hut in a secret place for his own security. Charles, having received this notice, set out with all* his attendants in a very stormy night, and,

* Charles stayed in the cave with these men five weeks and three days. During this long abode, either thinking he would be safer with gentlemen than with common fellows of a loose character, or desirous of better company, he told Glenaladale that he intended to put himself into the hands of some of the neighbouring gentlemen; and desired him to inquire about them, and learn who was the most proper person for him to apply to. Glenaladale, talking with the Highlanders about the gentlemen in the neighbourhood, and inquiring into their
travelling along the tops of mountains, reached
Drumnadial, a high mountain on the side of Loch-
lochie, which commands an extensive view of the
country. There they rested all day, and Grant
was dispatched again to see if Clunes had come to
the place appointed. Charles and his attendants
remained upon the hill, but as they had no provi-
sions, and durst not stir by day, they were in great
distress for want of food. Grant, returning, said,
he had been at the hut, but Clunes was not there,
for, having come to the place at the appointed time,
and not finding Charles, he had gone away again;
but Grant, in his way back, had met a herd of deer,
one of which he killed, and secured in a concealed
place. At night they set out, not for Clunes's hut,
but for the place where the deer was lodged, which,
to their great relief, they found. In the morning
another messenger was sent to find out Clunes,
who, with his three sons, came immediately. The

character, they guessed from his questions what was the inten-
tion of Charles, and conjured him to dissuade the Prince from
it, saying, that no reward could be any temptation to them,
for if they betrayed their Prince, they must leave their coun-
try, as nobody would speak to them, except to curse them;
whereas £30,000 was a great reward to a poor gentleman, who
could go to Edinburgh or London with his money, where he
would find people enough to live with him, and eat his meat,
and drink his wine.
Glenmoriston men committing Charles to the care of the Clunes, left him, all of them except Hugh Chisholm and Peter Grant, who remained with him for some time. Clunes then informed Charles, that all the ferries of the rivers and lakes were so strictly guarded, that it was impossible for him at present to get to the countries of Rannoch and Badenoch, where Lochiel and Cluny were; and that it was absolutely necessary he should remain where he was, till the vigilance of the guards abated. Clunes had a small hut in a wood near the place where they were: Charles and he, when there was no appearance of troops in the neighbourhood, and the weather was cold or wet, used to come down from the mountain, and pass the night in this hut, but when there seemed to be danger, and the weather was moderate, they used to remain all night upon the mountain. In this situation Charles was, when Lochiel and Cluny, concluding that he must be to the northward of the lakes, and in no small degree of distress and danger, sent Macdonald of Lochgary, and Dr Cameron (Lochiel’s brother) to learn what they could concerning him. These messengers, well acquainted with the passes, made their way to the north sides of the lake, and very soon met with Clunes, who told them that he would conduct them to Charles, who was at no great distance. Charles was then on the mountain with one of Clunes’s sons and Peter Grant. Charles
and Cameron were asleep, and Grant had the watch; but, nodding for some time, Clunes, Lochgary, and Dr Cameron, with two servants, were pretty near before he observed them. He flew to Charles, awaked him and his companion. Cameron and Grant proposed to make what haste they could to the top of the mountain. Charles was of a contrary opinion. He said that it was in vain to fly; that their enemies, who he thought were Argyllshire men, would overtake them, or come so near as to kill them with their fire-arms; that the best thing they could do, was to get behind the stones, take aim, and fire upon them when they advanced; that as Grant and he were excellent marksmen, they would certainly do some execution; and that he had in reserve a pair of pocket pistols, which he produced for the first time. When the company that had alarmed them came a little nearer, they distinguished Clunes, which assured them that the rest were friends. Holding a council together, to consider what was best to be done, Lochgary and Dr Cameron thought it was still too hazardous for Charles to attempt the ferries, and advised him to remain with Clunes as before. It was then agreed that Dr Cameron should go amongst his brother's people in Lochaber, to procure intelligence, and that Lochgary should go to the east end of Lochlochie, and remain upon the isthmus, between the lakes, to watch the motions
of the troops. This plan being settled, they separated; but notice having been given to the King's troops that Charles, or some of the absconding chiefs, were in the neighbourhood, one day. Charles, having passed the night on the mountain with one of Clunes's sons and Peter Grant, when they looked down on the vale after sun-rise, they saw a number of men in arms demolishing their hut, and searching the adjacent woods. Charles and his attendants, to conceal their flight, availed themselves of the channel of a torrent which the winter rains had worn in the face of the hill, and, ascending the mountain without being seen, travelled to another mountain called Malleutegart, which is prodigiously high, steep, and craggy. There they remained all day without a morsel of food. In the evening another son of Clunes came, and told them that his father would meet them at a certain place in the hills somewhat distant, with provisions. Cluncs's son returned to let his father know that he might expect them. At night Charles with his attendants set out, and travelled through most dreadful ways, passing amongst rocks and stumps of trees, which tore their clothes and limbs. At one time the guides proposed they should halt and stay all night; but Charles, though exhausted to the greatest degree, insisted on going to meet Clunes. At last, worn out with fatigue and want of food, he was not able to go on without help; and
the two guides, holding each of them one of his arms, supported him through the last part of this laborious journey. When they came to the place appointed, they found Clunes and his son, who had a cow killed, and part of it dressed for them. In this remote place Charles remained with Clunes till Lochgarry and Dr Cameron came there, who informed him that the passes were not so strictly guarded now as formerly, and that he might safely cross Locharkaig, and get to the great fir wood belonging to Lochiel, on the west side of the lake, where he might stay, and correspond with Lochiel and Cluny, till it was settled when and where he should meet them.

Charles crossed Locharkaig, and remained in the fir wood near Achnacarry, till he received a message from Lochiel and Cluny, acquainting him that they were in Badenoch, and that Cluny would meet him on a certain day at Achnacarry, and conduct him to their habitation, which they thought was the safest place for him.

Charles, impatient to see his friends, did not wait for Cluny's coming, but set out with guides for Badenoch, and arrived at a place called Corineuir, on the 29th of August. From that he went to Mellanauri, where he met with Lochiel, and remained with him till Cluny, returning from Achnacarry, joined them. The two Chiefs then con-
ducted Charles to a bothie or hut, called Uish Chibra, where they lodged a day or two, and then removed to Letternilik, a remote place in the great mountain Benalder, belonging to Cluny, where a habitation, called the Cage, was fitted up by Cluny,* in which Lochiel and he had lived some time. Charles stayed there with them till the 13th of September, when a message came from Cameron of Clunes, to acquaint him that two French frigates were arrived at Lochnanuagh, near Boradale, to carry him to France. Charles set out immediately, and, travelling only by night, arrived at Boradale on the 19th of September. Notice of the arrival of two ships from France had been given to most of those people who had been concerned in the rebellion, and were skulking in the neighbourhood, so that a great many of them came to Boradale, and about 100 (among whom were Lochiel and Colonel Roy Stuart) embarked with Charles on the 20th, and landed at Roscort near Morlaix, in Brittany, on the 29th of September.

* An account of that extraordinary habitation, dictated by Cluny, has been preserved.—Appendix, No. 46.