

**MEMOIRS OF THE
CHEVALIER DE JOHNSTONE.
IN THREE VOLUMES.
VOLUME SECOND**

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Memoirs of the Chevalier de Johnstone. In Three Volumes. Volume Second by James Johnstone & Charles Winchester

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JAMES JOHNSTONE & CHARLES WINCHESTER

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OF THE
CHEVALIER DE JOHNSTONE.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL FRENCH
M.S. OF THE CHEVALIER.

BY
CHARLES WINCHESTER,
ADVOCATE, ABERDEEN.

VOLUME SECOND.



ABERDEEN: D. WYLLIE & SON,
Booksellers to the Queen,
AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

1871.

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G. CORNWALL AND SONS, PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS, ABERDEEN.

P R E F A C E
TO THE
SECOND AND THIRD VOLUMES
OF THE
Memoirs of the Chevalier de Johnstone.

THE favourable reception given by my friends and the public to the translation of the First Volume of the *Memoirs of the Chevalier de Johnstone*,—not less than the flattering notices in Reviews of the work, and the generous and unsolicited patronage of my friend, Mr. LESLIE of Powis, the great-grand nephew of the Chevalier, and the honoured owner of the original M.S., of which the Translator has had such abundant use,—have combined to induce me to answer the calls from many different quarters to give the remaining two volumes to the public. I hope my doing so will not be thought impertinent or presumptuous in taxing the liberality of my friends and supporters, for whom I feel the highest regard, and for whose kindness I am bound to offer my warmest thanks and gratitude; and in bidding them farewell, I hope they will be as much pleased with these two remaining volumes as they have been pleased to express themselves satisfied with the first.

As already stated, the Second Volume contains a narrative of the adventures and hair-breadth escapes of the Chevalier after the Battle of Culloden, till his final escape to Holland, disguised as a domestic in the suite of Lady Jean Douglas; and subsequently of his entering the military service of France, and proceeding to Canada, with the rank of Captain.

The Third Volume contains the History of the War in Canada, in which the Chevalier could not take part against his native country; and having made known his peculiar situation to the French General Montcalm, His Excellency at once absolved him from his engagement. In this way, although a non-combatant, he had the best opportunities of seeing and describing the operations in that celebrated campaign, in which the immortal Wolfe and General Montcalm both fell on the Heights of Abraham, on the same day.

ABERDEEN, April, 1871.

MEMOIRS
OF
THE CHEVALIER DE JOHNSTONE.

Volume Second.

GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF HIS HAIRBREADTH ESCAPES AFTER
THE BATTLE OF CULLODEN, TILL HIS FINAL ESCAPE TO
HOLLAND IN THE SUITE OF LADY JEAN DOUGLAS,
DISGUISED AS A SERVANT, AND ENTERING THE FRENCH
SERVICE, AND PROCEEDING TO CANADA.



THE Battle of Culloden, which was lost the 16th of April, more through a series of bad conduct on our part since that of Falkirk, than by any able management of the Duke of Cumberland, in terminating the expedition of Prince Edward, opened scenes of horror to his partisans. The ruin of many of the most illustrious houses of Scotland followed in a moment the loss of that battle. The scaffolds of England were for a long time inundated every day with the blood of a great number of the gentlemen and Peers of Scotland, the executions of whom furnished a spectacle to amuse the English populace, naturally of a character cruel and barbarous; and the confiscation of their fortunes immediately reduced their families to beggary. Those who had the good fortune to save themselves in foreign countries were consoled for all that they had lost by having escaped a tragical death by the hand of the executioner, and looked upon themselves as once

more highly fortunate; above all, by the humanity and compassion of His Most Christian Majesty, who, in according to them an asylum in France, provided, at the same time, for their subsistence by a guaranteed fund of forty thousand livres per annum, which was distributed in pensions to those unfortunate Scotch victims of their fidelity to their legitimate Prince. These pensions had always been paid regularly; but in the partition of this fund they had not always followed the intentions of His Majesty, who had destined it solely to the Scots in the suite of Prince Edward.

As soon as the Duke of Cumberland was assured by the total dispersion of the Highlanders at Ruthven that he had nothing more to fear of seeing them re-appear with arms in their hands, he divided his army into different detachments, that he might send them to scour the country of the Highlanders, with a view to sack their habitations and make prisoners. These detachments, as the executioners of the Duke of Cumberland, perpetrated the most horrible cruelties,—burning the mansions of the Chiefs of clans, violating their wives and daughters, making it an amusement to themselves to catch the unfortunate Highlanders whenever they fell into their hands, and in that surpassing in barbarity the savages of America, the most ferocious.* In the meantime, the principal object that the Duke had in view by these detachments was to seize Prince Edward, who escaped with much difficulty from their vigilance, although pursued very hotly; and in his instructions to commandants of detachments, he recommended them always not to make prisoners,

*The Duke of Cumberland is dead, universally detested among Christian powers for the unheard of cruelties which he had perpetrated in Scotland. One may apply to him that which is said by Herodotus,—that the Deity proportions punishments to crimes; and that for great offences, punishments are always great,—for he had his body consumed with corruption by the violence of his disease during many years before his entire dissolution—leaving unto posterity but the remembrance that there could have existed, under a human shape, a monster so ferocious and unnatural.

but to poinard them on the spot. In point of fact, the Court of London had been greatly embarrassed as to having such a prisoner—the Parliament of England not seeing their way to bring him to trial as a subject of Great Britain by his incontestable right to the crown. They sent, at the sametime, orders to all the towns and villages on the borders of the two arms of the sea, between Inverness and Edinburgh, not to allow any person to pass without a passport from the Duke of Cumberland or the Magistrates of Edinburgh; and the same in all the seaports of Great Britain, prohibiting all captains of merchant vessels to receive any one on board without a passport, or to contribute in any manner to the help of a rebel,—a name which they then gave to us as vanquished, in place of heroes, if we were taken, under the pain of high treason, to be prosecuted criminally, and subjected to the same punishment as those who had taken up arms. The Duke of Cumberland detached at the same time his cavalry in the low country, at the entrance of the hills, to arrest all those who should present themselves without passports to cross the first arm of the sea, with orders to keep up continual patrols the whole length of the coast, and to keep a look out through all the cities and villages in the vicinity of the sea. Thus, by all these arrangements, it had become difficult, almost impossible, to save themselves from the fury of this sanguinary Duke, who, by the excess of his unheard of cruelties among civilized nations, fell at last into discredit and into contempt of all honest men of the English nation,—of those even who never were partisans of the House of Stuart, and he procured for himself at London the soubriquet of “The Butcher.”*

In all the troublesome positions in which I have found myself involved, having been preserved in foreign lands, Pro-

* The Duke of Cumberland was obliged to have an Act of Parliament to indemnify him for the cruelties he had committed in Scotland, contrary to the laws of the Realm, and to shelter him from prosecutions.