

For instance, Cambronne did not say, "The guard dies, it does not surrender!" He did not die; he was not wounded; he was not even with the Old Guard when it surrendered. He was taken prisoner some time before by Colonel Halkett, who rode him down, and was about to saber him when "this Titan, Cambronne—what could be grander?" bravely cried out, "I surrender!"

The celebrated speech beginning: "The atrocious crime of being a young man," was never made by William Pitt. It was written by Dr. Johnson, when he lived in a garret and made his living by "evolving from his internal consciousness" the "Parliamentary Speeches."

Nelson did not wear a specially gorgeous uniform at the battle of Trafalgar. He was dressed in an ordinary, faded suit, somewhat the worse for wear.

Alexander the Great did not "weep for more worlds to conquer," but when he heard of a plurality of worlds, he wept because there were so many, and he had not conquered even one.

Forty Fort was not burned, with all the people therein, after the so-called massacre of Wyoming. No quarter was given on the field of battle, but very fair terms were granted to the garrison of the fort. The scalps said to have been thrown over the wall by the Indians, before the mythical burning, were too valuable for such a use, as they were worth ten dollars apiece, of which eight went to the scalper and two to the chief.

If in these and many other instances history has had to correct her errors, why may she not have been mistaken in her chronicle of the fate of Marshal Ney, where—according to evidence here to be set before the reader—there was a carefully and skilfully prepared plot to create a false impression?

The military record of Ney is too well known to require more than a passing mention. The Bourbons' unrelenting hatred for this republican soldier is shown by the fact that when his "Memoirs" were published by his family in 1833, the record closes before the Peninsular campaign and thus omits his most brilliant exploits; but his achievements were too much a part of French history to be forgotten or ignored. He was equally great in attack and retreat. He richly earned the title of "the bravest of the brave," but this bravery was equaled by his prudence. The manœuvres he executed when he covered Massena's retreat from Portugal would alone have been sufficient to immortalize him. At Redinha, with only six thousand men, he held Wellington back for