

e, to keep the
man's guns."

in order, and
lution reached
Resolution was
eleven o'clock
daunt and his
of the country.
able to move
adieu to him
told them that

ty-four hours
Savoy the earl
ars of the des-
nd the enemy,
aides-de-camp
though serious,
ely to be fatal,
e narrative of
Shortly after-
n reaching the
Germany with
was suffering
exertions he
travelled but
an courts, and
cles of Sweden

urneyed to the
nappes, where

he was received with much honour by the great commander. He presented to him his two aides-de-camp.

"They have, my lord duke," he said, "been my faithful friends throughout the whole campaign in Spain, they have shared all my dangers, and any credit I may have gained is due in no small degree to their zeal and activity. It is unlikely that I shall again command an army in the field, and, therefore, I would recommend them to you. They will accompany me to England, for they, too, need a rest, after their exertions; after that I trust that they may be sent out to fight under your orders, and I trust that you will keep them in your eye, and will give them the advantage of your protection and favour."

The duke promised to do so, and, after a few days' stay in the camp, the earl with his two followers started for England, where he arrived on the 20th of August, 1707, nearly two years to a day from the date when he had appeared, with a force under his command, before Barcelona. But the campaign itself, so far as he was concerned, had lasted less than a year, as it was in August, 1706, that he rode into Valencia, after having been deprived of his command.

In that year he exhibited military qualities which have never been surpassed. Daring to the point of extreme rashness, where there was a possibility of success, he was prudent and cautious in the extreme when prudence was more necessary than daring. With absurdly insufficient means he all but conquered Spain for Charles of Austria, and would have succeeded in doing so altogether had he not, from