

leaving behind him his queen and family, and immense treasure, all of which Alexander seized.

9. Some time afterward, Darius fought another battle at Arbela, in which he was again defeated. Soon after this, he was killed; and thus ended the Persian Empire.

10. Not contented with the conquest of Persia, Alexander resolved to subdue the kings of India; and he obliged many of them to submit. One of them, named Porus, resisted him with great courage, but Alexander overcame him at last. He treated him, however, with much respect, gave him his liberty, and restored him to his kingdom; and Porus proved a faithful friend to him ever afterward.

11. Between the battles which Alexander fought with Darius, he subdued many states and kingdoms, and among others, Egypt and Babylon; and, after the death of Darius, he made still further conquests, besides those of the Indian princes, by which means the Grecian empire was raised to a great height.

12. When Alexander rested from fighting, he took up his residence at Babylon, and lived there in the utmost splendor. But his glory was of short duration, for he had one very great fault, that of being excessively fond of eating and drinking. He wanted to make the world believe that he was a god, and could do whatever he chose. When he was at a banquet, he would try to drink more wine than any other man in the company.

13. At length he engaged to empty a cup, called Hercules' cup, which held six bottles of wine: and it is said he actually did so; but it proved the cause of his death, the wine heating his blood to such a degree, that it brought on a violent fever, which soon put an

end to his life. He died three hundred and twenty-three years before the Christian era, at the age of thirty-two.

14. How shocking it is to think, that a man who had subdued so many nations, should suffer¹²⁵ himself to be conquered by the sin of intemperance! It is a lamentable truth that intemperance kills more than the sword.

15. The glory of the Grecian empire was terminated by the death of Alexander; for as he had no son fit to reign after him, and did not determine who should be his successor, the principal commanders of his army divided his conquests among themselves, and, after many quarrels and battles, that which was one empire under Alexander became four separate kingdoms.

ANONYMOUS.

XVII.

A CONTEST WITH TIGERS.

I. On leaving the Indian village, we continued to wind around Chimborazo's wide base. A dense fog was now gathering around it, and its snow-covered¹²⁶ head was hid from our view. Our guides looked anxiously about, and announced their apprehension of a violent storm.

¹²⁵ *Should suffer himself*, se dejase; también hubiera podido decirse: *Should allow himself, should let himself, o should permit himself.*

¹²⁶ *Snow-covered*, cubierto de nieve, palabra compuesta de *snow*, rieve, y *covered*, participio pasado del verbo regular *to cover*, cubrir.

La índole de la lengua inglesa permite la formación de una infinidad de voces compuestas, en cuya circunstancia, consite una de las principales riquezas de dicho idioma.

2. We soon found that their fears were well-founded. The thunder began to roll, and resounded through the mountainous passes with the most terrific grandeur. Then came the vivid lightning; flash following flash—above, around, beneath—everywhere a sea of fire.

3. We sought a momentary shelter in a cleft of the rocks, while one of our Indian guides hastened forward to seek a more secure asylum. In a short time he returned, and informed us that he had discovered a spacious cavern, which would afford us sufficient protection from the storm. We proceeded thither immediately; and with great difficulty, and not a little danger, we at last got into it.

4. When the storm had somewhat abated, our guides ventured out, in order to ascertain if it were possible to continue our journey. The cave in which we had taken refuge was so extremely dark, that if we moved a few paces from the entrance we could hardly see an inch before us; and we were debating as to the propriety of leaving it, even before the Indians came back, when we suddenly heard a singular groaning or growling in the further end of the cavern, which instantly fixed all our attention.

5. Wharton and myself listened anxiously; but our daring and inconsiderate young friend Lincoln, together with my huntsman, crept about upon their hands and knees, and endeavored to discover, by groping, from whence the sound proceeded.

6. They had not advanced far into the cavern before we heard them utter an exclamation of surprise; and they returned to us, each carrying in his arms an animal, singularly marked, and about the size of a cat, seemingly of great strength and power, and furnished

with immense fangs. The eyes were of a green color; strong claws were upon their feet, and a blood-red tongue hung out of their mouths.

7. Wharton had scarcely glanced at them, when he exclaimed in consternation, "We have come into the den of a—" He was interrupted by a fearful cry of dismay from our guides, who came rushing precipitately toward us, calling out, "A tiger! a tiger!" and, at the same time, with extraordinary rapidity, they climbed up a cedar-tree, which stood at the entrance of the cave, and hid themselves among the branches.

8. Wharton called him to assist him instantly in blocking up the mouth of the cave with an immense stone, which fortunately lay near it. The sense of approaching danger augmented our strength; for we now distinctly heard the growl of the ferocious animal, and we were lost beyond redemption,¹²⁷ if he reached the entrance before we could get it closed.

9. Ere this was done, we could distinctly see the tiger bounding near the spot, and stooping in order to creep into his den by the narrow opening. At this fearful moment our exertions were successful, and the great stone kept the wild beast at bay.

10. There was a small open space, however, between the top of the entrance and the stone, through which we could see the head of the animal, illuminated by his glowing eyes, which he rolled, glaring with fury, upon us. His frightful roaring penetrated to the depths of the cavern, and was answered by the hoarse growling of the cubs.

¹²⁷ *Beyond redemption*, al pié de la letra, mas allá de redención esto es: irremisiblemente.

11. Our ferocious enemy attempted first to remove the stone with his powerful claws, and then to push it with his head from its place; and these efforts proving useless, only served to increase his wrath. He uttered a tremendous, heart-piercing howl, and his flaming eyes darted light into the darkness of our retreat.

12. He went backward and forward before the entrance of the cave, in the most wild and impetuous manner; then stood still, and stretching out his neck in the direction of the forest, broke forth¹²⁸ in a deafening howl.

13. Our two Indian guides took advantage of this opportunity to discharge several arrows from the tree. He was struck more than once; but the light weapons bounded back harmless from his skin. At length, however, one of them struck him near the eye, and the arrow remained sticking in the wound.

14. He now broke anew into the wildest fury, sprang at the tree, and tore it with his claws, as if he would have dragged it to the ground. But having, at length, succeeded in getting rid of the arrow, he became more calm, and laid himself down, as before, in front of the cave.

15. One of our party had strangled the two cubs, and, before we were aware of what he intended, he threw¹²⁹ them through the opening to the tiger. No sooner did the animal perceive them, than he gazed earnestly upon them, and began to examine them closely, turning them cautiously from side to side. As soon as he became aware that they were dead, he

¹²⁸ *Broke forth*, rompió fuera; verbo irregular *to throw*, arrojar, es decir: prorumpió.
¹²⁹ *Threw*, participio pasado del pronuncian *zrú*.

uttered so piercing a howl of sorrow, that we were obliged to put our hands to our ears.

16. The thunder had now ceased, and the storm had sunk to a gentle gale; the songs of birds were again heard in the neighboring forest, and the sunbeams sparkled in the drops that hung from the leaves. We saw, through the aperture, how all nature was reviving, after the wild war of elements, which had so recently taken place; but the contrast only made our situation more horrible.

17. The tiger had laid himself down beside his whelps. He was a beautiful animal, of great size and strength; and his limbs being stretched out at their full length, displayed his immense power of muscle. A double row of great teeth stood far enough apart to show his large, red tongue, from which the white foam fell in great drops.

18. All at once, another roar was heard at a distance, and the tiger immediately rose and answered it with a mournful howl. At the same instant, our Indians uttered a cry, which announced that some new danger threatened us. A few moments confirmed our worst fears; for another tiger, not quite so large as the former, came rapidly toward the spot where we were.

19. The howls which the tigress gave when she had examined the bodies of her cubs, surpassed everything horrible that we had yet heard; and the tiger mingled his mournful cries with hers. Suddenly her roaring was lowered to a fierce growling, and we saw her anxiously stretch out her head, extend her wide and smoking nostrils, and look as if she were determined to discover immediately the murderers of her young.

20. Her eyes quickly fell upon us, and she made a

spring forward, with the intention of penetrating to our place of refuge. Perhaps she might have been enabled, by her immense strength, to push away the stone, had we not, with all our united power, held it against her.

21. When she found that all her efforts were fruitless, she approached the tiger, which lay stretched out beside his cubs, and he rose and joined in her hollow roarings. They stood together for a few moments, as if in consultation, then suddenly went off at a rapid pace, and disappeared from our sight. Their howling died away in the distance, and then entirely ceased.

22. Our Indians descended from their tree, and called upon us to seize the only possibility of our yet saving ourselves by instant flight; for that the tigers had only gone round the height to seek another inlet to the cave, with which they were, no doubt, well acquainted. In the greatest haste, the stone was pushed aside, and we stepped forth from what we had considered a living grave.

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XVIII.

THE RAINBOW.

1. When the sun darts¹³⁰ his rays on the drops¹³⁰ of water that fall from a cloud, and when we are so placed that our backs are toward the sun, and the cloud is before us, then we see a rainbow.

¹³⁰ Articulense bien las consonantes en las palabras *darts, drops, transparent, refracted, globes, re-*

flected, fast, spectator, observes, con-
clude.

2. The drops of rain may be considered as small transparent globes,¹³⁰ on which the rays fall, and are twice refracted,¹³⁰ and once reflected.¹³⁰ Hence the colors of the rainbow; which are seven in number, and are arranged in the following order: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet.

3. These colors appear the most vivid when the cloud behind the rainbow is dark, and the drops of rain fall thick and fast.¹³⁰ The drops falling continually, produce a new rainbow every moment; and as each spectator¹³⁰ has his particular situation from which he observes¹³⁰ this phenomenon,¹³¹ it so happens that no two men, properly speaking, can see the same rainbow. This rainbow can last no longer than the drops of rain continue to fall.

4. If we consider the rainbow merely as a phenomenon of nature, it is one of the finest sights imaginable. It is the most beautiful colored picture which the Creator has placed before our eyes. But, when we recollect that God has made it a sign of his mercy, and of the covenant which he has condescended to enter into with man, then we shall find matter in it for the most edifying reflection.

5. When the rain is general there can be no rainbow; as often, therefore, as we see this beautiful symbol of peace, we may conclude¹³⁰ with certainty, that we need fear no deluge; for to effect one, there must be a violent rain from all parts of the heavens at once.

6. Thus, when the sky is only covered on one side with clouds, and the sun is seen on the other, it is a proof that these gloomy clouds shall be shortly dis-

¹³⁰ Véase al pié de la página anterior. ¹³¹ *ph* se pronuncia *f* en inglés.

persed, and the heavens become serene. Hence it is that a rainbow cannot be seen unless the sun be behind, and the rain before us. In order to¹³² the formation of the bow, it is necessary that the sun and the rain should¹³³ be seen at the same time.

XIX.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MAN AND THE INFERIOR ANIMALS.

1. The chief difference between man and the other animals consists in this, that the former¹³⁴ has reason, whereas the latter¹³⁴ have only instinct; but, in order to understand what we mean by the terms reason and instinct, it will be necessary to mention three things, in which the difference very distinctly appears.

2. Let us, first, to bring the parties as nearly on a level as possible, consider man in a savage state, wholly occupied, like the beasts of the field, in providing for the wants of his animal nature; and here, the first distinction that appears between them is, the use of implements. When the savage provides himself with a hut, or a wigwam, for shelter, or that he may store up his provisions, he does no more than is done by the rabbit, the beaver, the bee, and birds of every species.

3. But the man cannot make any progress in this work without tools; he must provide himself with an

¹³² *In order to*, es sinónimo de *for*, para.

¹³³ Muchas veces este signo del condicional lo es también del pre-

sente de subjuntivo, como se echa de ver en el caso presente.

¹³⁴ *The former . . . the latter*, aquel . . . estos.

axe even before he can cut down a tree for its timber;¹³⁵ whereas these animals form their burrows, their cells, or their nests, with no other tools than those with which nature has provided them. In cultivating the ground, also, man can do nothing without a spade or a plough; nor can he reap what he has sown, till he has shaped an implement with which to cut down his harvest. But the inferior animals provide for themselves and their young without any of these things.

4. Now for the second distinction. Man, in all his operations, makes mistakes; animals make none. Did you ever hear of such a thing as a bird sitting on a twig, lamenting over her half-finished nest, and puzzling her little poll¹³⁶ to know how to complete it? Or did you ever see the cells of a beehive in clumsy, irregular shapes, or observe anything like a discussion in the little community, as if there was a difference of opinion among the architects?

5. The lower animals are even better physicians than we are; for when they are ill, they will, many of them, seek out some particular herb which they do not use as food, and which possesses a medicinal quality exactly suited to the complaint; whereas, the whole college of physicians will dispute for a century about the virtues of a single drug.

6. Man undertakes nothing in which he is not more

¹³⁵ Los sinónimos de este vocablo son: *lumber* y *wood*; el primero de estos, lo mismo que *timber*, se toma casi siempre en el sentido de madera de construcción, advirtiéndose que *timber* únicamente se emplea en Inglaterra, y *lumber* casi exclusiva-

mente en los Estados Unidos. *Wood* corresponde en los mas casos á la palabra española leña.

¹³⁶ *Poll* (pronúciase *pol*) es sinónimo de *head*, cabeza, y solo cube en las conversaciones muy familiares.

or less puzzled ; and must try numberless experiments, before he can bring his undertakings to anything like perfection ; even the simplest operations of domestic life are not well performed without some experience ; and the term of man's life is half wasted, before he has done with his mistakes, and begins to profit by his lessons.

7. The third distinction is, that animals make no improvements ; while the knowledge, and skill, and the success of man are perpetually on the increase. Animals, in all their operations, follow the first impulse of nature, or that instinct which God has implanted in them. In all they do¹³⁷ undertake, therefore, their works are more perfect and regular than those of man.

8. But man, having been endowed with the faculty of thinking or reasoning about what he does, is enabled, by patience and industry, to correct the mistakes into which he at first falls, and to go on constantly improving. A bird's nest is, indeed, a perfect structure ; yet the nest of a swallow of the nineteenth century, is not at all more commodious or elegant than those that were built amid the rafters of Noah's ark. But if we compare the wigwam of the savage with the temples and palaces of ancient Greece and Rome, we then see to what man's mistakes, rectified and improved upon, conduct him.

JANE TAYLOR.

¹³⁷ *Do* en este lugar leda una gran energía á la expresion. Casi nunca se emplea en semejantes casos en la conversacion.

XX.

THE GENEROUS RUSSIAN PEASANT.

1. Let¹³⁸ Virgil sing the praises of Augustus, genius¹³⁹ celebrate merit, and flattery¹⁴⁰ extol the talents of the great. The short and simple "annals of the poor" engross my pen ; and while I record the history of Flor Silin's virtues, though I speak of a poor peasant, I shall describe a noble man. I ask no eloquence to assist me in the task ; modest worth rejects the aid of ornament to set it off.

2. It is impossible, even at this distant period, to reflect, without horror, on the miseries of that year, known in Lower Wolga by the name of the "famine year." I remember the summer, whose scorching heats had dried up all the fields, and the drought¹⁴¹ had no relief but from the tears of the ruined farmer.

3. I remember the cold, comfortless autumn, and the despairing rustics, crowding round their empty farms with folded arms and sorrowful countenances, pondering on their misery, instead of rejoicing, as usual, at the golden harvest ; I remember the winter which succeeded, and I reflect, with agony, on the miseries it

¹³⁸ Dejamos á Virgilio que la tercera persona de imperativo).

¹³⁹ *Genius*, el genio, depende, como el nombre Virgilio, del verbo *let sing* (que es un solo verbo, *let* siendo solo el signo de

¹⁴⁰ Lo dicho sobre *genius* en la nota 139, se aplica igualmente á *flattery*, lisonja.
¹⁴¹ *Drought* (pronúnciase *dráut*), la seca.

brought with it; whole families left their homes, to become beggars on the highway.

4. At night, the canopy of heaven served them as their only shelter from the piercing winds and bitter frost. To describe these scenes, would be to harm the feelings of my readers: therefore, to my tale. In those days I lived on an estate not far from Simbirsk; and though but a child, I have not forgotten the impression made on my mind by the general calamity.

5. In a village adjoining, lived Flor Silin, a poor laboring peasant: a man remarkable for his assiduity, and the skill and judgment with which he cultivated his lands. He was blessed with abundant crops; and his means being larger than his wants, his granaries, even at this time, were full of corn. The dry year coming on, had beggared all the village, except himself. Here was an opportunity to grow rich. Mark how Flor Silin acted. Having called the poorest of his neighbors about him, he addressed them in the following manner:

6. "My friends, you want corn for your subsistence; God has blessed me with abundance; assist in threshing out a quantity, and each of you take what he wants for his family." The peasants were amazed at this unexampled generosity; for sordid propensities exist in the village, as well as in the populous city.

7. The fame of Flor Silin's benevolence having reached other villages, the famished inhabitants presented themselves before him, and begged for corn. This good creature received them as brothers; and, while his store remained, afforded all relief. At length, his wife, seeing no end to the generosity of his noble spirit, reminded him how necessary it would be to think

of their own wants, and hold his lavish hand, before it was too late. "It is written in the scripture," said he, "Give, and it shall be given unto you."

8. The following year, Providence listened to the prayers of the poor, and the harvest was abundant. The peasants who had been saved from starving by Flor Silin, now gathered around him.

9. "Behold," said they, "the corn you lent us. You saved our wives and children. We should have been famished but for you: may God reward you; he only can; all we have to give, is our corn and grateful thanks." "I want no corn at present, my good neighbors," said he; "my harvest has exceeded all my expectations; for the rest thank heaven: I have been but an humble instrument."

10. They urged him in vain. "No," said he, "I shall not accept your corn. If you have superfluities,¹⁴² share them among your poor neighbors, who, being unable to sow their fields last autumn, are still in want: let us assist them, my dear friends; the Almighty will bless us for it." "Yes," replied the grateful peasants, "our poor neighbors shall have this corn. They shall know that it is to you that they owe this timely succor, and join to teach their children the debt of gratitude due to your benevolent heart." Silin raised his tearful eyes to heaven. An angel might have envied him his feelings.

KARAMSIN.

¹⁴² Véanse las excepciones 5^a y "Preceptor," sobre la formación del plural de los sustantivos.

XXI.

A SHIP IN A STORM.

1. Did you ever go far out upon the great ocean? How beautiful it is to be out at sea, when the sea is smooth and still!

2. Let a storm approach, and the scene is changed. The heavy, black clouds appear in the distance, and throw a deep, death-like shade over the world of waters.

3. The captain and sailors soon see in the clouds the signs of evil. All hands are then set to work to take in sail.

4. The hoarse notes of the captain, speaking through his trumpet, are echoed from lip to lip among the rigging. Happy will it be if all is made snug before the gale strikes the vessel.

5. At last, the gale comes like a vast moving mountain of air. It strikes the ship. The vessel heaves and groans under the dreadful weight, and struggles to escape through the foaming waters.

6. If she¹⁴³ is far out at sea, she will be likely to ride out the storm in safety. But if the wind is driving her upon the shore, the poor sailors will hardly escape being dashed upon the rocks and drowned.

7. Once there was a ship in a storm. Some of her masts were already broken, and her sails lost. While

¹⁴³ Véase la regla 29, página 21 del "Preceptor," sobre el género de algunos nombres ingleses. El pronombre *she* se refiere aquí al sustantivo *ship*, buque.

the wind was raging and the billows dashed against her, the cry was heard, "A man has fallen overboard!"

8. Quickly was the boat lowered, and she was soon seen bounding on her way over the mountain waves. At one moment, the boat seemed lifted to the skies; and the next, it sank down, and appeared to be lost beneath the waves.

9. At length, the man was found. He was well-nigh drowned; but he was taken on board, and now they made for the ship. But the ship rolled so dreadfully, that it seemed certain death to go near her. And now, what should they do?

10. The captain told one of the men to go aloft and throw down a rope. This was made fast to the boat, and when the sea was calm a little, it was hoisted up, and all fell down into the ship with a dreadful crash. It was a desperate way of getting on board; but fortunately no lives were lost.

11. Take it all in all,¹⁴⁴ a sailor's life is a very hard one. Our young friends owe a debt of gratitude to those whose home is upon the great waters, and who bring them the luxuries of other countries.

12. Good men have built many chapels for seamen on shore. A great deal has been done for them, that their stay on shore may be pleasant, and that they may learn what is useful to them.

¹⁴⁴ Literalmente, tómenlo todo ó tomándolo todo en consideracion; esto es: por lo regular, cion.

XXII.

THE JUST JUDGE.

1. A gentleman who possessed an estate worth about five hundred¹⁴⁵ a year, in the eastern part of England, had two sons. The eldest being of a rambling disposition, went abroad. After several years, his father died; when the younger son, destroying his will, seized upon the estate. He gave out¹⁴⁶ that his elder brother was dead, and bribed false witnesses to attest the truth of it.

2. In the course of time, the elder brother returned; but came home in destitute circumstances. His younger brother repulsed him with scorn, and told him that he was an impostor and a cheat. He asserted that his real brother was dead long ago; and he could bring witnesses to prove it. The poor fellow, having neither money nor friends, was in a sad situation. He went round the parish making complaints, and at last to a lawyer, who, when he had heard the poor man's story, replied, "You have nothing to give me. If I undertake your cause and lose it, it will bring me into disgrace, as all the wealth and evidence are on your brother's side.

3. "However, I will undertake it on this condition; you shall enter into an obligation to pay me one thousand guineas, if I gain the estate for you. If I lose it, I know the consequences; and I venture with my eyes

¹⁴⁵ Sobrentiéndose aquí la palabra *pounds*, libras (esterlinas).

¹⁴⁶ *To give out*, dar voz. Tiene también otro sentido, que es el de no poder más.

open." Accordingly, he entered an action against the younger brother, which was to be tried at the next general assizes at Chelmsford, in Essex.

4. The lawyer, having engaged in the cause of the young man, and being stimulated by the prospect of a thousand guineas, set his wits to work to contrive the best method to gain his end. At last, he hit upon this happy thought, that he would consult the first judge of his age, Lord Chief-Justice Hale. Accordingly, he hastened up to London, and laid open the cause, and all its circumstances. The Judge, who was a great lover of justice, heard the case attentively, and promised him all the assistance in his power.

5. The lawyer having taken leave, the Judge contrived matters so as to finish all his business at the King's Bench,¹⁴⁷ before the assizes began at Chelmsford. When within a short distance of the place, he dismissed his man and horses, and sought a single house. He found one occupied by a miller. After some conversation, and making himself quite agreeable, he proposed to the miller to change clothes with him. As the Judge had a very good suit on, the man had no reason to object.

6. Accordingly, the Judge shifted from top to toe,¹⁴⁸ and put on a complete suit of the miller's best. Armed with a miller's hat, and shoes, and stick, he walked to Chelmsford, and procured good lodgings, suitable for the assizes, that should come on next day. When the trials came on, he walked like an ignorant country fel-

¹⁴⁷ Supremo tribunal (de Londres). Llámase ahora Queen's Bench, en atención á que no es un rey sino una reina la que actualmente ocupa el trono de Inglaterra.

¹⁴⁸ De piés á cabeza.

low, backward and forward along the county hall. He observed narrowly what passed around him; and when the court began to fill, he found out the poor fellow who was the plaintiff.

7. As soon as he came into the hall, the miller drew up to him. "Honest friend," said he, "how is your cause like¹⁴⁹ to go to-day?" "Why, my cause is in a very precarious situation, and, if I lose it, I am ruined for life." "Well, honest friend," replied the miller, "will you take my advice? I will let you into a secret, which perhaps you do not know; every Englishman has the right and privilege to except¹⁵⁰ against any one jurymen out of the whole twelve; now do you insist upon your privilege, without giving a reason why, and, if possible, get me chosen in his room, and I will do you all the service in my power."

8. Accordingly, when the clerk had called over the names of the jurymen, the plaintiff excepted to one of them. The judge on the bench was highly offended with this liberty. "What do you mean," said he, "by excepting against that gentleman?" "I mean, my lord, to assert my privilege as an Englishman, without giving a reason why."

9. The judge, who had been highly bribed, in order to conceal it by a show of candor, and having a confidence in the superiority of his party, said, "Well, sir, as you claim your privilege in one instance, I will grant it. Whom would you wish to have in the room of that man excepted?" After a short time, taken in consideration, "My lord,"¹⁵¹ says he, "I wish to have an

¹⁴⁹ Por *likely*, probablemente.

¹⁵⁰ Recusar á cualquiera de los señores, tratamiento que en los tribunales se les da á los jueces.

¹⁵¹ *My lord*, literalmente, mi

señor, tratamiento que en los tribunales se les da á los jueces.

honest man chosen in;" and looking round the court—"my lord, there is that miller in the court; we will have him, if you please." Accordingly, the miller was chosen in.

10. As soon as the clerk of the court had given them all their oaths, a little dexterous fellow came into the apartment, and slipped ten golden guineas into the hands of eleven jurymen, and gave the miller but five. He observed that they were all bribed as well as himself, and said to his next neighbor, in a soft whisper, "How much have you got?" "Ten pieces," said he. But he concealed what he had got himself. The cause was opened by the plaintiff's counsel; and all the scraps of evidence they could pick up, were adduced in his favor.

11. The younger brother was provided with a great number of witnesses and pleaders, all plentifully bribed, as well as the judge. The witnesses deposed, that they were in the self-same country when the brother died, and saw him buried. The counsellors pleaded upon this accumulated evidence; and everything went with a full tide in favor of the younger brother. The judge summed up the evidence with great gravity and deliberation; "and now, gentlemen of the jury," said he, "lay your heads together, and bring in your verdict as you shall deem most just."

12. They waited but for a few minutes, before they determined in favor of the younger brother. The judge said, "Gentlemen, are you agreed? and who shall speak for you?" "We are all agreed, my lord," replied one, "and our foreman shall speak for us." "Hold, my lord," replied the miller; "we are not all agreed." "Why?" said the judge, in a very surly manner,

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“ what’s the matter with you? What reasons have you for disagreeing ?”

13. “ I have several reasons, my lord,” replied the miller : “ the first is, they have given to all these gentlemen of the jury, ten broad pieces of gold, and to me but five ; which, you know, is not fair. Besides, I have many objections to make to the false reasonings of the pleaders, and the contradictory evidence of the witnesses.” Upon this, the miller began a discourse, which discovered such a vast penetration of judgment, such extensive knowledge of law, and was expressed with such manly and energetic eloquence, that it astonished the judge and the whole court.

14. As he was going on with his powerful demonstrations, the judge, in great surprise, stopped him. “ Where did you come from, and who are you ?” “ I came from Westminster Hall,” replied the miller ; “ my name is Matthew Hale ; I am Lord Chief-Justice of the King’s Bench. I have observed the iniquity of your proceedings this day ; therefore, come down from a seat which you are nowise worthy to hold. You are one of the corrupt parties in this iniquitous business. I will come up this moment and try the cause all over again.”

15. Accordingly, Sir Matthew went up, with his miller’s dress and hat on, began the trial from its very commencement, and searched every circumstance of truth and falsehood. He evinced the elder brother’s title to the estate, from the contradictory evidence of the witnesses, and the false reasoning of the pleaders ; unravelled¹⁵² all the sophistry to the very bottom, and

¹⁵² Los partidarios de Webster, escriben, á imitación de aquel célebre lexicógrafo Americano, con una sola *l* los imperfectos y

gained a complete victory in favor of truth and justice.

ANONYMOUS.

XXIII.

THE MANIAC.

1. A gentleman who had travelled in Europe, relates that he one day visited the hospital of Berlin, where he saw a man whose exterior was very striking. His figure, tall and commanding, was bending with age, but more with sorrow ; the few scattered hairs which remained on his temples were white almost as the driven snow, and the deepest melancholy was depicted in his countenance.

2. On inquiring who he was, and what brought him there, he started, as if from sleep,¹⁵³ and after looking around him, began with slow and measured steps to stride the hall, repeating in a low but audible voice, “ Once one is two ; once one is two.”¹⁵⁴

3. Now and then he would stop and remain with his arms folded on his breast, as if in contemplation, for some minutes ; then again resuming his walk, he continued to repeat, “ Once one is two ; once one is two.”

participios pasados de los verbos regulares cuyo infinitivo remata en dicha consonante. Mas los mejores escritores, tanto Americanos como ingleses duplican la *l*, y nosotros hemos creído deber seguir en esta obra tan respetable ejemplo.

¹⁵⁴ En inglés, lo mismo que en español, multiplicando se dice : *twice one are two*, dos veces uno son dos ; *ten times three* (ó á veces *ten threes*) *are thirty*, diez veces tres son treinta ; ó bien *four by eleven son forty-four*, cuatro por once son cuarenta y cuatro.

¹⁵³ Como si despertase del sueño.

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