

that empyreal region, with an energy rather invigorated than weakened by the effort.

6. It is this capacity for high and long-continued exertion, this vigorous power of profound and searching investigation, this careering and wide-spreading comprehension of mind, and these long reaches of thought, that

“ Pluck bright honor from the pale-faced moon,
Or dive into the bottom of the deep,
And drag up drowned honor by the locks ;”

this is the prowess, and these the hardy achievements, which are to enrol your names among the great men of the earth.

WIRT.

XXVIII.

ON ELOCUTION AND READING.

1. The business of training our youth in elocution must be commenced in childhood. The first school is the nursery. There, at least, may be formed a distinct articulation, which is the first requisite for good speaking. How rarely is it found in perfection among our orators! Words, says one, referring to articulation, should “ be delivered out from the lips, as beautiful coins, newly issued from the mint; deeply and accurately impressed, perfectly finished; neatly struck by the proper organs, distinct, in due succession, and of due weight.” How rarely do we hear a speaker, whose

tongue, teeth, and lips do their office so perfectly as, in any wise, to answer to this beautiful description. And the common faults in articulation, it should be remembered, take their rise from the very nursery. But let us refer to other particulars.

2. Grace in eloquence—in the pulpit, at the bar—cannot be separated from grace in the ordinary manners, in private life, in the social circle, in the family. It cannot well be superinduced upon all the other acquisitions of youth, any more than that nameless, but invaluable quality, called good-breeding. You may, therefore, begin the work of forming the orator with your child; not merely by teaching him to declaim, but, what is of more consequence, by observing and correcting his daily manners, motions, and attitudes.

3. You can say, when he comes into your apartment, or presents you with something, a book or letter, in an awkward and blundering manner, “ Return, and enter this room again,” or, “ Present me that book in a different manner,” or, “ Put yourself into a different attitude.” You can explain to him the difference between thrusting or pushing out his hand and arm, in straight lines and at acute angles, and moving them in flowing, circular lines, and easy, graceful action. He will readily understand you. Nothing is more true than that “ the motions of children are originally graceful ;” and it is by suffering them to be perverted that we lay the foundation for invincible awkwardness in later life.

4. We go, next, to the schools for children. It ought to be a leading object, in these schools, to teach the art of reading. It ought to occupy three-fold more time than it does. The teachers of these schools

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should labor to improve themselves. They should feel, that to them, for a time, are committed the future orators of the land.

5. We would rather have a child, even of the other sex, return to us from school a first-rate reader, than a first-rate performer on the piano-forte. We should feel that we had a far better pledge for the intelligence and talent of our child. The accomplishment, in its perfection, would give more pleasure. The voice of song is not sweeter than the voice of eloquence; and there may be eloquent readers, as well as eloquent speakers. We speak of perfection in this art; and it is something, we must say in defence of our preference, which we have never yet seen. Let the same pains be devoted to reading, as are required to form an accomplished performer on an instrument; let us have, as the ancients had, the formers of the voice, the music masters of the reading voice; let us see years devoted to this accomplishment, and then we should be prepared to stand the comparison.

6. It is, indeed, a most intellectual accomplishment. So is music, too, in its perfection. We do by no means undervalue this noble and most delightful art, to which Socrates applied himself, even in his old age. But one recommendation of the art of reading is, that it requires a constant exercise of mind. It involves, in its perfection, the whole art of criticism on language. A man may possess a fine genius, without being a perfect reader; but he cannot be a perfect reader without genius.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

XXIX.

NECESSITY OF EDUCATION.

1. We must educate! We must educate! or we must perish by our own prosperity. If we do not, short will be our race from the cradle to the grave. If, in our haste to be rich and mighty, we outrun our literary and religious institutions, they will never overtake us; or only come up after the battle of liberty is fought and lost, as spoils to grace the victory, and as resources of inexorable despotism for the perpetuity of our bondage.

2. But what will become of the West, if her prosperity rushes up to such a majesty of power, while those great institutions linger which are necessary to form the mind, and the conscience, and the heart of that vast world? It must not be permitted. And yet what is done must be done quickly, for population will not wait, and commerce will not cast anchor, and manufactures will not shut off the steam nor shut down the gate, and agriculture, pushed by millions of freemen on their fertile soil, will not withhold her corrupting abundance.

3. And let no man at the East¹⁷³ quiet himself, and dream of liberty, whatever may become of the West. Our alliance of blood, and political institutions, and common interests, is such, that we cannot stand aloof in the hour of her calamity, should it ever come. Her

¹⁷³ Lo mas corriente es *IN the* distincion, el autor del presente trozo es aquel estilo suele ser menos correcto. *East*; por otra parte, puede advertirse aquí, que entre todos los escritores americanos de alguna

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destiny is our destiny ; and the day that her gallant ship goes down, our little boat sinks in the vortex !

4. The great experiment is now making,¹⁷⁴ whether the perpetuity of our republican institutions can be reconciled with universal suffrage. Without the education of the head and heart of the nation, they cannot be ; and the question to be decided is, can the nation, or the vast balance-power of it, be so imbued with intelligence and virtue as to bring out, in laws and their administration, a perpetual self-preserving energy ? We know that the work is a vast one, and of great difficulty ; and yet we believe it can be done.

5. I am aware that our ablest patriots are looking out on the deep, vexed with storms, with great forebodings and failings of heart, for fear of the things that are coming upon us ; and I perceive a spirit of impatience rising, and distrust in respect to the perpetuity of our republic ; and I am sure that these fears are well founded, and am glad that they exist. It is the star of hope in our dark horizon. Fear is what we need, as the ship needs wind on a rocking sea, after a storm, to prevent foundering. But when our fear and our efforts shall correspond with our danger, the danger is past.

6. For it is not the impossibility of self-preservation which threatens us ; nor is it the unwillingness of the nation to pay the price of the preservation, as she has

¹⁷⁴ Muchos gramáticos pretenden que esta forma es incorrecta, y que debe sustituirse esta otra: *is now BEING MADE*, literalmente es: ahora siendo hecho. Dejando, sin embargo, á los eruditos el resolver el problema, nosotros diremos que una y otra construcción nos parecen viciosas, y que es preferible evitar semejantes escollos, empleando la forma activa, como, por ejemplo: *we are now making*, ó bien *our people are now making*.

paid the price of the purchase of our liberties. It is inattention and inconsideration, protracted till the crisis is past, and the things which belong to our peace are hid from our eyes. And, blessed be God, the tokens of a national waking up, the harbinger of God's mercy, are multiplying upon us !

7. We did not, in the darkest hour, believe that God had brought our fathers to this goodly land to lay the foundation of religious liberty, and wrought such wonders in their preservation, and raised their descendants to such heights of civil and religious liberty, only to reverse the analogy of his providence, and abandon his work.

8. And though there now be clouds, and the sea be roaring, and men's hearts failing, we believe there is light behind the cloud, and that the imminence of our danger is intended, under the guidance of Heaven, to call forth and apply a holy, fraternal fellowship between the East and the West, which shall secure our preservation, and make the prosperity of our nation durable as time, and as abundant as the waves of the sea.

9. I would add, as a motive to immediate action, that, if we do¹⁷⁵ fail in our great experiment of self-government, our destruction will be as signal as the birthright abandoned, the mercies abused, and the provocation offered to beneficent Heaven. The descent of desolation will correspond with¹⁷⁶ the past elevation.

¹⁷⁵ *Do* aquí da mas energía á la expresión, y la frase quiere decir: si *en efecto* no alcanzaremos buen éxito. decir llevar una correspondencia, cartearse con (alguno); *correspond* to hubiera sido la locución correcta.

¹⁷⁶ *To correspond* WITH quiere

10. No punishments of Heaven are so severe as those for mercies abused; and no instrumentality employed in their infliction is so dreadful as the wrath of man. No spasms are like the spasms of expiring liberty, and no wailing such as her convulsions extort.

11. It took Rome three hundred years to die; and our death, if we perish, will be as much more terrific, as our intelligence and free institutions have given us more bone, sinew, and vitality. May God hide from me the day when the dying agonies of my country shall begin! O, thou beloved land, bound together by the ties of brotherhood, and common interest, and perils! live forever—one and undivided!

BEECHER.

 XXX.

THE WIFE.

1. I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune. Those disasters which break down the spirit of a man, and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that, at times, it approaches to sublimity.

2. Nothing can be more touching, than to behold a soft and tender female, who had been all weakness and dependence, and alive to every trivial roughness, while treading the prosperous paths of life, suddenly rising in mental force to be the comforter and supporter of her husband under misfortune, and abiding, with unshrinking firmness, the most bitter blasts of adversity.

3. As the vine, which has long twined its graceful foliage about the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is rifted by the thunderbolt, cling around it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs; so it is beautifully ordered by Providence, that woman, who is the mere dependent and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity,—winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart.

4. I was once congratulating a friend, who had around him a blooming family, knit together in the strongest affection. "I can wish you no better lot," said he, with enthusiasm, "than to have a wife and children. If you are prosperous, there they are to share your prosperity; if otherwise, there they are to comfort you."

5. And, indeed, I have observed, that a married man, falling into misfortune, is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one; partly, because he is more stimulated to exertion by the necessities of the helpless and beloved beings who depend upon him for subsistence; but chiefly, because his spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments, and his self-respect kept alive by finding, that, though all abroad is darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love at home, of which he is the monarch. Whereas, a single man is apt to run to waste and self-neglect, to fancy himself lonely and abandoned, and his heart to fall to ruin, like some deserted mansion, for want of an inhabitant.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

XXXI.

CHARLES II. AND WILLIAM PENN.

King Charles. Well, friend William! I have sold you a noble province in North America; but still, I suppose you have no thoughts of going thither yourself.

Penn. Yes, I have, I assure thee,¹⁷⁷ friend Charles; and I am just come to bid thee farewell.

K. C. What! venture yourself among the savages of North America! Why, man,¹⁷⁸ what security have you that you will not be in their war-kettle in two hours after setting foot on their shores?

P. The best security in the world.

K. C. I doubt that, friend William; I have no idea of any security, against those cannibals, but in a regiment of good soldiers, with their muskets and bayonets. And mind, I tell you beforehand, that, with all my good-will for you and your family, to whom I am under obligations, I will not send a single soldier with you.

P. I want none of thy soldiers, Charles: I depend on something better than thy soldiers.

K. C. Ah! what may that be?

P. Why, I depend upon themselves;—on the working of their own hearts; on their notions of justice; on their moral sense.

K. C. A fine thing, this same moral sense, no doubt;

¹⁷⁷ El tuteamiento apenas se usa en inglés mas que en el lenguaje de la sagrada Escritura, en el estilo elevado, en poesía y entre los Cuáqueros. ("EL PRECEPTOR

ELEMENTAL INGLÉS." *Advertencia Importante*, pág. 31.) Sabido es que Penn pertenecía á aquella secta.

¹⁷⁸ Pero, hombre.

but I fear you will not find much of it among the Indians of North America.

P. And why not among them as well as others?

K. C. Because if they had possessed any, they would not have treated my subjects so barbarously as they have done.

P. That is no proof of the contrary, friend Charles. Thy subjects were the aggressors. When thy subjects first went to North America, they found these poor people the fondest and kindest creatures in the world. Every day they would watch for them to come ashore, and hasten¹⁷⁹ to meet them, and feast them on the best fish, and venison, and corn, which were all they had. In return for this hospitality of the savages, as we call them, thy subjects, termed Christians, seized on their country and rich hunting-grounds for farms for themselves. Now, is it to be wondered at, that these much-injured people should have been driven to desperation by such injustice; and that, burning with revenge, they should have committed some excesses?

K. C. Well, then, I hope you will not complain when they come to treat you in the same manner.

P. I am not afraid of it.

K. C. Ah! how will you avoid it? You mean to get their hunting-grounds too, I suppose?

¹⁷⁹ Es muda la *e* de un gran número de palabras acabadas en *en*, tales como: *haven, heaven, seven, eleven, even, frozen, happen*, etc., que se pronuncian respectivamente: *jév'n, jev'n* (la *e* muy breve), *sev'n, elév'n, iv'n, frós'n, jap'n*. En otra clase de palabras, que tienen una *t* antes de la terminacion *en*, la *t* tambien suele no sonar. Ejemplos: *glisten, listen, hasten, fasten, chasten, often*, que se pronuncian: *glis'n, lis'n, jes'n, fas'n, ches'n, of'en*. Pero en *sudden, hyphen, sloven, kitchen*, es preciso pronunciar claramente la *e*: *séden, jáifen, sléven, kichen*.

P. Yes, but not by driving these poor people away from them.

K. C. No, indeed? How then will you get their lands?

P. I mean to buy their lands of them.

K. C. Buy their lands of them? Why, man, you have already bought them of me.

P. Yes, I know I have, and at a dear rate, too; but I did it only to get thy good-will, not that I thought thou hadst any right to their lands.

K. C. How, man? no right to their lands?

P. No, friend Charles, no right, no right at all: what right hast thou to their lands?

K. C. Why, the right of discovery, to be sure; the right which the pope and all Christian kings have agreed to give one another.

P. The right of discovery? A strange kind of right, indeed. Now suppose, friend Charles, that some canoe-load of these Indians, crossing the sea, and discovering this island of Great Britain, were to claim it as their own, and set it up for sale over thy head, what wouldst thou think of it?

K. C. Why—why—why—I must confess, I should think it a piece of great impudence in them.

P. Well, then, how canst thou, a Christian, and a Christian prince too, do that which thou so utterly condemnest¹⁸⁰ in these people, whom thou callest savages? Yes, friend Charles; and suppose, again, that these Indians, on thy refusal to give up thy island of Great Britain, were to make war on thee, and, having weapons more destructive than thine, were to destroy many of

¹⁸⁰ La *n* es muda en todo el verbo *to condemn*.

thy subjects, and drive the rest away,—wouldst thou not think it horribly cruel?

K. C. I must say, friend William, that I should; how can I say otherwise?

P. Well, then, how can I, who call myself a Christian, do what I should abhor even in the heathen? No. I will not do it. But I will buy the right of the proper owners, even of the Indians themselves. By doing this, I shall imitate God himself, in his justice and mercy, and thereby insure his blessing in my colony, if I should ever live to plant one in North America.

FRIEND OF PEACE.

XXXII

HORRORS OF WAR.

1. Though the whole race of man is doomed to dissolution, and we are hastening to our long-home; yet, at each successive moment, life and death seem to divide between them the dominion of mankind, and life to have the larger share. It is otherwise in war; death reigns there without a rival, and without control.

2. War is the work, the element, or rather the sport and triumph¹⁸¹ of Death, who here glories not only in the extent of his conquests, but in the richness of his spoil. In the other methods of attack, in the other forms which death assumes, the feeble and the aged, who at best can live but a short time, are usually the victims; here they are the vigorous and the strong.

¹⁸¹ Pronúnciese tráimf.

3. It is remarked by the most ancient of poets, that in peace children bury their parents; in war, parents bury their children: nor is the difference small. Children lament their parents, sincerely indeed, but with that moderate and tranquil sorrow which it is natural for those to feel who are conscious of retaining many tender ties, many animating prospects.

4. Parents mourn for their children with the bitterness of despair; the aged parent, the widowed mother, loses, when she is deprived of her children, everything but the capacity of suffering; her heart, withered and desolate, admits no other object, cherishes no other hope. It is Rachel, weeping for her children and refusing to be comforted, because they are not.¹⁸²

5. But, to confine our attention to the number of the slain would give us a very inadequate idea of the ravages of the sword. The lot of those who perish instantaneously may be considered, apart from religious prospects, as comparatively happy, since they are exempt from those lingering diseases and slow torments to which others are so liable.

6. We cannot see an individual expire, though a stranger or an enemy, without being sensibly moved and prompted by compassion to lend him every assistance in our power. Every trace of resentment vanishes in a moment; every other emotion gives way to pity and terror.

7. In the last extremities, we remember nothing but the respect and tenderness due to our common nature. What a scene, then, must a field of battle present, where thousands are left without assistance, and with-

¹⁸² Porque ya no son. Es locucion bíblica.

out pity, with their wounds exposed to the piercing air, while the blood, freezing as it flows, binds them to the earth amid the trampling of horses, and the insults of an enraged foe!

8. If they are spared by the humanity of the enemy, and carried from the field, it is but a prolongation of torment. Conveyed in uneasy vehicles, often to a remote¹⁸³ distance, through roads almost impassable, they are lodged in ill-prepared receptacles for the wounded and sick, where the variety of distress baffles all the efforts of humanity and skill, and renders it impossible to give to each the attention he demands.

9. Far from their native home, no tender assiduities of friendship, no well-known voice, no wife, or mother, or sister are near to soothe their sorrows, relieve their thirst, or close their eyes in death! Unhappy man! and must you be¹⁸⁴ swept into the grave unnoticed, and no friendly tear be shed for your sufferings or mingled with your dust?

10. We must remember, however, that as a very small proportion of military life is spent in actual combat, so it is a very small part of its miseries which must be ascribed to this source. More are consumed by the rust of inactivity than by the edge of the sword; confined to a scanty or unwholesome diet, exposed in sickly climates, harassed with tiresome marches and perpetual alarms, their life is a continual scene of hardships and dangers. They grow familiar with hunger, cold, and watchfulness. Crowded into hospitals

¹⁸³ *Remote* es aquí impropio, á lugar, y nunca á espacio. *Great* pues no puede aplicarse mas que *ó long* hubiera sido correcto.

¹⁸⁴ ¿Has de ser...?

and prisons, contagion spreads among their ranks, till the ravages of disease exceed those of the enemy

11. We have hitherto only adverted to the sufferings of those who are engaged in the profession of arms, without taking into our account the situation of the countries which are the scenes of hostilities. How dreadful to hold everything at the mercy of an enemy, and to receive life itself as a boon dependent on the sword!

12. How boundless the fears which such a situation must inspire, where the issues of life and death are determined by no known laws, principles, or customs, and no conjecture can be formed of our destiny, except so far as it is dimly deciphered in characters of blood, in the dictates of revenge, and the caprices of power!

13. Conceive but for a moment the consternation which the approach of an invading army would impress on the peaceful villages in our own neighborhood. When you have placed yourselves for an instant in that situation, you will learn to sympathize with those unhappy countries which have sustained the ravages of arms. But how is it possible to give you an idea of these horrors!

14. Here, you behold rich harvests, the bounty of Heaven, and the reward of industry, consumed in a moment, or trampled under foot, while famine and pestilence follow the steps of desolation. There, the cottages of peasants given up to the flames, mothers expiring through fear, not for themselves, but their infants; the inhabitants flying with their helpless babes in all directions, miserable fugitives on their native soil!

15. In another place, you witness opulent cities taken

by storm; the streets, where no sounds were heard but those of peaceful industry, filled on a sudden with slaughter and blood, resounding with the cries of the pursuing and the pursued; the palaces of nobles demolished, the houses of the rich pillaged, and every age, sex, and rank mingled in promiscuous massacre and ruin!

ROBERT HALL.

XXXIII.

CHARACTER OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

1. He is fallen!¹⁸⁵ We may now pause before that splendid prodigy, which towered among us like some ancient ruin whose frown ^{small} terrified the glance its magnificence attracted. ^{u do} Grand, gloomy, and peculiar, he sat upon the throne a sceptred hermit, wrapt¹⁸⁶ in the solitude of his own originality. A mind bold, independent, and decisive; a will despotic in its dictates; an energy that distanced expedition, and a conscience pliable to every touch of interest, marked the outline of this extraordinary character—the most extraordinary, perhaps, that, in the annals of this world, ever rose, or reigned, or fell. Flung into life in the midst of a revolution that quickened every energy of a people who acknowledge ^{arriba} no superior, he commenced his course, a stranger by birth, and a scholar by charity. With no friend but his sword, and no fortune but his talents, he

¹⁸⁵ Pronúciase fôlen. *To be fallen*, expresa mejor el estado que *to have fallen*. ¹⁸⁶ Imperfecto irregular del verbo *to wrap*, que se conjuga también regularmente.

abalar
 rushed in the list where *fila* rank, and wealth, and genius had arrayed themselves, and competition fled from him as from the glance of destiny.

2. He knew no motive but interest; acknowledged no *critera* criterion but success; he worshipped no God but ambition, and with an Eastern devotion he knelt at the *reticario* shrine of his idolatry. Subsidiary to this, there was no creed that he did not profess, there was no opinion that he did not promulgate; in the hope of a dynasty, he upheld the crescent; for the sake of a divorce, he bowed before the cross; the orphan of St. Louis, he became the adopted child of the republic; and with a parricidal ingratitude, on the ruins both of the throne and tribune, he reared the throne of his despotism. A professed Catholic, he imprisoned the pope; a pretended patriot, he impoverished the country; and, in the name of Brutus, he grasped without remorse, and wore without shame, the diadem of the Cæsars!

3. Through this pantomime of policy, fortune played the clown to his caprices. At his touch crowns crumbled, beggars reigned, systems vanished, the wildest theories took the color of his whim, and all that was venerable, and all that was novel, changed places with the rapidity of a drama. Even apparent defeat assumed the appearance of victory; his flight from Egypt confirmed his destiny; ruin itself only elevated him to empire. But if his fortune was great, his genius was transcendent; decision flashed upon his councils; and it was the same to decide and to perform. To inferior intellects his combinations appeared perfectly impossible, his plans perfectly impracticable; but, in his hands, simplicity marked their development, and success vindicated their adoption. His person partook

of the character of his mind; if the one never yielded in the cabinet, the other never bent in the field. Nature had no obstacle that he did not surmount; space no opposition he did not spurn; and whether amid Alpine rocks, Arabian sands, or Polar snows, he seemed proof against peril, and empowered with ubiquity.

4. The whole continent trembled at beholding the audacity of his designs, and the miracle of their execution. Skepticism bowed to the prodigies of his performance; romance assumed the air of history, nor was there aught too incredible for belief, or too fanciful for expectation, when the world saw a subaltern of Corsica waving his imperial flag over her most ancient capitals. All the visions of antiquity became commonplaces in his contemplation: kings were his people; nations were his outposts; and he disposed of courts, and crowns, and camps, and churches, and cabinets, as if they were titular dignitaries of the chessboard. Amid all these changes he stood immutable as adamant.

5. It mattered little whether in the field or in the drawing-room; with the mob or the levee; wearing the jacobin bonnet or the iron crown; banishing a Braganza or espousing a Hapsburg; dictating peace on a raft to the Czar of Russia, or contemplating defeat at the gallows of Leipsig; he was still the same military despot.

6. In this wonderful combination, his affectations of literature must not be omitted. The¹⁸⁷ jailer of the press, he affected the patronage of letters; the¹⁸⁷ proscriber of books, he encouraged philosophy; the¹⁸⁷ per-

¹⁸⁷ Obsérvese el artículo definido, que en semejantes casos se calla en español.

secutor of authors, and the¹⁸⁷ murderer of printers, he yet pretended¹⁸⁸ to the protection of learning; the¹⁸⁷ assassin of Palm, the¹⁸⁸ silencer of de Stäel, and the¹⁸⁷ denouncer of Kotzebue, he was the friend of David, the benefactor of De Lille, and sent his academic prize to the philosopher of England.

7. Such a medley of contradictions, and at the same time such an individual consistency, were never united in the same character. A¹⁸⁹ royalist; a¹⁸⁹ republican and an¹⁸⁹ emperor; a¹⁸⁹ Mohammedan; a¹⁸⁹ Catholic and a¹⁸⁹ patron of the synagogue; a¹⁸⁹ subaltern and a¹⁸⁹ sovereign; a¹⁸⁹ traitor and a¹⁸⁹ tyrant; a¹⁸⁹ Christian and an¹⁸⁹ infidel; he was, through all his vicissitudes, the same stern, impatient, inflexible original; the same mysterious, incomprehensible self; the man without a model, and without a shadow.

PHILLIPS.

XXXIV.

CAPTURING THE WILD HORSE.

1. We left the buffalo camp about eight o'clock, and had a toilsome and harassing march of two hours, over ridges of hills, covered with¹⁹⁰ a ragged forest of scrub oaks, and broken by deep gullies.

2. About ten o'clock in the morning, we came to

¹⁸⁸ Téngase presente que *to pretend* no se traduce por *pretender*, sino por *fingir*.
¹⁸⁹ Nótese que en estos el artículo indefinido no se expresa en español.
¹⁹⁰ *To cover* exige la preposición *with*, y no *of*.

where this line of rugged hills swept down into a valley, through which flowed the north fork of Red River. A beautiful meadow, about half a mile wide, enamelled¹⁹¹ with yellow autumnal flowers, stretched for two or three miles along the foot of the hills, bordered on the opposite side by the river, whose banks were fringed with cotton-wood trees, the bright foliage of which refreshed and delighted the eye, after being wearied by the contemplation of monotonous wastes of brown forest.

3. The meadow was finely diversified by¹⁹² groves and clumps of trees, so happily disposed, that they seemed as if set out by the hand of art. As we cast our eyes over this fresh and delightful valley, we beheld a troop of wild horses, quietly grazing on a green lawn, about a mile distant, to our right, while to our left, at nearly the same distance, were several buffaloes; some feeding, others reposing, and ruminating among the high, rich herbage, under the shade of a clump of cotton-wood trees. The whole had the appearance of a broad, beautiful tract of pasture-land, on the highly-ornamented estate of some gentleman farmer, with his cattle grazing about the lawns and meadows.

4. A council of war was now held, and it was determined to profit by the present favorable opportunity, and try our hand at the grand hunting manœuvre, which is called "ringing the wild horse." This requires a large party of horsemen, well mounted. They extend themselves in each direction, at certain dis-

¹⁹¹ Lo mismo debe advertirse de *to enamel*, y de los demás verbos análogos que en español rigen la preposición de.

¹⁹² Consiguiente á lo prevenido en las notas 181 y 182, *with* hubiera sido aquí mas correcto que *by*.